OpenShift Container Platform 4.14

Installing

Installing and configuring OpenShift Container Platform clusters
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Abstract

This document provides information about installing OpenShift Container Platform and details about some configuration processes.
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CHAPTER 1. OPENSHIFT CONTAINER PLATFORM INSTALLATION OVERVIEW

1.1. ABOUT OPENSHIFT CONTAINER PLATFORM INSTALLATION

The OpenShift Container Platform installation program offers four methods for deploying a cluster which are detailed in the following list:

- **Interactive**: You can deploy a cluster with the web-based Assisted Installer. This is an ideal approach for clusters with networks connected to the internet. The Assisted Installer is the easiest way to install OpenShift Container Platform, it provides smart defaults, and it performs pre-flight validations before installing the cluster. It also provides a RESTful API for automation and advanced configuration scenarios.

- **Local Agent-based**: You can deploy a cluster locally with the Agent-based Installer for disconnected environments or restricted networks. It provides many of the benefits of the Assisted Installer, but you must download and configure the Agent-based Installer first. Configuration is done with a command-line interface. This approach is ideal for disconnected environments.

- **Automated**: You can deploy a cluster on installer-provisioned infrastructure. The installation program uses each cluster host’s baseboard management controller (BMC) for provisioning. You can deploy clusters in connected or disconnected environments.

- **Full control**: You can deploy a cluster on infrastructure that you prepare and maintain, which provides maximum customizability. You can deploy clusters in connected or disconnected environments.

Each method deploys a cluster with the following characteristics:

- Highly available infrastructure with no single points of failure, which is available by default.
- Administrators can control what updates are applied and when.

1.1.1. About the installation program

You can use the installation program to deploy each type of cluster. The installation program generates the main assets, such as Ignition config files for the bootstrap, control plane, and compute machines. You can start an OpenShift Container Platform cluster with these three machine configurations, provided you correctly configured the infrastructure.

The OpenShift Container Platform installation program uses a set of targets and dependencies to manage cluster installations. The installation program has a set of targets that it must achieve, and each target has a set of dependencies. Because each target is only concerned with its own dependencies, the installation program can act to achieve multiple targets in parallel with the ultimate target being a running cluster. The installation program recognizes and uses existing components instead of running commands to create them again because the program meets the dependencies.
1.1.2. About Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS)

Post-installation, each cluster machine uses Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) as the operating system. RHCOS is the immutable container host version of Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) and features a RHEL kernel with SELinux enabled by default. RHCOS includes the kubelet, which is the Kubernetes node agent, and the CRI-O container runtime, which is optimized for Kubernetes.

Every control plane machine in an OpenShift Container Platform 4.14 cluster must use RHCOS, which includes a critical first-boot provisioning tool called Ignition. This tool enables the cluster to configure the machines. Operating system updates are delivered as a bootable container image, using OSTree as a backend, that is deployed across the cluster by the Machine Config Operator. Actual operating system changes are made in-place on each machine as an atomic operation by using rpm-ostree. Together, these technologies enable OpenShift Container Platform to manage the operating system like it manages any other application on the cluster, by in-place upgrades that keep the entire platform up to date. These in-place updates can reduce the burden on operations teams.

If you use RHCOS as the operating system for all cluster machines, the cluster manages all aspects of its components and machines, including the operating system. Because of this, only the installation program and the Machine Config Operator can change machines. The installation program uses Ignition config files to set the exact state of each machine, and the Machine Config Operator completes more changes to the machines, such as the application of new certificates or keys, after installation.

1.1.3. Glossary of common terms for OpenShift Container Platform installing

The glossary defines common terms that relate to the installation content. Read the following list of terms to better understand the installation process.

Assisted Installer
An installer hosted at console.redhat.com that provides a web-based user interface or a RESTful API for creating a cluster configuration. The Assisted Installer generates a discovery image. Cluster machines boot with the discovery image, which installs RHCOS and an agent. Together, the Assisted Installer and agent provide preinstallation validation and installation for the cluster.

**Agent-based Installer**

An installer similar to the Assisted Installer, but you must download the Agent-based Installer first. The Agent-based Installer is ideal for disconnected environments.

**Bootstrap node**

A temporary machine that runs a minimal Kubernetes configuration required to deploy the OpenShift Container Platform control plane.

**Control plane**

A container orchestration layer that exposes the API and interfaces to define, deploy, and manage the lifecycle of containers. Also known as control plane machines.

**Compute node**

Nodes that are responsible for executing workloads for cluster users. Also known as worker nodes.

**Disconnected installation**

In some situations, parts of a data center might not have access to the internet, even through proxy servers. You can still install the OpenShift Container Platform in these environments, but you must download the required software and images and make them available to the disconnected environment.

**The OpenShift Container Platform installation program**

A program that provisions the infrastructure and deploys a cluster.

**Installer-provisioned infrastructure**

The installation program deploys and configures the infrastructure that the cluster runs on.

**Ignition config files**

A file that the Ignition tool uses to configure Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) during operating system initialization. The installation program generates different Ignition configuration files to initialize bootstrap, control plane, and worker nodes.

**Kubernetes manifests**

Specifications of a Kubernetes API object in a JSON or YAML format. A configuration file can include deployments, config maps, secrets, daemonsets, and so on.

**Kubelet**

A primary node agent that runs on each node in the cluster to ensure that containers are running in a pod.

**Load balancers**

A load balancer serves as the single point of contact for clients. Load balancers for the API distribute incoming traffic across control plane nodes.

**Machine Config Operator**

An Operator that manages and applies configurations and updates of the base operating system and container runtime, including everything between the kernel and kubelet, for the nodes in the cluster.

**Operators**

The preferred method of packaging, deploying, and managing a Kubernetes application in an OpenShift Container Platform cluster. An operator takes human operational knowledge and encodes it into software that is easily packaged and shared with customers.

**User-provisioned infrastructure**
You can install OpenShift Container Platform on infrastructure that you provide. You can use the installation program to generate the assets required to provision the cluster infrastructure, create the cluster infrastructure, and then deploy the cluster to the infrastructure that you provided.

1.1.4. Installation process

Except for the Assisted Installer, when you install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster, you must download the installation program from the appropriate Cluster Type page on the OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console. This console manages:

- REST API for accounts.
- Registry tokens, which are the pull secrets that you use to obtain the required components.
- Cluster registration, which associates the cluster identity to your Red Hat account to facilitate the gathering of usage metrics.

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the installation program is a Go binary file that performs a series of file transformations on a set of assets. The way you interact with the installation program differs depending on your installation type. Consider the following installation use cases:

- To deploy a cluster with the Assisted Installer, you must configure the cluster settings by using the Assisted Installer. There is no installation program to download and configure. After you finish setting the cluster configuration, you download a discovery ISO and then boot cluster machines with that image. You can install clusters with the Assisted Installer on Nutanix, vSphere, and bare metal with full integration, and other platforms without integration. If you install on bare metal, you must provide all of the cluster infrastructure and resources, including the networking, load balancing, storage, and individual cluster machines.

- To deploy clusters with the Agent-based Installer, you can download the Agent-based Installer first. You can then configure the cluster and generate a discovery image. You boot cluster machines with the discovery image, which installs an agent that communicates with the installation program and handles the provisioning for you instead of you interacting with the installation program or setting up a provisioner machine yourself. You must provide all of the cluster infrastructure and resources, including the networking, load balancing, storage, and individual cluster machines. This approach is ideal for disconnected environments.

- For clusters with installer-provisioned infrastructure, you delegate the infrastructure bootstrapping and provisioning to the installation program instead of doing it yourself. The installation program creates all of the networking, machines, and operating systems that are required to support the cluster, except if you install on bare metal. If you install on bare metal, you must provide all of the cluster infrastructure and resources, including the bootstrap machine, networking, load balancing, storage, and individual cluster machines.

- If you provision and manage the infrastructure for your cluster, you must provide all of the cluster infrastructure and resources, including the bootstrap machine, networking, load balancing, storage, and individual cluster machines.

For the installation program, the program uses three sets of files during installation: an installation configuration file that is named `install-config.yaml`, Kubernetes manifests, and Ignition config files for your machine types.
IMPORTANT
You can modify Kubernetes and the Ignition config files that control the underlying RHCOS operating system during installation. However, no validation is available to confirm the suitability of any modifications that you make to these objects. If you modify these objects, you might render your cluster non-functional. Because of this risk, modifying Kubernetes and Ignition config files is not supported unless you are following documented procedures or are instructed to do so by Red Hat support.

The installation configuration file is transformed into Kubernetes manifests, and then the manifests are wrapped into Ignition config files. The installation program uses these Ignition config files to create the cluster.

The installation configuration files are all pruned when you run the installation program, so be sure to back up all the configuration files that you want to use again.

IMPORTANT
You cannot modify the parameters that you set during installation, but you can modify many cluster attributes after installation.

The installation process with the Assisted Installer
Installation with the Assisted Installer involves creating a cluster configuration interactively by using the web-based user interface or the RESTful API. The Assisted Installer user interface prompts you for required values and provides reasonable default values for the remaining parameters, unless you change them in the user interface or with the API. The Assisted Installer generates a discovery image, which you download and use to boot the cluster machines. The image installs RHCOS and an agent, and the agent handles the provisioning for you. You can install OpenShift Container Platform with the Assisted Installer and full integration on Nutanix, vSphere, and bare metal. Additionally, you can install OpenShift Container Platform with the Assisted Installer on other platforms without integration.

OpenShift Container Platform manages all aspects of the cluster, including the operating system itself. Each machine boots with a configuration that references resources hosted in the cluster that it joins. This configuration allows the cluster to manage itself as updates are applied.

If possible, use the Assisted Installer feature to avoid having to download and configure the Agent-based Installer.

The installation process with Agent-based infrastructure
Agent-based installation is similar to using the Assisted Installer, except that you must initially download and install the Agent-based Installer. An Agent-based installation is useful when you want the convenience of the Assisted Installer, but you need to install a cluster in a disconnected environment.

If possible, use the Agent-based installation feature to avoid having to create a provisioner machine with a bootstrap VM, and then provision and maintain the cluster infrastructure.

The installation process with installer-provisioned infrastructure
The default installation type uses installer-provisioned infrastructure. By default, the installation program acts as an installation wizard, prompting you for values that it cannot determine on its own and providing reasonable default values for the remaining parameters. You can also customize the installation process to support advanced infrastructure scenarios. The installation program provisions the underlying infrastructure for the cluster.

You can install either a standard cluster or a customized cluster. With a standard cluster, you provide minimum details that are required to install the cluster. With a customized cluster, you can specify more details about the platform, such as the number of machines that the control plane uses, the type of
virtual machine that the cluster deploys, or the CIDR range for the Kubernetes service network.

If possible, use this feature to avoid having to provision and maintain the cluster infrastructure. In all other environments, you use the installation program to generate the assets that you require to provision your cluster infrastructure.

With installer-provisioned infrastructure clusters, OpenShift Container Platform manages all aspects of the cluster, including the operating system itself. Each machine boots with a configuration that references resources hosted in the cluster that it joins. This configuration allows the cluster to manage itself as updates are applied.

**The installation process with user-provisioned infrastructure**
You can also install OpenShift Container Platform on infrastructure that you provide. You use the installation program to generate the assets that you require to provision the cluster infrastructure, create the cluster infrastructure, and then deploy the cluster to the infrastructure that you provided.

If you do not use infrastructure that the installation program provisioned, you must manage and maintain the cluster resources yourself. The following list details some of these self-managed resources:

- The underlying infrastructure for the control plane and compute machines that make up the cluster
- Load balancers
- Cluster networking, including the DNS records and required subnets
- Storage for the cluster infrastructure and applications

If your cluster uses user-provisioned infrastructure, you have the option of adding RHEL compute machines to your cluster.

**Installation process details**
When a cluster is provisioned, each machine in the cluster requires information about the cluster. OpenShift Container Platform uses a temporary bootstrap machine during initial configuration to provide the required information to the permanent control plane. The temporary bootstrap machine boots by using an Ignition config file that describes how to create the cluster. The bootstrap machine creates the control plane machines that make up the control plane. The control plane machines then create the compute machines, which are also known as worker machines. The following figure illustrates this process:
Figure 1.2. Creating the bootstrap, control plane, and compute machines

After the cluster machines initialize, the bootstrap machine is destroyed. All clusters use the bootstrap process to initialize the cluster, but if you provision the infrastructure for your cluster, you must complete many of the steps manually.

**IMPORTANT**

- The Ignition config files that the installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending `node-bootstrapper` certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for Recovering from expired control plane certificates for more information.

- Consider using Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated, because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

Bootstrapping a cluster involves the following steps:

1. The bootstrap machine boots and starts hosting the remote resources required for the control plane machines to boot. If you provision the infrastructure, this step requires manual intervention.

2. The bootstrap machine starts a single-node etcd cluster and a temporary Kubernetes control plane.

3. The control plane machines fetch the remote resources from the bootstrap machine and finish booting. If you provision the infrastructure, this step requires manual intervention.
4. The temporary control plane schedules the production control plane to the production control plane machines.

5. The Cluster Version Operator (CVO) comes online and installs the etcd Operator. The etcd Operator scales up etcd on all control plane nodes.

6. The temporary control plane shuts down and passes control to the production control plane.

7. The bootstrap machine injects OpenShift Container Platform components into the production control plane.

8. The installation program shuts down the bootstrap machine. If you provision the infrastructure, this step requires manual intervention.

9. The control plane sets up the compute nodes.

10. The control plane installs additional services in the form of a set of Operators.

The result of this bootstrapping process is a running OpenShift Container Platform cluster. The cluster then downloads and configures remaining components needed for the day-to-day operations, including the creation of compute machines in supported environments.

1.1.5. Verifying node state after installation

The OpenShift Container Platform installation completes when the following installation health checks are successful:

- The provisioner can access the OpenShift Container Platform web console.
- All control plane nodes are ready.
- All cluster Operators are available.

**NOTE**

After the installation completes, the specific cluster Operators responsible for the worker nodes continuously attempt to provision all worker nodes. Some time is required before all worker nodes report as **READY**. For installations on bare metal, wait a minimum of 60 minutes before troubleshooting a worker node. For installations on all other platforms, wait a minimum of 40 minutes before troubleshooting a worker node. A **DEGRADED** state for the cluster Operators responsible for the worker nodes depends on the Operators’ own resources and not on the state of the nodes.

After your installation completes, you can continue to monitor the condition of the nodes in your cluster.

**Prerequisites**

- The installation program resolves successfully in the terminal.

**Procedure**

1. Show the status of all worker nodes:

   $ oc get nodes
Show the phase of all worker machine nodes:

```
$ oc get machines -A
```

**Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAMESPACE</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>PHASE</th>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>REGION</th>
<th>ZONE</th>
<th>AGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>openshift-machine-api</td>
<td>example-zbbt6-master-0</td>
<td>Running</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>95m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-machine-api</td>
<td>example-zbbt6-master-1</td>
<td>Running</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>95m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-machine-api</td>
<td>example-zbbt6-master-2</td>
<td>Running</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>95m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-machine-api</td>
<td>example-zbbt6-worker-0-25bhp</td>
<td>Running</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>49m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-machine-api</td>
<td>example-zbbt6-worker-0-8b4c2</td>
<td>Running</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>49m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-machine-api</td>
<td>example-zbbt6-worker-0-jkbqt</td>
<td>Running</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>49m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-machine-api</td>
<td>example-zbbt6-worker-0-qrl5b</td>
<td>Running</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>49m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Additional resources**

- [Getting the BareMetalHost resource](#)
- [Following the installation](#)
- [Validating an installation](#)
- [Agent-based Installer](#)
- [Assisted Installer for OpenShift Container Platform](#)

**Installation scope**

The scope of the OpenShift Container Platform installation program is intentionally narrow. It is designed for simplicity and ensured success. You can complete many more configuration tasks after installation completes.

**Additional resources**

- See [Available cluster customizations](#) for details about OpenShift Container Platform configuration resources.

**1.1.6. OpenShift Local overview**

OpenShift Local supports rapid application development to get started building OpenShift Container Platform clusters. OpenShift Local is designed to run on a local computer to simplify setup and testing, and to emulate the cloud development environment locally with all of the tools needed to develop container-based applications.
Regardless of the programming language you use, OpenShift Local hosts your application and brings a minimal, preconfigured Red Hat OpenShift Container Platform cluster to your local PC without the need for a server-based infrastructure.

On a hosted environment, OpenShift Local can create microservices, convert them into images, and run them in Kubernetes-hosted containers directly on your laptop or desktop running Linux, macOS, or Windows 10 or later.

For more information about OpenShift Local, see Red Hat OpenShift Local Overview.

### 1.2. SUPPORTED PLATFORMS FOR OPENSOURCE CONTAINER PLATFORM CLUSTERS

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you can install a cluster that uses installer-provisioned infrastructure on the following platforms:

- Alibaba Cloud
- Amazon Web Services (AWS)
- Bare metal
- Google Cloud Platform (GCP)
- IBM Cloud®
- Microsoft Azure
- Microsoft Azure Stack Hub
- Nutanix
- Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP)
  - The latest OpenShift Container Platform release supports both the latest RHOSP long-life release and intermediate release. For complete RHOSP release compatibility, see the OpenShift Container Platform on RHOSP support matrix.
- VMware vSphere

For these clusters, all machines, including the computer that you run the installation process on, must have direct internet access to pull images for platform containers and provide telemetry data to Red Hat.

**IMPORTANT**

After installation, the following changes are not supported:

- Mixing cloud provider platforms.
- Mixing cloud provider components. For example, using a persistent storage framework from a another platform on the platform where you installed the cluster.

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you can install a cluster that uses user-provisioned infrastructure on the following platforms:
The latest OpenShift Container Platform release supports both the latest RHOSP long-life release and intermediate release. For complete RHOSP release compatibility, see the OpenShift Container Platform on RHOSP support matrix.

Additional resources

- See Supported installation methods for different platforms for more information about the types of installations that are available for each supported platform.

- See Selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users for information about choosing an installation method and preparing the required resources.
CHAPTER 2. SELECTING A CLUSTER INSTALLATION METHOD AND PREPARING IT FOR USERS

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform, decide what kind of installation process to follow and verify that you have all of the required resources to prepare the cluster for users.

2.1. SELECTING A CLUSTER INSTALLATION TYPE

Before you install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster, you need to select the best installation instructions to follow. Think about your answers to the following questions to select the best option.

2.1.1. Do you want to install and manage an OpenShift Container Platform cluster yourself?

If you want to install and manage OpenShift Container Platform yourself, you can install it on the following platforms:

- Alibaba Cloud
- Amazon Web Services (AWS) on 64-bit x86 instances
- Amazon Web Services (AWS) on 64-bit ARM instances
- Microsoft Azure on 64-bit x86 instances
- Microsoft Azure on 64-bit ARM instances
- Microsoft Azure Stack Hub
- Google Cloud Platform (GCP) on 64-bit x86 instances
- Google Cloud Platform (GCP) on 64-bit ARM instances
- Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP)
- IBM Cloud®
- IBM Z® or IBM® LinuxONE
- IBM Z® or IBM® LinuxONE for Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) KVM
- IBM Power®
- IBM Power® Virtual Server
- Nutanix
- VMware vSphere
- Bare metal or other platform agnostic infrastructure

You can deploy an OpenShift Container Platform 4 cluster to both on-premise hardware and to cloud hosting services, but all of the machines in a cluster must be in the same data center or cloud hosting service.
If you want to use OpenShift Container Platform but do not want to manage the cluster yourself, you have several managed service options. If you want a cluster that is fully managed by Red Hat, you can use OpenShift Dedicated or OpenShift Online. You can also use OpenShift as a managed service on Azure, AWS, IBM Cloud®, or Google Cloud. For more information about managed services, see the OpenShift Products page. If you install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster with a cloud virtual machine as a virtual bare metal, the corresponding cloud-based storage is not supported.

2.1.2. Have you used OpenShift Container Platform 3 and want to use OpenShift Container Platform 4?

If you used OpenShift Container Platform 3 and want to try OpenShift Container Platform 4, you need to understand how different OpenShift Container Platform 4 is. OpenShift Container Platform 4 weaves the Operators that package, deploy, and manage Kubernetes applications and the operating system that the platform runs on, Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS), together seamlessly. Instead of deploying machines and configuring their operating systems so that you can install OpenShift Container Platform on them, the RHCOS operating system is an integral part of the OpenShift Container Platform cluster. Deploying the operating system for the cluster machines is part of the installation process for OpenShift Container Platform. See Differences between OpenShift Container Platform 3 and 4.

Because you need to provision machines as part of the OpenShift Container Platform cluster installation process, you cannot upgrade an OpenShift Container Platform 3 cluster to OpenShift Container Platform 4. Instead, you must create a new OpenShift Container Platform 4 cluster and migrate your OpenShift Container Platform 3 workloads to them. For more information about migrating, see Migrating from OpenShift Container Platform 3 to 4 overview. Because you must migrate to OpenShift Container Platform 4, you can use any type of production cluster installation process to create your new cluster.

2.1.3. Do you want to use existing components in your cluster?

Because the operating system is integral to OpenShift Container Platform, it is easier to let the installation program for OpenShift Container Platform stand up all of the infrastructure. These are called installer provisioned infrastructure installations. In this type of installation, you can provide some existing infrastructure to the cluster, but the installation program deploys all of the machines that your cluster initially needs.

You can deploy an installer-provisioned infrastructure cluster without specifying any customizations to the cluster or its underlying machines to Alibaba Cloud, AWS, Azure, Azure Stack Hub, GCP, Nutanix.

If you need to perform basic configuration for your installer-provisioned infrastructure cluster, such as the instance type for the cluster machines, you can customize an installation for Alibaba Cloud, AWS, Azure, GCP, Nutanix.

For installer-provisioned infrastructure installations, you can use an existing VPC in AWS, vNet in Azure, or VPC in GCP. You can also reuse part of your networking infrastructure so that your cluster in AWS, Azure, GCP can coexist with existing IP address allocations in your environment and integrate with existing MTU and VXLAN configurations. If you have existing accounts and credentials on these clouds, you can re-use them, but you might need to modify the accounts to have the required permissions to install OpenShift Container Platform clusters on them.

You can use the installer-provisioned infrastructure method to create appropriate machine instances on your hardware for RHOSP, RHOSP with Kuryr, vSphere, and bare metal. Additionally, for vSphere, you can also customize additional network parameters during installation.

If you want to reuse extensive cloud infrastructure, you can complete a user-provisioned infrastructure installation. With these installations, you manually deploy the machines that your cluster requires during the installation process. If you perform a user-provisioned infrastructure installation on AWS, Azure,
Azure Stack Hub, you can use the provided templates to help you stand up all of the required components. You can also reuse a shared VPC on GCP. Otherwise, you can use the provider-agnostic installation method to deploy a cluster into other clouds.

You can also complete a user-provisioned infrastructure installation on your existing hardware. If you use RHOSP, IBM Z® or IBM® LinuxONE, IBM Z® and IBM® LinuxONE with RHEL KVM, or xref:installing-vsphere[vSphere], use the specific installation instructions to deploy your cluster. If you use other supported hardware, follow the bare metal installation procedure. For some of these platforms, such as RHOSP, vSphere, and bare metal, you can also customize additional network parameters during installation.

### 2.1.4. Do you need extra security for your cluster?

If you use a user-provisioned installation method, you can configure a proxy for your cluster. The instructions are included in each installation procedure.

If you want to prevent your cluster on a public cloud from exposing endpoints externally, you can deploy a private cluster with installer-provisioned infrastructure on AWS, Azure, or GCP.

If you need to install your cluster that has limited access to the internet, such as a disconnected or restricted network cluster, you can mirror the installation packages and install the cluster from them. Follow detailed instructions for user provisioned infrastructure installations into restricted networks for AWS, GCP, IBM Z® or IBM® LinuxONE, IBM Z® or IBM® LinuxONE with RHEL KVM, xref:installing-restricted-networks-vsphere[vSphere], or bare metal. You can also install a cluster into a restricted network using installer-provisioned infrastructure by following detailed instructions for AWS, GCP, Nutanix, RHOSP, and vSphere.

If you need to deploy your cluster to an AWS GovCloud region, AWS China region, or Azure government region, you can configure those custom regions during an installer-provisioned infrastructure installation.

You can also configure the cluster machines to use the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation during installation.

**IMPORTANT**

When running Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) or Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) booted in FIPS mode, OpenShift Container Platform core components use the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures.

### 2.2. PREPARING YOUR CLUSTER FOR USERS AFTER INSTALLATION

Some configuration is not required to install the cluster but recommended before your users access the cluster. You can customize the cluster itself by customizing the Operators that make up your cluster and integrate your cluster with other required systems, such as an identity provider.

For a production cluster, you must configure the following integrations:

- Persistent storage
- An identity provider
- Monitoring core OpenShift Container Platform components
2.3. PREPARING YOUR CLUSTER FOR WORKLOADS

Depending on your workload needs, you might need to take extra steps before you begin deploying applications. For example, after you prepare infrastructure to support your application build strategy, you might need to make provisions for low-latency workloads or to protect sensitive workloads. You can also configure monitoring for application workloads. If you plan to run Windows workloads, you must enable hybrid networking with OVN-Kubernetes during the installation process; hybrid networking cannot be enabled after your cluster is installed.

2.4. SUPPORTED INSTALLATION METHODS FOR DIFFERENT PLATFORMS

You can perform different types of installations on different platforms.

NOTE

Not all installation options are supported for all platforms, as shown in the following tables. A checkmark indicates that the option is supported and links to the relevant section.

Table 2.1. Installer-provisioned infrastructure options

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Ali</th>
<th>AWS</th>
<th>Azure</th>
<th>Azure</th>
<th>GCP</th>
<th>Nutanix</th>
<th>RHOS</th>
<th>BareMetal</th>
<th>BareMetal</th>
<th>vSphere</th>
<th>IBM Cloud®</th>
<th>IBM Power®</th>
<th>IBM Z®</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>64-bit x8</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>64-bit ARM</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Network customization</th>
<th>✓</th>
<th>✓</th>
<th>✓</th>
<th>✓</th>
<th>✓</th>
<th>✓</th>
<th>✓</th>
<th>✓</th>
<th>✓</th>
<th>✓</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Restricted network</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>Private clusters</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### CHAPTER 2. SELECTING A CLUSTER INSTALLATION METHOD AND PREPARING IT FOR USERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Existing virtual private networks</th>
<th>✓</th>
<th>✓</th>
<th>✓</th>
<th>✓</th>
<th>✓</th>
<th>✓</th>
<th>✓</th>
<th>✓</th>
<th>✓</th>
<th>✓</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government regions</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Secret regions</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
The image shows a portion of a table from a document. The table is titled "Users-provisioned infrastructure options." The table lists various infrastructure options, each represented by a series of letters and numbers, likely indicating different configurations or combinations. The table appears to be part of a technical or instructional document, possibly related to OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, given the context provided. The table is structured in rows and columns, with headers and data entries that might be used to compare different options or features. The layout suggests it is a part of a more extensive document, possibly a manual or guide. The specific details of the table entries are not fully discernible due to the image quality, but they appear to be systematically organized to facilitate easy comparison and selection by users.
CHAPTER 2. SELECTING A CLUSTER INSTALLATION METHOD AND PREPARING IT FOR USERS

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| Alibabaw | AWS | Hosted outside of cluster project | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
CHAPTER 3. CLUSTER CAPABILITIES

Cluster administrators can use cluster capabilities to enable or disable optional components prior to installation. Cluster administrators can enable cluster capabilities at anytime after installation.

NOTE

Cluster administrators cannot disable a cluster capability after it is enabled.

3.1. SELECTING CLUSTER CAPABILITIES

You can select cluster capabilities by following one of the installation methods that include customizing your cluster, such as "Installing a cluster on AWS with customizations" or "Installing a cluster on GCP with customizations".

During a customized installation, you create an `install-config.yaml` file that contains the configuration parameters for your cluster.

NOTE

If you customize your cluster by enabling or disabling specific cluster capabilities, you are responsible for manually maintaining your `install-config.yaml` file. New OpenShift Container Platform updates might declare new capability handles for existing components, or introduce new components altogether. Users who customize their `install-config.yaml` file should consider periodically updating their `install-config.yaml` file as OpenShift Container Platform is updated.

You can use the following configuration parameters to select cluster capabilities:

```yaml
capabilities:
  baselineCapabilitySet: v4.11
  additionalEnabledCapabilities:
    - CSISnapshot
    - Console
    - Storage
```

1. Defines a baseline set of capabilities to install. Valid values are `None`, `vCurrent` and `v4.x`. If you select `None`, all optional capabilities will be disabled. The default value is `vCurrent`, which enables all optional capabilities.

2. Defines a list of capabilities to explicitly enable. These will be enabled in addition to the capabilities specified in `baselineCapabilitySet`.

NOTE

`v4.x` refers to any value up to and including the current cluster version. For example, valid values for a OpenShift Container Platform 4.12 cluster are `v4.11` and `v4.12`.

1

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NOTE

In this example, the default capability is set to v4.11. The additionalEnabledCapabilities field enables additional capabilities over the default v4.11 capability set.

The following table describes the baselineCapabilitySet values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vCurrent</td>
<td>Specify this option when you want to automatically add new, default capabilities that are introduced in new releases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v4.11</td>
<td>Specify this option when you want to enable the default capabilities for OpenShift Container Platform 4.11. By specifying v4.11, capabilities that are introduced in newer versions of OpenShift Container Platform are not enabled. The default capabilities in OpenShift Container Platform 4.11 are baremetal, MachineAPI, marketplace, and openshift-samples.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v4.12</td>
<td>Specify this option when you want to enable the default capabilities for OpenShift Container Platform 4.12. By specifying v4.12, capabilities that are introduced in newer versions of OpenShift Container Platform are not enabled. The default capabilities in OpenShift Container Platform 4.12 are baremetal, MachineAPI, marketplace, openshift-samples, Console, Insights, Storage, and CSISnapshot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v4.13</td>
<td>Specify this option when you want to enable the default capabilities for OpenShift Container Platform 4.13. By specifying v4.13, capabilities that are introduced in newer versions of OpenShift Container Platform are not enabled. The default capabilities in OpenShift Container Platform 4.13 are baremetal, MachineAPI, marketplace, openshift-samples, Console, Insights, Storage, CSISnapshot, and NodeTuning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v4.14</td>
<td>Specify this option when you want to enable the default capabilities for OpenShift Container Platform 4.14. By specifying v4.14, capabilities that are introduced in newer versions of OpenShift Container Platform are not enabled. The default capabilities in OpenShift Container Platform 4.14 are baremetal, MachineAPI, marketplace, openshift-samples, Console, Insights, Storage, CSISnapshot, NodeTuning, ImageRegistry, Build, and DeploymentConfig.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>Specify when the other sets are too large, and you do not need any capabilities or want to fine-tune via <code>additionalEnabledCapabilities</code>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Additional resources**

- Installing a cluster on AWS with customizations
- Installing a cluster on GCP with customizations

### 3.2. OPTIONAL CLUSTER CAPABILITIES IN OPENSSHIFT CONTAINER PLATFORM 4.14

Currently, cluster Operators provide the features for these optional capabilities. The following summarizes the features provided by each capability and what functionality you lose if it is disabled.

**Additional resources**

- Cluster Operators reference

#### 3.2.1. Bare-metal capability

**Purpose**
The Cluster Baremetal Operator provides the features for the `baremetal` capability.

The Cluster Baremetal Operator (CBO) deploys all the components necessary to take a bare-metal server to a fully functioning worker node ready to run OpenShift Container Platform compute nodes. The CBO ensures that the metal3 deployment, which consists of the Bare Metal Operator (BMO) and Ironic containers, runs on one of the control plane nodes within the OpenShift Container Platform cluster. The CBO also listens for OpenShift Container Platform updates to resources that it watches and takes appropriate action.

The bare-metal capability is required for deployments using installer-provisioned infrastructure. Disabling the bare-metal capability can result in unexpected problems with these deployments.

It is recommended that cluster administrators only disable the bare-metal capability during installations with user-provisioned infrastructure that do not have any `BareMetalHost` resources in the cluster.

**IMPORTANT**

If the bare-metal capability is disabled, the cluster cannot provision or manage bare-metal nodes. Only disable the capability if there are no `BareMetalHost` resources in your deployment. The `baremetal` capability depends on the `MachineAPI` capability. If you enable the `baremetal` capability, you must also enable `MachineAPI`.

**Additional resources**

- Deploying installer-provisioned clusters on bare metal
- Preparing for bare metal cluster installation
3.2.2. Build capability

Purpose
The **Build** capability enables the **Build** API. The **Build** API manages the lifecycle of **Build** and **BuildConfig** objects.

**IMPORTANT**
If the **Build** capability is disabled, the cluster cannot use **Build** or **BuildConfig** resources. Disable the capability only if **Build** and **BuildConfig** resources are not required in the cluster.

3.2.3. Cluster storage capability

Purpose
The Cluster Storage Operator provides the features for the **Storage** capability.

The Cluster Storage Operator sets OpenShift Container Platform cluster-wide storage defaults. It ensures a default **storageclass** exists for OpenShift Container Platform clusters. It also installs Container Storage Interface (CSI) drivers which enable your cluster to use various storage backends.

**IMPORTANT**
If the cluster storage capability is disabled, the cluster will not have a default **storageclass** or any CSI drivers. Users with administrator privileges can create a default **storageclass** and manually install CSI drivers if the cluster storage capability is disabled.

Notes
- The storage class that the Operator creates can be made non-default by editing its annotation, but this storage class cannot be deleted as long as the Operator runs.

3.2.4. Console capability

Purpose
The Console Operator provides the features for the **Console** capability.

The Console Operator installs and maintains the OpenShift Container Platform web console on a cluster. The Console Operator is installed by default and automatically maintains a console.

Additional resources
- [Web console overview](#)

3.2.5. CSI snapshot controller capability

Purpose
The Cluster CSI Snapshot Controller Operator provides the features for the **CSISnapshot** capability.

The Cluster CSI Snapshot Controller Operator installs and maintains the CSI Snapshot Controller. The CSI Snapshot Controller is responsible for watching the **VolumeSnapshot** CRD objects and manages the creation and deletion lifecycle of volume snapshots.
Additional resources

- CSI volume snapshots

### 3.2.6. DeploymentConfig capability

**Purpose**

The **DeploymentConfig** capability enables and manages the **DeploymentConfig** API.

**IMPORTANT**

If the **DeploymentConfig** capability is disabled, the cluster cannot use **DeploymentConfig** resources. Disable the capability only if **DeploymentConfig** resources are not required in the cluster.

### 3.2.7. Insights capability

**Purpose**

The **Insights** Operator provides the features for the **Insights** capability.

The **Insights** Operator gathers OpenShift Container Platform configuration data and sends it to Red Hat. The data is used to produce proactive insights recommendations about potential issues that a cluster might be exposed to. These insights are communicated to cluster administrators through Insights Advisor on [console.redhat.com](http://console.redhat.com).

**Notes**

Insights Operator complements OpenShift Container Platform Telemetry.

**Additional resources**

- Using Insights Operator

### 3.2.8. Machine API capability

**Purpose**

The **machine-api-operator**, **cluster-autoscaler-operator**, and **cluster-control-plane-machine-set-operator** Operators provide the features for the **MachineAPI** capability. You can disable this capability only if you install a cluster with user-provisioned infrastructure.

The **Machine API** capability is responsible for all machine configuration and management in the cluster. If you disable the **Machine API** capability during installation, you need to manage all machine-related tasks manually.

**Additional resources**

- Overview of machine management
- Machine API Operator
- Cluster Autoscaler Operator
- Control Plane Machine Set Operator

### 3.2.9. Marketplace capability
**Purpose**
The Marketplace Operator provides the features for the marketplace capability.

The Marketplace Operator simplifies the process for bringing off-cluster Operators to your cluster by using a set of default Operator Lifecycle Manager (OLM) catalogs on the cluster. When the Marketplace Operator is installed, it creates the openshift-marketplace namespace. OLM ensures catalog sources installed in the openshift-marketplace namespace are available for all namespaces on the cluster.

If you disable the marketplace capability, the Marketplace Operator does not create the openshift-marketplace namespace. Catalog sources can still be configured and managed on the cluster manually, but OLM depends on the openshift-marketplace namespace in order to make catalogs available to all namespaces on the cluster. Users with elevated permissions to create namespaces prefixed with openshift-, such as system or cluster administrators, can manually create the openshift-marketplace namespace.

If you enable the marketplace capability, you can enable and disable individual catalogs by configuring the Marketplace Operator.

**Additional resources**
- Red Hat-provided Operator catalogs

### 3.2.10. Node Tuning capability

**Purpose**
The Node Tuning Operator provides features for the NodeTuning capability.

The Node Tuning Operator helps you manage node-level tuning by orchestrating the TuneD daemon and achieves low latency performance by using the Performance Profile controller. The majority of high-performance applications require some level of kernel tuning. The Node Tuning Operator provides a unified management interface to users of node-level sysctls and more flexibility to add custom tuning specified by user needs.

If you disable the NodeTuning capability, some default tuning settings will not be applied to the control-plane nodes. This might limit the scalability and performance of large clusters with over 900 nodes or 900 routes.

**Additional resources**
- Using the Node Tuning Operator

### 3.2.11. OpenShift samples capability

**Purpose**
The Cluster Samples Operator provides the features for the openshift-samples capability.

The Cluster Samples Operator manages the sample image streams and templates stored in the openshift namespace.

On initial start up, the Operator creates the default samples configuration resource to initiate the creation of the image streams and templates. The configuration object is a cluster scoped object with the key cluster and type configs.samples.
The image streams are the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS)-based OpenShift Container Platform image streams pointing to images on registry.redhat.io. Similarly, the templates are those categorized as OpenShift Container Platform templates.

If you disable the samples capability, users cannot access the image streams, samples, and templates it provides. Depending on your deployment, you might want to disable this component if you do not need it.

Additional resources

- Configuring the Cluster Samples Operator

### 3.2.12. Cluster Image Registry capability

**Purpose**
The Cluster Image Registry Operator provides features for the ImageRegistry capability.

The Cluster Image Registry Operator manages a singleton instance of the OpenShift image registry. It manages all configuration of the registry, including creating storage.

On initial start up, the Operator creates a default image-registry resource instance based on the configuration detected in the cluster. This indicates what cloud storage type to use based on the cloud provider.

If insufficient information is available to define a complete image-registry resource, then an incomplete resource is defined and the Operator updates the resource status with information about what is missing.

The Cluster Image Registry Operator runs in the openshift-image-registry namespace and it also manages the registry instance in that location. All configuration and workload resources for the registry reside in that namespace.

If you disable the ImageRegistry capability, you can reduce the overall resource footprint of OpenShift Container Platform in Telco environments. Depending on your deployment, you can disable this component if you do not need it.

**Project**
cluster-image-registry-operator

Additional resources

- Image Registry Operator in OpenShift Container Platform

### 3.3. ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

- Enabling cluster capabilities after installation
CHAPTER 4. DISCONNECTED INSTALLATION MIRRORING

4.1. ABOUT DISCONNECTED INSTALLATION MIRRORING

You can use a mirror registry to ensure that your clusters only use container images that satisfy your organizational controls on external content. Before you install a cluster on infrastructure that you provision in a restricted network, you must mirror the required container images into that environment. To mirror container images, you must have a registry for mirroring.

4.1.1. Creating a mirror registry

If you already have a container image registry, such as Red Hat Quay, you can use it as your mirror registry. If you do not already have a registry, you can create a mirror registry using the mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift.

4.1.2. Mirroring images for a disconnected installation

You can use one of the following procedures to mirror your OpenShift Container Platform image repository to your mirror registry:

- Mirroring images for a disconnected installation
- Mirroring images for a disconnected installation using the oc-mirror plugin

4.2. CREATING A MIRROR REGISTRY WITH MIRROR REGISTRY FOR RED HAT OPENSIGHT

The mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift is a small and streamlined container registry that you can use as a target for mirroring the required container images of OpenShift Container Platform for disconnected installations.

If you already have a container image registry, such as Red Hat Quay, you can skip this section and go straight to Mirroring the OpenShift Container Platform image repository.

4.2.1. Prerequisites

- An OpenShift Container Platform subscription.
- Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 8 and 9 with Podman 3.4.2 or later and OpenSSL installed.
- Fully qualified domain name for the Red Hat Quay service, which must resolve through a DNS server.
- Key-based SSH connectivity on the target host. SSH keys are automatically generated for local installs. For remote hosts, you must generate your own SSH keys.
- 2 or more vCPUs.
- 8 GB of RAM.
IMPORTANT

These requirements are based on local testing results with only release images and Operator images. Storage requirements can vary based on your organization’s needs. You might require more space, for example, when you mirror multiple z-streams. You can use standard Red Hat Quay functionality or the proper API callout to remove unnecessary images and free up space.

4.2.2. Mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift introduction

For disconnected deployments of OpenShift Container Platform, a container registry is required to carry out the installation of the clusters. To run a production-grade registry service on such a cluster, you must create a separate registry deployment to install the first cluster. The mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift addresses this need and is included in every OpenShift subscription. It is available for download on the OpenShift console Downloads page.

The mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift allows users to install a small-scale version of Red Hat Quay and its required components using the mirror-registry command line interface (CLI) tool. The mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift is deployed automatically with preconfigured local storage and a local database. It also includes auto-generated user credentials and access permissions with a single set of inputs and no additional configuration choices to get started.

The mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift provides a pre-determined network configuration and reports deployed component credentials and access URLs upon success. A limited set of optional configuration inputs like fully qualified domain name (FQDN) services, superuser name and password, and custom TLS certificates are also provided. This provides users with a container registry so that they can easily create an offline mirror of all OpenShift Container Platform release content when running OpenShift Container Platform in restricted network environments.

Use of the mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift is optional if another container registry is already available in the install environment.

4.2.2.1. Mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift limitations

The following limitations apply to the mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift:

- The mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift is not a highly-available registry and only local file system storage is supported. It is not intended to replace Red Hat Quay or the internal image registry for OpenShift Container Platform.

- The mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift is only supported for hosting images that are required to install a disconnected OpenShift Container Platform cluster, such as Release images or Red Hat Operator images. It uses local storage on your Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) machine, and storage supported by RHEL is supported by the mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift.

- Support for Red Hat product images that are pushed to the mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift for bootstrapping purposes are covered by valid subscriptions for each respective product. A list of exceptions to further enable the bootstrap experience can be found on the Self-managed Red Hat OpenShift sizing and subscription guide.

- Content built by customers should not be hosted by the mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift.

- Using the mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift with more than one cluster is discouraged because multiple clusters can create a single point of failure when updating your cluster fleet. It is advised to leverage the mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift to install a cluster that can host...
4.2.3. Mirroring on a local host with mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift

This procedure explains how to install the mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift on a local host using the mirror-registry installer tool. By doing so, users can create a local host registry running on port 443 for the purpose of storing a mirror of OpenShift Container Platform images.

NOTE

Installing the mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift using the mirror-registry CLI tool makes several changes to your machine. After installation, a $HOME/quay-install directory is created, which has installation files, local storage, and the configuration bundle. Trusted SSH keys are generated in case the deployment target is the local host, and systemd files on the host machine are set up to ensure that container runtimes are persistent. Additionally, an initial user named init is created with an automatically generated password. All access credentials are printed at the end of the install routine.

Procedure

1. Download the mirror-registry.tar.gz package for the latest version of the mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift found on the OpenShift console Downloads page.

2. Install the mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift on your local host with your current user account by using the mirror-registry tool. For a full list of available flags, see "mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift flags".

   $ ./mirror-registry install
   --quayHostname <host_example_com>
   --quayRoot <example_directory_name>

3. Use the user name and password generated during installation to log into the registry by running the following command:

   $ podman login -u init
   -p <password>
   <host_example_com>:8443
   --tls-verify=false

   You can avoid running --tls-verify=false by configuring your system to trust the generated rootCA certificates. See "Using SSL to protect connections to Red Hat Quay" and "Configuring the system to trust the certificate authority" for more information.

   NOTE

   You can also log in by accessing the UI at https://<host.example.com>:8443 after installation.

4. You can mirror OpenShift Container Platform images after logging in. Depending on your needs, see either the "Mirroring the OpenShift Container Platform image repository" or the "Mirroring Operator catalogs for use with disconnected clusters" sections of this document.
NOTE

If there are issues with images stored by the mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift due to storage layer problems, you can remirror the OpenShift Container Platform images, or reinstall mirror registry on more stable storage.

4.2.4. Updating mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift from a local host

This procedure explains how to update the mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift from a local host using the upgrade command. Updating to the latest version ensures new features, bug fixes, and security vulnerability fixes.

IMPORTANT

When updating, there is intermittent downtime of your mirror registry, as it is restarted during the update process.

Prerequisites

- You have installed the mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift on a local host.

Procedure

- If you are upgrading the mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift from 1.2.z → 1.3.0, and your installation directory is the default at /etc/quay-install, you can enter the following command:

  ```
  $ sudo ./mirror-registry upgrade -v
  ```

  NOTE

  - mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift migrates Podman volumes for Quay storage, Postgres data, and /etc/quay-install data to the new $HOME/quay-install location. This allows you to use mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift without the --quayRoot flag during future upgrades.

  - Users who upgrade mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift with the ./mirror-registry upgrade -v flag must include the same credentials used when creating their mirror registry. For example, if you installed the mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift with --quayHostname <host_example_com> and --quayRoot <example_directory_name>, you must include that string to properly upgrade the mirror registry.

- If you are upgrading the mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift from 1.2.z → 1.3.0 and you used a specified directory in your 1.2.z deployment, you must pass in the new --pgStorage and --quayStorage flags. For example:

  ```
  $ sudo ./mirror-registry upgrade --quayHostname <host_example_com> --quayRoot <example_directory_name> --pgStorage <example_directory_name>/pg-data --quayStorage <example_directory_name>/quay-storage -v
  ```

4.2.5. Mirroring on a remote host with mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift
This procedure explains how to install the mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift on a remote host using the mirror-registry tool. By doing so, users can create a registry to hold a mirror of OpenShift Container Platform images.

NOTE

Installing the mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift using the mirror-registry CLI tool makes several changes to your machine. After installation, a $HOME/quay-install directory is created, which has installation files, local storage, and the configuration bundle. Trusted SSH keys are generated in case the deployment target is the local host, and systemd files on the host machine are set up to ensure that container runtimes are persistent. Additionally, an initial user named init is created with an automatically generated password. All access credentials are printed at the end of the install routine.

Procedure

1. Download the mirror-registry.tar.gz package for the latest version of the mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift found on the OpenShift console Downloads page.

2. Install the mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift on your local host with your current user account by using the mirror-registry tool. For a full list of available flags, see “mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift flags”.

   ```bash
   $ ./mirror-registry install -v \
   --targetHostname <host_example_com> \
   --targetUsername <example_user> \
   -k ~/.ssh/my_ssh_key \
   --quayHostname <host_example_com> \
   --quayRoot <example_directory_name>
   ```

3. Use the user name and password generated during installation to log into the mirror registry by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ podman login -u init \
   -p <password> \
   <host_example_com>:8443 \
   --tls-verify=false
   ```

   ![1](https://via.placeholder.com/15)

   You can avoid running --tls-verify=false by configuring your system to trust the generated rootCA certificates. See “Using SSL to protect connections to Red Hat Quay” and “Configuring the system to trust the certificate authority” for more information.

   NOTE

   You can also log in by accessing the UI at https://<host.example.com>:8443 after installation.

4. You can mirror OpenShift Container Platform images after logging in. Depending on your needs, see either the “Mirroring the OpenShift Container Platform image repository” or the “Mirroring Operator catalogs for use with disconnected clusters” sections of this document.
NOTE
If there are issues with images stored by the mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift due to storage layer problems, you can remirror the OpenShift Container Platform images, or reinstall mirror registry on more stable storage.

4.2.6. Updating mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift from a remote host

This procedure explains how to update the mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift from a remote host using the upgrade command. Updating to the latest version ensures bug fixes and security vulnerability fixes.

IMPORTANT
When updating, there is intermittent downtime of your mirror registry, as it is restarted during the update process.

Prerequisites

- You have installed the mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift on a remote host.

Procedure

- To upgrade the mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift from a remote host, enter the following command:

  ```
  $ ./mirror-registry upgrade -v --targetHostname <remote_host_url> --targetUsername <user_name> -k ~/.ssh/my_ssh_key
  ```

NOTE
Users who upgrade the mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift with the ./mirror-registry upgrade -v flag must include the same credentials used when creating their mirror registry. For example, if you installed the mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift with --quayHostname <host_example_com> and --quayRoot <example_directory_name>, you must include that string to properly upgrade the mirror registry.

4.2.7. Replacing mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift SSL/TLS certificates

In some cases, you might want to update your SSL/TLS certificates for the mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift. This is useful in the following scenarios:

- If you are replacing the current mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift certificate.
- If you are using the same certificate as the previous mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift installation.
- If you are periodically updating the mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift certificate.

Use the following procedure to replace mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift SSL/TLS certificates.

Prerequisites
You have downloaded the ./mirror-registry binary from the OpenShift console Downloads page.

Procedure

1. Enter the following command to install the mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift:

```
$ ./mirror-registry install \
  --quayHostname <host_example_com> \
  --quayRoot <example_directory_name>
```

This installs the mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift to the $HOME/quay-install directory.

2. Prepare a new certificate authority (CA) bundle and generate new ssl.key and ssl.crt key files. For more information, see Using SSL/TLS.

3. Assign /$HOME/quay-install an environment variable, for example, QUAY, by entering the following command:

```
$ export QUAY=$HOME/quay-install
```

4. Copy the new ssl.crt file to the /$HOME/quay-install directory by entering the following command:

```
$ cp ~/ssl.crt $QUAY/quay-config
```

5. Copy the new ssl.key file to the /$HOME/quay-install directory by entering the following command:

```
$ cp ~/ssl.key $QUAY/quay-config
```

6. Restart the quay-app application pod by entering the following command:

```
$ systemctl restart quay-app
```

4.2.8. Uninstalling the mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift

You can uninstall the mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift from your local host by running the following command:

```
$ ./mirror-registry uninstall -v \
  --quayRoot <example_directory_name>
```

NOTE

- Deleting the mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift will prompt the user before deletion. You can use --autoApprove to skip this prompt.

- Users who install the mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift with the --quayRoot flag must include the --quayRoot flag when uninstalling. For example, if you installed the mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift with --quayRoot example_directory_name, you must include that string to properly uninstall the mirror registry.
### 4.2.9. Mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift flags

The following flags are available for the *mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift*:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flags</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>--autoApprove</td>
<td>A boolean value that disables interactive prompts. If set to <code>true</code>, the <code>quayRoot</code> directory is automatically deleted when uninstalling the mirror registry. Defaults to <code>false</code> if left unspecified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--initPassword</td>
<td>The password of the init user created during Quay installation. Must be at least eight characters and contain no whitespace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--initUser string</td>
<td>Shows the username of the initial user. Defaults to <code>init</code> if left unspecified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--no-color, -c</td>
<td>Allows users to disable color sequences and propagate that to Ansible when running install, uninstall, and upgrade commands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--pgStorage</td>
<td>The folder where Postgres persistent storage data is saved. Defaults to the <code>pg-storage</code> Podman volume. Root privileges are required to uninstall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--quayHostname</td>
<td>The fully-qualified domain name of the mirror registry that clients will use to contact the registry. Equivalent to <code>SERVER_HOSTNAME</code> in the Quay <code>config.yaml</code>. Must resolve by DNS. Defaults to <code>&lt;targetHostname&gt;:8443</code> if left unspecified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--quayStorage</td>
<td>The folder where Quay persistent storage data is saved. Defaults to the <code>quay-storage</code> Podman volume. Root privileges are required to uninstall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--quayRoot, -r</td>
<td>The directory where container image layer and configuration data is saved, including <code>rootCA.key</code>, <code>rootCA.pem</code>, and <code>rootCA.srl</code> certificates. Defaults to <code>$HOME/quay-install</code> if left unspecified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--ssh-key, -k</td>
<td>The path of your SSH identity key. Defaults to <code>~/.ssh/quay_installer</code> if left unspecified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--sslCert</td>
<td>The path to the SSL/TLS public key / certificate. Defaults to <code>{quayRoot}/quay-config</code> and is auto-generated if left unspecified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--sslCheckSkip</td>
<td>Skips the check for the certificate hostname against the <code>SERVER_HOSTNAME</code> in the <code>config.yaml</code> file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--sslKey</td>
<td>The path to the SSL/TLS private key used for HTTPS communication. Defaults to <code>{quayRoot}/quay-config</code> and is auto-generated if left unspecified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--targetHostname, -H</td>
<td>The hostname of the target you want to install Quay to. Defaults to <code>$HOST</code>, for example, a local host, if left unspecified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--targetUsername, -u</td>
<td>The user on the target host which will be used for SSH. Defaults to <code>$USER</code>, for example, the current user if left unspecified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flags</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--verbose, -v</td>
<td>Shows debug logs and Ansible playbook outputs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--version</td>
<td>Shows the version for the mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. **--quayHostname** must be modified if the public DNS name of your system is different from the local hostname. Additionally, the **--quayHostname** flag does not support installation with an IP address. Installation with a hostname is required.

2. **--sslCheckSkip** is used in cases when the mirror registry is set behind a proxy and the exposed hostname is different from the internal Quay hostname. It can also be used when users do not want the certificates to be validated against the provided Quay hostname during installation.

4.2.10. Mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift release notes

The **mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift** is a small and streamlined container registry that you can use as a target for mirroring the required container images of OpenShift Container Platform for disconnected installations.

These release notes track the development of the **mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift** in OpenShift Container Platform.

For an overview of the **mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift**, see [Creating a mirror registry with mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift](#).

4.2.10.1. Mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift 1.3.10

Issued: 2023-12-07

**Mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift** is now available with Red Hat Quay 3.8.14.

The following advisory is available for the **mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift**:

- RHBA-2023:7628 - mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift 1.3.10

4.2.10.2. Mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift 1.3.9

Issued: 2023-09-19

**Mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift** is now available with Red Hat Quay 3.8.12.

The following advisory is available for the **mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift**:

- RHBA-2023:5241 - mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift 1.3.9

4.2.10.3. Mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift 1.3.8

Issued: 2023-08-16
Mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift is now available with Red Hat Quay 3.8.11.

The following advisory is available for the mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift:

- RHBA-2023:4622 - mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift 1.3.8

4.2.10.4. Mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift 1.3.7

Issued: 2023-07-19

Mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift is now available with Red Hat Quay 3.8.10.

The following advisory is available for the mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift:

- RHBA-2023:4087 - mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift 1.3.7

4.2.10.5. Mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift 1.3.6

Issued: 2023-05-30

Mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift is now available with Red Hat Quay 3.8.8.

The following advisory is available for the mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift:

- RHBA-2023:3302 - mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift 1.3.6

4.2.10.6. Mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift 1.3.5

Issued: 2023-05-18

Mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift is now available with Red Hat Quay 3.8.7.

The following advisory is available for the mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift:

- RHBA-2023:3225 - mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift 1.3.5

4.2.10.7. Mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift 1.3.4

Issued: 2023-04-25

Mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift is now available with Red Hat Quay 3.8.6.

The following advisory is available for the mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift:

- RHBA-2023:1914 - mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift 1.3.4

4.2.10.8. Mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift 1.3.3

Issued: 2023-04-05

Mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift is now available with Red Hat Quay 3.8.5.

The following advisory is available for the mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift:

- RHBA-2023:1528 - mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift 1.3.3
4.2.10.9. Mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift 1.3.2

Issued: 2023-03-21

Mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift is now available with Red Hat Quay 3.8.4.

The following advisory is available for the mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift:

- RHBA-2023:1376 - mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift 1.3.2

4.2.10.10. Mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift 1.3.1

Issued: 2023-03-7

Mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift is now available with Red Hat Quay 3.8.3.

The following advisory is available for the mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift:

- RHBA-2023:1086 - mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift 1.3.1

4.2.10.11. Mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift 1.3.0

Issued: 2023-02-20

Mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift is now available with Red Hat Quay 3.8.1.

The following advisory is available for the mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift:

- RHBA-2023:0558 - mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift 1.3.0

4.2.10.11.1. New features

- Mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift is now supported on Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 9 installations.

- IPv6 support is now available on mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift local host installations. IPv6 is currently unsupported on mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift remote host installations.

- A new feature flag, `--quayStorage`, has been added. With this flag, users with root privileges can manually set the location of their Quay persistent storage.

- A new feature flag, `--pgStorage`, has been added. With this flag, users with root privileges can manually set the location of their Postgres persistent storage.

- Previously, users were required to have root privileges (sudo) to install mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift. With this update, sudo is no longer required to install mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift.

  When mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift was installed with sudo, an `/etc/quay-install` directory that contained installation files, local storage, and the configuration bundle was created. With the removal of the sudo requirement, installation files and the configuration bundle are now installed to `$HOME/quay-install`. Local storage, for example Postgres and Quay, are now stored in named volumes automatically created by Podman.

  To override the default directories that these files are stored in, you can use the command line arguments for mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift. For more information about mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift command line arguments, see “Mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift...
flags”.

4.2.10.12. Bug fixes

- Previously, the following error could be returned when attempting to uninstall mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift: 
  
  ```
  "Error: no container with name or ID "quay-postgres" found: no such container"; "stdout": ""; "stdout_lines": []
  ```

  With this update, the order that mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift services are stopped and uninstalled have been changed so that the error no longer occurs when uninstalling mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift. For more information, see PROJQUAY-4629.

4.2.10.12. Mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift 1.2.9

Mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift is now available with Red Hat Quay 3.7.10.

The following advisory is available for the mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift:

- RHBA-2022:7369 - mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift 1.2.9

4.2.10.13. Mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift 1.2.8

Mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift is now available with Red Hat Quay 3.7.9.

The following advisory is available for the mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift:

- RHBA-2022:7065 - mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift 1.2.8

4.2.10.14. Mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift 1.2.7

Mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift is now available with Red Hat Quay 3.7.8.

The following advisory is available for the mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift:

- RHBA-2022:6500 - mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift 1.2.7

4.2.10.14.1. Bug fixes

- Previously, `getFQDN()` relied on the fully-qualified domain name (FQDN) library to determine its FQDN, and the FQDN library tried to read the `/etc/hosts` folder directly. Consequently, on some Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) installations with uncommon DNS configurations, the FQDN library would fail to install and abort the installation. With this update, mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift uses `hostname` to determine the FQDN. As a result, the FQDN library does not fail to install. (PROJQUAY-4139)

4.2.10.15. Mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift 1.2.6

Mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift is now available with Red Hat Quay 3.7.7.

The following advisory is available for the mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift:

- RHBA-2022:6278 - mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift 1.2.6

4.2.10.15.1. New features

- A new feature flag, `--no-color` (`-c`) has been added. This feature flag allows users to disable color
A new feature flag, --no-color (-c) has been added. This feature flag allows users to disable color sequences and propagate that to Ansible when running install, uninstall, and upgrade commands.

4.2.10.16. Mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift 1.2.5

*Mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift* is now available with Red Hat Quay 3.7.6.

The following advisory is available for the *mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift*:

- RHBA-2022:6071 - mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift 1.2.5

4.2.10.17. Mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift 1.2.4

*Mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift* is now available with Red Hat Quay 3.7.5.

The following advisory is available for the *mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift*:

- RHBA-2022:5884 - mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift 1.2.4

4.2.10.18. Mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift 1.2.3

*Mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift* is now available with Red Hat Quay 3.7.4.

The following advisory is available for the *mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift*:

- RHBA-2022:5649 - mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift 1.2.3

4.2.10.19. Mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift 1.2.2

*Mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift* is now available with Red Hat Quay 3.7.3.

The following advisory is available for the *mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift*:

- RHBA-2022:5501 - mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift 1.2.2

4.2.10.20. Mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift 1.2.1

*Mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift* is now available with Red Hat Quay 3.7.2.

The following advisory is available for the *mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift*:

- RHBA-2022:4986 - mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift 1.2.1

4.2.10.21. Mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift 1.2.0

*Mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift* is now available with Red Hat Quay 3.7.1.

The following advisory is available for the *mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift*:

- RHBA-2022:4986 - mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift 1.2.0

4.2.10.21.1. Bug fixes

- Previously, all components and workers running inside of the Quay pod Operator had log levels set to **DEBUG**. As a result, large traffic logs were created that consumed unnecessary space.
With this update, log levels are set to **WARN** by default, which reduces traffic information while emphasizing problem scenarios. (PROJQUAY-3504)

### 4.2.10.22. Mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift 1.1.0

The following advisory is available for the *mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift*:

- RHBA-2022:0956 - mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift 1.1.0

#### 4.2.10.22.1. New features

- A new command, **mirror-registry upgrade** has been added. This command upgrades all container images without interfering with configurations or data.

  **NOTE**

  If `quayRoot` was previously set to something other than default, it must be passed into the upgrade command.

#### 4.2.10.22.2. Bug fixes

- Previously, the absence of `quayHostname` or `targetHostname` did not default to the local hostname. With this update, `quayHostname` and `targetHostname` now default to the local hostname if they are missing. (PROJQUAY-3079)

- Previously, the command `/mirror-registry --version` returned an unknown flag error. Now, running `/mirror-registry --version` returns the current version of the *mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift*. (PROJQUAY-3086)

- Previously, users could not set a password during installation, for example, when running `/mirror-registry install --initUser <user_name> --initPassword <password> --verbose`. With this update, users can set a password during installation. (PROJQUAY-3149)

- Previously, the *mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift* did not recreate pods if they were destroyed. Now, pods are recreated if they are destroyed. (PROJQUAY-3261)

### 4.2.11. Troubleshooting mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift

To assist in troubleshooting *mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift*, you can gather logs of systemd services installed by the mirror registry. The following services are installed:

- `quay-app.service`
- `quay-postgres.service`
- `quay-redis.service`
- `quay-pod.service`

**Prerequisites**

- You have installed *mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift*.

**Procedure**
• If you installed mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift with root privileges, you can get the status information of its systemd services by entering the following command:

```bash
$ sudo systemctl status <service>
```

• If you installed mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift as a standard user, you can get the status information of its systemd services by entering the following command:

```bash
$ systemctl --user status <service>
```

**Additional resources**

- Using SSL to protect connections to Red Hat Quay
- Configuring the system to trust the certificate authority
- Mirroring the OpenShift Container Platform image repository
- Mirroring Operator catalogs for use with disconnected clusters

### 4.3. MIRRORING IMAGES FOR A DISCONNECTED INSTALLATION

You can ensure your clusters only use container images that satisfy your organizational controls on external content. Before you install a cluster on infrastructure that you provision in a restricted network, you must mirror the required container images into that environment. To mirror container images, you must have a registry for mirroring.

**IMPORTANT**

You must have access to the internet to obtain the necessary container images. In this procedure, you place your mirror registry on a mirror host that has access to both your network and the internet. If you do not have access to a mirror host, use the Mirroring Operator catalogs for use with disconnected clusters procedure to copy images to a device you can move across network boundaries with.

#### 4.3.1. Prerequisites

- You must have a container image registry that supports Docker v2-2 in the location that will host the OpenShift Container Platform cluster, such as one of the following registries:
  - Red Hat Quay
  - JFrog Artifactory
  - Sonatype Nexus Repository
  - Harbor

If you have an entitlement to Red Hat Quay, see the documentation on deploying Red Hat Quay for proof-of-concept purposes or by using the Red Hat Quay Operator. If you need additional assistance selecting and installing a registry, contact your sales representative or Red Hat support.

- If you do not already have an existing solution for a container image registry, subscribers of OpenShift Container Platform are provided a mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift. The mirror...
registry for Red Hat OpenShift is included with your subscription and is a small-scale container registry that can be used to mirror the required container images of OpenShift Container Platform in disconnected installations.

4.3.2. About the mirror registry

You can mirror the images that are required for OpenShift Container Platform installation and subsequent product updates to a container mirror registry such as Red Hat Quay, JFrog Artifactory, Sonatype Nexus Repository, or Harbor. If you do not have access to a large-scale container registry, you can use the mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift, a small-scale container registry included with OpenShift Container Platform subscriptions.

You can use any container registry that supports Docker v2-2, such as Red Hat Quay, the mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift, Artifactory, Sonatype Nexus Repository, or Harbor. Regardless of your chosen registry, the procedure to mirror content from Red Hat hosted sites on the internet to an isolated image registry is the same. After you mirror the content, you configure each cluster to retrieve this content from your mirror registry.

**IMPORTANT**

The OpenShift image registry cannot be used as the target registry because it does not support pushing without a tag, which is required during the mirroring process.

If choosing a container registry that is not the mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift, it must be reachable by every machine in the clusters that you provision. If the registry is unreachable, installation, updating, or normal operations such as workload relocation might fail. For that reason, you must run mirror registries in a highly available way, and the mirror registries must at least match the production availability of your OpenShift Container Platform clusters.

When you populate your mirror registry with OpenShift Container Platform images, you can follow two scenarios. If you have a host that can access both the internet and your mirror registry, but not your cluster nodes, you can directly mirror the content from that machine. This process is referred to as connected mirroring. If you have no such host, you must mirror the images to a file system and then bring that host or removable media into your restricted environment. This process is referred to as disconnected mirroring.

For mirrored registries, to view the source of pulled images, you must review the Trying to access log entry in the CRI-O logs. Other methods to view the image pull source, such as using the crictl images command on a node, show the non-mirrored image name, even though the image is pulled from the mirrored location.

**NOTE**

Red Hat does not test third party registries with OpenShift Container Platform.

Additional information

For information about viewing the CRI-O logs to view the image source, see Viewing the image pull source.

4.3.3. Preparing your mirror host

Before you perform the mirror procedure, you must prepare the host to retrieve content and push it to the remote location.
4.3.3.1. 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 4.14. 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


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 v4.14 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


2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.

3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 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**

2. Select the appropriate version from the **Version** drop-down list.
3. Click **Download Now** next to the **OpenShift v4.14 macOS Client** entry and save the file.

   **NOTE**

   For macOS arm64, choose the **OpenShift v4.14 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>
```

**4.3.4. Configuring credentials that allow images to be mirrored**

Create a container image registry credentials file that allows mirroring images from Red Hat to your mirror.
**WARNING**

Do not use this image registry credentials file as the pull secret when you install a cluster. If you provide this file when you install cluster, all of the machines in the cluster will have write access to your mirror registry.

**WARNING**

This process requires that you have write access to a container image registry on the mirror registry and adds the credentials to a registry pull secret.

**Prerequisites**

- You configured a mirror registry to use in your disconnected environment.
- You identified an image repository location on your mirror registry to mirror images into.
- You provisioned a mirror registry account that allows images to be uploaded to that image repository.

**Procedure**

Complete the following steps on the installation host:

1. Download your `registry.redhat.io` pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager.
2. Make a copy of your pull secret in JSON format:

   ```bash
   $ cat ./pull-secret | jq . > <path>/<pull_secret_file_in_json>
   ``

   Specify the path to the folder to store the pull secret in and a name for the JSON file that you create.

   The contents of the file resemble the following example:

   ```json
   {
     "auths": {
       "cloud.openshift.com": {
         "auth": "b3BlbnNo...",
         "email": "you@example.com"
       },
       "quay.io": {
         "auth": "b3BlbnNo...",
         "email": "you@example.com"
       },
       "registry.connect.redhat.com": {
   ```
3. Generate the base64-encoded user name and password or token for your mirror registry:

```bash
$ echo -n '<user_name>:<password>' | base64 -w0
```

For `<user_name>` and `<password>`, specify the user name and password that you configured for your registry.

4. Edit the JSON file and add a section that describes your registry to it:

```json
"auths": {
  "<mirror_registry>": {
    "auth": "<credentials>",
    "email": "you@example.com"
  }
}
```

For `<mirror_registry>`, specify the registry domain name, and optionally the port, that your mirror registry uses to serve content. For example, `registry.example.com` or `registry.example.com:8443`

For `<credentials>`, specify the base64-encoded user name and password for the mirror registry.

The file resembles the following example:

```json
{
  "auths": {
    "registry.example.com": {
      "auth": "BGVtbYk3ZHAtqXs=",
      "email": "you@example.com"
    },
    "cloud.openshift.com": {
      "auth": "b3BlbnNo...",
      "email": "you@example.com"
    },
    "quay.io": {
      "auth": "b3BlbnNo...",
      "email": "you@example.com"
    },
    "registry.connect.redhat.com": {
      "auth": "NTE3Njg5Nj...",
      "email": "you@example.com"
    }
  }
}
```
4.3.5. Mirroring the OpenShift Container Platform image repository

Mirror the OpenShift Container Platform image repository to your registry to use during cluster installation or upgrade.

Prerequisites

- Your mirror host has access to the internet.
- You configured a mirror registry to use in your restricted network and can access the certificate and credentials that you configured.
- You downloaded the pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager and modified it to include authentication to your mirror repository.
- If you use self-signed certificates, you have specified a Subject Alternative Name in the certificates.

Procedure

Complete the following steps on the mirror host:

1. Review the OpenShift Container Platform downloads page to determine the version of OpenShift Container Platform that you want to install and determine the corresponding tag on the Repository Tags page.

2. Set the required environment variables:
   a. Export the release version:

   ```bash
   $ OCP_RELEASE=<release_version>
   ```

   For `<release_version>`, specify the tag that corresponds to the version of OpenShift Container Platform to install, such as 4.5.4.

   b. Export the local registry name and host port:

   ```bash
   $ LOCAL_REGISTRY='<local_registry_host_name>:<local_registry_host_port>'
   ```

   For `<local_registry_host_name>`, specify the registry domain name for your mirror repository, and for `<local_registry_host_port>`, specify the port that it serves content on.

   c. Export the local repository name:

   ```bash
   $ LOCAL_REPOSITORY='<local_repository_name>'
   ```

   For `<local_repository_name>`, specify the name of the repository to create in your registry, such as `ocp4/openshift4`. 

```json

{}

"registry.redhat.io": {
  "auth": "NTE3Njg5Nj...",
  "email": "you@example.com"
}

```
d. Export the name of the repository to mirror:

```bash
$ PRODUCT_REPO='openshift-release-dev'
```

For a production release, you must specify `openshift-release-dev`.

e. Export the path to your registry pull secret:

```bash
$ LOCAL_SECRET_JSON='<path_to_pull_secret>'
```

For `<path_to_pull_secret>`, specify the absolute path to and file name of the pull secret for your mirror registry that you created.

f. Export the release mirror:

```bash
$ RELEASE_NAME="ocp-release"
```

For a production release, you must specify `ocp-release`.

g. Export the type of architecture for your cluster:

```bash
$ ARCHITECTURE=<cluster_architecture>  
```

Specify the architecture of the cluster, such as `x86_64`, `aarch64`, `s390x`, or `ppc64le`.

h. Export the path to the directory to host the mirrored images:

```bash
$ REMOVABLE_MEDIA_PATH=<path>
```

Specify the full path, including the initial forward slash (`/`) character.

3. Mirror the version images to the mirror registry:

- If your mirror host does not have internet access, take the following actions:
  
i. Review the images and configuration manifests to mirror:

```bash
$ oc adm release mirror -a ${LOCAL_SECRET_JSON}  
  --from=quay.io/${PRODUCT_REPO}/${RELEASE_NAME}:${OCP_RELEASE}-${ARCHITECTURE}  
  --to=${LOCAL_REGISTRY}/${LOCAL_REPOSITORY}  
  --to-release-image=${LOCAL_REGISTRY}/${LOCAL_REPOSITORY}:${OCP_RELEASE}-${ARCHITECTURE} --dry-run
```

  iii. Record the entire `imageContentSources` section from the output of the previous command. The information about your mirrors is unique to your mirrored repository, and you must add the `imageContentSources` section to the `install-config.yaml` file during installation.

  iv. Mirror the images to a directory on the removable media:
Take the media to the restricted network environment and upload the images to the local container registry.

For `REMOVABLE_MEDIA_PATH`, you must use the same path that you specified when you mirrored the images.

### IMPORTANT

Running `oc image mirror` might result in the following error: **error: unable to retrieve source image**. This error occurs when image indexes include references to images that no longer exist on the image registry. Image indexes might retain older references to allow users running those images an upgrade path to newer points on the upgrade graph. As a temporary workaround, you can use the `--skip-missing` option to bypass the error and continue downloading the image index. For more information, see [Service Mesh Operator mirroring failed](https://example.com).

If the local container registry is connected to the mirror host, take the following actions:

i. Directly push the release images to the local registry by using following command:

```
$ oc adm release mirror -a ${LOCAL_SECRET_JSON} --to-dir=${REMOVABLE_MEDIA_PATH}/mirror 
quay.io/${PRODUCT_REPO}/${RELEASE_NAME}:${OCPRELEASE}-${ARCHITECTURE}
```

ii. Record the entire `imageContentSources` section from the output of the previous command. The information about your mirrors is unique to your mirrored repository, and you must add the `imageContentSources` section to the `install-config.yaml` file during installation.

### NOTE

The image name gets patched to Quay.io during the mirroring process, and the podman images will show Quay.io in the registry on the bootstrap virtual machine.
4. To create the installation program that is based on the content that you mirrored, extract it and pin it to the release:

- If your mirror host does not have internet access, run the following command:

```
$ oc adm release extract -a ${LOCAL_SECRET_JSON} --icsp-file=<file> --command=openshift-install "${LOCAL_REGISTRY}/${LOCAL_REPOSITORY}:${OCP_RELEASE}"
```

- If the local container registry is connected to the mirror host, run the following command:

```
$ oc adm release extract -a ${LOCAL_SECRET_JSON} --command=openshift-install "${LOCAL_REGISTRY}/${LOCAL_REPOSITORY}:${OCP_RELEASE}-${ARCHITECTURE}"
```

**IMPORTANT**

To ensure that you use the correct images for the version of OpenShift Container Platform that you selected, you must extract the installation program from the mirrored content.

You must perform this step on a machine with an active internet connection.

5. For clusters using installer-provisioned infrastructure, run the following command:

```
$ openshift-install
```

**4.3.6. The Cluster Samples Operator in a disconnected environment**

In a disconnected environment, you must take additional steps after you install a cluster to configure the Cluster Samples Operator. Review the following information in preparation.

**4.3.6.1. Cluster Samples Operator assistance for mirroring**

During installation, OpenShift Container Platform creates a config map named `imagestreamtag-to-image` in the `openshift-cluster-samples-operator` namespace. The `imagestreamtag-to-image` config map contains an entry, the populating image, for each image stream tag.

The format of the key for each entry in the data field in the config map is `<image_stream_name>_<image_stream_tag_name>`.

During a disconnected installation of OpenShift Container Platform, the status of the Cluster Samples Operator is set to Removed. If you choose to change it to Managed, it installs samples.

**NOTE**

The use of samples in a network-restricted or discontinued environment may require access to services external to your network. Some example services include: Github, Maven Central, npm, RubyGems, PyPi and others. There might be additional steps to take that allow the cluster samples operators’s objects to reach the services they require.

You can use this config map as a reference for which images need to be mirrored for your image streams to import.
• While the Cluster Samples Operator is set to **Removed**, you can create your mirrored registry, or determine which existing mirrored registry you want to use.

• Mirror the samples you want to the mirrored registry using the new config map as your guide.

• Add any of the image streams you did not mirror to the `skippedImagestreams` list of the Cluster Samples Operator configuration object.

• Set `samplesRegistry` of the Cluster Samples Operator configuration object to the mirrored registry.

• Then set the Cluster Samples Operator to **Managed** to install the image streams you have mirrored.

### 4.3.7. Mirroring Operator catalogs for use with disconnected clusters

You can mirror the Operator contents of a Red Hat-provided catalog, or a custom catalog, into a container image registry using the `oc adm catalog mirror` command. The target registry must support Docker v2-2. For a cluster on a restricted network, this registry can be one that the cluster has network access to, such as a mirror registry created during a restricted network cluster installation.

**IMPORTANT**

• The OpenShift image registry cannot be used as the target registry because it does not support pushing without a tag, which is required during the mirroring process.

• Running `oc adm catalog mirror` might result in the following error: **error: unable to retrieve source image.** This error occurs when image indexes include references to images that no longer exist on the image registry. Image indexes might retain older references to allow users running those images an upgrade path to newer points on the upgrade graph. As a temporary workaround, you can use the **--skip-missing** option to bypass the error and continue downloading the image index. For more information, see [Service Mesh Operator mirroring failed](#).

The `oc adm catalog mirror` command also automatically mirrors the index image that is specified during the mirroring process, whether it be a Red Hat-provided index image or your own custom-built index image, to the target registry. You can then use the mirrored index image to create a catalog source that allows Operator Lifecycle Manager (OLM) to load the mirrored catalog onto your OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

### Additional resources

• **Using Operator Lifecycle Manager on restricted networks**

### 4.3.7.1. Prerequisites

Mirroring Operator catalogs for use with disconnected clusters has the following prerequisites:

• Workstation with unrestricted network access.

• `podman` version 1.9.3 or later.

• If you want to filter, or prune, an existing catalog and selectively mirror only a subset of Operators, see the following sections:
o Installing the opm CLI

- Updating or filtering a file-based catalog image

- If you want to mirror a Red Hat-provided catalog, run the following command on your workstation with unrestricted network access to authenticate with registry.redhat.io:

  ```
  $ podman login registry.redhat.io
  ```

- Access to a mirror registry that supports Docker v2-2.

- On your mirror registry, decide which repository, or namespace, to use for storing mirrored Operator content. For example, you might create an `olm-mirror` repository.

- If your mirror registry does not have internet access, connect removable media to your workstation with unrestricted network access.

- If you are working with private registries, including registry.redhat.io, set the REG_CREDS environment variable to the file path of your registry credentials for use in later steps. For example, for the podman CLI:

  ```
  $ REG_CREDS=${XDG_RUNTIME_DIR}/containers/auth.json
  ```

4.3.7.2. Extracting and mirroring catalog contents

The `oc adm catalog mirror` command extracts the contents of an index image to generate the manifests required for mirroring. The default behavior of the command generates manifests, then automatically mirrors all of the image content from the index image, as well as the index image itself, to your mirror registry.

Alternatively, if your mirror registry is on a completely disconnected, or airgapped, host, you can first mirror the content to removable media, move the media to the disconnected environment, then mirror the content from the media to the registry.

4.3.7.2.1. Mirroring catalog contents to registries on the same network

If your mirror registry is co-located on the same network as your workstation with unrestricted network access, take the following actions on your workstation.

**Procedure**

1. If your mirror registry requires authentication, run the following command to log in to the registry:

   ```
   $ podman login <mirror_registry>
   ```

2. Run the following command to extract and mirror the content to the mirror registry:

   ```
   $ oc adm catalog mirror \
   <index_image> \1
   <mirror_registry>:<port>[/<repository>] \2
   [-a ${REG_CREDS}] \3
   ```
Specify the index image for the catalog that you want to mirror.

Specify the fully qualified domain name (FQDN) for the target registry to mirror the Operator contents to. The mirror registry `<repository>` can be any existing repository, or namespace, on the registry, for example `olm-mirror` as outlined in the prerequisites. If there is an existing repository found during mirroring, the repository name is added to the resulting image name. If you do not want the image name to include the repository name, omit the `<repository>` value from this line, for example `<mirror_registry>:<port>`.

Optional: If required, specify the location of your registry credentials file. `REG_CREDS` is required for `registry.redhat.io`.

Optional: If you do not want to configure trust for the target registry, add the `--insecure` flag.

Optional: Specify which platform and architecture of the index image to select when multiple variants are available. Images are passed as `<platform>/<arch>/<variant>`. This does not apply to images referenced by the index. Valid values are `linux/amd64`, `linux/ppc64le`, `linux/s390x`, `linux/arm64`.

Optional: Generate only the manifests required for mirroring without actually mirroring the image content to a registry. This option can be useful for reviewing what will be mirrored, and lets you make any changes to the mapping list, if you require only a subset of packages. You can then use the `mapping.txt` file with the `oc image mirror` command to mirror the modified list of images in a later step. This flag is intended for only advanced selective mirroring of content from the catalog.

Example output

```
src image has index label for database path: /database/index.db
using database path mapping: /database/index.db:/tmp/153048078
wrote database to /tmp/153048078 1
...
wrote mirroring manifests to manifests-redhat-operator-index-1614211642 2
```

1 Directory for the temporary `index.db` database generated by the command.

2 Record the manifests directory name that is generated. This directory is referenced in subsequent procedures.

**NOTE**

Red Hat Quay does not support nested repositories. As a result, running the `oc adm catalog mirror` command will fail with a `401 unauthorized` error. As a workaround, you can use the `--max-components=2` option when running the `oc adm catalog mirror` command to disable the creation of nested repositories. For more information on this workaround, see the Unauthorized error thrown while using catalog mirror command with Quay registry Knowledgebase Solution.
Additional resources

- Architecture and operating system support for Operators

4.3.7.2.2. Mirroring catalog contents to airgapped registries

If your mirror registry is on a completely disconnected, or airgapped, host, take the following actions.

Procedure

1. Run the following command on your workstation with unrestricted network access to mirror the content to local files:

   ```bash
   $ oc adm catalog mirror \
     <index_image> \
     file://local/index \
     -a ${REG_CREDS} \
     --insecure \
     --index-filter-by-os=''<platform>/<arch>'
   ```

   - Specify the index image for the catalog that you want to mirror.
   - Specify the content to mirror to local files in your current directory.
   - Optional: If required, specify the location of your registry credentials file.
   - Optional: If you do not want to configure trust for the target registry, add the `--insecure` flag.
   - Optional: Specify which platform and architecture of the index image to select when multiple variants are available. Images are specified as `'<platform>/<arch>[/<variant>]'`. This does not apply to images referenced by the index. Valid values are `linux/amd64`, `linux/ppc64le`, `linux/s390x`, `linux/arm64`, and `.*`

   Example output

   ```bash
   info: Mirroring completed in 5.93s (5.915MB/s)
   wrote mirroring manifests to manifests-my-index-1614985528
   ```

   To upload local images to a registry, run:

   ```bash
   oc adm catalog mirror file://local/index/myrepo/my-index:v1 REGISTRY/REPOSITORY
   ```

   - Record the manifests directory name that is generated. This directory is referenced in subsequent procedures.
   - Record the expanded `file://` path that is based on your provided index image. This path is referenced in a subsequent step.

   This command creates a `v2/` directory in your current directory.

2. Copy the `v2/` directory to removable media.
3. Physically remove the media and attach it to a host in the disconnected environment that has access to the mirror registry.

4. If your mirror registry requires authentication, run the following command on your host in the disconnected environment to log in to the registry:

   ```
   $ podman login <mirror_registry>
   ```

5. Run the following command from the parent directory containing the `v2/` directory to upload the images from local files to the mirror registry:

   ```
   $ oc adm catalog mirror \
   file://local/index/<repository>/<index_image>:<tag> \n   <mirror_registry>:<port>[/<repository>] \n   -a ${REG_CREDS} \n   --insecure \n   --index-filter-by-os='<platform>/<arch>'
   ```

   1. Specify the `file://` path from the previous command output.
   2. Specify the fully qualified domain name (FQDN) for the target registry to mirror the Operator contents to. The mirror registry `<repository>` can be any existing repository, or namespace, on the registry, for example `olm-mirror` as outlined in the prerequisites. If there is an existing repository found during mirroring, the repository name is added to the resulting image name. If you do not want the image name to include the repository name, omit the `<repository>` value from this line, for example `<mirror_registry>:<port>`.
   3. Optional: If required, specify the location of your registry credentials file.
   4. Optional: If you do not want to configure trust for the target registry, add the `--insecure` flag.
   5. Optional: Specify which platform and architecture of the index image to select when multiple variants are available. Images are specified as `'<platform>/<arch>[/<variant>]'`. This does not apply to images referenced by the index. Valid values are `linux/amd64`, `linux/ppc64le`, `linux/s390x`, `linux/arm64`, and `.*`.

   **NOTE**

   Red Hat Quay does not support nested repositories. As a result, running the `oc adm catalog mirror` command will fail with a 401 unauthorized error. As a workaround, you can use the `--max-components=2` option when running the `oc adm catalog mirror` command to disable the creation of nested repositories. For more information on this workaround, see the Unauthorized error thrown while using catalog mirror command with Quay registry Knowledgebase Solution.

6. Run the `oc adm catalog mirror` command again. Use the newly mirrored index image as the source and the same mirror registry target used in the previous step:

   ```
   $ oc adm catalog mirror \
   <mirror_registry>:<port>/<index_image> \n   <mirror_registry>:<port>[/<repository>] \
   ```
After you mirror the catalog, you can continue with the remainder of your cluster installation. After your cluster installation has finished successfully, you must specify the manifests directory from this procedure to create the `ImageContentSourcePolicy` and `CatalogSource` objects. These objects are required to enable installation of Operators from OperatorHub.

**Additional resources**

- Architecture and operating system support for Operators

### 4.3.7.3. Generated manifests

After mirroring Operator catalog content to your mirror registry, a manifests directory is generated in your current directory.

If you mirrored content to a registry on the same network, the directory name takes the following pattern:

```
manifests-<index_image_name>-<random_number>
```

If you mirrored content to a registry on a disconnected host in the previous section, the directory name takes the following pattern:

```
manifests-index/<repository>/<index_image_name>-<random_number>
```

**NOTE**

The manifests directory name is referenced in subsequent procedures.

The manifests directory contains the following files, some of which might require further modification:

- The `catalogSource.yaml` file is a basic definition for a `CatalogSource` object that is pre-populated with your index image tag and other relevant metadata. This file can be used as is or modified to add the catalog source to your cluster.
**IMPORTANT**

If you mirrored the content to local files, you must modify your `catalogSource.yaml` file to remove any backslash (`/`) characters from the `metadata.name` field. Otherwise, when you attempt to create the object, it fails with an "invalid resource name" error.

- The `imageContentSourcePolicy.yaml` file defines an `ImageContentSourcePolicy` object that can configure nodes to translate between the image references stored in Operator manifests and the mirrored registry.

**NOTE**

If your cluster uses an `ImageContentSourcePolicy` object to configure repository mirroring, you can use only global pull secrets for mirrored registries. You cannot add a pull secret to a project.

- The `mapping.txt` file contains all of the source images and where to map them in the target registry. This file is compatible with the `oc image mirror` command and can be used to further customize the mirroring configuration.

**IMPORTANT**

If you used the `--manifests-only` flag during the mirroring process and want to further trim the subset of packages to mirror, see the steps in the Mirroring a package manifest format catalog image procedure of the OpenShift Container Platform 4.7 documentation about modifying your `mapping.txt` file and using the file with the `oc image mirror` command.

### 4.3.7.4. Postinstallation requirements

After you mirror the catalog, you can continue with the remainder of your cluster installation. After your cluster installation has finished successfully, you must specify the manifests directory from this procedure to create the `ImageContentSourcePolicy` and `CatalogSource` objects. These objects are required to populate and enable installation of Operators from OperatorHub.

**Additional resources**

- Populating OperatorHub from mirrored Operator catalogs
- Updating or filtering a file-based catalog image

### 4.3.8. Next steps

- Install a cluster on infrastructure that you provision in your restricted network, such as on VMware vSphere, bare metal, or Amazon Web Services.

### 4.3.9. Additional resources

- See Gathering data about specific features for more information about using must-gather.
4.4. MIRRORING IMAGES FOR A DISCONNECTED INSTALLATION USING THE OC-MIRROR PLUGIN

Running your cluster in a restricted network without direct internet connectivity is possible by installing the cluster from a mirrored set of OpenShift Container Platform container images in a private registry. This registry must be running at all times as long as the cluster is running. See the Prerequisites section for more information.

You can use the oc-mirror OpenShift CLI (oc) plugin to mirror images to a mirror registry in your fully or partially disconnected environments. You must run oc-mirror from a system with internet connectivity in order to download the required images from the official Red Hat registries.

The following steps outline the high-level workflow on how to use the oc-mirror plugin to mirror images to a mirror registry:

1. Create an image set configuration file.
2. Mirror the image set to the mirror registry by using one of the following methods:
   - Mirror an image set directly to the mirror registry.
   - Mirror an image set to disk, transfer the image set to the target environment, then upload the image set to the target mirror registry.
3. Configure your cluster to use the resources generated by the oc-mirror plugin.
4. Repeat these steps to update your mirror registry as necessary.

4.4.1. About the oc-mirror plugin

You can use the oc-mirror OpenShift CLI (oc) plugin to mirror all required OpenShift Container Platform content and other images to your mirror registry by using a single tool. It provides the following features:

- Provides a centralized method to mirror OpenShift Container Platform releases, Operators, helm charts, and other images.
- Maintains update paths for OpenShift Container Platform and Operators.
- Uses a declarative image set configuration file to include only the OpenShift Container Platform releases, Operators, and images that your cluster needs.
- Performs incremental mirroring, which reduces the size of future image sets.
- Prunes images from the target mirror registry that were excluded from the image set configuration since the previous execution.
- Optionally generates supporting artifacts for OpenShift Update Service (OSUS) usage.

When using the oc-mirror plugin, you specify which content to mirror in an image set configuration file. In this YAML file, you can fine-tune the configuration to only include the OpenShift Container Platform releases and Operators that your cluster needs. This reduces the amount of data that you need to download and transfer. The oc-mirror plugin can also mirror arbitrary helm charts and additional container images to assist users in seamlessly synchronizing their workloads onto mirror registries.

The first time you run the oc-mirror plugin, it populates your mirror registry with the required content to perform your disconnected cluster installation or update. In order for your disconnected cluster to
continue receiving updates, you must keep your mirror registry updated. To update your mirror registry, you run the oc-mirror plugin using the same configuration as the first time you ran it. The oc-mirror plugin references the metadata from the storage backend and only downloads what has been released since the last time you ran the tool. This provides update paths for OpenShift Container Platform and Operators and performs dependency resolution as required.

**IMPORTANT**
When using the oc-mirror CLI plugin to populate a mirror registry, any further updates to the mirror registry must be made using the oc-mirror tool.

### 4.4.2. oc-mirror compatibility and support

The oc-mirror plugin supports mirroring OpenShift Container Platform payload images and Operator catalogs for OpenShift Container Platform versions 4.10 and later.

**NOTE**

On **aarch64**, **ppc64le**, and **s390x** architectures the oc-mirror plugin is only supported for OpenShift Container Platform versions 4.14 and later.

Use the latest available version of the oc-mirror plugin regardless of which versions of OpenShift Container Platform you need to mirror.

**IMPORTANT**

If you used the Technology Preview OCI local catalogs feature for the oc-mirror plugin for OpenShift Container Platform 4.12, you can no longer use the OCI local catalogs feature of the oc-mirror plugin to copy a catalog locally and convert it to OCI format as a first step to mirroring to a fully disconnected cluster.

### 4.4.3. About the mirror registry

You can mirror the images that are required for OpenShift Container Platform installation and subsequent product updates to a container mirror registry that supports Docker v2-2, such as Red Hat Quay. If you do not have access to a large-scale container registry, you can use the mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift, which is a small-scale container registry included with OpenShift Container Platform subscriptions.

Regardless of your chosen registry, the procedure to mirror content from Red Hat hosted sites on the internet to an isolated image registry is the same. After you mirror the content, you configure each cluster to retrieve this content from your mirror registry.

**IMPORTANT**

The OpenShift image registry cannot be used as the target registry because it does not support pushing without a tag, which is required during the mirroring process.

If choosing a container registry that is not the mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift, it must be reachable by every machine in the clusters that you provision. If the registry is unreachable, installation, updating, or normal operations such as workload relocation might fail. For that reason, you must run mirror registries in a highly available way, and the mirror registries must at least match the production availability of your OpenShift Container Platform clusters.
When you populate your mirror registry with OpenShift Container Platform images, you can follow two scenarios. If you have a host that can access both the internet and your mirror registry, but not your cluster nodes, you can directly mirror the content from that machine. This process is referred to as connected mirroring. If you have no such host, you must mirror the images to a file system and then bring that host or removable media into your restricted environment. This process is referred to as disconnected mirroring.

For mirrored registries, to view the source of pulled images, you must review the Trying to access log entry in the CRI-O logs. Other methods to view the image pull source, such as using the crictl images command on a node, show the non-mirrored image name, even though the image is pulled from the mirrored location.

**NOTE**

Red Hat does not test third party registries with OpenShift Container Platform.

Additional resources

- For information about viewing the CRI-O logs to view the image source, see Viewing the image pull source.

4.4.4. Prerequisites

- You must have a container image registry that supports Docker v2-2 in the location that will host the OpenShift Container Platform cluster, such as Red Hat Quay.

**NOTE**

If you use Red Hat Quay, you must use version 3.6 or later with the oc-mirror plugin. If you have an entitlement to Red Hat Quay, see the documentation on deploying Red Hat Quay for proof-of-concept purposes or by using the Red Hat Quay Operator. If you need additional assistance selecting and installing a registry, contact your sales representative or Red Hat Support.

If you do not already have an existing solution for a container image registry, subscribers of OpenShift Container Platform are provided a mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift. The mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift is included with your subscription and is a small-scale container registry that can be used to mirror the required container images of OpenShift Container Platform in disconnected installations.

4.4.5. Preparing your mirror hosts

Before you can use the oc-mirror plugin to mirror images, you must install the plugin and create a container image registry credentials file to allow the mirroring from Red Hat to your mirror.

4.4.5.1. Installing the oc-mirror OpenShift CLI plugin

To use the oc-mirror OpenShift CLI plugin to mirror registry images, you must install the plugin. If you are mirroring image sets in a fully disconnected environment, ensure that you install the oc-mirror plugin on the host with internet access and the host in the disconnected environment with access to the mirror registry.

**Prerequisites**
You have installed the OpenShift CLI (oc).

Procedure

1. Download the oc-mirror CLI plugin.
   b. Under the OpenShift disconnected installation tools section, click Download for OpenShift Client (oc) mirror plugin and save the file.

2. Extract the archive:
   ```bash
   $ tar xvzf oc-mirror.tar.gz
   ```

3. If necessary, update the plugin file to be executable:
   ```bash
   $ chmod +x oc-mirror
   ```

   **NOTE**
   Do not rename the oc-mirror file.

4. Install the oc-mirror CLI plugin by placing the file in your PATH, for example, /usr/local/bin:
   ```bash
   $ sudo mv oc-mirror /usr/local/bin/
   ```

Verification

- Run `oc mirror help` to verify that the plugin was successfully installed:
  ```bash
  $ oc mirror help
  ```

Additional resources

- Installing and using CLI plugins

4.4.5.2. Configuring credentials that allow images to be mirrored

Create a container image registry credentials file that allows mirroring images from Red Hat to your mirror.

**WARNING**

Do not use this image registry credentials file as the pull secret when you install a cluster. If you provide this file when you install cluster, all of the machines in the cluster will have write access to your mirror registry.
WARNING

This process requires that you have write access to a container image registry on the mirror registry and adds the credentials to a registry pull secret.

Prerequisites

- You configured a mirror registry to use in your disconnected environment.
- You identified an image repository location on your mirror registry to mirror images into.
- You provisioned a mirror registry account that allows images to be uploaded to that image repository.

Procedure

Complete the following steps on the installation host:

1. Download your `registry.redhat.io` pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager.

2. Make a copy of your pull secret in JSON format:

   ```bash
   $ cat ./pull-secret | jq . > <path>/<pull_secret_file_in_json>
   ```

   1. Specify the path to the folder to store the pull secret in and a name for the JSON file that you create.

   The contents of the file resemble the following example:

   ```json
   {
     "auths": {
       "cloud.openshift.com": {
         "auth": "b3BlbnNo...",
         "email": "you@example.com"
       },
       "quay.io": {
         "auth": "b3BlbnNo...",
         "email": "you@example.com"
       },
       "registry.connect.redhat.com": {
         "auth": "NTE3Njg5Nj...",
         "email": "you@example.com"
       },
       "registry.redhat.io": {
         "auth": "NTE3Njg5Nj...",
         "email": "you@example.com"
       }
     }
   }
   ```

3. Save the file either as `~/.docker/config.json` or `$XDG_RUNTIME_DIR/containers/auth.json`.
4. Generate the base64-encoded user name and password or token for your mirror registry:

```
$ echo -n '<user_name>:<password>' | base64 -w0
BGVtbYk3ZHAtqXs=
```

1. For `<user_name>` and `<password>`, specify the user name and password that you configured for your registry.

5. Edit the JSON file and add a section that describes your registry to it:

```json
"auths": {
  "<mirror_registry>": {
    "auth": "<credentials>",
    "email": "you@example.com"
  }
},
```

1. For `<mirror_registry>`, specify the registry domain name, and optionally the port, that your mirror registry uses to serve content. For example, `registry.example.com` or `registry.example.com:8443`

2. For `<credentials>`, specify the base64-encoded user name and password for the mirror registry.

The file resembles the following example:

```json
{
  "auths": {
    "registry.example.com": {
      "auth": "BGVtbYk3ZHAtqXs=",
      "email": "you@example.com"
    },
    "cloud.openshift.com": {
      "auth": "b3BlbnNo...",
      "email": "you@example.com"
    },
    "quay.io": {
      "auth": "b3BlbnNo...",
      "email": "you@example.com"
    },
    "registry.connect.redhat.com": {
      "auth": "NTE3Njg5Nj...",
      "email": "you@example.com"
    },
    "registry.redhat.io": {
      "auth": "NTE3Njg5Nj...",
      "email": "you@example.com"
    }
  }
}
```

4.4.6. Creating the image set configuration
Before you can use the oc-mirror plugin to mirror image sets, you must create an image set configuration file. This image set configuration file defines which OpenShift Container Platform releases, Operators, and other images to mirror, along with other configuration settings for the oc-mirror plugin.

You must specify a storage backend in the image set configuration file. This storage backend can be a local directory or a registry that supports Docker v2-2. The oc-mirror plugin stores metadata in this storage backend during image set creation.

IMPORTANT

Do not delete or modify the metadata that is generated by the oc-mirror plugin. You must use the same storage backend every time you run the oc-mirror plugin for the same mirror registry.

Prerequisites

- You have created a container image registry credentials file. For instructions, see Configuring credentials that allow images to be mirrored.

Procedure

1. Use the `oc mirror init` command to create a template for the image set configuration and save it to a file called `imageset-config.yaml`:

   ```bash
   $ oc mirror init --registry example.com/mirror/oc-mirror-metadata > imageset-config.yaml
   ``

   Replace `example.com/mirror/oc-mirror-metadata` with the location of your registry for the storage backend.

2. Edit the file and adjust the settings as necessary:

   ```yaml
   kind: ImageSetConfiguration
   apiVersion: mirror.openshift.io/v1alpha2
   archiveSize: 4
   storageConfig:
     registry:
       imageURL: example.com/mirror/oc-mirror-metadata
       skipTLS: false
     mirror:
       platform:
         channels:
         - name: stable-4.14
           type: ocp
           graph: true
       operators:
         packages:
         - name: serverless-operator
         channels:
         - name: stable
   ```
Add `archiveSize` to set the maximum size, in GiB, of each file within the image set.

Set the back-end location to save the image set metadata to. This location can be a registry or local directory. It is required to specify `storageConfig` values.

Set the registry URL for the storage backend.

Set the channel to retrieve the OpenShift Container Platform images from.

Add `graph: true` to build and push the graph-data image to the mirror registry. The graph-data image is required to create OpenShift Update Service (OSUS). The `graph: true` field also generates the `UpdateService` custom resource manifest. The `oc` command-line interface (CLI) can use the `UpdateService` custom resource manifest to create OSUS. For more information, see About the OpenShift Update Service.

Set the Operator catalog to retrieve the OpenShift Container Platform images from.

Specify only certain Operator packages to include in the image set. Remove this field to retrieve all packages in the catalog.

Specify only certain channels of the Operator packages to include in the image set. You must always include the default channel for the Operator package even if you do not use the bundles in that channel. You can find the default channel by running the following command: `oc mirror list operators --catalog=<catalog_name> --package=<package_name>`.

Specify any additional images to include in image set.

See `Image set configuration parameters` for the full list of parameters and `Image set configuration examples` for various mirroring use cases.

3. Save the updated file.
   This image set configuration file is required by the `oc mirror` command when mirroring content.

Additional resources

- Image set configuration parameters
- Image set configuration examples
- Using the OpenShift Update Service in a disconnected environment

4.4.7. Mirroring an image set to a mirror registry

You can use the `oc-mirror` CLI plugin to mirror images to a mirror registry in a partially disconnected environment or in a fully disconnected environment.

These procedures assume that you already have your mirror registry set up.

4.4.7.1. Mirroring an image set in a partially disconnected environment

```yaml
additionallImages:
- name: registry.redhat.io/ubi9/ubi:latest
  helm: {}
```

```yaml
1. Add `archiveSize` to set the maximum size, in GiB, of each file within the image set.
2. Set the back-end location to save the image set metadata to. This location can be a registry or local directory. It is required to specify `storageConfig` values.
3. Set the registry URL for the storage backend.
4. Set the channel to retrieve the OpenShift Container Platform images from.
5. Add `graph: true` to build and push the graph-data image to the mirror registry. The graph-data image is required to create OpenShift Update Service (OSUS). The `graph: true` field also generates the `UpdateService` custom resource manifest. The `oc` command-line interface (CLI) can use the `UpdateService` custom resource manifest to create OSUS. For more information, see About the OpenShift Update Service.
6. Set the Operator catalog to retrieve the OpenShift Container Platform images from.
7. Specify only certain Operator packages to include in the image set. Remove this field to retrieve all packages in the catalog.
8. Specify only certain channels of the Operator packages to include in the image set. You must always include the default channel for the Operator package even if you do not use the bundles in that channel. You can find the default channel by running the following command: `oc mirror list operators --catalog=<catalog_name> --package=<package_name>`.
9. Specify any additional images to include in image set.

See `Image set configuration parameters` for the full list of parameters and `Image set configuration examples` for various mirroring use cases.

3. Save the updated file.
   This image set configuration file is required by the `oc mirror` command when mirroring content.

Additional resources

- Image set configuration parameters
- Image set configuration examples
- Using the OpenShift Update Service in a disconnected environment

4.4.7. Mirroring an image set to a mirror registry

You can use the `oc-mirror` CLI plugin to mirror images to a mirror registry in a partially disconnected environment or in a fully disconnected environment.

These procedures assume that you already have your mirror registry set up.

4.4.7.1. Mirroring an image set in a partially disconnected environment
In a partially disconnected environment, you can mirror an image set directly to the target mirror registry.

### 4.4.7.1.1. Mirroring from mirror to mirror

You can use the oc-mirror plugin to mirror an image set directly to a target mirror registry that is accessible during image set creation.

You are required to specify a storage backend in the image set configuration file. This storage backend can be a local directory or a Docker v2 registry. The oc-mirror plugin stores metadata in this storage backend during image set creation.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not delete or modify the metadata that is generated by the oc-mirror plugin. You must use the same storage backend every time you run the oc-mirror plugin for the same mirror registry.

**Prerequisites**

- You have access to the internet to obtain the necessary container images.
- You have installed the OpenShift CLI (oc).
- You have installed the oc-mirror CLI plugin.
- You have created the image set configuration file.

**Procedure**

- Run the **oc mirror** command to mirror the images from the specified image set configuration to a specified registry:

```
$ oc mirror --config=./imageset-config.yaml
```

1. Pass in the image set configuration file that was created. This procedure assumes that it is named **imageset-config.yaml**.
2. Specify the registry to mirror the image set file to. The registry must start with **docker://**. If you specify a top-level namespace for the mirror registry, you must also use this same namespace on subsequent executions.

**Verification**

1. Navigate into the **oc-mirror-workspace/** directory that was generated.
2. Navigate into the results directory, for example, **results-1639608409/**.
3. Verify that YAML files are present for the **ImageContentSourcePolicy** and **CatalogSource** resources.
NOTE

The `repositoryDigestMirrors` section of the `ImageContentSourcePolicy` YAML file is used for the `install-config.yaml` file during installation.

Next steps

- Configure your cluster to use the resources generated by oc-mirror.

Troubleshooting

- Unable to retrieve source image.

4.4.7.2. Mirroring an image set in a fully disconnected environment

To mirror an image set in a fully disconnected environment, you must first mirror the image set to disk, then mirror the image set file on disk to a mirror.

4.4.7.2.1. Mirroring from mirror to disk

You can use the oc-mirror plugin to generate an image set and save the contents to disk. The generated image set can then be transferred to the disconnected environment and mirrored to the target registry.

IMPORTANT

Depending on the configuration specified in the image set configuration file, using oc-mirror to mirror images might download several hundreds of gigabytes of data to disk.

The initial image set download when you populate the mirror registry is often the largest. Because you only download the images that changed since the last time you ran the command, when you run the oc-mirror plugin again, the generated image set is often smaller.

You are required to specify a storage backend in the image set configuration file. This storage backend can be a local directory or a docker v2 registry. The oc-mirror plugin stores metadata in this storage backend during image set creation.

IMPORTANT

Do not delete or modify the metadata that is generated by the oc-mirror plugin. You must use the same storage backend every time you run the oc-mirror plugin for the same mirror registry.

Prerequisites

- You have access to the internet to obtain the necessary container images.
- You have installed the OpenShift CLI (oc).
- You have installed the oc-mirror CLI plugin.
You have created the image set configuration file.

**Procedure**

- Run the `oc mirror` command to mirror the images from the specified image set configuration to disk:

  ```bash
  $ oc mirror --config=./imageset-config.yaml file://<path_to_output_directory>
  ```

  1. Pass in the image set configuration file that was created. This procedure assumes that it is named `imageset-config.yaml`.
  2. Specify the target directory where you want to output the image set file. The target directory path must start with `file://`.

**Verification**

1. Navigate to your output directory:

   ```bash
   $ cd <path_to_output_directory>
   ```

2. Verify that an image set `.tar` file was created:

   ```bash
   $ ls
   ```

   **Example output**

   ```bash
   mirror_seq1_000000.tar
   ```

**Next steps**

- Transfer the image set `.tar` file to the disconnected environment.

**Troubleshooting**

- Unable to retrieve source image.

**4.4.7.2.2. Mirroring from disk to mirror**

You can use the `oc-mirror` plugin to mirror the contents of a generated image set to the target mirror registry.

**Prerequisites**

- You have installed the OpenShift CLI (`oc`) in the disconnected environment.
- You have installed the `oc-mirror` CLI plugin in the disconnected environment.
- You have generated the image set file by using the `oc mirror` command.
- You have transferred the image set file to the disconnected environment.
Procedure

- Run the `oc mirror` command to process the image set file on disk and mirror the contents to a target mirror registry:

  $ oc mirror --from=./mirror_seq1_000000.tar docker://registry.example:5000

  1. Pass in the image set .tar file to mirror, named `mirror_seq1_000000.tar` in this example. If an `archiveSize` value was specified in the image set configuration file, the image set might be broken up into multiple .tar files. In this situation, you can pass in a directory that contains the image set .tar files.

  2. Specify the registry to mirror the image set file to. The registry must start with `docker://`. If you specify a top-level namespace for the mirror registry, you must also use this same namespace on subsequent executions.

This command updates the mirror registry with the image set and generates the `ImageContentSourcePolicy` and `CatalogSource` resources.

Verification

1. Navigate into the `oc-mirror-workspace/` directory that was generated.
2. Navigate into the results directory, for example, `results-1639608409/`.
3. Verify that YAML files are present for the `ImageContentSourcePolicy` and `CatalogSource` resources.

Next steps

- Configure your cluster to use the resources generated by `oc-mirror`.

Troubleshooting

- Unable to retrieve source image.

4.4.8. Configuring your cluster to use the resources generated by `oc-mirror`

After you have mirrored your image set to the mirror registry, you must apply the generated `ImageContentSourcePolicy`, `CatalogSource`, and release image signature resources into the cluster.

The `ImageContentSourcePolicy` resource associates the mirror registry with the source registry and redirects image pull requests from the online registries to the mirror registry. The `CatalogSource` resource is used by Operator Lifecycle Manager (OLM) to retrieve information about the available Operators in the mirror registry. The release image signatures are used to verify the mirrored release images.

Prerequisites

- You have mirrored the image set to the registry mirror in the disconnected environment.
- You have access to the cluster as a user with the `cluster-admin` role.
Procedure

1. Log in to the OpenShift CLI as a user with the `cluster-admin` role.

2. Apply the YAML files from the results directory to the cluster by running the following command:

   $ oc apply -f ./oc-mirror-workspace/results-1639608409/

3. If you mirrored release images, apply the release image signatures to the cluster by running the following command:

   $ oc apply -f ./oc-mirror-workspace/results-1639608409/release-signatures/

   **NOTE**
   
   If you are mirroring Operators instead of clusters, you do not need to run `$ oc apply -f ./oc-mirror-workspace/results-1639608409/release-signatures/`. Running that command will return an error, as there are no release image signatures to apply.

Verification

1. Verify that the `ImageContentSourcePolicy` resources were successfully installed by running the following command:

   $ oc get imagecontentsourcepolicy --all-namespaces

2. Verify that the `CatalogSource` resources were successfully installed by running the following command:

   $ oc get catalogsource --all-namespaces

4.4.9. Keeping your mirror registry content updated

After your target mirror registry is populated with the initial image set, be sure to update it regularly so that it has the latest content. You can optionally set up a cron job, if possible, so that the mirror registry is updated on a regular basis.

Ensure that you update your image set configuration to add or remove OpenShift Container Platform and Operator releases as necessary. Any images that are removed are pruned from the mirror registry.

4.4.9.1. About updating your mirror registry content

When you run the oc-mirror plugin again, it generates an image set that only contains new and updated images since the previous execution. Because it only pulls in the differences since the previous image set was created, the generated image set is often smaller and faster to process than the initial image set.
IMPORTANT

Generated image sets are sequential and must be pushed to the target mirror registry in order. You can derive the sequence number from the file name of the generated image set archive file.

Adding new and updated images
Depending on the settings in your image set configuration, future executions of oc-mirror can mirror additional new and updated images. Review the settings in your image set configuration to ensure that you are retrieving new versions as necessary. For example, you can set the minimum and maximum versions of Operators to mirror if you want to restrict to specific versions. Alternatively, you can set the minimum version as a starting point to mirror, but keep the version range open so you keep receiving new Operator versions on future executions of oc-mirror. Omitting any minimum or maximum version gives you the full version history of an Operator in a channel. Omitting explicitly named channels gives you all releases in all channels of the specified Operator. Omitting any named Operator gives you the entire catalog of all Operators and all their versions ever released.

All these constraints and conditions are evaluated against the publicly released content by Red Hat on every invocation of oc-mirror. This way, it automatically picks up new releases and entirely new Operators. Constraints can be specified by only listing a desired set of Operators, which will not automatically add other newly released Operators into the mirror set. You can also specify a particular release channel, which limits mirroring to just this channel and not any new channels that have been added. This is important for Operator products, such as Red Hat Quay, that use different release channels for their minor releases. Lastly, you can specify a maximum version of a particular Operator, which causes the tool to only mirror the specified version range so that you do not automatically get any newer releases past the maximum version mirrored. In all these cases, you must update the image set configuration file to broaden the scope of the mirroring of Operators to get other Operators, new channels, and newer versions of Operators to be available in your target registry.

It is recommended to align constraints like channel specification or version ranges with the release strategy that a particular Operator has chosen. For example, when the Operator uses a stable channel, you should restrict mirroring to that channel and potentially a minimum version to find the right balance between download volume and getting stable updates regularly. If the Operator chooses a release version channel scheme, for example stable-3.7, you should mirror all releases in that channel. This allows you to keep receiving patch versions of the Operator, for example 3.7.1. You can also regularly adjust the image set configuration file to add channels for new product releases, for example stable-3.8.

Pruning images
Images are pruned automatically from the target mirror registry if they are no longer included in the latest image set that was generated and mirrored. This allows you to easily manage and clean up unneeded content and reclaim storage resources.

If there are OpenShift Container Platform releases or Operator versions that you no longer need, you can modify your image set configuration to exclude them, and they will be pruned from the mirror registry upon mirroring. This can be done by adjusting a minimum or maximum version range setting per Operator in the image set configuration file or by deleting the Operator from the list of Operators to mirror from the catalog. You can also remove entire Operator catalogs or entire OpenShift Container Platform releases from the configuration file.

IMPORTANT

If there are no new or updated images to mirror, the excluded images are not pruned from the target mirror registry. Additionally, if an Operator publisher removes an Operator version from a channel, the removed versions are pruned from the target mirror registry.
To disable automatic pruning of images from the target mirror registry, pass the `--skip-pruning` flag to the `oc mirror` command.

### 4.4.9.2. Updating your mirror registry content

After you publish the initial image set to the mirror registry, you can use the `oc-mirror` plugin to keep your disconnected clusters updated.

Depending on your image set configuration, `oc-mirror` automatically detects newer releases of OpenShift Container Platform and your selected Operators that have been released after you completed the initial mirror. It is recommended to run `oc-mirror` at regular intervals, for example in a nightly cron job, to receive product and security updates on a timely basis.

**Prerequisites**

- You have used the `oc-mirror` plugin to mirror the initial image set to your mirror registry.
- You have access to the storage backend that was used for the initial execution of the `oc-mirror` plugin.

**NOTE**

You must use the same storage backend as the initial execution of `oc-mirror` for the same mirror registry. Do not delete or modify the metadata image that is generated by the `oc-mirror` plugin.

**Procedure**

1. If necessary, update your image set configuration file to pick up new OpenShift Container Platform and Operator versions. See *Image set configuration examples* for example mirroring use cases.

2. Follow the same steps that you used to mirror your initial image set to the mirror registry. For instructions, see *Mirroring an image set in a partially disconnected environment* or *Mirroring an image set in a fully disconnected environment*.

**IMPORTANT**

- You must provide the same storage backend so that only a differential image set is created and mirrored.
- If you specified a top-level namespace for the mirror registry during the initial image set creation, then you must use this same namespace every time you run the `oc-mirror` plugin for the same mirror registry.

3. Configure your cluster to use the resources generated by `oc-mirror`.

**Additional resources**

- *Image set configuration examples*
- *Mirroring an image set in a partially disconnected environment*
- *Mirroring an image set in a fully disconnected environment*
• Configuring your cluster to use the resources generated by oc-mirror

4.4.10. Performing a dry run

You can use oc-mirror to perform a dry run, without actually mirroring any images. This allows you to review the list of images that would be mirrored, as well as any images that would be pruned from the mirror registry. It also allows you to catch any errors with your image set configuration early or use the generated list of images with other tools to carry out the mirroring operation.

Prerequisites

• You have access to the internet to obtain the necessary container images.
• You have installed the OpenShift CLI (oc).
• You have installed the oc-mirror CLI plugin.
• You have created the image set configuration file.

Procedure

1. Run the oc mirror command with the --dry-run flag to perform a dry run:

   $ oc mirror --config=./imageset-config.yaml
   docker://registry.example:5000
   --dry-run

   1 Pass in the image set configuration file that was created. This procedure assumes that it is named imageset-config.yaml.
   2 Specify the mirror registry. Nothing is mirrored to this registry as long as you use the --dry-run flag.
   3 Use the --dry-run flag to generate the dry run artifacts and not an actual image set file.

Example output

   Checking push permissions for registry.example:5000
   Creating directory: oc-mirror-workspace/src/publish
   Creating directory: oc-mirror-workspace/src/v2
   Creating directory: oc-mirror-workspace/src/charts
   Creating directory: oc-mirror-workspace/src/release-signatures
   No metadata detected, creating new workspace
   wrote mirroring manifests to oc-mirror-workspace/operators.1658342351/manifests-redhat-operator-index
   ...
   info: Planning completed in 31.48s
   info: Dry run complete
   Writing image mapping to oc-mirror-workspace/mapping.txt

2. Navigate into the workspace directory that was generated:

   -
3. Review the `mapping.txt` file that was generated. This file contains a list of all images that would be mirrored.

4. Review the `pruning-plan.json` file that was generated. This file contains a list of all images that would be pruned from the mirror registry when the image set is published.

**NOTE**
The `pruning-plan.json` file is only generated if your oc-mirror command points to your mirror registry and there are images to be pruned.

### 4.4.11. Including local OCI Operator catalogs

While mirroring OpenShift Container Platform releases, Operator catalogs, and additional images from a registry to a partially disconnected cluster, you can include Operator catalog images from a local file-based catalog on disk. The local catalog must be in the Open Container Initiative (OCI) format.

The local catalog and its contents are mirrored to your target mirror registry based on the filtering information in the image set configuration file.

**IMPORTANT**

When mirroring local OCI catalogs, any OpenShift Container Platform releases or additional images that you want to mirror along with the local OCI-formatted catalog must be pulled from a registry.

You cannot mirror OCI catalogs along with an oc-mirror image set file on disk.

One example use case for using the OCI feature is if you have a CI/CD system building an OCI catalog to a location on disk, and you want to mirror that OCI catalog along with an OpenShift Container Platform release to your mirror registry.

**NOTE**

If you used the Technology Preview OCI local catalogs feature for the oc-mirror plugin for OpenShift Container Platform 4.12, you can no longer use the OCI local catalogs feature of the oc-mirror plugin to copy a catalog locally and convert it to OCI format as a first step to mirroring to a fully disconnected cluster.

**Prerequisites**

- You have access to the internet to obtain the necessary container images.
- You have installed the OpenShift CLI (`oc`).
- You have installed the `oc-mirror` CLI plugin.

**Procedure**

1. Create the image set configuration file and adjust the settings as necessary.

```bash
$ cd oc-mirror-workspace/
```
The following example image set configuration mirrors an OCI catalog on disk along with an OpenShift Container Platform release and a UBI image from `registry.redhat.io`.

```yaml
kind: ImageSetConfiguration
apiVersion: mirror.openshift.io/v1alpha2
storageConfig:
  local:
    path: /home/user/metadata
mirror:
  platform:
    channels:
      - name: stable-4.14
        type: ocp
    graph: false
operators:
  - catalog: oci:///home/user/oc-mirror/my-oci-catalog
targetCatalog: my-namespace/redhat-operator-index
packages:
    packages:
      - name: rhacs-operator
additionalImages:
  - name: registry.redhat.io/ubi9/ubi:latest
```

1. Set the back-end location to save the image set metadata to. This location can be a registry or local directory. It is required to specify `storageConfig` values.

2. Optionally, include an OpenShift Container Platform release to mirror from `registry.redhat.io`.

3. Specify the absolute path to the location of the OCI catalog on disk. The path must start with `oci://` when using the OCI feature.

4. Optionally, specify an alternative namespace and name to mirror the catalog as.

5. Optionally, specify additional Operator catalogs to pull from a registry.

6. Optionally, specify additional images to pull from a registry.

2. Run the `oc mirror` command to mirror the OCI catalog to a target mirror registry:

```
$ oc mirror --config=./imageset-config.yaml
docker://registry.example:5000
```

1. Pass in the image set configuration file. This procedure assumes that it is named `imageset-config.yaml`.

2. Specify the registry to mirror the content to. The registry must start with `docker://`. If you specify a top-level namespace for the mirror registry, you must also use this same namespace on subsequent executions.

Optionally, you can specify other flags to adjust the behavior of the OCI feature:
--oci-insecure-signature-policy
Do not push signatures to the target mirror registry.

--oci-registries-config
Specify the path to a TOML-formatted registries.conf file. You can use this to mirror from a different registry, such as a pre-production location for testing, without having to change the image set configuration file. This flag only affects local OCI catalogs, not any other mirrored content.

Example registries.conf file

```toml
[[registry]]
  location = "registry.redhat.io:5000"
  insecure = false
  blocked = false
  mirror-by-digest-only = true
  prefix = ""
[[registry.mirror]]
  location = "preprod-registry.example.com"
  insecure = false
```

Next steps
- Configure your cluster to use the resources generated by oc-mirror.

Additional resources
- Configuring your cluster to use the resources generated by oc-mirror

4.4.12. Image set configuration parameters

The oc-mirror plugin requires an image set configuration file that defines what images to mirror. The following table lists the available parameters for the ImageSetConfiguration resource.

Table 4.1. ImageSetConfiguration parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>apiVersion</td>
<td>The API version for the ImageSetConfiguration content.</td>
<td>String. For example: mirror.openshift.io/v1alpha2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>archiveSize</td>
<td>The maximum size, in GiB, of each archive file within the image set.</td>
<td>Integer. For example: 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mirror</td>
<td>The configuration of the image set.</td>
<td>Object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>mirror.additionalImages</code></td>
<td>The additional images configuration of the image set.</td>
<td>Array of objects. For example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>mirror.additionalImages.name</code></td>
<td>The tag or digest of the image to mirror.</td>
<td>String. For example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><code>registry.redhat.io/ubi8/ubi:latest</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>mirror.blockedImages</code></td>
<td>The full tag, digest, or pattern of images to block from mirroring.</td>
<td>Array of strings. For example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><code>docker.io/library/alpine</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>mirror.helm</code></td>
<td>The helm configuration of the image set. Note that the oc-mirror plugin supports only helm charts that do not require user input when rendered.</td>
<td>Object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>mirror.helm.local</code></td>
<td>The local helm charts to mirror.</td>
<td>Array of objects. For example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>mirror.helm.local.name</code></td>
<td>The name of the local helm chart to mirror.</td>
<td>String. For example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><code>podinfo</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>mirror.helm.local.path</code></td>
<td>The path of the local helm chart to mirror.</td>
<td>String. For example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><code>/test/podinfo-5.0.0.tar.gz</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mirror.helm.repositories</td>
<td>The remote helm repositories to mirror from.</td>
<td>Array of objects. For example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>repositories:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- name:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>podinfo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>url:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="https://example.github.io/podinfo">https://example.github.io/podinfo</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>charts:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- name:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>podinfo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>version: 5.0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mirror.helm.repositories.name</td>
<td>The name of the helm repository to mirror from.</td>
<td>String. For example: podinfo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mirror.helm.repositories.url</td>
<td>The URL of the helm repository to mirror from.</td>
<td>String. For example: <a href="https://example.github.io/podinfo">https://example.github.io/podinfo</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mirror.helm.repositories.charts</td>
<td>The remote helm charts to mirror.</td>
<td>Array of objects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mirror.helm.repositories.charts.name</td>
<td>The name of the helm chart to mirror.</td>
<td>String. For example: podinfo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mirror.helm.repositories.charts.version</td>
<td>The version of the named helm chart to mirror.</td>
<td>String. For example: 5.0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mirror.operators</td>
<td>The Operators configuration of the image set.</td>
<td>Array of objects. For example: operators:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- catalog: registry.redhat.io/redhat/redhat-operator-index:v4.14 packages:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- name: elasticsearch-operator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>minVersion: '2.4.0'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mirror.operators.full</td>
<td>When true, downloads the full catalog, Operator package, or Operator channel.</td>
<td>Boolean. The default value is false.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mirror.operators.packages</td>
<td>The Operator packages configuration.</td>
<td>Array of objects. For example: operators:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- catalog: registry.redhat.io/redhat/redhat-operator-index:v4.14 packages:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- name: elasticsearch-operator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>minVersion: '5.2.3-31'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mirror.operators.packages.name</td>
<td>The Operator package name to include in the image set</td>
<td>String. For example: elasticsearch-operator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>mirror.operators.packages.channel</code></td>
<td>The Operator package channel configuration.</td>
<td>Object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>mirror.operators.packages.channel.name</code></td>
<td>The Operator channel name, unique within a package, to include in the image set.</td>
<td>String. For example: <code>fast</code> or <code>stable-v4.14</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>mirror.operators.packages.channel.maxVersion</code></td>
<td>The highest version of the Operator mirror across all channels in which it exists. See the following note for further information.</td>
<td>String. For example: <code>5.2.3-31</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>mirror.operators.packages.channel.minBundle</code></td>
<td>The name of the minimum bundle to include, plus all bundles in the update graph to the channel head. Set this field only if the named bundle has no semantic version metadata.</td>
<td>String. For example: <code>bundleName</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>mirror.operators.packages.channel.minVersion</code></td>
<td>The lowest version of the Operator to mirror across all channels in which it exists. See the following note for further information.</td>
<td>String. For example: <code>5.2.3-31</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>mirror.operators.packages.maxVersion</code></td>
<td>The highest version of the Operator to mirror across all channels in which it exists. See the following note for further information.</td>
<td>String. For example: <code>5.2.3-31</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>mirror.operators.packages.minVersion</code></td>
<td>The lowest version of the Operator to mirror across all channels in which it exists. See the following note for further information.</td>
<td>String. For example: <code>5.2.3-31</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>mirror.operators.skipDependencies</code></td>
<td>If <code>true</code>, dependencies of bundles are not included.</td>
<td>Boolean. The default value is <code>false</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>mirror.operators.targetCatalog</code></td>
<td>An alternative name and optional namespace hierarchy to mirror the referenced catalog as.</td>
<td>String. For example: <code>my-namespace/my-operator-catalog</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>mirror.operators.targetName</code></td>
<td>An alternative name to mirror the referenced catalog as.</td>
<td>String. For example: <code>my-operator-catalog</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The `targetName` parameter is deprecated. Use the `targetCatalog` parameter instead.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mirror.operators.targetTag</td>
<td>An alternative tag to append to the targetName or targetCatalog.</td>
<td>String. For example: v1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mirror.platform</td>
<td>The platform configuration of the image set.</td>
<td>Object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mirror.platform.architectures</td>
<td>The architecture of the platform release payload to mirror.</td>
<td>Array of strings. For example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>architectures:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- amd64</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- arm64</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- multi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- ppc64le</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- s390x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mirror.platform.channels</td>
<td>The platform channel configuration of the image set.</td>
<td>Array of objects. For example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>channels:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- name:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>stable-4.10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>stable-4.14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mirror.platform.channels.full</td>
<td>When true, sets the minVersion to the first release in the channel and the</td>
<td>Boolean. The default value is false.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>maxVersion to the last release in the channel.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mirror.platform.channels.name</td>
<td>The name of the release channel.</td>
<td>String. For example: stable-4.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mirror.platform.channels.minVersion</td>
<td>The minimum version of the referenced platform to be mirrored.</td>
<td>String. For example: 4.12.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mirror.platform.channels.maxVersion</td>
<td>The highest version of the referenced platform to be mirrored.</td>
<td>String. For example: 4.14.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mirror.platform.channels.shortestPath</td>
<td>Toggles shortest path mirroring or full range mirroring.</td>
<td>Boolean. The default value is false.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mirror.platform.channels.type</td>
<td>The type of the platform to be mirrored.</td>
<td>String. For example: ocp or okd. The default is ocp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mirror.platform.graph</td>
<td>Indicates whether the OSUS graph is added to the image set and subsequently published to the mirror.</td>
<td>Boolean. The default value is false.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>storageConfig</td>
<td>The back-end configuration of the image set.</td>
<td>Object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>storageConfig.local</td>
<td>The local back-end configuration of the image set.</td>
<td>Object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>storageConfig.local.path</td>
<td>The path of the directory to contain the image set metadata.</td>
<td>String. For example: ./path/to/dir/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>storageConfig.registry</td>
<td>The registry back-end configuration of the image set.</td>
<td>Object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>storageConfig.registry.imageURL</td>
<td>The back-end registry URI. Can optionally include a namespace reference in the URI.</td>
<td>String. For example: quay.io/myuser/imageset:metad ata.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>storageConfig.registry.skipTLS</td>
<td>Optionally skip TLS verification of the referenced back-end registry.</td>
<td>Boolean. The default value is false.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTE

Using the `minVersion` and `maxVersion` properties to filter for a specific Operator version range can result in a multiple channel heads error. The error message will state that there are multiple channel heads. This is because when the filter is applied, the update graph of the operator is truncated.

The Operator Lifecycle Manager requires that every operator channel contains versions that form an update graph with exactly one end point, that is, the latest version of the operator. When applying the filter range that graph can turn into two or more separate graphs or a graph that has more than one end point.

To avoid this error, do not filter out the latest version of an operator. If you still run into the error, depending on the operator, either the `maxVersion` property needs to be increased or the `minVersion` property needs to be decreased. Because every operator graph can be different, you might need to adjust these values, according to the procedure, until the error is gone.

4.4.13. Image set configuration examples

The following `ImageSetConfiguration` file examples show the configuration for various mirroring use cases.

Use case: Including the shortest OpenShift Container Platform update path
The following `ImageSetConfiguration` file uses a local storage backend and includes all OpenShift Container Platform versions along the shortest update path from the minimum version of 4.11.37 to the maximum version of 4.12.15.

Example ImageSetConfiguration file

```yaml
apiVersion: mirror.openshift.io/v1alpha2
kind: ImageSetConfiguration
storageConfig:
  local:
    path: /home/user/metadata
mirror:
  platform:
    channels:
    - name: stable-4.12
      minVersion: 4.11.37
      maxVersion: 4.12.15
      shortestPath: true
```

Use case: Including all versions of OpenShift Container Platform from a minimum to the latest version for multi-architecture releases
The following `ImageSetConfiguration` file uses a registry storage backend and includes all OpenShift Container Platform versions starting at a minimum version of 4.13.4 to the latest version in the channel. On every invocation of oc-mirror with this image set configuration, the latest release of the `stable-4.13` channel is evaluated, so running oc-mirror at regular intervals ensures that you automatically receive the latest releases of OpenShift Container Platform images.

By setting the value of `platform.architectures` to `multi`, you can ensure that the mirroring is supported for multi-architecture releases.

Example ImageSetConfiguration file

```
- `
Use case: Including Operator versions from a minimum to the latest
The following `ImageSetConfiguration` file uses a local storage backend and includes only the Red Hat Advanced Cluster Security for Kubernetes Operator, versions starting at 4.0.1 and later in the `stable` channel.

```yaml
apiVersion: mirror.openshift.io/v1alpha2
class: ImageSetConfiguration
storageConfig:
  registry:
    imageURL: example.com/mirror/oc-mirror-metadata
    skipTLS: false
  mirror:
    platform:
      architectures:
        - "multi"
    channels:
      - name: stable-4.13
        minVersion: 4.13.4
        maxVersion: 4.13.6
```

**NOTE**

When you specify a minimum or maximum version range, you might not receive all Operator versions in that range.

By default, oc-mirror excludes any versions that are skipped or replaced by a newer version in the Operator Lifecycle Manager (OLM) specification. Operator versions that are skipped might be affected by a CVE or contain bugs. Use a newer version instead. For more information on skipped and replaced versions, see Creating an update graph with OLM.

To receive all Operator versions in a specified range, you can set the `mirror.operators.full` field to `true`.

Example `ImageSetConfiguration` file

```yaml
apiVersion: mirror.openshift.io/v1alpha2
class: ImageSetConfiguration
storageConfig:
  local:
    path: /home/user/metadata
  mirror:
    operators:
        packages:
          - name: rhacs-operator
            channels:
              - name: stable
                minVersion: 4.0.1
```

**NOTE**

To specify a maximum version instead of the latest, set the `mirror.operators.packages.channels.maxVersion` field.
Use case: Including the Nutanix CSI Operator
The following `ImageSetConfiguration` file uses a local storage backend and includes the Nutanix CSI Operator, the OpenShift Update Service (OSUS) graph image, and an additional Red Hat Universal Base Image (UBI).

Example `ImageSetConfiguration` file

```yaml
kind: ImageSetConfiguration
apiVersion: mirror.openshift.io/v1alpha2
storageConfig:
  registry:
    imageURL: mylocalregistry/ocp-mirror/openshift4
    skipTLS: false
mirror:
  platform:
    channels:
    - name: stable-4.11
      type: ocp
      graph: true
    operators:
      packages:
      - name: nutanixcsioperator
        channels:
        - name: stable
          additionalImages:
          - name: registry.redhat.io/ubi9/ubi:latest

Use case: Including the default Operator channel
The following `ImageSetConfiguration` file includes the `stable-5.7` and `stable` channels for the OpenShift Elasticsearch Operator. Even if only the packages from the `stable-5.7` channel are needed, the `stable` channel must also be included in the `ImageSetConfiguration` file, because it is the default channel for the Operator. You must always include the default channel for the Operator package even if you do not use the bundles in that channel.

TIP
You can find the default channel by running the following command: `oc mirror list operators --catalog=<catalog_name> --package=<package_name>`.

Example `ImageSetConfiguration` file

```yaml
apiVersion: mirror.openshift.io/v1alpha2
kind: ImageSetConfiguration
storageConfig:
  registry:
    imageURL: example.com/mirror/oc-mirror-metadata
    skipTLS: false
mirror:
  operators:
    packages:
    - name: elasticsearch-operator

```
Use case: Including an entire catalog (all versions)
The following ImageSetConfiguration file sets the mirror.operators.full field to true to include all versions for an entire Operator catalog.

Example ImageSetConfiguration file

```
apiVersion: mirror.openshift.io/v1alpha2
kind: ImageSetConfiguration
storageConfig:
  registry:
    imageURL: example.com/mirror/oc-mirror-metadata
    skipTls: false
  mirror:
    operators:
        full: true
```

Use case: Including an entire catalog (channel heads only)
The following ImageSetConfiguration file includes the channel heads for an entire Operator catalog.

By default, for each Operator in the catalog, oc-mirror includes the latest Operator version (channel head) from the default channel. If you want to mirror all Operator versions, and not just the channel heads, you must set the mirror.operators.full field to true.

This example also uses the targetCatalog field to specify an alternative namespace and name to mirror the catalog as.

Example ImageSetConfiguration file

```
apiVersion: mirror.openshift.io/v1alpha2
kind: ImageSetConfiguration
storageConfig:
  registry:
    imageURL: example.com/mirror/oc-mirror-metadata
    skipTls: false
  mirror:
    operators:
        targetCatalog: my-namespace/my-operator-catalog
```

Use case: Including arbitrary images and helm charts
The following ImageSetConfiguration file uses a registry storage backend and includes helm charts and an additional Red Hat Universal Base Image (UBI).

Example ImageSetConfiguration file

```
apiVersion: mirror.openshift.io/v1alpha2
kind: ImageSetConfiguration
archiveSize: 4
storageConfig:
```

The following tables describe the oc mirror subcommands and flags:

Table 4.2. oc mirror subcommands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subcommand</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>completion</td>
<td>Generate the autocompletion script for the specified shell.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>describe</td>
<td>Output the contents of an image set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>help</td>
<td>Show help about any subcommand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>init</td>
<td>Output an initial image set configuration template.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>list</td>
<td>List available platform and Operator content and their version.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>version</td>
<td>Output the oc-mirror version.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.3. oc mirror flags

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-c, --config &lt;string&gt;</td>
<td>Specify the path to an image set configuration file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--continue-on-error</td>
<td>If any non image-pull related error occurs, continue and attempt to mirror as much as possible.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

registry:
  imageUrl: example.com/mirror/oc-mirror-metadata
skipTLS: false
mirror:
  platform:
    architectures:
      - "s390x"
  channels:
    - name: stable-4.14
operators:
helm:
  repositories:
    - name: redhat-helm-charts
      url: https://raw.githubusercontent.com/redhat-developer/redhat-helm-charts/master
      charts:
        - name: ibm-mongodb-enterprise-helm
          version: 0.2.0
additionalImages:
  - name: registry.redhat.io/ubi9/ubi:latest
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>--dest-skip-tls</td>
<td>Disable TLS validation for the target registry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--dest-use-http</td>
<td>Use plain HTTP for the target registry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--dry-run</td>
<td>Print actions without mirroring images. Generates <code>mapping.txt</code> and <code>pruning-plan.json</code> files.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--from &lt;string&gt;</td>
<td>Specify the path to an image set archive that was generated by an execution of oc-mirror to load into a target registry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-h, --help</td>
<td>Show the help.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--ignore-history</td>
<td>Ignore past mirrors when downloading images and packing layers. Disables incremental mirroring and might download more data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--manifests-only</td>
<td>Generate manifests for <code>ImageContentSourcePolicy</code> objects to configure a cluster to use the mirror registry, but do not actually mirror any images. To use this flag, you must pass in an image set archive with the <code>--from</code> flag.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--max-nested-paths &lt;int&gt;</td>
<td>Specify the maximum number of nested paths for destination registries that limit nested paths. The default is 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--max-per-registry &lt;int&gt;</td>
<td>Specify the number of concurrent requests allowed per registry. The default is 6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--oci-insecure-signature-policy</td>
<td>Do not push signatures when mirroring local OCI catalogs (with <code>--include-local-oci-catalogs</code>).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--oci-registries-config</td>
<td>Provide a registries configuration file to specify an alternative registry location to copy from when mirroring local OCI catalogs (with <code>--include-local-oci-catalogs</code>).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--skip-cleanup</td>
<td>Skip removal of artifact directories.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--skip-image-pin</td>
<td>Do not replace image tags with digest pins in Operator catalogs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--skip-metadata-check</td>
<td>Skip metadata when publishing an image set. This is only recommended when the image set was created with <code>--ignore-history</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--skip-missing</td>
<td>If an image is not found, skip it instead of reporting an error and aborting execution. Does not apply to custom images explicitly specified in the image set configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--skip-pruning</td>
<td>Disable automatic pruning of images from the target mirror registry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--skip-verification</td>
<td>Skip digest verification.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flag</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--source-skip-tls</td>
<td>Disable TLS validation for the source registry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--source-use-http</td>
<td>Use plain HTTP for the source registry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-v, --verbose &lt;int&gt;</td>
<td>Specify the number for the log level verbosity. Valid values are 0 - 9. The default is 0.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.4.15. Additional resources

- About cluster updates in a disconnected environment
5.1. PREPARING TO INSTALL ON ALIBABA CLOUD

IMPORTANT

Alibaba Cloud on OpenShift Container Platform 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. Prerequisites

- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.
- You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.

5.1.2. Requirements for installing OpenShift Container Platform on Alibaba Cloud

Before installing OpenShift Container Platform on Alibaba Cloud, you must configure and register your domain, create a Resource Access Management (RAM) user for the installation, and review the supported Alibaba Cloud data center regions and zones for the installation.

5.1.3. Registering and Configuring Alibaba Cloud Domain

To install OpenShift Container Platform, the Alibaba Cloud account you use must have a dedicated public hosted zone in your account. This zone must be authoritative for the domain. This service provides cluster DNS resolution and name lookup for external connections to the cluster.

Procedure

1. Identify your domain, or subdomain, and registrar. You can transfer an existing domain and registrar or obtain a new one through Alibaba Cloud or another source.

   NOTE

   If you purchase a new domain through Alibaba Cloud, it takes time for the relevant DNS changes to propagate. For more information about purchasing domains through Alibaba Cloud, see Alibaba Cloud domains.

2. If you are using an existing domain and registrar, migrate its DNS to Alibaba Cloud. See Domain name transfer in the Alibaba Cloud documentation.

3. Configure DNS for your domain. This includes:
   - Registering a generic domain name.
• Completing real-name verification for your domain name.

• Applying for an Internet Content Provider (ICP) filing.

• Enabling domain name resolution.
  Use an appropriate root domain, such as openshiftcorp.com, or subdomain, such as clusters.openshiftcorp.com.

4. If you are using a subdomain, follow the procedures of your company to add its delegation records to the parent domain.

5.1.4. Supported Alibaba regions

You can deploy an OpenShift Container Platform cluster to the regions listed in the Alibaba Regions and zones documentation.

5.1.5. Next steps

• Create the required Alibaba Cloud resources.

5.2. CREATING THE REQUIRED ALIBABA CLOUD RESOURCES

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform, you must use the Alibaba Cloud console to create a Resource Access Management (RAM) user that has sufficient permissions to install OpenShift Container Platform into your Alibaba Cloud. This user must also have permissions to create new RAM users. You can also configure and use the ccoctl tool to create new credentials for the OpenShift Container Platform components with the permissions that they require.

IMPORTANT

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

5.2.1. Creating the required RAM user

You must have a Alibaba Cloud Resource Access Management (RAM) user for the installation that has sufficient privileges. You can use the Alibaba Cloud Resource Access Management console to create a new user or modify an existing user. Later, you create credentials in OpenShift Container Platform based on this user’s permissions.

When you configure the RAM user, be sure to consider the following requirements:

• The user must have an Alibaba Cloud AccessKey ID and AccessKey secret pair.
  - For a new user, you can select Open API Access for the Access Mode when creating the user. This mode generates the required AccessKey pair.
• For an existing user, you can add an AccessKey pair or you can obtain the AccessKey pair for that user.

**NOTE**

When created, the AccessKey secret is displayed only once. You must immediately save the AccessKey pair because the AccessKey pair is required for API calls.

• Add the AccessKey ID and secret to the `~/.alibabacloud/credentials` file on your local computer. Alibaba Cloud automatically creates this file when you log in to the console. The Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) utility, `ccoutil`, uses these credentials when processing **Credential Request** objects.

For example:

```bash
[default]                          # Default client
type = access_key                  # Certification type: access_key
access_key_id = LTAI5t8cefXKmt      # Key 1
access_key_secret = wYx56mszAN4Uunfh  # Secret
```

Add your AccessKeyId and AccessKeySecret here.

• The RAM user must have the **AdministratorAccess** policy to ensure that the account has sufficient permission to create the OpenShift Container Platform cluster. This policy grants permissions to manage all Alibaba Cloud resources.

When you attach the **AdministratorAccess** policy to a RAM user, you grant that user full access to all Alibaba Cloud services and resources. If you do not want to create a user with full access, create a custom policy with the following actions that you can add to your RAM user for installation. These actions are sufficient to install OpenShift Container Platform.

**TIP**

You can copy and paste the following JSON code into the Alibaba Cloud console to create a custom policy. For information on creating custom policies, see [Create a custom policy](#) in the Alibaba Cloud documentation.

**Example 5.1. Example custom policy JSON file**

```json
{
   "Version": "1",
   "Statement": [
   
   
   "Action": [
   "tag:ListTagResources",
   "tag:UntagResources"
   ],
   "Resource": "*",
   "Effect": "Allow"
   ],
   "Action": [
   "vpc:DescribeVpcs",
   "vpc:DeleteVpc",
   
   
   
}
```
"vpc:DescribeVSwitches",
"vpc:DeleteVSwitch",
"vpc:DescribeEipAddresses",
"vpc:DescribeNatGateways",
"vpc:ReleaseEipAddress",
"vpc:DeleteNatGateway",
"vpc:DescribeSnatTableEntries",
"vpc:CreateSnatEntry",
"vpc:AssociateEipAddress",
"vpc:ListTagResources",
"vpc:TagResources",
"vpc:DescribeVSwitchAttributes",
"vpc:CreateVSwitch",
"vpc:CreateNatGateway",
"vpc:DescribeRouteTableList",
"vpc:CreateVpc",
"vpc:AllocateEipAddress",
"vpc:ListEnhancedNatGatewayAvailableZones"
},
"Resource": "*",
"Effect": "Allow"
},
{
"Action": [
"ecs:ModifyInstanceAttribute",
"ecs:DescribeSecurityGroups",
"ecs:DeleteSecurityGroup",
"ecs:DescribeSecurityGroupReferences",
"ecs:DescribeSecurityGroupAttribute",
"ecs:RevokeSecurityGroup",
"ecs:DescribeInstances",
"ecs:DeleteInstances",
"ecs:DescribeNetworkInterfaces",
"ecs:DescribeInstanceRamRole",
"ecs:DescribeUserData",
"ecs:DescribeDisks",
"ecs:ListTagResources",
"ecs:AuthorizeSecurityGroup",
"ecs:RunInstances",
"ecs:TagResources",
"ecs:ModifySecurityGroupPolicy",
"ecs:CreateSecurityGroup",
"ecs:DescribeAvailableResource",
"ecs:DescribeRegions",
"ecs:AttachInstanceRamRole"
],
"Resource": "*",
"Effect": "Allow"
},
{
"Action": [
"pvtz:DescribeRegions",
"pvtz:DescribeZones",
"pvtz:DeleteZone",
"pvtz:DeleteZoneRecord",
"pvtz:BindZoneVpc",
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"pvtz:DescribeZoneRecords",
"pvtz:AddZoneRecord",
"pvtz:SetZoneRecordStatus",
"pvtz:DescribeZoneInfo",
"pvtz:DescribeSyncEcsHostTask",
"pvtz:AddZone"
],
"Resource": "*",
"Effect": "Allow"
},
{
"Action": [
"slb:DescribeLoadBalancers",
"slb:SetLoadBalancerDeleteProtection",
"slb:DeleteLoadBalancer",
"slb:SetLoadBalancerModificationProtection",
"slb:DescribeLoadBalancerAttribute",
"slb:AddBackendServers",
"slb:DescribeLoadBalancerTCPListenerAttribute",
"slb:SetLoadBalancerTCPListenerAttribute",
"slb:StartLoadBalancerListener",
"slb:CreateLoadBalancerTCPListener",
"slb:ListTagResources",
"slb:TagResources",
"slb:CreateLoadBalancer"
],
"Resource": "*",
"Effect": "Allow"
},
{
"Action": [
"ram:ListResourceGroups",
"ram:DeleteResourceGroup",
"ram:ListPolicyAttachments",
"ram:DetachPolicy",
"ram:GetResourceGroup",
"ram:CreateResourceGroup",
"ram:DeleteRole",
"ram:GetPolicy",
"ram:DeletePolicy",
"ram:ListPoliciesForRole",
"ram:CreateRole",
"ram:AttachPolicyToRole",
"ram:GetRole",
"ram:CreatePolicy",
"ram:CreateUser",
"ram:DetachPolicyFromRole",
"ram:CreatePolicyVersion",
"ram:DetachPolicyFromUser",
"ram:ListPoliciesForUser",
"ram:AttachPolicyToUser",
"ram:CreateUser",
"ram:GetUser",
"ram:DeleteUser",
"ram:CreateAccessKey",
"ram:ListAccessKeys"}
"ram:DeleteAccessKey",
"ram:ListUsers",
"ram:ListPolicyVersions"
],
"Resource": "***",
"Effect": "Allow"
},
{
"Action": [
"oss:DeleteBucket",
"oss:DeleteBucketTagging",
"oss:GetBucketTagging",
"oss:GetBucketCors",
"oss:GetBucketPolicy",
"oss:GetBucketLifecycle",
"oss:GetBucketReferer",
"oss:GetBucketTransferAcceleration",
"oss:GetBucketLog",
"oss:GetBucketWebSite",
"oss:GetBucketInfo",
"oss:GetBucketTagging",
"oss:PutBucket",
"oss:OpenOssService",
"oss:ListBuckets",
"oss:GetService",
"oss:PutBucketACL",
"oss:GetBucketLogging",
"oss:ListObjects",
"oss:GetObject",
"oss:PutObject",
"oss:DeleteObject"
],
"Resource": "***",
"Effect": "Allow"
},
{
"Action": [
"alidns:DescribeDomainRecords",
"alidns:DeleteDomainRecord",
"alidns:DescribeDomains",
"alidns:DescribeDomainRecordInfo",
"alidns:AddDomainRecord",
"alidns:SetDomainRecordStatus"
],
"Resource": "***",
"Effect": "Allow"
},
{
"Action": "bssapi:CreateInstance",
"Resource": "***",
"Effect": "Allow"
},
{
"Action": "ram:PassRole",
"Resource": "***",
"Effect": "Allow"
For more information about creating a RAM user and granting permissions, see Create a RAM user and Grant permissions to a RAM user in the Alibaba Cloud documentation.

5.2.2. Configuring the Cloud Credential Operator utility

To assign RAM users and policies that provide long-term RAM AccessKeys (AKs) for each in-cluster component, extract and prepare the Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) utility (ccoctl) binary.

NOTE
The ccoctl utility is a Linux binary that must run in a Linux environment.

Prerequisites

- You have access to an OpenShift Container Platform account with cluster administrator access.
- You have installed the OpenShift CLI (oc).

Procedure

1. Obtain the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```
   $ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3})
   ```

2. Obtain the CCO container image from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```
   $ CCO_IMAGE=$(oc adm release info --image-for='cloud-credential-operator' $RELEASE_IMAGE -a ~/.pull-secret)
   ```

   NOTE
   Ensure that the architecture of the $RELEASE_IMAGE matches the architecture of the environment in which you will use the ccoctl tool.

3. Extract the ccoctl binary from the CCO container image within the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```
   $ oc image extract $CCO_IMAGE --file="/usr/bin/ccoctl" -a ~/.pull-secret
   ```

4. Change the permissions to make ccoctl executable by running the following command:

   ```
   $ ccoctl --help
   ```
$ chmod 775 ccoctl

Verification

- To verify that `ccoctl` is ready to use, display the help file by running the following command:

  ```
  $ ccoctl --help
  ```

**Output of ccoctl --help**

OpenShift credentials provisioning tool

Usage:
ccoctl [command]

Available Commands:
alibabacloud Manage credentials objects for alibaba cloud
aws Manage credentials objects for AWS cloud
azure Manage credentials objects for Azure
gcp Manage credentials objects for Google cloud
help Help about any command
ibmcloud Manage credentials objects for IBM Cloud
nutanix Manage credentials objects for Nutanix

Flags:
- `-h, --help` help for ccoctl

Use "ccoctl [command] --help" for more information about a command.

**Additional resources**

- Preparing to update a cluster with manually maintained credentials

**5.2.3. Next steps**

- Install a cluster on Alibaba Cloud infrastructure that is provisioned by the OpenShift Container Platform installation program, by using one of the following methods:
  
  - **Installing a cluster quickly on Alibaba Cloud** You can install a cluster quickly by using the default configuration options.
  
  - **Installing a customized cluster on Alibaba Cloud** The installation program allows for some customization to be applied at the installation stage. Many other customization options are available post-installation.

**5.3. INSTALLING A CLUSTER QUICKLY ON ALIBABA CLOUD**

In OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14, you can install a cluster on Alibaba Cloud that uses the default configuration options.
IMPORTANT

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

5.3.1. Prerequisites

- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.

- You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.

- You registered your domain.

- If you use a firewall, you configured it to allow the sites that your cluster requires access to.

- You have created the required Alibaba Cloud resources.

- If the cloud Resource Access Management (RAM) APIs are not accessible in your environment, or if you do not want to store an administrator-level credential secret in the kube-system namespace, you can manually create and maintain Resource Access Management (RAM) credentials.

5.3.2. Internet access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you require access to the internet to install your cluster.

You must have internet access to:

- Access OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console to download the installation program and perform subscription management. If the cluster has internet access and you do not disable Telemetry, that service automatically entitles your cluster.

- Access Quay.io to obtain the packages that are required to install your cluster.

- Obtain the packages that are required to perform cluster updates.

IMPORTANT

If your cluster cannot have direct internet access, you can perform a restricted network installation on some types of infrastructure that you provision. During that process, you download the required content and use it to populate a mirror registry with the installation packages. With some installation types, the environment that you install your cluster in will not require internet access. Before you update the cluster, you update the content of the mirror registry.

5.3.3. Generating a key pair for cluster node SSH access
During an OpenShift Container Platform installation, you can provide an SSH public key to the installation program. The key is passed to the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes through their Ignition config files and is used to authenticate SSH access to the nodes. The key is added to the ~/.ssh/authorized_keys list for the core user on each node, which enables password-less authentication.

After the key is passed to the nodes, you can use the key pair to SSH in to the RHCOS nodes as the user core. To access the nodes through SSH, the private key identity must be managed by SSH for your local user.

If you want to SSH in to your cluster nodes to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, you must provide the SSH public key during the installation process. The /openshift-install gather command also requires the SSH public key to be in place on the cluster nodes.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not skip this procedure in production environments, where disaster recovery and debugging is required.

**NOTE**

You must use a local key, not one that you configured with platform-specific approaches such as AWS key pairs.

**Procedure**

1. If you do not have an existing SSH key pair on your local machine to use for authentication onto your cluster nodes, create one. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   ```
   $ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -N '' -f <path>/<file_name>
   ```

   Specify the path and file name, such as ~/.ssh/id_ed25519, of the new SSH key. If you have an existing key pair, ensure your public key is in the your ~/.ssh directory.

   **NOTE**

   If you plan to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures, do not create a key that uses the ed25519 algorithm. Instead, create a key that uses the rsa or ecdsa algorithm.

2. View the public SSH key:

   ```
   $ cat <path>/<file_name>.pub
   ```

   For example, run the following to view the ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub public key:

   ```
   $ cat ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub
   ```
3. Add the SSH private key identity to the SSH agent for your local user, if it has not already been added. SSH agent management of the key is required for password-less SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes, or if you want to use the `./openshift-install gather` command.

**NOTE**

On some distributions, default SSH private key identities such as `~/.ssh/id_rsa` and `~/.ssh/id_dsa` are managed automatically.

a. If the **ssh-agent** process is not already running for your local user, start it as a background task:

```
$ eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"
```

**Example output**

```
Agent pid 31874
```

**NOTE**

If your cluster is in FIPS mode, only use FIPS-compliant algorithms to generate the SSH key. The key must be either RSA or ECDSA.

4. Add your SSH private key to the **ssh-agent**:

```
$ ssh-add <path>/<file_name> 1
```

1 Specify the path and file name for your SSH private key, such as `~/.ssh/id_ed25519`

**Example output**

```
Identity added: /home/<you>/<path>/<file_name> (<computer_name>)
```

**Next steps**

- When you install OpenShift Container Platform, provide the SSH public key to the installation program.

### 5.3.4. Obtaining the installation program

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform, download the installation file on the host you are using for installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You have a computer that runs Linux or macOS, with 500 MB of local disk space.

**Procedure**
1. Access the Infrastructure Provider page on the OpenShift Cluster Manager site. If you have a Red Hat account, log in with your credentials. If you do not, create an account.

2. Select your infrastructure provider.

3. Navigate to the page for your installation type, download the installation program that corresponds with your host operating system and architecture, and place the file in the directory where you will store the installation configuration files.

   **IMPORTANT**

   The installation program creates several files on the computer that you use to install your cluster. You must keep the installation program and the files that the installation program creates after you finish installing the cluster. Both files are required to delete the cluster.

   **IMPORTANT**

   Deleting the files created by the installation program does not remove your cluster, even if the cluster failed during installation. To remove your cluster, complete the OpenShift Container Platform uninstallation procedures for your specific cloud provider.

4. Extract the installation program. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   ```
   $ tar -xvf openshift-install-linux.tar.gz
   $ ./openshift-install create install-config --dir <installation_directory>
   ```

5. Download your installation pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager. This pull secret allows you to authenticate with the services that are provided by the included authorities, including Quay.io, which serves the container images for OpenShift Container Platform components.

### 5.3.5. Creating the installation configuration file

You can customize the OpenShift Container Platform cluster you install on Alibaba Cloud.

**Prerequisites**

- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.

**Procedure**

1. Create the `install-config.yaml` file.
   
   a. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and run the following command:

   ```
   $ ./openshift-install create install-config --dir <installation_directory>
   ```

   1. For `<installation_directory>`, specify the directory name to store the files that the installation program creates.
When specifying the directory:

- Verify that the directory has the `execute` permission. This permission is required to run Terraform binaries under the installation directory.

- Use an empty directory. Some installation assets, such as bootstrap X.509 certificates, have short expiration intervals, therefore you must not reuse an installation directory. If you want to reuse individual files from another cluster installation, you can copy them into your directory. However, the file names for the installation assets might change between releases. Use caution when copying installation files from an earlier OpenShift Container Platform version.

  **NOTE**
  
  Always delete the `~/.powervs` directory to avoid reusing a stale configuration. Run the following command:

  ```bash
  $ rm -rf ~/.powervs
  ```

b. At the prompts, provide the configuration details for your cloud:

  i. Optional: Select an SSH key to use to access your cluster machines.

     **NOTE**
     
     For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your `ssh-agent` process uses.

  ii. Select `alibabacloud` as the platform to target.

  iii. Select the region to deploy the cluster to.

  iv. Select the base domain to deploy the cluster to. The base domain corresponds to the public DNS zone that you created for your cluster.

  v. Provide a descriptive name for your cluster.

2. Installing the cluster into Alibaba Cloud requires that the Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) operate in manual mode. Modify the `install-config.yaml` file to set the `credentialsMode` parameter to Manual:

   **Example install-config.yaml configuration file with credentialsMode set to Manual**

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: v1
   baseDomain: cluster1.example.com
   credentialsMode: Manual
   compute:
     - architecture: amd64
       hyperthreading: Enabled
   ...
   ```

   Add this line to set the `credentialsMode` to Manual.
3. Back up the `install-config.yaml` file so that you can use it to install multiple clusters.

**IMPORTANT**

The `install-config.yaml` file is consumed during the installation process. If you want to reuse the file, you must back it up now.

### 5.3.6. Generating the required installation manifests

You must generate the Kubernetes manifest and Ignition config files that the cluster needs to configure the machines.

**Procedure**

1. Generate the manifests by running the following command from the directory that contains the installation program:

   ```bash
   $ openshift-install create manifests --dir <installation_directory>
   ```

   where:

   `<installation_directory>`

   Specifies the directory in which the installation program creates files.

### 5.3.7. Creating credentials for OpenShift Container Platform components with the ccoctl tool

You can use the OpenShift Container Platform Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) utility to automate the creation of Alibaba Cloud RAM users and policies for each in-cluster component.

**NOTE**

By default, `ccoctl` creates objects in the directory in which the commands are run. To create the objects in a different directory, use the `--output-dir` flag. This procedure uses `<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>` to refer to this directory.

**Prerequisites**

You must have:

- Extracted and prepared the `ccoctl` binary.
- Created a RAM user with sufficient permission to create the OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- Added the AccessKeyId (`access_key_id`) and AccessKeySecret (`access_key_secret`) of that RAM user into the `~/.alibabacloud/credentials` file on your local computer.

**Procedure**

1. Set a `$RELEASE_IMAGE` variable with the release image from your installation file by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
   ```
2. Extract the list of CredentialsRequest objects from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

```bash
$ oc adm release extract \
  --from=$RELEASE_IMAGE \
  --credentials-requests \
  --included 1 \
  --install-config=<path_to_directory_with_installation_configuration>/install-config.yaml 2 \
  --to=<path_to_directory_for_credentials_requests> 3
```

1. The --included parameter includes only the manifests that your specific cluster configuration requires.

2. Specify the location of the install-config.yaml file.

3. Specify the path to the directory where you want to store the CredentialsRequest objects. If the specified directory does not exist, this command creates it.

   **NOTE**

   This command might take a few moments to run.

3. Use the ccoctl tool to process all CredentialsRequest objects by running the following command:

   a. Run the following command to use the tool:

   ```bash
   $ ccoctl alibabacloud create-ram-users \
     --name <name> 1 \
     --region=<alibaba_region> 2 \
     --credentials-requests-dir=<path_to_credentials_requests_directory> 3 \
     --output-dir=<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir> 4
   ```

   1. Specify the name used to tag any cloud resources that are created for tracking.

   2. Specify the Alibaba Cloud region in which cloud resources will be created.

   3. Specify the directory containing the files for the component CredentialsRequest objects.

   4. Specify the directory where the generated component credentials secrets will be placed.

   **NOTE**

   If your cluster uses Technology Preview features that are enabled by the TechPreviewNoUpgrade feature set, you must include the --enable-tech-preview parameter.

   **Example output**

   ```bash
   ```
A RAM user can have up to two AccessKeys at the same time. If you run `ccoctl alibabacloud create-ram-users` more than twice, the previously generated manifests secret becomes stale and you must reapply the newly generated secrets.

b. Verify that the OpenShift Container Platform secrets are created:

```bash
$ ls <path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests
```

**Example output**

```
openshift-cluster-csi-drivers-alibaba-disk-credentials-credentials.yaml
openshift-image-registry-installer-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
openshift-ingress-operator-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
openshift-machine-api-alibabacloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
```

You can verify that the RAM users and policies are created by querying Alibaba Cloud. For more information, refer to Alibaba Cloud documentation on listing RAM users and policies.

4. Copy the generated credential files to the target manifests directory:

```bash
$ cp ./<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests/*credentials.yaml ./<path_to_installation_dir>/manifests/
```

where:

- `<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>`
  - Specifies the directory created by the `ccoctl alibabacloud create-ram-users` command.
- `<path_to_installation_dir>`
  - Specifies the directory in which the installation program creates files.

## 5.3.8. Deploying the cluster

You can install OpenShift Container Platform on a compatible cloud platform.
IMPORTANT

You can run the `create cluster` command of the installation program only once, during initial installation.

Prerequisites

- You have configured an account with the cloud platform that hosts your cluster.
- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.
- You have verified that the cloud provider account on your host has the correct permissions to deploy the cluster. An account with incorrect permissions causes the installation process to fail with an error message that displays the missing permissions.

Procedure

- Change to the directory that contains the installation program and initialize the cluster deployment:

  $ ./openshift-install create cluster --dir <installation_directory> \ 
    --log-level=info

  1 For `<installation_directory>`, specify the location of your customized `./install-config.yaml` file.

  2 To view different installation details, specify `warn`, `debug`, or `error` instead of `info`.

Verification

When the cluster deployment completes successfully:

- The terminal displays directions for accessing your cluster, including a link to the web console and credentials for the `kubeadmin` user.
- Credential information also outputs to `<installation_directory>/.openshift_install.log`.

IMPORTANT

Do not delete the installation program or the files that the installation program creates. Both are required to delete the cluster.

Example output

```
... INFO Install complete!
INFO To access the cluster as the system:admin user when using 'oc', run 'export KUBECONFIG=/home/myuser/install_dir/auth/kubeconfig'
INFO Access the OpenShift web-console here: https://console-openshift-console.apps.mycluster.example.com
INFO Login to the console with user: "kubeadmin", and password: "password"
INFO Time elapsed: 36m22s
```
IMPORTANT

- The Ignition config files that the installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending `node-bootstrapper` certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for Recovering from expired control plane certificates for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

5.3.9. 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 4.14. 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


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 v4.14 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
2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.
3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 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
2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.
3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 macOS Client entry and save the file.
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:
5.3.10. Logging in to the cluster by using the CLI

You can log in to your cluster as a default system user by exporting the cluster `kubeconfig` file. The `kubeconfig` file contains information about the cluster that is used by the CLI to connect a client to the correct cluster and API server. The file is specific to a cluster and is created during OpenShift Container Platform installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You deployed an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- You installed the `oc` CLI.

**Procedure**

1. Export the `kubeadmin` credentials:

   ```
   $ export KUBECONFIG=<installation_directory>/auth/kubeconfig
   ``

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

2. Verify you can run `oc` commands successfully using the exported configuration:

   ```
   $ oc whoami
   ``

   **Example output**

   ```
   system:admin
   ```

5.3.11. Logging in to the cluster by using the web console

The `kubeadmin` user exists by default after an OpenShift Container Platform installation. You can log in to your cluster as the `kubeadmin` user by using the OpenShift Container Platform web console.

**Prerequisites**

- You have access to the installation host.
- You completed a cluster installation and all cluster Operators are available.

**Procedure**

1. Obtain the password for the `kubeadmin` user from the `kubeadmin-password` file on the installation host:

   ```
   $ cat <installation_directory>/auth/kubeadmin-password
   ```
NOTE
Alternatively, you can obtain the `kubeadmin` password from the `<installation_directory>/openshift_install.log` log file on the installation host.

2. List the OpenShift Container Platform web console route:

   ```bash
   $ oc get routes -n openshift-console | grep 'console-openshift'
   ```

   **Example output**
   ```
   console  console-openshift-console.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>  console
   https  reencrypt/Redirect  None
   ```

3. Navigate to the route detailed in the output of the preceding command in a web browser and log in as the `kubeadmin` user.

### 5.3.12. Telemetry access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the Telemetry service, which runs by default to provide metrics about cluster health and the success of updates, requires internet access. If your cluster is connected to the internet, Telemetry runs automatically, and your cluster is registered to OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console.

After you confirm that your OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console inventory is correct, either maintained automatically by Telemetry or manually by using OpenShift Cluster Manager, use `subscription watch` to track your OpenShift Container Platform subscriptions at the account or multi-cluster level.

**Additional resources**

- See [Accessing the web console](#) for more details about accessing and understanding the OpenShift Container Platform web console.

- See [About remote health monitoring](#) for more information about the Telemetry service

### 5.3.13. Next steps

- [Validating an installation](#).

- [Customize your cluster](#).

- If necessary, you can [opt out of remote health reporting](#).

### 5.4. INSTALLING A CLUSTER ON ALIBABA CLOUD WITH CUSTOMIZATIONS
In OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14, you can install a customized cluster on infrastructure that the installation program provisions on Alibaba Cloud. To customize the installation, you modify parameters in the `install-config.yaml` file before you install the cluster.

**NOTE**

The scope of the OpenShift Container Platform installation configurations is intentionally narrow. It is designed for simplicity and ensured success. You can complete many more OpenShift Container Platform configuration tasks after an installation completes.

**IMPORTANT**

Alibaba Cloud on OpenShift Container Platform 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.

### 5.4.1. Prerequisites

- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.
- You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.
- You registered your domain.
- If you use a firewall, you configured it to allow the sites that your cluster requires access to.
- If the cloud Resource Access Management (RAM) APIs are not accessible in your environment, or if you do not want to store an administrator-level credential secret in the `kube-system` namespace, you can manually create and maintain Resource Access Management (RAM) credentials.

### 5.4.2. Internet access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you require access to the internet to install your cluster.

You must have internet access to:

- Access OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console to download the installation program and perform subscription management. If the cluster has internet access and you do not disable Telemetry, that service automatically entitles your cluster.
- Access Quay.io to obtain the packages that are required to install your cluster.
- Obtain the packages that are required to perform cluster updates.
IMPORTANT

If your cluster cannot have direct internet access, you can perform a restricted network installation on some types of infrastructure that you provision. During that process, you download the required content and use it to populate a mirror registry with the installation packages. With some installation types, the environment that you install your cluster in will not require internet access. Before you update the cluster, you update the content of the mirror registry.

5.4.3. Generating a key pair for cluster node SSH access

During an OpenShift Container Platform installation, you can provide an SSH public key to the installation program. The key is passed to the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes through their Ignition config files and is used to authenticate SSH access to the nodes. The key is added to the ~/.ssh/authorized_keys list for the core user on each node, which enables password-less authentication.

After the key is passed to the nodes, you can use the key pair to SSH in to the RHCOS nodes as the user core. To access the nodes through SSH, the private key identity must be managed by SSH for your local user.

If you want to SSH in to your cluster nodes to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, you must provide the SSH public key during the installation process. The./openshift-install gather command also requires the SSH public key to be in place on the cluster nodes.

IMPORTANT

Do not skip this procedure in production environments, where disaster recovery and debugging is required.

NOTE

You must use a local key, not one that you configured with platform-specific approaches such as AWS key pairs.

Procedure

1. If you do not have an existing SSH key pair on your local machine to use for authentication onto your cluster nodes, create one. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   $ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -N "" -f <path>/<file_name> 1

   1 Specify the path and file name, such as ~/.ssh/id_ed25519, of the new SSH key. If you have an existing key pair, ensure your public key is in the your ~/.ssh directory.

NOTE

If you plan to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures, do not create a key that uses the ed25519 algorithm. Instead, create a key that uses the rsa or ecdsa algorithm.
2. View the public SSH key:

```bash
$ cat <path>/<file_name>.pub
```

For example, run the following to view the `~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub` public key:

```bash
$ cat ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub
```

3. Add the SSH private key identity to the SSH agent for your local user, if it has not already been added. SSH agent management of the key is required for password-less SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes, or if you want to use the `./openshift-install gather` command.

```
NOTE
On some distributions, default SSH private key identities such as `~/.ssh/id_rsa` and `~/.ssh/id_dsa` are managed automatically.
```

a. If the `ssh-agent` process is not already running for your local user, start it as a background task:

```bash
$ eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"
```

```
Example output
Agent pid 31874
```

```
NOTE
If your cluster is in FIPS mode, only use FIPS-compliant algorithms to generate the SSH key. The key must be either RSA or ECDSA.
```

4. Add your SSH private key to the `ssh-agent`:

```bash
$ ssh-add <path>/<file_name>
```

Specify the path and file name for your SSH private key, such as `~/.ssh/id_ed25519`

```
Example output
Identity added: /home/<you>/<path>/<file_name> (<computer_name>)
```

**Next steps**

- When you install OpenShift Container Platform, provide the SSH public key to the installation program.

**5.4.4. Obtaining the installation program**

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform, download the installation file on the host you are using for installation.
### Prerequisites

- You have a computer that runs Linux or macOS, with 500 MB of local disk space.

### Procedure

1. Access the **Infrastructure Provider** page on the OpenShift Cluster Manager site. If you have a Red Hat account, log in with your credentials. If you do not, create an account.

2. Select your infrastructure provider.

3. Navigate to the page for your installation type, download the installation program that corresponds with your host operating system and architecture, and place the file in the directory where you will store the installation configuration files.

   **IMPORTANT**

   The installation program creates several files on the computer that you use to install your cluster. You must keep the installation program and the files that the installation program creates after you finish installing the cluster. Both files are required to delete the cluster.

   **IMPORTANT**

   Deleting the files created by the installation program does not remove your cluster, even if the cluster failed during installation. To remove your cluster, complete the OpenShift Container Platform uninstallation procedures for your specific cloud provider.

4. Extract the installation program. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   ```bash
   $ tar -xvf openshift-install-linux.tar.gz
   ```

5. Download your installation **pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager**. This pull secret allows you to authenticate with the services that are provided by the included authorities, including Quay.io, which serves the container images for OpenShift Container Platform components.

### 5.4.4.1. Creating the installation configuration file

You can customize the OpenShift Container Platform cluster you install on Alibaba Cloud.

#### Prerequisites

- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.

#### Procedure

1. Create the **install-config.yaml** file.

   a. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and run the following command:
For `<installation_directory>`, specify the directory name to store the files that the installation program creates.

When specifying the directory:

- Verify that the directory has the `execute` permission. This permission is required to run Terraform binaries under the installation directory.

- Use an empty directory. Some installation assets, such as bootstrap X.509 certificates, have short expiration intervals, therefore you must not reuse an installation directory. If you want to reuse individual files from another cluster installation, you can copy them into your directory. However, the file names for the installation assets might change between releases. Use caution when copying installation files from an earlier OpenShift Container Platform version.

**NOTE**

Always delete the `~/.powervs` directory to avoid reusing a stale configuration. Run the following command:

```
$ rm -rf ~/.powervs
```

b. At the prompts, provide the configuration details for your cloud:

i. Optional: Select an SSH key to use to access your cluster machines.

**NOTE**

For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your `ssh-agent` process uses.

ii. Select `alibabacloud` as the platform to target.

iii. Select the region to deploy the cluster to.

iv. Select the base domain to deploy the cluster to. The base domain corresponds to the public DNS zone that you created for your cluster.

v. Provide a descriptive name for your cluster.

2. Installing the cluster into Alibaba Cloud requires that the Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) operate in manual mode. Modify the `install-config.yaml` file to set the `credentialsMode` parameter to `Manual`:

**Example install-config.yaml configuration file with credentialsMode set to Manual**

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: cluster1.example.com
credentialsMode: Manual
compute:
```

```bash
$ ./openshift-install create install-config --dir <installation_directory>
```
Add this line to set the **credentialsMode** to **Manual**.

3. Modify the **install-config.yaml** file. You can find more information about the available parameters in the "Installation configuration parameters" section.

4. Back up the **install-config.yaml** file so that you can use it to install multiple clusters.

**IMPORTANT**
The **install-config.yaml** file is consumed during the installation process. If you want to reuse the file, you must back it up now.

Additional resources
- Installation configuration parameters for Alibaba Cloud

5.4.4.2. Generating the required installation manifests

You must generate the Kubernetes manifest and Ignition config files that the cluster needs to configure the machines.

**Procedure**

1. Generate the manifests by running the following command from the directory that contains the installation program:

   ```
   $ openshift-install create manifests --dir <installation_directory>
   ```

   *where:*

   `<installation_directory>`
   
   Specifies the directory in which the installation program creates files.

5.4.4.3. Creating credentials for OpenShift Container Platform components with the ccoctl tool

You can use the OpenShift Container Platform Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) utility to automate the creation of Alibaba Cloud RAM users and policies for each in-cluster component.

**NOTE**

By default, **ccoctl** creates objects in the directory in which the commands are run. To create the objects in a different directory, use the **--output-dir** flag. This procedure uses `<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>` to refer to this directory.

**Prerequisites**

You must have:
- Extracted and prepared the `ccoctl` binary.
- Created a RAM user with sufficient permission to create the OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- Added the AccessKeyID (`access_key_id`) and AccessKeySecret (`access_key_secret`) of that RAM user into the `~/.alibabacloud/credentials` file on your local computer.

**Procedure**

1. Set a `$RELEASE_IMAGE` variable with the release image from your installation file by running the following command:

   ```
   $ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
   ```

2. Extract the list of `CredentialsRequest` objects from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```
   $ oc adm release extract \
   --from=$RELEASE_IMAGE \
   --credentials-requests \
   --included \
   --install-config=<path_to_directory_with_installation_configuration>/install-config.yaml \
   --to=<path_to_directory_for_credentials_requests>
   ```

   **NOTE**
   The `--included` parameter includes only the manifests that your specific cluster configuration requires.

   - Specify the location of the `install-config.yaml` file.
   - Specify the path to the directory where you want to store the `CredentialsRequest` objects. If the specified directory does not exist, this command creates it.

   This command might take a few moments to run.

3. Use the `ccoctl` tool to process all `CredentialsRequest` objects by running the following command:

   a. Run the following command to use the tool:

   ```
   $ ccoctl alibabacloud create-ram-users \
   --name <name> \
   --region=<alibaba_region> \
   --credentials-requests-dir=<path_to_credentials_requests_directory> \
   --output-dir=<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>
   ```

   **NOTE**
   - Specify the name used to tag any cloud resources that are created for tracking.
   - Specify the Alibaba Cloud region in which cloud resources will be created.
Specify the directory containing the files for the component `CredentialsRequest` objects.

4. Specify the directory where the generated component credentials secrets will be placed.

**NOTE**

If your cluster uses Technology Preview features that are enabled by the `TechPreviewNoUpgrade` feature set, you must include the `--enable-tech-preview` parameter.

**Example output**

```
2022/02/11 16:18:26 Created RAM User: user1-alicloud-openshift-machine-api-alibabacloud-credentials
2022/02/11 16:18:27 Ready for creating new ram policy user1-alicloud-openshift-machine-api-alibabacloud-credentials-policy-policy
2022/02/11 16:18:27 RAM policy user1-alicloud-openshift-machine-api-alibabacloud-credentials-policy-policy has created
2022/02/11 16:18:28 Policy user1-alicloud-openshift-machine-api-alibabacloud-credentials-policy-policy has attached on user user1-alicloud-openshift-machine-api-alibabacloud-credentials
2022/02/11 16:18:29 Created access keys for RAM User: user1-alicloud-openshift-machine-api-alibabacloud-credentials
2022/02/11 16:18:29 Saved credentials configuration to: user1-alicloud/manifests/openshift-machine-api-alibabacloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
```

**NOTE**

A RAM user can have up to two AccessKeys at the same time. If you run `ccoctl alibabacloud create-ram-users` more than twice, the previously generated manifests secret becomes stale and you must reapply the newly generated secrets.

b. Verify that the OpenShift Container Platform secrets are created:

```
$ ls <path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests
```

**Example output**

```
openshift-cluster-csi-drivers-alibaba-disk-credentials-credentials.yaml
openshift-image-registry-installer-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
openshift-ingress-operator-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
openshift-machine-api-alibabacloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
```

You can verify that the RAM users and policies are created by querying Alibaba Cloud. For more information, refer to Alibaba Cloud documentation on listing RAM users and policies.

4. Copy the generated credential files to the target manifests directory:
5.4.4.4. Sample customized install-config.yaml file for Alibaba Cloud

You can customize the installation configuration file (`install-config.yaml`) to specify more details about your cluster’s platform or modify the values of the required parameters.

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: alicloud-dev.devcluster.openshift.com
credentialsMode: Manual
compute:
  - architecture: amd64
    hyperthreading: Enabled
    name: worker
    platform: {}
    replicas: 3
controlPlane:
  architecture: amd64
  hyperthreading: Enabled
  name: master
  platform: {}
  replicas: 3
metadata:
  creationTimestamp: null
  name: test-cluster
networking:
  clusterNetwork:
    - cidr: 10.128.0.0/14
      hostPrefix: 23
  machineNetwork:
    - cidr: 10.0.0.0/16
  networkType: OVNKubernetes
  serviceNetwork:
    - 172.30.0.0/16
platform:
  alibabacloud:
    defaultMachinePlatform: 3
    instanceType: ecs.g6.xlarge
    systemDiskCategory: cloud_efficiency
    systemDiskSize: 200
    region: ap-southeast-1 4
    resourceGroupID: rg-acfnw6j3hyai 5
    vpcID: vpc-0xfjerdibmaqtyb2b 6
    vswitchIDs: 7
      - vsw-0xi8ycgwc8wv5hviwdq5
```

where:

`<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>`

Specifies the directory created by the `ccoctl alibabacloud create-ram-users` command.

`<path_to_installation_dir>`

Specifies the directory in which the installation program creates files.
Required. The installation program prompts you for a cluster name.

2 The cluster network plugin to install. The supported values are **OVNKubernetes** and **OpenShiftSDN**. The default value is **OVNKubernetes**.

Optional. Specify parameters for machine pools that do not define their own platform configuration.

Required. The installation program prompts you for the region to deploy the cluster to.

Optional. Specify an existing resource group where the cluster should be installed.

Required. The installation program prompts you for the pull secret.

Optional. The installation program prompts you for the SSH key value that you use to access the machines in your cluster.

Optional. These are example vswitchID values.

5.4.4.5. Configuring the cluster-wide proxy during installation

Production environments can deny direct access to the internet and instead have an HTTP or HTTPS proxy available. You can configure a new OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use a proxy by configuring the proxy settings in the `install-config.yaml` file.

Prerequisites

- You have an existing `install-config.yaml` file.
- You reviewed the sites that your cluster requires access to and determined whether any of them need to bypass the proxy. By default, all cluster egress traffic is proxied, including calls to hosting cloud provider APIs. You added sites to the `Proxy` object’s `spec.noProxy` field to bypass the proxy if necessary.

**NOTE**

The `Proxy` object `status.noProxy` field is populated with the values of the `networking.machineNetwork[].cidr`, `networking.clusterNetwork[].cidr`, and `networking.serviceNetwork[]` fields from your installation configuration.

For installations on Amazon Web Services (AWS), Google Cloud Platform (GCP), Microsoft Azure, and Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP), the `Proxy` object `status.noProxy` field is also populated with the instance metadata endpoint (169.254.169.254).

Procedure

1. Edit your `install-config.yaml` file and add the proxy settings. For example:

```
- vsw-0xiy6v3z2tedv009b4pz2
  publish: External

  pullSecret: {"auths": {"cloud.openshift.com": {"auth": ... }

  sshKey: |
  ssh-rsa AAAA...
```
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: my.domain.com
proxy:
  httpProxy: http://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port>  
  httpsProxy: https://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port> 
noProxy: example.com
additionalTrustBundle: |
  -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
  <MY_TRUSTED_CA_CERT>
  -----END CERTIFICATE-----
additionalTrustBundlePolicy: <policy_to_add_additionalTrustBundle>

1. A proxy URL to use for creating HTTP connections outside the cluster. The URL scheme must be http.
2. A proxy URL to use for creating HTTPS connections outside the cluster.
3. A comma-separated list of destination domain names, IP addresses, or other network CIDRs to exclude from proxying. Preface a domain with . to match subdomains only. For example, .y.com matches x.y.com, but not y.com. Use * to bypass the proxy for all destinations.
4. If provided, the installation program generates a config map that is named user-ca-bundle in the openshift-config namespace that contains one or more additional CA certificates that are required for proxying HTTPS connections. The Cluster Network Operator then creates a trusted-ca-bundle config map that merges these contents with the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) trust bundle, and this config map is referenced in the trustedCA field of the Proxy object. The additionalTrustBundle field is required unless the proxy’s identity certificate is signed by an authority from the RHCOS trust bundle.
5. Optional: The policy to determine the configuration of the Proxy object to reference the user-ca-bundle config map in the trustedCA field. The allowed values are Proxyonly and Always. Use Proxyonly to reference the user-ca-bundle config map only when http/https proxy is configured. Use Always to always reference the user-ca-bundle config map. The default value is Proxyonly.

NOTE
The installation program does not support the proxy readinessEndpoints field.

NOTE
If the installer times out, restart and then complete the deployment by using the wait-for command of the installer. For example:

```
$ ./openshift-install wait-for install-complete --log-level debug
```

2. Save the file and reference it when installing OpenShift Container Platform.

The installation program creates a cluster-wide proxy that is named cluster that uses the proxy settings in the provided install-config.yaml file. If no proxy settings are provided, a cluster Proxy object is still created, but it will have a nil spec.
NOTE

Only the Proxy object named cluster is supported, and no additional proxies can be created.

5.4.5. Deploying the cluster

You can install OpenShift Container Platform on a compatible cloud platform.

IMPORTANT

You can run the create cluster command of the installation program only once, during initial installation.

Prerequisites

- You have configured an account with the cloud platform that hosts your cluster.
- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.
- You have verified that the cloud provider account on your host has the correct permissions to deploy the cluster. An account with incorrect permissions causes the installation process to fail with an error message that displays the missing permissions.

Procedure

- Change to the directory that contains the installation program and initialize the cluster deployment:

  ```
  $ ./openshift-install create cluster --dir <installation_directory> \ 
  --log-level=info
  ```

  1. For <installation_directory>, specify the location of your customized ./install-config.yaml file.

  2. To view different installation details, specify warn, debug, or error instead of info.

Verification

When the cluster deployment completes successfully:

- The terminal displays directions for accessing your cluster, including a link to the web console and credentials for the kubeadmin user.
- Credential information also outputs to <installation_directory>/.openshift_install.log.

IMPORTANT

Do not delete the installation program or the files that the installation program creates. Both are required to delete the cluster.

Example output

-
IMPORTANT

- The Ignition config files that the installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending `node-bootstrapper` certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for Recovering from expired control plane certificates for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

5.4.6. 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 4.14. 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


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 v4.14 Linux Client entry and save the file.

5. Unpack the archive:

   ```bash
   $ 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**


2. Select the appropriate version from the *Version* drop-down list.

3. Click *Download Now* next to the *OpenShift v4.14 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**


2. Select the appropriate version from the *Version* drop-down list.

3. Click *Download Now* next to the *OpenShift v4.14 macOS Client* entry and save the file.

```
NOTE
```

For macOS arm64, choose the *OpenShift v4.14 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>
  ```

### 5.4.7. Logging in to the cluster by using the CLI

You can log in to your cluster as a default system user by exporting the cluster `kubeconfig` file. The `kubeconfig` file contains information about the cluster that is used by the CLI to connect a client to the correct cluster and API server. The file is specific to a cluster and is created during OpenShift Container Platform installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You deployed an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- You installed the `oc` CLI.

**Procedure**

1. Export the `kubeadmin` credentials:
   
   ```
   $ export KUBECONFIG=<installation_directory>/auth/kubeconfig
   ```

   1. For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

2. Verify you can run `oc` commands successfully using the exported configuration:
   
   ```
   $ oc whoami
   ```

   **Example output**
   
   ```
   system:admin
   ```

### 5.4.8. Logging in to the cluster by using the web console

The `kubeadmin` user exists by default after an OpenShift Container Platform installation. You can log in to your cluster as the `kubeadmin` user by using the OpenShift Container Platform web console.

**Prerequisites**

- You have access to the installation host.
- You completed a cluster installation and all cluster Operators are available.
Procedure

1. Obtain the password for the **kubeadmin** user from the **kubeadmin-password** file on the installation host:

   ```bash
   $ cat <installation_directory>/auth/kubeadmin-password
   ``

   **NOTE**

   Alternatively, you can obtain the **kubeadmin** password from the `<installation_directory>/openshift_install.log` log file on the installation host.

2. List the OpenShift Container Platform web console route:

   ```bash
   $ oc get routes -n openshift-console | grep 'console-openshift'
   ``

   **NOTE**

   Alternatively, you can obtain the OpenShift Container Platform route from the `<installation_directory>/openshift_install.log` log file on the installation host.

   **Example output**

   ```
   console console-openshift-console.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain> console
   https reencrypt/Redirect None
   ```

3. Navigate to the route detailed in the output of the preceding command in a web browser and log in as the **kubeadmin** user.

**5.4.9. Telemetry access for OpenShift Container Platform**

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the Telemetry service, which runs by default to provide metrics about cluster health and the success of updates, requires internet access. If your cluster is connected to the internet, Telemetry runs automatically, and your cluster is registered to **OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console**.

After you confirm that your **OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console** inventory is correct, either maintained automatically by Telemetry or manually by using OpenShift Cluster Manager, use `subscription watch` to track your OpenShift Container Platform subscriptions at the account or multi-cluster level.

**Additional resources**

- See **About remote health monitoring** for more information about the Telemetry service.
- See **Accessing the web console** for more details about accessing and understanding the OpenShift Container Platform web console
- See **Accessing the web console** for more details about accessing and understanding the OpenShift Container Platform web console.

**5.4.10. Next steps**
5.5. INSTALLING A CLUSTER ON ALIBABA CLOUD WITH NETWORK CUSTOMIZATIONS

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you can install a cluster on Alibaba Cloud with customized network configuration options. By customizing your network configuration, your cluster can coexist with existing IP address allocations in your environment and integrate with existing MTU and VXLAN configurations.

You must set most of the network configuration parameters during installation, and you can modify only kubeProxy configuration parameters in a running cluster.

IMPORTANT

Alibaba Cloud on OpenShift Container Platform 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.

5.5.1. Prerequisites

- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.
- You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.
- You registered your domain.
- If you use a firewall, you configured it to allow the sites that your cluster requires access to.
- If the cloud Resource Access Management (RAM) APIs are not accessible in your environment, or if you do not want to store an administrator-level credential secret in the kube-system namespace, you can manually create and maintain Resource Access Management (RAM) credentials.

5.5.2. Internet access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you require access to the internet to install your cluster.

You must have internet access to:

- Access OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console to download the installation program and perform subscription management. If the cluster has internet access and you do not disable Telemetry, that service automatically entitles your cluster.
- Access Quay.io to obtain the packages that are required to install your cluster.
- Obtain the packages that are required to perform cluster updates.

**IMPORTANT**

If your cluster cannot have direct internet access, you can perform a restricted network installation on some types of infrastructure that you provision. During that process, you download the required content and use it to populate a mirror registry with the installation packages. With some installation types, the environment that you install your cluster in will not require internet access. Before you update the cluster, you update the content of the mirror registry.

### 5.5.3. Generating a key pair for cluster node SSH access

During an OpenShift Container Platform installation, you can provide an SSH public key to the installation program. The key is passed to the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes through their Ignition config files and is used to authenticate SSH access to the nodes. The key is added to the `~/.ssh/authorized_keys` list for the `core` user on each node, which enables password-less authentication.

After the key is passed to the nodes, you can use the key pair to SSH in to the RHCOS nodes as the user `core`. To access the nodes through SSH, the private key identity must be managed by SSH for your local user.

If you want to SSH in to your cluster nodes to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, you must provide the SSH public key during the installation process. The `./openshift-install gather` command also requires the SSH public key to be in place on the cluster nodes.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not skip this procedure in production environments, where disaster recovery and debugging is required.

**NOTE**

You must use a local key, not one that you configured with platform-specific approaches such as AWS key pairs.

**Procedure**

1. If you do not have an existing SSH key pair on your local machine to use for authentication onto your cluster nodes, create one. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   ```bash
   $ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -N " -f <path>/<file_name>
   ```

   Specify the path and file name, such as `~/.ssh/id_ed25519`, of the new SSH key. If you have an existing key pair, ensure your public key is in the your `~/.ssh` directory.
NOTE

If you plan to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures, do not create a key that uses the ed25519 algorithm. Instead, create a key that uses the rsa or ecdsa algorithm.

2. View the public SSH key:

$ cat <path>/<file_name>.pub

For example, run the following to view the ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub public key:

$ cat ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub

3. Add the SSH private key identity to the SSH agent for your local user, if it has not already been added. SSH agent management of the key is required for password-less SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes, or if you want to use the ./openshift-install gather command.

NOTE

On some distributions, default SSH private key identities such as ~/.ssh/id_rsa and ~/.ssh/id_dsa are managed automatically.

   a. If the ssh-agent process is not already running for your local user, start it as a background task:

   $ eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"

Example output

   Agent pid 31874

NOTE

If your cluster is in FIPS mode, only use FIPS-compliant algorithms to generate the SSH key. The key must be either RSA or ECDSA.

4. Add your SSH private key to the ssh-agent:

   $ ssh-add <path>/<file_name> ①

   ① Specify the path and file name for your SSH private key, such as ~/.ssh/id_ed25519

Example output

   Identity added: /home/<you>/<path>/<file_name> (<computer_name>)

Next steps
When you install OpenShift Container Platform, provide the SSH public key to the installation program.

### 5.5.4. Obtaining the installation program

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform, download the installation file on the host you are using for installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You have a computer that runs Linux or macOS, with 500 MB of local disk space.

**Procedure**

1. Access the **Infrastructure Provider** page on the OpenShift Cluster Manager site. If you have a Red Hat account, log in with your credentials. If you do not, create an account.

2. Select your infrastructure provider.

3. Navigate to the page for your installation type, download the installation program that corresponds with your host operating system and architecture, and place the file in the directory where you will store the installation configuration files.

**IMPORTANT**

The installation program creates several files on the computer that you use to install your cluster. You must keep the installation program and the files that the installation program creates after you finish installing the cluster. Both files are required to delete the cluster.

**IMPORTANT**

Deleting the files created by the installation program does not remove your cluster, even if the cluster failed during installation. To remove your cluster, complete the OpenShift Container Platform uninstallation procedures for your specific cloud provider.

4. Extract the installation program. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   ```
   $ tar -xvf openshift-install-linux.tar.gz
   ```

5. Download your installation pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager. This pull secret allows you to authenticate with the services that are provided by the included authorities, including Quay.io, which serves the container images for OpenShift Container Platform components.

### 5.5.5. Network configuration phases

There are two phases prior to OpenShift Container Platform installation where you can customize the network configuration.

**Phase 1**
You can customize the following network-related fields in the `install-config.yaml` file before you create the manifest files:

- `networking.networkType`
- `networking.clusterNetwork`
- `networking.serviceNetwork`
- `networking.machineNetwork`

For more information on these fields, refer to *Installation configuration parameters*.

**NOTE**
Set the `networking.machineNetwork` to match the CIDR that the preferred NIC resides in.

**IMPORTANT**
The CIDR range 172.17.0.0/16 is reserved by libVirt. You cannot use this range or any range that overlaps with this range for any networks in your cluster.

**Phase 2**

After creating the manifest files by running `openshift-install create manifests`, you can define a customized Cluster Network Operator manifest with only the fields you want to modify. You can use the manifest to specify advanced network configuration.

You cannot override the values specified in phase 1 in the `install-config.yaml` file during phase 2. However, you can further customize the network plugin during phase 2.

### 5.5.5.1. Creating the installation configuration file

You can customize the OpenShift Container Platform cluster you install on

**Prerequisites**

- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.

**Procedure**

1. Create the `install-config.yaml` file.
   
   a. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and run the following command:

   ```
   $ ./openshift-install create install-config --dir <installation_directory>
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the directory name to store the files that the installation program creates.

   When specifying the directory:
• Verify that the directory has the `execute` permission. This permission is required to run Terraform binaries under the installation directory.

• Use an empty directory. Some installation assets, such as bootstrap X.509 certificates, have short expiration intervals, therefore you must not reuse an installation directory. If you want to reuse individual files from another cluster installation, you can copy them into your directory. However, the file names for the installation assets might change between releases. Use caution when copying installation files from an earlier OpenShift Container Platform version.

**NOTE**

Always delete the `~/.powervs` directory to avoid reusing a stale configuration. Run the following command:

```
$ rm -rf ~/.powervs
```

b. At the prompts, provide the configuration details for your cloud:

i. Optional: Select an SSH key to use to access your cluster machines.

**NOTE**

For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your `ssh-agent` process uses.

ii. Enter a descriptive name for your cluster.

2. Modify the `install-config.yaml` file. You can find more information about the available parameters in the "Installation configuration parameters" section.

3. Back up the `install-config.yaml` file so that you can use it to install multiple clusters.

**IMPORTANT**

The `install-config.yaml` file is consumed during the installation process. If you want to reuse the file, you must back it up now.

Additional resources

• Installation configuration parameters for Alibaba Cloud

5.5.5.2. Generating the required installation manifests

You must generate the Kubernetes manifest and Ignition config files that the cluster needs to configure the machines.

**Procedure**

1. Generate the manifests by running the following command from the directory that contains the installation program:
$ openshift-install create manifests --dir <installation_directory>

where:

<installation_directory>

Specifies the directory in which the installation program creates files.

**NOTE**

By default, `ccoctl` creates objects in the directory in which the commands are run. To create the objects in a different directory, use the `--output-dir` flag. This procedure uses `<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>` to refer to this directory.

**Prerequisites**

You must have:

- Extracted and prepared the `ccoctl` binary.

**Procedure**

1. Set a `$RELEASE_IMAGE` variable with the release image from your installation file by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
   ```

2. Extract the list of `CredentialsRequest` objects from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ oc adm release extract \
   --from=$RELEASE_IMAGE \
   --credentials-requests \
   --included \
   --install-config=<path_to_directory_with_installation_configuration>/install-config.yaml \
   --to=<path_to_directory_for_credentials_requests>
   ```

   1. The `--included` parameter includes only the manifests that your specific cluster configuration requires.
   2. Specify the location of the `install-config.yaml` file.
   3. Specify the path to the directory where you want to store the `CredentialsRequest` objects. If the specified directory does not exist, this command creates it.

   **NOTE**

   This command might take a few moments to run.

**5.5.5.3. Sample customized install-config.yaml file for Alibaba Cloud**

You can customize the installation configuration file (`install-config.yaml`) to specify more details about your cluster’s platform or modify the values of the required parameters.
1. **Required.** The installation program prompts you for a cluster name.

2. The cluster network plugin to install. The supported values are **OVNKubernetes** and **OpenShiftSDN**. The default value is **OVNKubernetes**.

3. Optional. Specify parameters for machine pools that do not define their own platform configuration.

4. **Required.** The installation program prompts you for the region to deploy the cluster to.
Optional. Specify an existing resource group where the cluster should be installed.

Required. The installation program prompts you for the pull secret.

Optional. The installation program prompts you for the SSH key value that you use to access the machines in your cluster.

Optional. These are example vsswitchID values.

5.5.5.4. Configuring the cluster-wide proxy during installation

Production environments can deny direct access to the internet and instead have an HTTP or HTTPS proxy available. You can configure a new OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use a proxy by configuring the proxy settings in the `install-config.yaml` file.

Prerequisites

- You have an existing `install-config.yaml` file.
- You reviewed the sites that your cluster requires access to and determined whether any of them need to bypass the proxy. By default, all cluster egress traffic is proxied, including calls to hosting cloud provider APIs. You added sites to the `Proxy` object’s `spec.noProxy` field to bypass the proxy if necessary.

NOTE

The `Proxy` object `status.noProxy` field is populated with the values of the `networking.machineNetwork[].cidr`, `networking.clusterNetwork[].cidr`, and `networking.serviceNetwork[]` fields from your installation configuration.

For installations on Amazon Web Services (AWS), Google Cloud Platform (GCP), Microsoft Azure, and Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP), the `Proxy` object `status.noProxy` field is also populated with the instance metadata endpoint (169.254.169.254).

Procedure

1. Edit your `install-config.yaml` file and add the proxy settings. For example:

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: my.domain.com
proxy:
  httpProxy: http://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port> 1
  httpsProxy: https://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port> 2
  noProxy: example.com 3
additionalTrustBundle: |
  -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
  <MY_TRUSTED_CA_CERT>
  -----END CERTIFICATE-----
additionalTrustBundlePolicy: <policy_to_add_additionalTrustBundle> 4
```

1. A proxy URL to use for creating HTTP connections outside the cluster. The URL scheme must be `http`. 
2. A proxy URL to use for creating HTTPS connections outside the cluster.

3. A comma-separated list of destination domain names, IP addresses, or other network CIDRs to exclude from proxying. Preface a domain with . to match subdomains only. For example, .y.com matches x.y.com, but not y.com. Use * to bypass the proxy for all destinations.

4. If provided, the installation program generates a config map that is named user-ca-bundle in the openshift-config namespace that contains one or more additional CA certificates that are required for proxying HTTPS connections. The Cluster Network Operator then creates a trusted-ca-bundle config map that merges these contents with the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) trust bundle, and this config map is referenced in the trustedCA field of the Proxy object. The additionalTrustBundle field is required unless the proxy’s identity certificate is signed by an authority from the RHCOS trust bundle.

5. Optional: The policy to determine the configuration of the Proxy object to reference the user-ca-bundle config map in the trustedCA field. The allowed values are Proxyonly and Always. Use Proxyonly to reference the user-ca-bundle config map only when http/https proxy is configured. Use Always to always reference the user-ca-bundle config map. The default value is Proxyonly.

NOTE
The installation program does not support the proxy readinessEndpoints field.

NOTE
If the installer times out, restart and then complete the deployment by using the wait-for command of the installer. For example:

```
$ ./openshift-install wait-for install-complete --log-level debug
```

2. Save the file and reference it when installing OpenShift Container Platform.

The installation program creates a cluster-wide proxy that is named cluster that uses the proxy settings in the provided install-config.yaml file. If no proxy settings are provided, a cluster Proxy object is still created, but it will have a nil spec.

NOTE
Only the Proxy object named cluster is supported, and no additional proxies can be created.

5.5.6. Cluster Network Operator configuration

The configuration for the cluster network is specified as part of the Cluster Network Operator (CNO) configuration and stored in a custom resource (CR) object that is named cluster. The CR specifies the fields for the Network API in the operator.openshift.io API group.

The CNO configuration inherits the following fields during cluster installation from the Network API in the Network.config.openshift.io API group and these fields cannot be changed:

clusterNetwork
IP address pools from which pod IP addresses are allocated.

**serviceNetwork**
IP address pool for services.

**defaultNetwork.type**
Cluster network plugin, such as OpenShift SDN or OVN-Kubernetes.

You can specify the cluster network plugin configuration for your cluster by setting the fields for the **defaultNetwork** object in the CNO object named `cluster`.

### 5.5.6.1. Cluster Network Operator configuration object

The fields for the Cluster Network Operator (CNO) are described in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>metadata.name</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>The name of the CNO object. This name is always <code>cluster</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spec.clusterNet</td>
<td>array</td>
<td>A list specifying the blocks of IP addresses from which pod IP addresses are allocated and the subnet prefix length assigned to each individual node in the cluster. For example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>spec:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>clusterNetwork:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- cidr: 10.128.0.0/19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>hostPrefix: 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- cidr: 10.128.32.0/19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>hostPrefix: 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spec.serviceNet</td>
<td>array</td>
<td>A block of IP addresses for services. The OpenShift SDN and OVN-Kubernetes network plugins support only a single IP address block for the service network. For example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>spec:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>serviceNetwork:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- 172.30.0.0/14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spec.defaultNet</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>Configures the network plugin for the cluster network.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can customize this field only in the `install-config.yaml` file before you create the manifests. The value is read-only in the manifest file.
The fields for this object specify the kube-proxy configuration. If you are using the OVN-Kubernetes cluster network plugin, the kube-proxy configuration has no effect.

---

**defaultNetwork object configuration**

The values for the `defaultNetwork` object are defined in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Either <strong>OpenShiftSDN</strong> or <strong>OVNKubernetes</strong>. The Red Hat OpenShift Networking network plugin is selected during installation. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**

OpenShift Container Platform uses the OVN-Kubernetes network plugin by default.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>openshiftSDNConfig</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>This object is only valid for the OpenShift SDN network plugin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ovnKubernetesConfig</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>This object is only valid for the OVN-Kubernetes network plugin.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Configuration for the OpenShift SDN network plugin**

The following table describes the configuration fields for the OpenShift SDN network plugin:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mode</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Configures the network isolation mode for OpenShift SDN. The default value is <strong>NetworkPolicy</strong>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The values **Multitenant** and **Subnet** are available for backwards compatibility with OpenShift Container Platform 3.x but are not recommended. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.
The maximum transmission unit (MTU) for the VXLAN overlay network. This is detected automatically based on the MTU of the primary network interface. You do not normally need to override the detected MTU.

If the auto-detected value is not what you expect it to be, confirm that the MTU on the primary network interface on your nodes is correct. You cannot use this option to change the MTU value of the primary network interface on the nodes.

If your cluster requires different MTU values for different nodes, you must set this value to 50 less than the lowest MTU value in your cluster. For example, if some nodes in your cluster have an MTU of 9001, and some have an MTU of 1500, you must set this value to 1450.

This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.

The port to use for all VXLAN packets. The default value is 4789. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.

If you are running in a virtualized environment with existing nodes that are part of another VXLAN network, then you might be required to change this. For example, when running an OpenShift SDN overlay on top of VMware NSX-T, you must select an alternate port for the VXLAN, because both SDNs use the same default VXLAN port number.

On Amazon Web Services (AWS), you can select an alternate port for the VXLAN between port 9000 and port 9999.

**Example OpenShift SDN configuration**

```
defaultNetwork:
  type: OpenShiftSDN
  openshiftSDNConfig:
    mode: NetworkPolicy
    mtu: 1450
    vxlanPort: 4789
```

**Configuration for the OVN-Kubernetes network plugin**

The following table describes the configuration fields for the OVN-Kubernetes network plugin:

**Table 5.4. ovnKubernetesConfig object**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mtu</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>The maximum transmission unit (MTU) for the VXLAN overlay network. This is detected automatically based on the MTU of the primary network interface. You do not normally need to override the detected MTU. If the auto-detected value is not what you expect it to be, confirm that the MTU on the primary network interface on your nodes is correct. You cannot use this option to change the MTU value of the primary network interface on the nodes. If your cluster requires different MTU values for different nodes, you must set this value to 50 less than the lowest MTU value in your cluster. For example, if some nodes in your cluster have an MTU of 9001, and some have an MTU of 1500, you must set this value to 1450. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vxlanPort</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>The port to use for all VXLAN packets. The default value is 4789. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation. If you are running in a virtualized environment with existing nodes that are part of another VXLAN network, then you might be required to change this. For example, when running an OpenShift SDN overlay on top of VMware NSX-T, you must select an alternate port for the VXLAN, because both SDNs use the same default VXLAN port number. On Amazon Web Services (AWS), you can select an alternate port for the VXLAN between port 9000 and port 9999.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The maximum transmission unit (MTU) for the Geneve (Generic Network Virtualization Encapsulation) overlay network. This is detected automatically based on the MTU of the primary network interface. You do not normally need to override the detected MTU.

If the auto-detected value is not what you expect it to be, confirm that the MTU on the primary network interface on your nodes is correct. You cannot use this option to change the MTU value of the primary network interface on the nodes.

If your cluster requires different MTU values for different nodes, you must set this value to 100 less than the lowest MTU value in your cluster. For example, if some nodes in your cluster have an MTU of 9001, and some have an MTU of 1500, you must set this value to 1400.

The port to use for all Geneve packets. The default value is 6081. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.

Specify an empty object to enable IPsec encryption.

Specify a configuration object for customizing network policy audit logging. If unset, the defaults audit log settings are used.

Optional: Specify a configuration object for customizing how egress traffic is sent to the node gateway.

**NOTE**

While migrating egress traffic, you can expect some disruption to workloads and service traffic until the Cluster Network Operator (CNO) successfully rolls out the changes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mtu</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>The maximum transmission unit (MTU) for the Geneve (Generic Network Virtualization Encapsulation) overlay network. This is detected automatically based on the MTU of the primary network interface. You do not normally need to override the detected MTU. If the auto-detected value is not what you expect it to be, confirm that the MTU on the primary network interface on your nodes is correct. You cannot use this option to change the MTU value of the primary network interface on the nodes. If your cluster requires different MTU values for different nodes, you must set this value to 100 less than the lowest MTU value in your cluster. For example, if some nodes in your cluster have an MTU of 9001, and some have an MTU of 1500, you must set this value to 1400.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>genevePort</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>The port to use for all Geneve packets. The default value is 6081. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipsecConfig</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>Specify an empty object to enable IPsec encryption.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>policyAuditConfig</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>Specify a configuration object for customizing network policy audit logging. If unset, the defaults audit log settings are used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gatewayConfig</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>Optional: Specify a configuration object for customizing how egress traffic is sent to the node gateway.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If your existing network infrastructure overlaps with the 100.64.0.0/16 IPv4 subnet, you can specify a different IP address range for internal use by OVN-Kubernetes. You must ensure that the IP address range does not overlap with any other subnet used by your OpenShift Container Platform installation. The IP address range must be larger than the maximum number of nodes that can be added to the cluster. For example, if the `clusterNetwork.cidr` value is 10.128.0.0/14 and the `clusterNetwork.hostPrefix` value is /23, then the maximum number of nodes is \(2^{(23-14)}=512\).

This field cannot be changed after installation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>v4InternalSubnet</td>
<td></td>
<td>The default value is <strong>100.64.0.0/16</strong>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If your existing network infrastructure overlaps with the fd98::/48 IPv6 subnet, you can specify a different IP address range for internal use by OVN-Kubernetes. You must ensure that the IP address range does not overlap with any other subnet used by your OpenShift Container Platform installation. The IP address range must be larger than the maximum number of nodes that can be added to the cluster.

This field cannot be changed after installation.

The default value is `fd98::/48`.

### Table 5.5. `policyAuditConfig` object

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>rateLimit</code></td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>The maximum number of messages to generate every second per node. The default value is 20 messages per second.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>maxFileSize</code></td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>The maximum size for the audit log in bytes. The default value is 50000000 or 50 MB.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Field, Type, Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>destination</strong></td>
<td>string</td>
<td>One of the following additional audit log targets:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>libc</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>The libc <code>syslog()</code> function of the journald process on the host.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>udp:&lt;host&gt;:&lt;port&gt;</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>A syslog server. Replace <code>&lt;host&gt;:&lt;port&gt;</code> with the host and port of the syslog server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>unix:&lt;file&gt;</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>A Unix Domain Socket file specified by <code>&lt;file&gt;</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>null</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Do not send the audit logs to any additional target.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>syslogFacility</strong></td>
<td>string</td>
<td>The syslog facility, such as <code>kern</code>, as defined by RFC5424. The default value is <code>local0</code>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 5.6. gatewayConfig object

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>routingViaHost</strong></td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>Set this field to <code>true</code> to send egress traffic from pods to the host networking stack. For highly-specialized installations and applications that rely on manually configured routes in the kernel routing table, you might want to route egress traffic to the host networking stack. By default, egress traffic is processed in OVN to exit the cluster and is not affected by specialized routes in the kernel routing table. The default value is <code>false</code>. This field has an interaction with the Open vSwitch hardware offloading feature. If you set this field to <code>true</code>, you do not receive the performance benefits of the offloading because egress traffic is processed by the host networking stack.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ipForwarding</strong></td>
<td>object</td>
<td>You can control IP forwarding for all traffic on OVN-Kubernetes managed interfaces by using the <code>ipForwarding</code> specification in the <code>Network</code> resource. Specify <code>Restricted</code> to only allow IP forwarding for Kubernetes related traffic. Specify <code>Global</code> to allow forwarding of all IP traffic. For new installations, the default is <code>Restricted</code>. For updates to OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the default is <code>Global</code>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Example OVN-Kubernetes configuration with IPSec enabled

```yaml
defaultNetwork:
  type: OVKubernetes
ovnKubernetesConfig:
  mtu: 1400
  genevePort: 6081
  ipsecConfig: {}
```
kubeProxyConfig object configuration
The values for the kubeProxyConfig object are defined in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>iptablesSyncPeriod</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>The refresh period for iptables rules. The default value is 30s. Valid suffixes include s, m, and h and are described in the Go time package documentation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NOTE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Because of performance improvements introduced in OpenShift Container Platform 4.3 and greater, adjusting the iptablesSyncPeriod parameter is no longer necessary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>proxyArguments.iptables-min-sync-period</td>
<td>array</td>
<td>The minimum duration before refreshing iptables rules. This field ensures that the refresh does not happen too frequently. Valid suffixes include s, m, and h and are described in the Go time package. The default value is:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>kubeProxyConfig:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>proxyArguments:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>iptables-min-sync-period:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- 0s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.5.7. Specifying advanced network configuration

You can use advanced network configuration for your network plugin to integrate your cluster into your existing network environment. You can specify advanced network configuration only before you install the cluster.

IMPORTANT

Customizing your network configuration by modifying the OpenShift Container Platform manifest files created by the installation program is not supported. Applying a manifest file that you create, as in the following procedure, is supported.

Prerequisites

- You have created the install-config.yaml file and completed any modifications to it.

Procedure

1. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and create the manifests:
1. Create a stub manifest file for the advanced network configuration that is named `cluster-network-03-config.yml` in the `<installation_directory>/manifests/` directory:

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: operator.openshift.io/v1
   kind: Network
   metadata:
     name: cluster
   spec:
   
   defaultNetwork:
     openshiftSDNConfig:
       vxlanPort: 4800
   ```

2. Specify the advanced network configuration for your cluster in the `cluster-network-03-config.yml` file, such as in the following examples:

   **Specify a different VXLAN port for the OpenShift SDN network provider**

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: operator.openshift.io/v1
   kind: Network
   metadata:
     name: cluster
   spec:
     defaultNetwork:
       openshiftSDNConfig:
         vxlanPort: 4800
   ```

   **Enable IPsec for the OVN-Kubernetes network provider**

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: operator.openshift.io/v1
   kind: Network
   metadata:
     name: cluster
   spec:
     defaultNetwork:
       ovnKubernetesConfig:
         ipsecConfig: {}
   ```

3. Optional: Back up the `manifests/cluster-network-03-config.yml` file. The installation program consumes the `manifests/` directory when you create the Ignition config files.

5.5.8. Configuring hybrid networking with OVN-Kubernetes

You can configure your cluster to use hybrid networking with the OVN-Kubernetes network plugin. This allows a hybrid cluster that supports different node networking configurations.

   **NOTE**

   This configuration is necessary to run both Linux and Windows nodes in the same cluster.

**Prerequisites**
You defined OVN Kubernetes for the networking.networkType parameter in the install-config.yaml file. See the installation documentation for configuring OpenShift Container Platform network customizations on your chosen cloud provider for more information.

Procedure

1. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and create the manifests:

   ```
   $ ./openshift-install create manifests --dir <installation_directory>
   ```

   where:

   `<installation_directory>`
   
   Specifies the name of the directory that contains the install-config.yaml file for your cluster.

2. Create a stub manifest file for the advanced network configuration that is named cluster-network-03-config.yml in the `<installation_directory>/manifests/` directory:

   ```
   $ cat <<EOF > <installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-network-03-config.yml
   apiVersion: operator.openshift.io/v1
   kind: Network
   metadata:
     name: cluster
   spec:
   EOF
   ```

   where:

   `<installation_directory>`
   
   Specifies the directory name that contains the manifests/ directory for your cluster.

3. Open the cluster-network-03-config.yml file in an editor and configure OVN-Kubernetes with hybrid networking, such as in the following example:

   Specify a hybrid networking configuration

   ```
   apiVersion: operator.openshift.io/v1
   kind: Network
   metadata:
     name: cluster
   spec:
     defaultNetwork:
       ovnKubernetesConfig:
         hybridOverlayConfig:
           hybridClusterNetwork:
             - cidr: 10.132.0.0/14
             hostPrefix: 23
           hybridOverlayVXLANPort: 9898
   ```

   1 Specify the CIDR configuration used for nodes on the additional overlay network. The hybridClusterNetwork CIDR cannot overlap with the clusterNetwork CIDR.

   2 Specify a custom VXLAN port for the additional overlay network. This is required for
NOTE

Windows Server Long-Term Servicing Channel (LTSC): Windows Server 2019 is not supported on clusters with a custom `hybridOverlayVXLANPort` value because this Windows server version does not support selecting a custom VXLAN port.

4. Save the `cluster-network-03-config.yml` file and quit the text editor.

5. Optional: Back up the `manifests/cluster-network-03-config.yml` file. The installation program deletes the `manifests/` directory when creating the cluster.

5.5.9. Deploying the cluster

You can install OpenShift Container Platform on a compatible cloud platform.

**IMPORTANT**

You can run the `create cluster` command of the installation program only once, during initial installation.

Prerequisites

- You have configured an account with the cloud platform that hosts your cluster.
- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.
- You have verified that the cloud provider account on your host has the correct permissions to deploy the cluster. An account with incorrect permissions causes the installation process to fail with an error message that displays the missing permissions.

Procedure

- Change to the directory that contains the installation program and initialize the cluster deployment:

  ```
  $ ./openshift-install create cluster --dir <installation_directory> \
  --log-level=info
  ```

  1. For `<installation_directory>`, specify the location of your customized `.install-config.yaml` file.
  2. To view different installation details, specify `warn`, `debug`, or `error` instead of `info`.

Verification

When the cluster deployment completes successfully:

- The terminal displays directions for accessing your cluster, including a link to the web console and credentials for the `kubeadmin` user.
- Credential information also outputs to `<installation_directory>/openshift_install.log`. 

220
IMPORTANT

Do not delete the installation program or the files that the installation program creates. Both are required to delete the cluster.

Example output

... INFO Install complete!
INFO To access the cluster as the system:admin user when using 'oc', run 'export KUBECONFIG=/home/myuser/install_dir/auth/kubeconfig'
INFO Access the OpenShift web-console here: https://console-openshift-console.apps.mycluster.example.com
INFO Login to the console with user: "kubeadmin", and password: "password"
INFO Time elapsed: 36m22s

IMPORTANT

- The Ignition config files that the installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending node-bootstrapper certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for Recovering from expired control plane certificates for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

5.5.10. 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 4.14. 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


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 v4.14 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**


2. Select the appropriate version from the **Version** drop-down list.

3. Click **Download Now** next to the **OpenShift v4.14 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**


2. Select the appropriate version from the **Version** drop-down list.

3. Click **Download Now** next to the **OpenShift v4.14 macOS Client** entry and save the file.
NOTE
For macOS arm64, choose the OpenShift v4.14 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:

   ```bash
   $ echo $PATH
   ```

Verification

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

  ```bash
  $ oc <command>
  ```

5.5.11. Logging in to the cluster by using the CLI

You can log in to your cluster as a default system user by exporting the cluster kubeconfig file. The kubeconfig file contains information about the cluster that is used by the CLI to connect a client to the correct cluster and API server. The file is specific to a cluster and is created during OpenShift Container Platform installation.

Prerequisites

- You deployed an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- You installed the oc CLI.

Procedure

1. Export the kubeadmin credentials:

   ```bash
   $ export KUBECONFIG=<installation_directory>/auth/kubeconfig
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

2. Verify you can run oc commands successfully using the exported configuration:

   ```bash
   $ oc whoami
   ```

   Example output

   ```
   system:admin
   ```

5.5.12. Logging in to the cluster by using the web console

The kubeadmin user exists by default after an OpenShift Container Platform installation. You can log in to your cluster as the kubeadmin user by using the OpenShift Container Platform web console.
Prerequisites
- You have access to the installation host.
- You completed a cluster installation and all cluster Operators are available.

Procedure
1. Obtain the password for the kubeadmin user from the kubeadmin-password file on the installation host:

   ```bash
   $ cat <installation_directory>/auth/kubeadmin-password
   ``

   **NOTE**
   Alternatively, you can obtain the kubeadmin password from the `<installation_directory>/openshift_install.log` log file on the installation host.

2. List the OpenShift Container Platform web console route:

   ```bash
   $ oc get routes -n openshift-console | grep 'console-openshift'
   ``

   **NOTE**
   Alternatively, you can obtain the OpenShift Container Platform route from the `<installation_directory>/openshift_install.log` log file on the installation host.

   **Example output**
   ```
   console console-openshift-console.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain> console
   https reencrypt/Redirect None
   ```

3. Navigate to the route detailed in the output of the preceding command in a web browser and log in as the kubeadmin user.

5.5.13. Telemetry access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the Telemetry service, which runs by default to provide metrics about cluster health and the success of updates, requires internet access. If your cluster is connected to the internet, Telemetry runs automatically, and your cluster is registered to OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console.

After you confirm that your OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console inventory is correct, either maintained automatically by Telemetry or manually by using OpenShift Cluster Manager, use subscription watch to track your OpenShift Container Platform subscriptions at the account or multi-cluster level.

Additional resources
- See About remote health monitoring for more information about the Telemetry service.
- See Accessing the web console for more details about accessing and understanding the OpenShift Container Platform web console.
- See Accessing the web console for more details about accessing and understanding the OpenShift Container Platform web console.

### 5.5.14. Next steps

- Validate an installation.
- Customize your cluster.
- If necessary, you can opt out of remote health reporting.

### 5.6. INSTALLING A CLUSTER ON ALIBABA CLOUD INTO AN EXISTING VPC

In OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14, you can install a cluster into an existing Alibaba Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) on Alibaba Cloud Services. The installation program provisions the required infrastructure, which can then be customized. To customize the VPC installation, modify the parameters in the `install-config.yaml` file before you install the cluster.

**NOTE**

The scope of the OpenShift Container Platform installation configurations is intentionally narrow. It is designed for simplicity and ensured success. You can complete many more OpenShift Container Platform configuration tasks after an installation completes.

**IMPORTANT**

Alibaba Cloud on OpenShift Container Platform 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.

### 5.6.1. Prerequisites

- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.
- You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.
- You registered your domain.
- If you use a firewall, you configured it to allow the sites that your cluster requires access to.
- If the cloud Resource Access Management (RAM) APIs are not accessible in your environment, or if you do not want to store an administrator-level credential secret in the `kube-system` namespace, you can manually create and maintain Resource Access Management (RAM) credentials.
5.6.2. Using a custom VPC

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you can deploy a cluster into existing subnets in an existing Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) in the Alibaba Cloud Platform. By deploying OpenShift Container Platform into an existing Alibaba VPC, you can avoid limit constraints in new accounts and more easily adhere to your organization’s operational constraints. If you cannot obtain the infrastructure creation permissions that are required to create the VPC yourself, use this installation option. You must configure networking using vSwitches.

5.6.2.1. Requirements for using your VPC

The union of the VPC CIDR block and the machine network CIDR must be non-empty. The vSwitches must be within the machine network.

The installation program does not create the following components:

- VPC
- vSwitches
- Route table
- NAT gateway

**NOTE**

The installation program requires that you use the cloud-provided DNS server. Using a custom DNS server is not supported and causes the installation to fail.

5.6.2.2. VPC validation

To ensure that the vSwitches you provide are suitable, the installation program confirms the following data:

- All the vSwitches that you specify must exist.
- You have provided one or more vSwitches for control plane machines and compute machines.
- The vSwitches’ CIDRs belong to the machine CIDR that you specified.

5.6.2.3. Division of permissions

Some individuals can create different resources in your cloud than others. For example, you might be able to create application-specific items, like instances, buckets, and load balancers, but not networking-related components, such as VPCs or vSwitches.

5.6.2.4. Isolation between clusters

If you deploy OpenShift Container Platform into an existing network, the isolation of cluster services is reduced in the following ways:

- You can install multiple OpenShift Container Platform clusters in the same VPC.
- ICMP ingress is allowed to the entire network.
- TCP 22 ingress (SSH) is allowed to the entire network.
- Control plane TCP 6443 ingress (Kubernetes API) is allowed to the entire network.
- Control plane TCP 22623 ingress (MCS) is allowed to the entire network.

### 5.6.3. Internet access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you require access to the internet to install your cluster.

You must have internet access to:

- Access [OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console](https://example.com) to download the installation program and perform subscription management. If the cluster has internet access and you do not disable Telemetry, that service automatically entitles your cluster.
- Access [Quay.io](https://example.com) to obtain the packages that are required to install your cluster.
- Obtain the packages that are required to perform cluster updates.

**IMPORTANT**

If your cluster cannot have direct internet access, you can perform a restricted network installation on some types of infrastructure that you provision. During that process, you download the required content and use it to populate a mirror registry with the installation packages. With some installation types, the environment that you install your cluster in will not require internet access. Before you update the cluster, you update the content of the mirror registry.

### 5.6.4. Generating a key pair for cluster node SSH access

During an OpenShift Container Platform installation, you can provide an SSH public key to the installation program. The key is passed to the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes through their Ignition config files and is used to authenticate SSH access to the nodes. The key is added to the `~/.ssh/authorized_keys` list for the `core` user on each node, which enables password-less authentication.

After the key is passed to the nodes, you can use the key pair to SSH in to the RHCOS nodes as the user `core`. To access the nodes through SSH, the private key identity must be managed by SSH for your local user.

If you want to SSH in to your cluster nodes to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, you must provide the SSH public key during the installation process. The `./openshift-install gather` command also requires the SSH public key to be in place on the cluster nodes.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not skip this procedure in production environments, where disaster recovery and debugging is required.

**NOTE**

You must use a local key, not one that you configured with platform-specific approaches such as [AWS key pairs](https://aws.amazon.com/marketplace).
Procedure

1. If you do not have an existing SSH key pair on your local machine to use for authentication onto your cluster nodes, create one. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   ```
   $ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -N "" -f <path>/<file_name> # ①
   ```

   ① Specify the path and file name, such as `~/.ssh/id_ed25519`, of the new SSH key. If you have an existing key pair, ensure your public key is in the your `~/.ssh` directory.

   **NOTE**

   If you plan to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the `x86_64`, `ppc64le`, and `s390x` architectures, do not create a key that uses the `ed25519` algorithm. Instead, create a key that uses the `rsa` or `ecdsa` algorithm.

2. View the public SSH key:

   ```
   $ cat <path>/<file_name>.pub
   ```

   For example, run the following to view the `~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub` public key:

   ```
   $ cat ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub
   ```

3. Add the SSH private key identity to the SSH agent for your local user, if it has not already been added. SSH agent management of the key is required for password-less SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes, or if you want to use the `.openshift-install gather` command.

   **NOTE**

   On some distributions, default SSH private key identities such as `~/.ssh/id_rsa` and `~/.ssh/id_dsa` are managed automatically.

   a. If the `ssh-agent` process is not already running for your local user, start it as a background task:

   ```
   $ eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"
   ```

   **Example output**

   ```
   Agent pid 31874
   ```

   **NOTE**

   If your cluster is in FIPS mode, only use FIPS-compliant algorithms to generate the SSH key. The key must be either RSA or ECDSA.

4. Add your SSH private key to the `ssh-agent`:
Specify the path and file name for your SSH private key, such as ~/.ssh/id_ed25519

Example output

Identity added: /home/<you>/<path>/<file_name> (<computer_name>)

Next steps

- When you install OpenShift Container Platform, provide the SSH public key to the installation program.

5.6.5. Obtaining the installation program

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform, download the installation file on the host you are using for installation.

Prerequisites

- You have a computer that runs Linux or macOS, with 500 MB of local disk space.

Procedure

1. Access the Infrastructure Provider page on the OpenShift Cluster Manager site. If you have a Red Hat account, log in with your credentials. If you do not, create an account.

2. Select your infrastructure provider.

3. Navigate to the page for your installation type, download the installation program that corresponds with your host operating system and architecture, and place the file in the directory where you will store the installation configuration files.

   IMPORTANT

   The installation program creates several files on the computer that you use to install your cluster. You must keep the installation program and the files that the installation program creates after you finish installing the cluster. Both files are required to delete the cluster.

   IMPORTANT

   Deleting the files created by the installation program does not remove your cluster, even if the cluster failed during installation. To remove your cluster, complete the OpenShift Container Platform uninstallation procedures for your specific cloud provider.

4. Extract the installation program. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   $ ssh-add <path>/<file_name>

   $ tar -xvf openshift-install-linux.tar.gz
5. Download your installation pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager. This pull secret allows you to authenticate with the services that are provided by the included authorities, including Quay.io, which serves the container images for OpenShift Container Platform components.

5.6.5.1. Creating the installation configuration file

You can customize the OpenShift Container Platform cluster you install on Alibaba Cloud.

Prerequisites

- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.

Procedure

1. Create the `install-config.yaml` file.
   a. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and run the following command:

   ```
   $ ./openshift-install create install-config --dir <installation_directory>
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the directory name to store the files that the installation program creates.

   When specifying the directory:

   - Verify that the directory has the `execute` permission. This permission is required to run Terraform binaries under the installation directory.
   - Use an empty directory. Some installation assets, such as bootstrap X.509 certificates, have short expiration intervals, therefore you must not reuse an installation directory. If you want to reuse individual files from another cluster installation, you can copy them into your directory. However, the file names for the installation assets might change between releases. Use caution when copying installation files from an earlier OpenShift Container Platform version.

   **NOTE**

   Always delete the `~/.powervs` directory to avoid reusing a stale configuration. Run the following command:

   ```
   $ rm -rf ~/.powervs
   ```

   b. At the prompts, provide the configuration details for your cloud:

   i. Optional: Select an SSH key to use to access your cluster machines.
NOTE

For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your ssh-agent process uses.

ii. Select alibabacloud as the platform to target.

iii. Select the region to deploy the cluster to.

iv. Select the base domain to deploy the cluster to. The base domain corresponds to the public DNS zone that you created for your cluster.

v. Provide a descriptive name for your cluster.

2. Installing the cluster into Alibaba Cloud requires that the Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) operate in manual mode. Modify the install-config.yaml file to set the credentialsMode parameter to Manual:

Example install-config.yaml configuration file with credentialsMode set to Manual

```
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: cluster1.example.com
credentialsMode: Manual
compute:
  - architecture: amd64
    hyperthreading: Enabled
...
```

1 Add this line to set the credentialsMode to Manual.

3. Modify the install-config.yaml file. You can find more information about the available parameters in the "Installation configuration parameters" section.

4. Back up the install-config.yaml file so that you can use it to install multiple clusters.

IMPORTANT

The install-config.yaml file is consumed during the installation process. If you want to reuse the file, you must back it up now.

Additional resources

- Installation configuration parameters for Alibaba Cloud

5.6.5.2. Sample customized install-config.yaml file for Alibaba Cloud

You can customize the installation configuration file (install-config.yaml) to specify more details about your cluster’s platform or modify the values of the required parameters.

```
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: alicloud-dev.devcluster.openshift.com
credentialsMode: Manual
```
compute:
  - architecture: amd64
    hyperthreading: Enabled
    name: worker
    platform: {}
    replicas: 3
controlPlane:
  architecture: amd64
  hyperthreading: Enabled
  name: master
  platform: {}
  replicas: 3
metadata:
  creationTimestamp: null
  name: test-cluster
networking:
  clusterNetwork:
    - cidr: 10.128.0.0/14
      hostPrefix: 23
  machineNetwork:
    - cidr: 10.0.0.0/16
      networkType: OVNKubernetes
  serviceNetwork:
    - 172.30.0.0/16
platform:
  alibabacloud:
    defaultMachinePlatform:
      instanceType: ecs.g6.xlarge
      systemDiskCategory: cloud_efficiency
      systemDiskSize: 200
      region: ap-southeast-1
    resourceGroupID: rg-acfnw6j3hyai
    vpcID: vpc-0xfjdqberdtbmaqtb2b
    vswitchIDs:
      - vsw-0xiby8icgcw8v5rhdqv5
      - vsw-0xiy6v3z2tedv009b4pz2
  publish: External
pullSecret: '{"auths": {"cloud.openshift.com": {"auth": ... }}'
sshKey: |
  ssh-rsa AAAA...

1 Required. The installation program prompts you for a cluster name.
2 The cluster network plugin to install. The supported values are OVNKubernetes and OpenShiftSDN. The default value is OVNKubernetes.
3 Optional. Specify parameters for machine pools that do not define their own platform configuration.
4 Required. The installation program prompts you for the region to deploy the cluster to.
5 Optional. Specify an existing resource group where the cluster should be installed.
6 Required. The installation program prompts you for the pull secret.
Optional. The installation program prompts you for the SSH key value that you use to access the machines in your cluster.

Optional. These are example vswitchID values.

### 5.6.5.3. Generating the required installation manifests

You must generate the Kubernetes manifest and Ignition config files that the cluster needs to configure the machines.

**Procedure**

1. Generate the manifests by running the following command from the directory that contains the installation program:

   ```
   $ openshift-install create manifests --dir <installation_directory>
   ```

   where:

   `<installation_directory>`

   Specifies the directory in which the installation program creates files.

### 5.6.5.4. Configuring the Cloud Credential Operator utility

To create and manage cloud credentials from outside of the cluster when the Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) is operating in manual mode, extract and prepare the CCO utility (`ccoctl`) binary.

**NOTE**

The `ccoctl` utility is a Linux binary that must run in a Linux environment.

**Prerequisites**

- You have access to an OpenShift Container Platform account with cluster administrator access.
- You have installed the OpenShift CLI (`oc`).

**Procedure**

1. Obtain the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```
   $ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
   ```

2. Obtain the CCO container image from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```
   $ CCO_IMAGE=$(oc adm release info --image-for='cloud-credential-operator' $RELEASE_IMAGE -a ~/.pull-secret)
   ```
3. Extract the `ccoctl` binary from the CCO container image within the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```
   $ oc image extract $CCO_IMAGE --file="/usr/bin/ccoctl" -a ~/.pull-secret
   ```

4. Change the permissions to make `ccoctl` executable by running the following command:

   ```
   $ chmod 775 ccoctl
   ```

**Verification**

- To verify that `ccoctl` is ready to use, display the help file by running the following command:

  ```
  $ ccoctl --help
  ```

**Output of ccoctl --help**

OpenShift credentials provisioning tool

Usage:

`ccoctl [command]`

Available Commands:

- `alibabacloud` Manage credentials objects for alibaba cloud
- `aws` Manage credentials objects for AWS cloud
- `azure` Manage credentials objects for Azure
- `gcp` Manage credentials objects for Google cloud
- `help` Help about any command
- `ibmcloud` Manage credentials objects for IBM Cloud
- `nutanix` Manage credentials objects for Nutanix

Flags:

- `--help` help for ccoctl

Use "ccoctl [command] --help" for more information about a command.

5.6.5.5. Creating credentials for OpenShift Container Platform components with the `ccoctl` tool

You can use the OpenShift Container Platform Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) utility to automate the creation of Alibaba Cloud RAM users and policies for each in-cluster component.

**NOTE**

By default, `ccoctl` creates objects in the directory in which the commands are run. To create the objects in a different directory, use the `--output-dir` flag. This procedure uses `<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>` to refer to this directory.
Prerequisites

You must have:

- Extracted and prepared the `ccoctl` binary.
- Created a RAM user with sufficient permission to create the OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- Added the AccessKeyID (`access_key_id`) and AccessKeySecret (`access_key_secret`) of that RAM user into the `~/.alibabacloud/credentials` file on your local computer.

Procedure

1. Set a `$RELEASE_IMAGE` variable with the release image from your installation file by running the following command:

   ```
   $ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
   ```

2. Extract the list of `CredentialsRequest` objects from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```
   $ oc adm release extract
   --from=$RELEASE_IMAGE
   --credentials-requests
   --included
   --install-config=<path_to_directory_with_installation_configuration>/install-config.yaml
   --to=<path_to_directory_for_credentials_requests>
   ```

   1. The `--included` parameter includes only the manifests that your specific cluster configuration requires.
   2. Specify the location of the `install-config.yaml` file.
   3. Specify the path to the directory where you want to store the `CredentialsRequest` objects. If the specified directory does not exist, this command creates it.

   **NOTE**

   This command might take a few moments to run.

3. Use the `ccoctl` tool to process all `CredentialsRequest` objects by running the following command:

   a. Run the following command to use the tool:

   ```
   $ ccoctl alibabacloud create-ram-users
   --name <name>
   --region=<alibaba_region>
   --credentials-requests-dir=<path_to_credentials_requests_directory>
   --output-dir=<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>
   ```

   1. Specify the name used to tag any cloud resources that are created for tracking.
2. Specify the Alibaba Cloud region in which cloud resources will be created.

3. Specify the directory containing the files for the component `CredentialsRequest` objects.

4. Specify the directory where the generated component credentials secrets will be placed.

**NOTE**

If your cluster uses Technology Preview features that are enabled by the `TechPreviewNoUpgrade` feature set, you must include the `--enable-tech-preview` parameter.

**Example output**

```
2022/02/11 16:18:26 Created RAM User: user1-alicloud-openshift-machine-api-alibabacloud-credentials
2022/02/11 16:18:27 Ready for creating new ram policy user1-alicloud-openshift-machine-api-alibabacloud-credentials-policy-policy
2022/02/11 16:18:27 RAM policy user1-alicloud-openshift-machine-api-alibabacloud-credentials-policy-policy has created
2022/02/11 16:18:28 Policy user1-alicloud-openshift-machine-api-alibabacloud-credentials-policy-policy has attached on user user1-alicloud-openshift-machine-api-alibabacloud-credentials
2022/02/11 16:18:29 Created access keys for RAM User: user1-alicloud-openshift-machine-api-alibabacloud-credentials
2022/02/11 16:18:29 Saved credentials configuration to: user1-alicloud/manifests/openshift-machine-api-alibabacloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
```

**NOTE**

A RAM user can have up to two AccessKeys at the same time. If you run `ccoctl alibabacloud create-ram-users` more than twice, the previously generated manifests secret becomes stale and you must reapply the newly generated secrets.

b. Verify that the OpenShift Container Platform secrets are created:

```
$ ls <path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests
```

**Example output**

```
openshift-cluster-csi-drivers-alibaba-disk-credentials-credentials.yaml
openshift-image-registry-installer-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
openshift-ingress-operator-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
openshift-machine-api-alibabacloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
```

You can verify that the RAM users and policies are created by querying Alibaba Cloud. For more information, refer to Alibaba Cloud documentation on listing RAM users and policies.
4. Copy the generated credential files to the target manifests directory:

```
$ cp ./<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests/*credentials.yaml ./<path_to_installation_dir>/manifests/
```

where:

- `<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>` specifies the directory created by the `ccoctl alibabacloud create-ram-users` command.
- `<path_to_installation_dir>` specifies the directory in which the installation program creates files.

### 5.6.6. Deploying the cluster

You can install OpenShift Container Platform on a compatible cloud platform.

**IMPORTANT**

You can run the `create cluster` command of the installation program only once, during initial installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You have configured an account with the cloud platform that hosts your cluster.
- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.
- You have verified that the cloud provider account on your host has the correct permissions to deploy the cluster. An account with incorrect permissions causes the installation process to fail with an error message that displays the missing permissions.

**Procedure**

- Change to the directory that contains the installation program and initialize the cluster deployment:

```
$ ./openshift-install create cluster --dir <installation_directory> \
   --log-level=info
```

  1. For `<installation_directory>`, specify the location of your customized `./install-config.yaml` file.
  2. To view different installation details, specify `warn`, `debug`, or `error` instead of `info`.

**Verification**

When the cluster deployment completes successfully:

- The terminal displays directions for accessing your cluster, including a link to the web console and credentials for the `kubeadmin` user.
- Credential information also outputs to `<installation_directory>/openshift_install.log`. 
IMPORTANT

Do not delete the installation program or the files that the installation program creates. Both are required to delete the cluster.

Example output

... INFO Install complete!
INFO To access the cluster as the system:admin user when using 'oc', run 'export KUBECONFIG=/home/myuser/install_dir/auth/kubeconfig'
INFO Access the OpenShift web-console here: https://console-openshift-console.apps.mycluster.example.com
INFO Login to the console with user: “kubeadmin”, and password: “password”
INFO Time elapsed: 36m22s

IMPORTANT

- The Ignition config files that the installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending node-bootstrapper certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for Recovering from expired control plane certificates for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

5.6.7. 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 4.14. 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


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 v4.14 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**


2. Select the appropriate version from the **Version** drop-down list.

3. Click **Download Now** next to the **OpenShift v4.14 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**


2. Select the appropriate version from the **Version** drop-down list.

3. Click **Download Now** next to the **OpenShift v4.14 macOS Client** entry and save the file.
NOTE
For macOS arm64, choose the OpenShift v4.14 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>
```

5.6.8. Logging in to the cluster by using the CLI

You can log in to your cluster as a default system user by exporting the cluster kubeconfig file. The kubeconfig file contains information about the cluster that is used by the CLI to connect a client to the correct cluster and API server. The file is specific to a cluster and is created during OpenShift Container Platform installation.

**Prerequisites**
- You deployed an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- You installed the oc CLI.

**Procedure**
1. Export the kubeadm credentials:

```
$ export KUBECONFIG=<installation_directory>/auth/kubeconfig
```
   - For <installation_directory>, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

2. Verify you can run oc commands successfully using the exported configuration:

```
$ oc whoami
```
   - Example output

   system:admin

5.6.9. Logging in to the cluster by using the web console

The kubeadm user exists by default after an OpenShift Container Platform installation. You can log in to your cluster as the kubeadm user by using the OpenShift Container Platform web console.
Prerequisites

- You have access to the installation host.
- You completed a cluster installation and all cluster Operators are available.

Procedure

1. Obtain the password for the `kubeadmin` user from the `kubeadmin-password` file on the installation host:

   ```bash
   $ cat <installation_directory>/auth/kubeadmin-password
   ```

   **NOTE**
   Alternatively, you can obtain the `kubeadmin` password from the `<installation_directory>/openshift_install.log` log file on the installation host.

2. List the OpenShift Container Platform web console route:

   ```bash
   $ oc get routes -n openshift-console | grep 'console-openshift'
   ```

   **NOTE**
   Alternatively, you can obtain the OpenShift Container Platform route from the `<installation_directory>/openshift_install.log` log file on the installation host.

   **Example output**

   ```
   console     console-openshift-console.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>            console
   https   reencrypt/Redirect   None
   ```

3. Navigate to the route detailed in the output of the preceding command in a web browser and log in as the `kubeadmin` user.

5.6.10. Telemetry access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the Telemetry service, which runs by default to provide metrics about cluster health and the success of updates, requires internet access. If your cluster is connected to the internet, Telemetry runs automatically, and your cluster is registered to OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console.

After you confirm that your OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console inventory is correct, either maintained automatically by Telemetry or manually by using OpenShift Cluster Manager, use `subscription watch` to track your OpenShift Container Platform subscriptions at the account or multi-cluster level.

**Additional resources**

- See About remote health monitoring for more information about the Telemetry service.
- See Accessing the web console for more details about accessing and understanding the OpenShift Container Platform web console
5.6.11. Next steps

- Validating an installation.
- Customize your cluster.
- If necessary, you can opt out of remote health reporting.

5.7. INSTALLATION CONFIGURATION PARAMETERS FOR ALIBABA CLOUD

Before you deploy an OpenShift Container Platform cluster on Alibaba Cloud, you provide parameters to customize your cluster and the platform that hosts it. When you create the `install-config.yaml` file, you provide values for the required parameters through the command line. You can then modify the `install-config.yaml` file to customize your cluster further.

5.7.1. Available installation configuration parameters for Alibaba Cloud

The following tables specify the required, optional, and Alibaba Cloud-specific installation configuration parameters that you can set as part of the installation process.

**NOTE**

After installation, you cannot modify these parameters in the `install-config.yaml` file.

5.7.1.1. Required configuration parameters

Required installation configuration parameters are described in the following table:

**Table 5.8. Required parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>apiVersion:</td>
<td>The API version for the <code>install-config.yaml</code> content. The current version is v1. The installation program may also support older API versions.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baseDomain:</td>
<td>The base domain of your cloud provider. The base domain is used to create routes to your OpenShift Container Platform cluster components. The full DNS name for your cluster is a combination of the <code>baseDomain</code> and <code>metadata.name</code> parameter values that uses the <code>&lt;metadata.name&gt;</code> and <code>&lt;baseDomain&gt;</code> format.</td>
<td>A fully-qualified domain or subdomain name, such as <code>example.com</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>metadata:</td>
<td>Kubernetes resource <code>ObjectMeta</code>, from which only the <code>name</code> parameter is consumed.</td>
<td>Object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>metadata: name:</td>
<td>The name of the cluster. DNS records for the cluster are all subdomains of <code>{{.metadata.name}}.{{.baseDomain}}</code>.</td>
<td>String of lowercase letters, hyphens (-), and periods (.), such as <code>dev</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform:</td>
<td>The configuration for the specific platform upon which to perform the installation: <code>alibabacloud</code>, <code>aws</code>, <code>baremetal</code>, <code>azure</code>, <code>gcp</code>, <code>ibmcloud</code>, <code>nutanix</code>, <code>openstack</code>, <code>powervs</code>, <code>vsphere</code>, or <code>{}</code>. For additional information about <code>platform</code> <code>&lt;platform&gt;</code> parameters, consult the table for your specific platform that follows.</td>
<td>Object</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Get a pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager to authenticate downloading container images for OpenShift Container Platform components from services such as Quay.io.

```
{  
  "auths":{  
    "cloud.openshift.com":{  
      "auth":"b3Blb=",  
      "email":"you@example.com"  
    },  
    "quay.io":{  
      "auth":"b3Blb=",  
      "email":"you@example.com"  
    }  
  }  
}
```

### 5.7.1.2. Network configuration parameters

You can customize your installation configuration based on the requirements of your existing network infrastructure. For example, you can expand the IP address block for the cluster network or provide different IP address blocks than the defaults.

Only IPv4 addresses are supported.

**NOTE**

Globalnet is not supported with Red Hat OpenShift Data Foundation disaster recovery solutions. For regional disaster recovery scenarios, ensure that you use a nonoverlapping range of private IP addresses for the cluster and service networks in each cluster.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>networking:</td>
<td>The configuration for the cluster network.</td>
<td>Object</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**

You cannot modify parameters specified by the networking object after installation.
### Parameter | Description | Values
--- | --- | ---
networking: networkType: | The Red Hat OpenShift Networking network plugin to install. | Either **OpenShiftSDN** or **OVNKubernetes**. **OpenShiftSDN** is a CNI plugin for all-Linux networks. **OVNKubernetes** is a CNI plugin for Linux networks and hybrid networks that contain both Linux and Windows servers. The default value is **OVNKubernetes**.

networking: clusterNetwork: | The IP address blocks for pods. The default value is **10.128.0.0/14** with a host prefix of **/23**. If you specify multiple IP address blocks, the blocks must not overlap. | An array of objects. For example:

```
networking:
clusterNetwork:
- cidr: 10.128.0.0/14
  hostPrefix: 23
```

networking: clusterNetwork: cidr: | Required if you use `networking.clusterNetwork`. An IP address block. An IPv4 network. | An IP address block in Classless Inter-Domain Routing (CIDR) notation. The prefix length for an IPv4 block is between **0** and **32**.

networking: clusterNetwork: hostPrefix: | The subnet prefix length to assign to each individual node. For example, if `hostPrefix` is set to **23** then each node is assigned a /23 subnet out of the given `cidr`. A `hostPrefix` value of **23** provides **510** (2^((32 - 23) - 2)) pod IP addresses. | A subnet prefix. The default value is **23**.

networking: serviceNetwork: | The IP address block for services. The default value is **172.30.0.0/16**. The OpenShift SDN and OVN-Kubernetes network plugins support only a single IP address block for the service network. | An array with an IP address block in CIDR format. For example:

```
networking:
serviceNetwork:
- 172.30.0.0/16
```

networking: machineNetwork: | The IP address blocks for machines. If you specify multiple IP address blocks, the blocks must not overlap. | An array of objects. For example:

```
networking:
machineNetwork:
- cidr: 10.0.0.0/16
```
### networking: machineNetwork: cidr:

Required if you use `networking.machineNetwork`. An IP address block. The default value is `10.0.0.0/16` for all platforms other than libvirt and IBM Power® Virtual Server. For libvirt, the default value is `192.168.126.0/24`. For IBM Power® Virtual Server, the default value is `192.168.0.0/24`.

**NOTE**
Set the `networking.machineNetwork` to match the CIDR that the preferred NIC resides in.

---

### 5.7.1.3. Optional configuration parameters

Optional installation configuration parameters are described in the following table:

**Table 5.10. Optional parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>additionalTrustBundle:</td>
<td>A PEM-encoded X.509 certificate bundle that is added to the nodes’ trusted certificate store. This trust bundle may also be used when a proxy has been configured.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capabilities:</td>
<td>Controls the installation of optional core cluster components. You can reduce the footprint of your OpenShift Container Platform cluster by disabling optional components. For more information, see the “Cluster capabilities” page in <em>Installing</em>.</td>
<td>String array</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baselineCapabilitySet:</td>
<td>&gt;Selects an initial set of optional capabilities to enable. Valid values are <code>None</code>, <code>v4.11</code>, <code>v4.12</code> and <code>vCurrent</code>. The default value is <code>vCurrent</code>.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>additionalEnabledCapabilities:</td>
<td>Extends the set of optional capabilities beyond what you specify in <code>baselineCapabilitySet</code>. You may specify multiple capabilities in this parameter.</td>
<td>String array</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cpuPartitioningMode</td>
<td>Enables workload partitioning, which isolates OpenShift Container Platform services, cluster management workloads, and infrastructure pods to run on a reserved set of CPUs. Workload partitioning can only be enabled during installation and cannot be disabled after installation. While this field enables workload partitioning, it does not configure workloads to use specific CPUs. For more information, see the Workload partitioning page in the Scalability and Performance section.</td>
<td>None or AllNodes. None is the default value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute:</td>
<td>The configuration for the machines that comprise the compute nodes.</td>
<td>Array of MachinePool objects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute: architecture:</td>
<td>Determines the instruction set architecture of the machines in the pool. Currently, clusters with varied architectures are not supported. All pools must specify the same architecture. Valid values are <strong>amd64</strong> (the default).</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute: hyperthreading:</td>
<td>Whether to enable or disable simultaneous multithreading, or <strong>hyperthreading</strong>, on compute machines. By default, simultaneous multithreading is enabled to increase the performance of your machines' cores.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IMPORTANT**

If you disable simultaneous multithreading, ensure that your capacity planning accounts for the dramatically decreased machine performance.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>compute: name:</td>
<td>Required if you use compute. The name of the machine pool.</td>
<td>worker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute: platform:</td>
<td>Required if you use compute. Use this parameter to specify the cloud provider to host the worker machines. This parameter value must match the <code>controlPlane.platform</code> parameter value.</td>
<td>alibabacloud, aws, azure, gcp, ibmcloud, nutanix, openstack, powervs, vsphere, or {}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute: replicas:</td>
<td>The number of compute machines, which are also known as worker machines, to provision.</td>
<td>A positive integer greater than or equal to 2. The default value is 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>featureSet:</td>
<td>Enables the cluster for a feature set. A feature set is a collection of OpenShift Container Platform features that are not enabled by default. For more information about enabling a feature set during installation, see &quot;Enabling features using feature gates&quot;.</td>
<td>String. The name of the feature set to enable, such as <code>TechPreviewNoUpgrade</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane:</td>
<td>The configuration for the machines that comprise the control plane.</td>
<td>Array of <code>MachinePool</code> objects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane: architecture:</td>
<td>Determines the instruction set architecture of the machines in the pool. Currently, clusters with varied architectures are not supported. All pools must specify the same architecture. Valid values are <code>amd64</code> (the default).</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane:</td>
<td>Whether to enable or disable simultaneous multithreading, or <strong>hyperthreading</strong>, on control plane machines. By default, simultaneous multithreading is enabled to increase the performance of your machines’ cores.</td>
<td><strong>Enabled</strong> or <strong>Disabled</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hyperthreading:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>important:</td>
<td>If you disable simultaneous multithreading, ensure that your capacity planning accounts for the dramatically decreased machine performance.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane:</td>
<td>Required if you use <strong>controlPlane</strong>. The name of the machine pool.</td>
<td><strong>master</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane:</td>
<td>Required if you use <strong>controlPlane</strong>. Use this parameter to specify the cloud provider that hosts the control plane machines. This parameter value must match the <strong>compute.platform</strong> parameter value.</td>
<td><strong>alibabacloud</strong>, <strong>aws</strong>, <strong>azure</strong>, <strong>gcp</strong>, <strong>ibmcloud</strong>, <strong>nutanix</strong>, <strong>openstack</strong>, <strong>powervs</strong>, <strong>vsphere</strong>, or <strong>{}</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane:</td>
<td>The number of control plane machines to provision.</td>
<td>The only supported value is <strong>3</strong>, which is the default value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>replicas:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>credentialsMode:</td>
<td>The Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) mode. If no mode is specified, the CCO dynamically tries to determine the capabilities of the provided credentials, with a preference for mint mode on the platforms where multiple modes are supported.</td>
<td><strong>Mint</strong>, <strong>Passthrough</strong>, <strong>Manual</strong> or an empty string (<strong>&quot;&quot;</strong>). [1]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Enable or disable FIPS mode. The default is **false** (disabled). If FIPS mode is enabled, the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines that OpenShift Container Platform runs on bypass the default Kubernetes cryptography suite and use the cryptography modules that are provided with RHCOS instead.

**IMPORTANT**

To enable FIPS mode for your cluster, you must run the installation program from a Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) computer configured to operate in FIPS mode. For more information about configuring FIPS mode on RHEL, see [Installing the system in FIPS mode](#). When running Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) or Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) booted in FIPS mode, OpenShift Container Platform core components use the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures.

**NOTE**

If you are using Azure File storage, you cannot enable FIPS mode.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fips:</td>
<td>Enable or disable FIPS mode.</td>
<td>false or true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imageContentSources:</td>
<td>Sources and repositories for the release-image content.</td>
<td>Array of objects. Includes a source and, optionally, mirrors, as described in the following rows of this table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imageContentSources: source:</td>
<td>Required if you use imageContentSources. Specify the repository that users refer to, for example, in image pull specifications.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imageContentSources: mirrors:</td>
<td>Specify one or more repositories that may also contain the same images.</td>
<td>Array of strings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>publish:</td>
<td>How to publish or expose the user-facing endpoints of your cluster, such as the Kubernetes API, OpenShift routes.</td>
<td>Internal or External. The default value is External. Setting this field to Internal is not supported on non-cloud platforms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sshKey:</td>
<td>The SSH key to authenticate access to your cluster machines.</td>
<td>For example, sshKey: ssh-ed25519 AAAA...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**

For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your ssh-agent process uses.

1. Not all CCO modes are supported for all cloud providers. For more information about CCO modes, see the "Managing cloud provider credentials" entry in the Authentication and authorization content.

**IMPORTANT**

If the value of the field is set to Internal, the cluster will become non-functional. For more information, refer to BZ#1953035.
5.7.1.4. Additional Alibaba Cloud configuration parameters

Additional Alibaba Cloud configuration parameters are described in the following table. The `alibabacloud` parameters are the configuration used when installing on Alibaba Cloud. The `defaultMachinePlatform` parameters are the default configuration used when installing on Alibaba Cloud for machine pools that do not define their own platform configuration.

These parameters apply to both compute machines and control plane machines where specified.

NOTE

If defined, the parameters `compute.platform.alibabacloud` and `controlPlane.platform.alibabacloud` will overwrite `platform.alibabacloud.defaultMachinePlatform` settings for compute machines and control plane machines respectively.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 5.11. Optional Alibaba Cloud parameters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Parameter</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute:platform:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alibabacloud:imageID:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute:platform:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alibabacloud:instanceType:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute:platform:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alibabacloud:systemDiskCategory:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>compute:</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>platform:</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>alibabacloud:</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>systemDiskSize:</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>zones:</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>controlPlane:</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>platform:</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>alibabacloud:</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>imageId:</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>instanceType:</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>systemDiskCategory:</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>systemDiskSize:</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane: platform:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alibabacloud: zones:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform: alibabacloud:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>region:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform: alibabacloud:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resourceGroupId:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform: alibabacloud:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tags:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform: alibabacloud:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vpcID:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform: alibabacloud:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vswitchIDs:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>platform: alibabacloud:</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>defaultMachinePlatform:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imageID:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>platform: alibabacloud:</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>defaultMachinePlatform:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>instanceType:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>platform: alibabacloud:</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>defaultMachinePlatform:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>systemDiskCategory:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>platform: alibabacloud:</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>defaultMachinePlatform:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>systemDiskSize:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>platform: alibabacloud:</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>defaultMachinePlatform:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zones:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 5.8. UNINSTALLING A CLUSTER ON ALIBABA CLOUD

You can remove a cluster that you deployed to Alibaba Cloud.

#### 5.8.1. Removing a cluster that uses installer-provisioned infrastructure

You can remove a cluster that uses installer-provisioned infrastructure from your cloud.

**NOTE**

After uninstallation, check your cloud provider for any resources not removed properly, especially with User Provisioned Infrastructure (UPI) clusters. There might be resources that the installer did not create or that the installer is unable to access.

**Prerequisites**

- You have a copy of the installation program that you used to deploy the cluster.
- You have the files that the installation program generated when you created your cluster.

**Procedure**

1. From the directory that contains the installation program on the computer that you used to install the cluster, run the following command:

   ```bash
   $ ./openshift-install destroy cluster \
   --dir <installation_directory> --log-level info
   
   1 For <installation_directory>, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.
   
   2 To view different details, specify warn, debug, or error instead of info.
   ```
NOTE

You must specify the directory that contains the cluster definition files for your cluster. The installation program requires the `metadata.json` file in this directory to delete the cluster.

2. Optional: Delete the `<installation_directory>` directory and the OpenShift Container Platform installation program.
CHAPTER 6. INSTALLING ON AWS

6.1. PREPARING TO INSTALL ON AWS

6.1.1. Prerequisites

- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.
- You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.

6.1.2. Requirements for installing OpenShift Container Platform on AWS

Before installing OpenShift Container Platform on Amazon Web Services (AWS), you must create an AWS account. See Configuring an AWS account for details about configuring an account, account limits, account permissions, IAM user setup, and supported AWS regions.

If the cloud identity and access management (IAM) APIs are not accessible in your environment, or if you do not want to store an administrator-level credential secret in the kube-system namespace, see Manually creating long-term credentials for AWS or configuring an AWS cluster to use short-term credentials with Amazon Web Services Security Token Service (AWS STS).

6.1.3. Choosing a method to install OpenShift Container Platform on AWS

You can install OpenShift Container Platform on installer-provisioned or user-provisioned infrastructure. The default installation type uses installer-provisioned infrastructure, where the installation program provisions the underlying infrastructure for the cluster. You can also install OpenShift Container Platform on infrastructure that you provision. If you do not use infrastructure that the installation program provisions, you must manage and maintain the cluster resources yourself.

See Installation process for more information about installer-provisioned and user-provisioned installation processes.

6.1.3.1. Installing a cluster on a single node

Installing OpenShift Container Platform on a single node alleviates some of the requirements for high availability and large scale clusters. However, you must address the requirements for installing on a single node, and the additional requirements for installing single-node OpenShift on a cloud provider. After addressing the requirements for single node installation, use the Installing a customized cluster on AWS procedure to install the cluster. The installing single-node OpenShift manually section contains an exemplary install-config.yaml file when installing an OpenShift Container Platform cluster on a single node.

6.1.3.2. Installing a cluster on installer-provisioned infrastructure

You can install a cluster on AWS infrastructure that is provisioned by the OpenShift Container Platform installation program, by using one of the following methods:

- **Installing a cluster quickly on AWS** You can install OpenShift Container Platform on AWS infrastructure that is provisioned by the OpenShift Container Platform installation program. You can install a cluster quickly by using the default configuration options.
Installing a customized cluster on AWS You can install a customized cluster on AWS infrastructure that the installation program provisions. The installation program allows for some customization to be applied at the installation stage. Many other customization options are available post-installation.

Installing a cluster on AWS with network customizations You can customize your OpenShift Container Platform network configuration during installation, so that your cluster can coexist with your existing IP address allocations and adhere to your network requirements.

Installing a cluster on AWS in a restricted network You can install OpenShift Container Platform on AWS on installer-provisioned infrastructure by using an internal mirror of the installation release content. You can use this method to install a cluster that does not require an active internet connection to obtain the software components.

Installing a cluster on an existing Virtual Private Cloud You can install OpenShift Container Platform on an existing AWS Virtual Private Cloud (VPC). You can use this installation method if you have constraints set by the guidelines of your company, such as limits when creating new accounts or infrastructure.

Installing a private cluster on an existing VPC You can install a private cluster on an existing AWS VPC. You can use this method to deploy OpenShift Container Platform on an internal network that is not visible to the internet.

Installing a cluster on AWS into a government or secret region OpenShift Container Platform can be deployed into AWS regions that are specifically designed for US government agencies at the federal, state, and local level, as well as contractors, educational institutions, and other US customers that must run sensitive workloads in the cloud.

6.1.3.3. Installing a cluster on user-provisioned infrastructure

You can install a cluster on AWS infrastructure that you provision, by using one of the following methods:

Installing a cluster on AWS infrastructure that you provide You can install OpenShift Container Platform on AWS infrastructure that you provide. You can use the provided CloudFormation templates to create stacks of AWS resources that represent each of the components required for an OpenShift Container Platform installation.

Installing a cluster on AWS in a restricted network with user-provisioned infrastructure You can install OpenShift Container Platform on AWS infrastructure that you provide by using an internal mirror of the installation release content. You can use this method to install a cluster that does not require an active internet connection to obtain the software components. You can also use this installation method to ensure that your clusters only use container images that satisfy your organizational controls on external content. While you can install OpenShift Container Platform by using the mirrored content, your cluster still requires internet access to use the AWS APIs.

6.1.4. Next steps

Configuring an AWS account

6.2. CONFIGURING AN AWS ACCOUNT

Before you can install OpenShift Container Platform, you must configure an Amazon Web Services (AWS) account.
6.2.1. Configuring Route 53

To install OpenShift Container Platform, the Amazon Web Services (AWS) account you use must have a dedicated public hosted zone in your Route 53 service. This zone must be authoritative for the domain. The Route 53 service provides cluster DNS resolution and name lookup for external connections to the cluster.

Procedure

1. Identify your domain, or subdomain, and registrar. You can transfer an existing domain and registrar or obtain a new one through AWS or another source.

   **NOTE**
   
   If you purchase a new domain through AWS, it takes time for the relevant DNS changes to propagate. For more information about purchasing domains through AWS, see Registering Domain Names Using Amazon Route 53 in the AWS documentation.

2. If you are using an existing domain and registrar, migrate its DNS to AWS. See Making Amazon Route 53 the DNS Service for an Existing Domain in the AWS documentation.

3. Create a public hosted zone for your domain or subdomain. See Creating a Public Hosted Zone in the AWS documentation. Use an appropriate root domain, such as openshiftcorp.com, or subdomain, such as clusters.openshiftcorp.com.

4. Extract the new authoritative name servers from the hosted zone records. See Getting the Name Servers for a Public Hosted Zone in the AWS documentation.

5. Update the registrar records for the AWS Route 53 name servers that your domain uses. For example, if you registered your domain to a Route 53 service in a different accounts, see the following topic in the AWS documentation: Adding or Changing Name Servers or Glue Records.

6. If you are using a subdomain, add its delegation records to the parent domain. This gives Amazon Route 53 responsibility for the subdomain. Follow the delegation procedure outlined by the DNS provider of the parent domain. See Creating a subdomain that uses Amazon Route 53 as the DNS service without migrating the parent domain in the AWS documentation for an example high level procedure.

6.2.1.1. Ingress Operator endpoint configuration for AWS Route 53

If you install in either Amazon Web Services (AWS) GovCloud (US) US-West or US-East region, the Ingress Operator uses us-gov-west-1 region for Route53 and tagging API clients.

The Ingress Operator uses https://tagging.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com as the tagging API endpoint if a tagging custom endpoint is configured that includes the string 'us-gov-east-1'.

For more information on AWS GovCloud (US) endpoints, see the Service Endpoints in the AWS documentation about GovCloud (US).

**IMPORTANT**

Private, disconnected installations are not supported for AWS GovCloud when you install in the us-gov-east-1 region.
Example Route 53 configuration

platform:
aws:
  region: us-gov-west-1
serviceEndpoints:
  - name: ec2
    url: https://ec2.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com
  - name: elasticloadbalancing
    url: https://elasticloadbalancing.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com
  - name: route53
    url: https://route53.us-gov.amazonaws.com
  - name: tagging
    url: https://tagging.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com

1 Route 53 defaults to https://route53.us-gov.amazonaws.com for both AWS GovCloud (US) regions.

2 Only the US-West region has endpoints for tagging. Omit this parameter if your cluster is in another region.

6.2.2. AWS account limits

The OpenShift Container Platform cluster uses a number of Amazon Web Services (AWS) components, and the default Service Limits affect your ability to install OpenShift Container Platform clusters. If you use certain cluster configurations, deploy your cluster in certain AWS regions, or run multiple clusters from your account, you might need to request additional resources for your AWS account.

The following table summarizes the AWS components whose limits can impact your ability to install and run OpenShift Container Platform clusters.
### Instance Limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Number of clusters available by default</th>
<th>Default AWS limit</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Instance Limits                  | Varies                                 | Varies            | By default, each cluster creates the following instances:  
|                                  |                                        |                   | - One bootstrap machine, which is removed after installation  
|                                  |                                        |                   | - Three control plane nodes  
|                                  |                                        |                   | - Three worker nodes  
|                                  |                                        |                   | These instance type counts are within a new account’s default limit. To deploy more worker nodes, enable autoscaling, deploy large workloads, or use a different instance type, review your account limits to ensure that your cluster can deploy the machines that you need.  
|                                  |                                        |                   | In most regions, the worker machines use an m6i.large instance and the bootstrap and control plane machines use m6i.xlarge instances. In some regions, including all regions that do not support these instance types, m5.large and m5.xlarge instances are used instead. |

### Elastic IPs (EIPs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Number of clusters available by default</th>
<th>Default AWS limit</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Elastic IPs (EIPs)  | 0 to 1                                  | 5 EIPs per account| To provision the cluster in a highly available configuration, the installation program creates a public and private subnet for each availability zone within a region. Each private subnet requires a NAT Gateway, and each NAT gateway requires a separate elastic IP. Review the AWS region map to determine how many availability zones are in each region. To take advantage of the default high availability, install the cluster in a region with at least three availability zones. To install a cluster in a region with more than five availability zones, you must increase the EIP limit.  
| IMPORTANT           |                                        |                   | To use the us-east-1 region, you must increase the EIP limit for your account.                                                             |

### Virtual Private Clouds (VPCs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Number of clusters available by default</th>
<th>Default AWS limit</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Virtual Private Clouds (VPCs)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5 VPCs per region</td>
<td>Each cluster creates its own VPC.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Component Number of clusters available by default Default AWS limit Description

| Elastic Load Balancing (ELB/NLB) | 3 | 20 per region | By default, each cluster creates internal and external network load balancers for the master API server and a single Classic Load Balancer for the router. Deploying more Kubernetes Service objects with type `LoadBalancer` will create additional load balancers. |
| NAT Gateways | 5 | 5 per availability zone | The cluster deploys one NAT gateway in each availability zone. |
| Elastic Network Interfaces (ENIs) | At least 12 | 350 per region | The default installation creates 21 ENIs and an ENI for each availability zone in your region. For example, the `us-east-1` region contains six availability zones, so a cluster that is deployed in that zone uses 27 ENIs. Review the AWS region map to determine how many availability zones are in each region. Additional ENIs are created for additional machines and ELB load balancers that are created by cluster usage and deployed workloads. |
| VPC Gateway | 20 | 20 per account | Each cluster creates a single VPC Gateway for S3 access. |
| S3 buckets | 99 | 100 buckets per account | Because the installation process creates a temporary bucket and the registry component in each cluster creates a bucket, you can create only 99 OpenShift Container Platform clusters per AWS account. |
| Security Groups | 250 | 2,500 per account | Each cluster creates 10 distinct security groups. |

### 6.2.3. Required AWS permissions for the IAM user

**NOTE**

Your IAM user must have the permission `tag:GetResources` in the region `us-east-1` to delete the base cluster resources. As part of the AWS API requirement, the OpenShift Container Platform installation program performs various actions in this region.

When you attach the `AdministratorAccess` policy to the IAM user that you create in Amazon Web Services (AWS), you grant that user all of the required permissions. To deploy all components of an OpenShift Container Platform cluster, the IAM user requires the following permissions:
Example 6.1. Required EC2 permissions for installation

- ec2:AuthorizeSecurityGroupEgress
- ec2:AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress
- ec2:CopyImage
- ec2:CreateNetworkInterface
- ec2:AttachNetworkInterface
- ec2:CreateSecurityGroup
- ec2:CreateTags
- ec2:CreateVolume
- ec2:DeleteSecurityGroup
- ec2:DeleteSnapshot
- ec2:DeleteTags
- ec2:DeregisterImage
- ec2:DescribeAccountAttributes
- ec2:DescribeAddresses
- ec2:DescribeAvailabilityZones
- ec2:DescribeDhcpOptions
- ec2:DescribeImages
- ec2:DescribeInstanceAttribute
- ec2:DescribeInstanceCreditSpecifications
- ec2:DescribeInstances
- ec2:DescribeInstanceTypes
- ec2:DescribeInternetGateways
- ec2:DescribeKeyPairs
- ec2:DescribeNatGateways
- ec2:DescribeNetworkAcls
- ec2:DescribeNetworkInterfaces
- ec2:DescribePrefixLists
- ec2:DescribeRegions
- ec2:DescribeRouteTables
- ec2:DescribeSecurityGroups
- ec2:DescribeSubnets
- ec2:DescribeTags
- ec2:DescribeVolumes
- ec2:DescribeVpcAttribute
- ec2:DescribeVpcClassicLink
- ec2:DescribeVpcClassicLinkDnsSupport
- ec2:DescribeVpcEndpoints
- ec2:DescribeVpcs
- ec2:GetEbsDefaultKmsKeyId
- ec2:ModifyInstanceAttribute
- ec2:ModifyNetworkInterfaceAttribute
- ec2:RevokeSecurityGroupEgress
- ec2:RevokeSecurityGroupIngress
- ec2:RunInstances
- ec2:TerminateInstances

Example 6.2. Required permissions for creating network resources during installation

- ec2:AllocateAddress
- ec2:AssociateAddress
- ec2:AssociateDhcpOptions
- ec2:AssociateRouteTable
- ec2:AttachInternetGateway
- ec2:CreateDhcpOptions
- ec2:CreateInternetGateway
- ec2:CreateNatGateway
- ec2:CreateRoute
- ec2:CreateRouteTable
- ec2:CreateSubnet
- ec2:CreateVpc
- ec2:CreateVpcEndpoint
- ec2:ModifySubnetAttribute
- ec2:ModifyVpcAttribute

**NOTE**

If you use an existing VPC, your account does not require these permissions for creating network resources.

Example 6.3. Required Elastic Load Balancing permissions (ELB) for installation

- elasticloadbalancing:AddTags
- elasticloadbalancing:ApplySecurityGroupsToLoadBalancer
- elasticloadbalancing:AttachLoadBalancerToSubnets
- elasticloadbalancing:ConfigureHealthCheck
- elasticloadbalancing:CreateLoadBalancer
- elasticloadbalancing:CreateLoadBalancerListeners
- elasticloadbalancing:DeleteLoadBalancer
- elasticloadbalancing:DeregisterInstancesFromLoadBalancer
- elasticloadbalancing:DescribeInstanceHealth
- elasticloadbalancing:DescribeLoadBalancerAttributes
- elasticloadbalancing:DescribeLoadBalancers
- elasticloadbalancing:DescribeTags
- elasticloadbalancing:ModifyLoadBalancerAttributes
- elasticloadbalancing:RegisterInstancesWithLoadBalancer
- elasticloadbalancing:SetLoadBalancerPoliciesOfListener

Example 6.4. Required Elastic Load Balancing permissions (ELBv2) for installation

- elasticloadbalancing:AddTags
- elasticloadbalancing:CreateListener
- elasticloadbalancing:CreateLoadBalancer
- elasticloadbalancing:CreateTargetGroup
elasticloadbalancing:DeleteLoadBalancer
elasticloadbalancing:DeregisterTargets
elasticloadbalancing:DescribeListeners
elasticloadbalancing:DescribeLoadBalancerAttributes
elasticloadbalancing:DescribeLoadBalancers
elasticloadbalancing:DescribeTargetGroupAttributes
elasticloadbalancing:DescribeTargetHealth
elasticloadbalancing:ModifyLoadBalancerAttributes
elasticloadbalancing:ModifyTargetGroup
elasticloadbalancing:ModifyTargetGroupAttributes
elasticloadbalancing:RegisterTargets

Example 6.5. Required IAM permissions for installation

iam:AddRoleToInstanceProfile
iam:CreateInstanceProfile
iam:CreateRole
iam:DeleteInstanceProfile
iam:DeleteRole
iam:DeleteRolePolicy
iam:GetInstanceProfile
iam:GetRole
iam:GetRolePolicy
iam:GetUser
iam:ListInstanceProfilesForRole
iam:ListRoles
iam:ListUsers
iam:PassRole
iam:PutRolePolicy
iam:RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfile
iam:SimulatePrincipalPolicy
• `iam:TagRole`

**NOTE**

If you have not created a load balancer in your AWS account, the IAM user also requires the `iam:CreateServiceLinkedRole` permission.

Example 6.6. Required Route 53 permissions for installation

- `route53:ChangeResourceRecordSets`
- `route53:ChangeTagsForResource`
- `route53:CreateHostedZone`
- `route53:DeleteHostedZone`
- `route53:GetChange`
- `route53:GetHostedZone`
- `route53:ListHostedZones`
- `route53:ListHostedZonesByName`
- `route53:ListResourceRecordSets`
- `route53:ListTagsForResource`
- `route53:UpdateHostedZoneComment`

Example 6.7. Required S3 permissions for installation

- `s3:CreateBucket`
- `s3:DeleteBucket`
- `s3:GetAccelerateConfiguration`
- `s3:GetBucketAcl`
- `s3:GetBucketCors`
- `s3:GetBucketLocation`
- `s3:GetBucketLogging`
- `s3:GetBucketPolicy`
- `s3:GetBucketObjectLockConfiguration`
- `s3:GetBucketReplication`
- `s3:GetBucketRequestPayment`
Example 6.8. S3 permissions that cluster Operators require

- s3:GetBucketTagging
- s3:GetBucketVersioning
- s3:GetBucketWebsite
- s3:GetEncryptionConfiguration
- s3:GetLifecycleConfiguration
- s3:GetReplicationConfiguration
- s3:ListBucket
- s3:PutBucketAcl
- s3:PutBucketTagging
- s3:PutEncryptionConfiguration

Example 6.9. Required permissions to delete base cluster resources

- autoscaling:DescribeAutoScalingGroups
- ec2:DeletePlacementGroup
- ec2:DeleteNetworkInterface
- ec2:DeleteVolume
- elasticloadbalancing:DeleteTargetGroup
- elasticloadbalancing:DescribeTargetGroups
- iam:DeleteAccessKey
- iam:DeleteUser
• `iam:ListAttachedRolePolicies`
• `iam:ListInstanceProfiles`
• `iam:ListRolePolicies`
• `iam:ListUserPolicies`
• `s3:DeleteObject`
• `s3:ListBucketVersions`
• `tag:GetResources`

Example 6.10. Required permissions to delete network resources

• `ec2:DeleteDhcpOptions`
• `ec2:DeleteInternetGateway`
• `ec2:DeleteNatGateway`
• `ec2:DeleteRoute`
• `ec2:DeleteRouteTable`
• `ec2:DeleteSubnet`
• `ec2:DeleteVpc`
• `ec2:DeleteVpcEndpoints`
• `ec2:DetachInternetGateway`
• `ec2:DisassociateRouteTable`
• `ec2:ReleaseAddress`
• `ec2:ReplaceRouteTableAssociation`

NOTE

If you use an existing VPC, your account does not require these permissions to delete network resources. Instead, your account only requires the `tag:UntagResources` permission to delete network resources.

Example 6.11. Required permissions to delete a cluster with shared instance roles

• `iam:UntagRole`

Example 6.12. Additional IAM and S3 permissions that are required to create manifests
6.2.4. Creating an IAM user

Each Amazon Web Services (AWS) account contains a root user account that is based on the email address you used to create the account. This is a highly-privileged account, and it is recommended to use it for only initial account and billing configuration, creating an initial set of users, and securing the account.

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform, create a secondary IAM administrative user. As you complete the Creating an IAM User in Your AWS Account procedure in the AWS documentation, set the following options:

### Example 6.13. Optional permissions for instance and quota checks for installation

- ec2:DescribeInstanceTypeOfferings
- servicequotas:ListAWSDefaultServiceQuotas

### Example 6.14. Optional permissions for the cluster owner account when installing a cluster on a shared VPC

- sts:AssumeRole

#### NOTE

If you are managing your cloud provider credentials with mint mode, the IAM user also requires the **iam:CreateAccessKey** and **iam:CreateUser** permissions.
Procedure

1. Specify the IAM user name and select **Programmatic access**.

2. Attach the **AdministratorAccess** policy to ensure that the account has sufficient permission to create the cluster. This policy provides the cluster with the ability to grant credentials to each OpenShift Container Platform component. The cluster grants the components only the credentials that they require.

   **NOTE**

   While it is possible to create a policy that grants the all of the required AWS permissions and attach it to the user, this is not the preferred option. The cluster will not have the ability to grant additional credentials to individual components, so the same credentials are used by all components.

3. Optional: Add metadata to the user by attaching tags.

4. Confirm that the user name that you specified is granted the **AdministratorAccess** policy.

5. Record the access key ID and secret access key values. You must use these values when you configure your local machine to run the installation program.

   **IMPORTANT**

   You cannot use a temporary session token that you generated while using a multi-factor authentication device to authenticate to AWS when you deploy a cluster. The cluster continues to use your current AWS credentials to create AWS resources for the entire life of the cluster, so you must use key-based, long-term credentials.

6.2.5. IAM Policies and AWS authentication

By default, the installation program creates instance profiles for the bootstrap, control plane, and compute instances with the necessary permissions for the cluster to operate.

However, you can create your own IAM roles and specify them as part of the installation process. You might need to specify your own roles to deploy the cluster or to manage the cluster after installation. For example:

- Your organization’s security policies require that you use a more restrictive set of permissions to install the cluster.

- After the installation, the cluster is configured with an Operator that requires access to additional services.

If you choose to specify your own IAM roles, you can take the following steps:

- Begin with the default policies and adapt as required. For more information, see "Default permissions for IAM instance profiles".

- Use the AWS Identity and Access Management Access Analyzer (IAM Access Analyzer) to create a policy template that is based on the cluster’s activity. For more information see, "Using AWS IAM Analyzer to create policy templates".
6.2.5.1. Default permissions for IAM instance profiles

By default, the installation program creates IAM instance profiles for the bootstrap, control plane and workr instances with the necessary permissions for the cluster to operate.

The following lists specify the default permissions for control plane and compute machines:

Example 6.15. Default IAM role permissions for control plane instance profiles

- `ec2:AttachVolume`
- `ec2:AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress`
- `ec2:CreateSecurityGroup`
- `ec2:CreateTags`
- `ec2:CreateVolume`
- `ec2:DeleteSecurityGroup`
- `ec2:DeleteVolume`
- `ec2:Describe*`
- `ec2:DetachVolume`
- `ec2:ModifyInstanceAttribute`
- `ec2:ModifyVolume`
- `ec2:RevokeSecurityGroupIngress`
- `elasticloadbalancing:AddTags`
- `elasticloadbalancing:AttachLoadBalancerToSubnets`
- `elasticloadbalancing:ApplySecurityGroupsToLoadBalancer`
- `elasticloadbalancing:CreateListener`
- `elasticloadbalancing:CreateLoadBalancer`
- `elasticloadbalancing:CreateLoadBalancerPolicy`
- `elasticloadbalancing:CreateLoadBalancerListeners`
- `elasticloadbalancing:CreateTargetGroup`
- `elasticloadbalancing:ConfigureHealthCheck`
- `elasticloadbalancing:DeleteListener`
- `elasticloadbalancing:DeleteLoadBalancer`
- `elasticloadbalancing:DeleteLoadBalancerListeners`
- `elasticloadbalancing:DeleteTargetGroup`
Example 6.16. Default IAM role permissions for compute instance profiles

- ec2:DescribeInstances
- ec2:DescribeRegions

6.2.5.2. Specifying an existing IAM role

Instead of allowing the installation program to create IAM instance profiles with the default permissions, you can use the `install-config.yaml` file to specify an existing IAM role for control plane and compute instances.

Prerequisites

- You have an existing `install-config.yaml` file.

Procedure

1. Update `compute.platform.aws.iamRole` with an existing role for the control plane machines.

Sample `install-config.yaml` file with an IAM role for compute instances

```yaml
compute:
  - hyperthreading: Enabled
  name: worker
```
2. Update `controlPlane.platform.aws.iamRole` with an existing role for the compute machines.

Sample install-config.yaml file with an IAM role for control plane instances

```yaml
controlPlane:
  hyperthreading: Enabled
  name: master
  platform:
    aws:
      iamRole: ExampleRole
```

3. Save the file and reference it when installing the OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

Additional resources

- See Deploying the cluster.

6.2.5.3. Using AWS IAM Analyzer to create policy templates

The minimal set of permissions that the control plane and compute instance profiles require depends on how the cluster is configured for its daily operation.

One way to determine which permissions the cluster instances require is to use the AWS Identity and Access Management Access Analyzer (IAM Access Analyzer) to create a policy template:

- A policy template contains the permissions the cluster has used over a specified period of time.
- You can then use the template to create policies with fine-grained permissions.

Procedure

The overall process could be:

1. Ensure that CloudTrail is enabled. CloudTrail records all of the actions and events in your AWS account, including the API calls that are required to create a policy template. For more information, see the AWS documentation for working with CloudTrail.
2. Create an instance profile for control plane instances and an instance profile for compute instances. Be sure to assign each role a permissive policy, such as PowerUserAccess. For more information, see the AWS documentation for creating instance profile roles.
3. Install the cluster in a development environment and configure it as required. Be sure to deploy all of the applications the cluster will host in a production environment.
4. Test the cluster thoroughly. Testing the cluster ensures that all of the required API calls are logged.
5. Use the IAM Access Analyzer to create a policy template for each instance profile. For more information, see the AWS documentation for generating policies based on the CloudTrail logs.
6. Create and add a fine-grained policy to each instance profile.
7. Remove the permissive policy from each instance profile.

8. Deploy a production cluster using the existing instance profiles with the new policies.

**NOTE**
You can add IAM Conditions to your policy to make it more restrictive and compliant with your organization security requirements.

### 6.2.6. Supported AWS Marketplace regions

Installing an OpenShift Container Platform cluster using an AWS Marketplace image is available to customers who purchase the offer in North America.

While the offer must be purchased in North America, you can deploy the cluster to any of the following supported partitions:

- Public
- GovCloud

**NOTE**
Deploying a OpenShift Container Platform cluster using an AWS Marketplace image is not supported for the AWS secret regions or China regions.

### 6.2.7. Supported AWS regions

You can deploy an OpenShift Container Platform cluster to the following regions.

**NOTE**
Your IAM user must have the permission `tag:GetResources` in the region `us-east-1` to delete the base cluster resources. As part of the AWS API requirement, the OpenShift Container Platform installation program performs various actions in this region.

#### 6.2.7.1. AWS public regions

The following AWS public regions are supported:

- **af-south-1** (Cape Town)
- **ap-east-1** (Hong Kong)
- **ap-northeast-1** (Tokyo)
- **ap-northeast-2** (Seoul)
- **ap-northeast-3** (Osaka)
- **ap-south-1** (Mumbai)
- **ap-south-2** (Hyderabad)
- **ap-southeast-1** (Singapore)
6.2.7.2. AWS GovCloud regions

The following AWS GovCloud regions are supported:

- us-gov-west-1
- us-gov-east-1

6.2.7.3. AWS SC2S and C2S secret regions

The following AWS secret regions are supported:

- us-isob-east-1 Secret Commercial Cloud Services (SC2S)
- us-iso-east-1 Commercial Cloud Services (C2S)

6.2.7.4. AWS China regions

The following AWS China regions are supported:
6.2.8. Next steps

- Install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster:
  - Quickly install a cluster with default options on installer-provisioned infrastructure
  - Install a cluster with cloud customizations on installer-provisioned infrastructure
  - Install a cluster with network customizations on installer-provisioned infrastructure
  - Installing a cluster on user-provisioned infrastructure in AWS by using CloudFormation templates
  - Installing a cluster on AWS with remote workers on AWS Outposts

6.3. INSTALLING A CLUSTER QUICKLY ON AWS

In OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14, you can install a cluster on Amazon Web Services (AWS) that uses the default configuration options.

6.3.1. Prerequisites

- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.
- You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.
- You configured an AWS account to host the cluster.

**IMPORTANT**

If you have an AWS profile stored on your computer, it must not use a temporary session token that you generated while using a multi-factor authentication device. The cluster continues to use your current AWS credentials to create AWS resources for the entire life of the cluster, so you must use key-based, long-term credentials. To generate appropriate keys, see Managing Access Keys for IAM Users in the AWS documentation. You can supply the keys when you run the installation program.

- If you use a firewall, you configured it to allow the sites that your cluster requires access to.

6.3.2. Internet access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you require access to the internet to install your cluster.

You must have internet access to:

- Access OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console to download the installation program and perform subscription management. If the cluster has internet access and you do not disable Telemetry, that service automatically entitles your cluster.
- Access Quay.io to obtain the packages that are required to install your cluster.
- Obtain the packages that are required to perform cluster updates.

**IMPORTANT**

If your cluster cannot have direct internet access, you can perform a restricted network installation on some types of infrastructure that you provision. During that process, you download the required content and use it to populate a mirror registry with the installation packages. With some installation types, the environment that you install your cluster in will not require internet access. Before you update the cluster, you update the content of the mirror registry.

### 6.3.3. Generating a key pair for cluster node SSH access

During an OpenShift Container Platform installation, you can provide an SSH public key to the installation program. The key is passed to the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes through their Ignition config files and is used to authenticate SSH access to the nodes. The key is added to the `~/.ssh/authorized_keys` list for the `core` user on each node, which enables password-less authentication.

After the key is passed to the nodes, you can use the key pair to SSH into the RHCOS nodes as the user `core`. To access the nodes through SSH, the private key identity must be managed by SSH for your local user.

If you want to SSH into your cluster nodes to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, you must provide the SSH public key during the installation process. The `openshift-install gather` command also requires the SSH public key to be in place on the cluster nodes.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not skip this procedure in production environments, where disaster recovery and debugging is required.

**NOTE**

You must use a local key, not one that you configured with platform-specific approaches such as AWS key pairs.

**Procedure**

1. If you do not have an existing SSH key pair on your local machine to use for authentication onto your cluster nodes, create one. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   ```
   $ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -N "" -f <path>/<file_name>
   ```

   Specify the path and file name, such as `~/.ssh/id_ed25519`, of the new SSH key. If you have an existing key pair, ensure your public key is in the your `~/.ssh` directory.
NOTE
If you plan to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures, do not create a key that uses the ed25519 algorithm. Instead, create a key that uses the rsa or ecdsa algorithm.

2. View the public SSH key:

$$\text{cat } \langle\text{path}\rangle/\langle\text{file\_name}\rangle\text{.pub}$$

For example, run the following to view the ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub public key:

$$\text{cat } ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub$$

3. Add the SSH private key identity to the SSH agent for your local user, if it has not already been added. SSH agent management of the key is required for password-less SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes, or if you want to use the ./openshift-install gather command.

NOTE
On some distributions, default SSH private key identities such as ~/.ssh/id_rsa and ~/.ssh/id_dsa are managed automatically.

a. If the ssh-agent process is not already running for your local user, start it as a background task:

$$\text{eval } "\$(\text{ssh-agent -s})"$$

Example output

Agent pid 31874

NOTE
If your cluster is in FIPS mode, only use FIPS-compliant algorithms to generate the SSH key. The key must be either RSA or ECDSA.

4. Add your SSH private key to the ssh-agent:

$$\text{ssh-add } \langle\text{path}\rangle/\langle\text{file\_name}\rangle$$

Specify the path and file name for your SSH private key, such as ~/.ssh/id_ed25519

Example output

Identity added: /home/<you>/path/file_name (<computer_name>)

Next steps
When you install OpenShift Container Platform, provide the SSH public key to the installation program.

### 6.3.4. Obtaining the installation program

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform, download the installation file on the host you are using for installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You have a computer that runs Linux or macOS, with 500 MB of local disk space.

**Procedure**

1. Access the **Infrastructure Provider** page on the OpenShift Cluster Manager site. If you have a Red Hat account, log in with your credentials. If you do not, create an account.

2. Select your infrastructure provider.

3. Navigate to the page for your installation type, download the installation program that corresponds with your host operating system and architecture, and place the file in the directory where you will store the installation configuration files.

   **IMPORTANT**

   The installation program creates several files on the computer that you use to install your cluster. You must keep the installation program and the files that the installation program creates after you finish installing the cluster. Both files are required to delete the cluster.

   **IMPORTANT**

   Deleting the files created by the installation program does not remove your cluster, even if the cluster failed during installation. To remove your cluster, complete the OpenShift Container Platform uninstallation procedures for your specific cloud provider.

4. Extract the installation program. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   ```
   $ tar -xvf openshift-install-linux.tar.gz
   ```

5. Download your installation pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager. This pull secret allows you to authenticate with the services that are provided by the included authorities, including Quay.io, which serves the container images for OpenShift Container Platform components.

### 6.3.5. Deploying the cluster

You can install OpenShift Container Platform on a compatible cloud platform.
IMPORTANT

You can run the `create cluster` command of the installation program only once, during initial installation.

Prerequisites

- You have configured an account with the cloud platform that hosts your cluster.
- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.
- You have verified that the cloud provider account on your host has the correct permissions to deploy the cluster. An account with incorrect permissions causes the installation process to fail with an error message that displays the missing permissions.

Procedure

1. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and initialize the cluster deployment:

   ```
   $ ./openshift-install create cluster --dir <installation_directory> \  
   --log-level=info
   ```

   1 For `<installation_directory>`, specify the directory name to store the files that the installation program creates.
   2 To view different installation details, specify `warn`, `debug`, or `error` instead of `info`.

   When specifying the directory:
   - Verify that the directory has the **execute** permission. This permission is required to run Terraform binaries under the installation directory.
   - Use an empty directory. Some installation assets, such as bootstrap X.509 certificates, have short expiration intervals, therefore you must not reuse an installation directory. If you want to reuse individual files from another cluster installation, you can copy them into your directory. However, the file names for the installation assets might change between releases. Use caution when copying installation files from an earlier OpenShift Container Platform version.

2. Provide values at the prompts:

   a. Optional: Select an SSH key to use to access your cluster machines.

      **NOTE**

      For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your `ssh-agent` process uses.

   b. Select `aws` as the platform to target.
c. If you do not have an Amazon Web Services (AWS) profile stored on your computer, enter the AWS access key ID and secret access key for the user that you configured to run the installation program.

NOTE

The AWS access key ID and secret access key are stored in ~/.aws/credentials in the home directory of the current user on the installation host. You are prompted for the credentials by the installation program if the credentials for the exported profile are not present in the file. Any credentials that you provide to the installation program are stored in the file.

d. Select the AWS region to deploy the cluster to.

e. Select the base domain for the Route 53 service that you configured for your cluster.

f. Enter a descriptive name for your cluster.

g. Paste the pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager.

3. Optional: Remove or disable the AdministratorAccess policy from the IAM account that you used to install the cluster.

NOTE

The elevated permissions provided by the AdministratorAccess policy are required only during installation.

Verification

When the cluster deployment completes successfully:

- The terminal displays directions for accessing your cluster, including a link to the web console and credentials for the kubeadmin user.

- Credential information also outputs to <installation_directory>/openshift_install.log.

IMPORTANT

Do not delete the installation program or the files that the installation program creates. Both are required to delete the cluster.

Example output

```
... INFO Install complete!
INFO To access the cluster as the system:admin user when using 'oc', run 'export KUBECONFIG=/home/myuser/install_dir/auth/kubeconfig'
INFO Access the OpenShift web-console here: https://console-openshift-console.apps.mycluster.example.com
INFO Login to the console with user: "kubeadmin", and password: "password"
INFO Time elapsed: 36m22s
```
IMPORTANT

- The Ignition config files that the installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending node-bootstrapper certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for Recovering from expired control plane certificates for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

Additional resources

- See Configuration and credential file settings in the AWS documentation for more information about AWS profile and credential configuration.

6.3.6. 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 4.14. 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


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 v4.14 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

2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.
3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 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

2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.
3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 macOS Client entry and save the file.
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
   ```

   **NOTE**

   For macOS arm64, choose the OpenShift v4.14 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>
  ```

6.3.7. Logging in to the cluster by using the CLI

You can log in to your cluster as a default system user by exporting the cluster `kubeconfig` file. The `kubeconfig` file contains information about the cluster that is used by the CLI to connect a client to the correct cluster and API server. The file is specific to a cluster and is created during OpenShift Container Platform installation.

Prerequisites

- You deployed an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- You installed the `oc` CLI.

Procedure

1. Export the `kubeadmin` credentials:

   ```
   $ export KUBECONFIG=<installation_directory>/auth/kubeconfig
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

2. Verify you can run `oc` commands successfully using the exported configuration:

   ```
   $ oc whoami
   ```

   Example output

   ```
   system:admin
   ```

6.3.8. Logging in to the cluster by using the web console

The `kubeadmin` user exists by default after an OpenShift Container Platform installation. You can log in to your cluster as the `kubeadmin` user by using the OpenShift Container Platform web console.

Prerequisites

- You have access to the installation host.
- You completed a cluster installation and all cluster Operators are available.

Procedure

1. Obtain the password for the `kubeadmin` user from the `kubeadmin-password` file on the installation host:
$ cat <installation_directory>/auth/kubeadmin-password

**NOTE**
Alternatively, you can obtain the **kubeadmin** password from the `<installation_directory>/openshift_install.log` log file on the installation host.

2. List the OpenShift Container Platform web console route:

```
$ oc get routes -n openshift-console | grep 'console-openshift'
```

**NOTE**
Alternatively, you can obtain the OpenShift Container Platform route from the `<installation_directory>/openshift_install.log` log file on the installation host.

### Example output

```
console  console-openshift-console.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>  console
https  reencrypt/Redirect  None
```

3. Navigate to the route detailed in the output of the preceding command in a web browser and log in as the **kubeadmin** user.

**Additional resources**

- See [Accessing the web console](#) for more details about accessing and understanding the OpenShift Container Platform web console.

### 6.3.9. Telemetry access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the Telemetry service, which runs by default to provide metrics about cluster health and the success of updates, requires internet access. If your cluster is connected to the internet, Telemetry runs automatically, and your cluster is registered to **OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console**.

After you confirm that your **OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console** inventory is correct, either maintained automatically by Telemetry or manually by using OpenShift Cluster Manager, use **subscription watch** to track your OpenShift Container Platform subscriptions at the account or multi-cluster level.

**Additional resources**

- See [About remote health monitoring](#) for more information about the Telemetry service

### 6.3.10. Next steps

- **Validating an installation**.
- **Customize your cluster**.
- If necessary, you can **opt out of remote health reporting**.
If necessary, you can remove cloud provider credentials.

6.4. INSTALLING A CLUSTER ON AWS WITH CUSTOMIZATIONS

In OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14, you can install a customized cluster on infrastructure that the installation program provisions on Amazon Web Services (AWS). To customize the installation, you modify parameters in the `install-config.yaml` file before you install the cluster.

NOTE
The scope of the OpenShift Container Platform installation configurations is intentionally narrow. It is designed for simplicity and ensured success. You can complete many more OpenShift Container Platform configuration tasks after an installation completes.

6.4.1. Prerequisites

- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.
- You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.
- You configured an AWS account to host the cluster.

IMPORTANT
If you have an AWS profile stored on your computer, it must not use a temporary session token that you generated while using a multi-factor authentication device. The cluster continues to use your current AWS credentials to create AWS resources for the entire life of the cluster, so you must use long-term credentials. To generate appropriate keys, see Managing Access Keys for IAM Users in the AWS documentation. You can supply the keys when you run the installation program.

- If you use a firewall, you configured it to allow the sites that your cluster requires access to.

6.4.2. Internet access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you require access to the internet to install your cluster.

You must have internet access to:

- Access OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console to download the installation program and perform subscription management. If the cluster has internet access and you do not disable Telemetry, that service automatically entitles your cluster.
- Access Quay.io to obtain the packages that are required to install your cluster.
- Obtain the packages that are required to perform cluster updates.
IMPORTANT

If your cluster cannot have direct internet access, you can perform a restricted network installation on some types of infrastructure that you provision. During that process, you download the required content and use it to populate a mirror registry with the installation packages. With some installation types, the environment that you install your cluster in will not require internet access. Before you update the cluster, you update the content of the mirror registry.

6.4.3. Generating a key pair for cluster node SSH access

During an OpenShift Container Platform installation, you can provide an SSH public key to the installation program. The key is passed to the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes through their Ignition config files and is used to authenticate SSH access to the nodes. The key is added to the ~/.ssh/authorized_keys list for the core user on each node, which enables password-less authentication.

After the key is passed to the nodes, you can use the key pair to SSH in to the RHCOS nodes as the user core. To access the nodes through SSH, the private key identity must be managed by SSH for your local user.

If you want to SSH in to your cluster nodes to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, you must provide the SSH public key during the installation process. The ./openshift-install gather command also requires the SSH public key to be in place on the cluster nodes.

IMPORTANT

Do not skip this procedure in production environments, where disaster recovery and debugging is required.

NOTE

You must use a local key, not one that you configured with platform-specific approaches such as AWS key pairs.

Procedure

1. If you do not have an existing SSH key pair on your local machine to use for authentication onto your cluster nodes, create one. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   $ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -N "" -f <path>/<file_name>  

   Specify the path and file name, such as ~/.ssh/id_ed25519, of the new SSH key. If you have an existing key pair, ensure your public key is in the your ~/.ssh directory.

NOTE

If you plan to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures, do not create a key that uses the ed25519 algorithm. Instead, create a key that uses the rsa or ecdsa algorithm.
2. View the public SSH key:

   $ cat <path>/<file_name>.pub

   For example, run the following to view the ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub public key:

   $ cat ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub

3. Add the SSH private key identity to the SSH agent for your local user, if it has not already been added. SSH agent management of the key is required for password-less SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes, or if you want to use the ./openshift-install gather command.

   **NOTE**

   On some distributions, default SSH private key identities such as ~/.ssh/id_rsa and ~/.ssh/id_dsa are managed automatically.

   a. If the ssh-agent process is not already running for your local user, start it as a background task:

   $ eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"

   **Example output**

   Agent pid 31874

   **NOTE**

   If your cluster is in FIPS mode, only use FIPS-compliant algorithms to generate the SSH key. The key must be either RSA or ECDSA.

4. Add your SSH private key to the ssh-agent:

   $ ssh-add <path>/<file_name>  

   Specify the path and file name for your SSH private key, such as ~/.ssh/id_ed25519

   **Example output**

   Identity added: /home/<you>/<path>/<file_name> (<computer_name>)

**Next steps**

- When you install OpenShift Container Platform, provide the SSH public key to the installation program.

**6.4.4. Obtaining an AWS Marketplace image**
If you are deploying an OpenShift Container Platform cluster using an AWS Marketplace image, you must first subscribe through AWS. Subscribing to the offer provides you with the AMI ID that the installation program uses to deploy worker nodes.

Prerequisites

- You have an AWS account to purchase the offer. This account does not have to be the same account that is used to install the cluster.

Procedure

1. Complete the OpenShift Container Platform subscription from the AWS Marketplace.
2. Record the AMI ID for your specific region. As part of the installation process, you must update the `install-config.yaml` file with this value before deploying the cluster.

Sample `install-config.yaml` file with AWS Marketplace worker nodes

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: example.com
compute: 
  - hyperthreading: Enabled
    name: worker
    platform:
      aws:
        amiID: ami-06c4d345f7c207239
        type: m5.4xlarge
        replicas: 3
        metadata:
          name: test-cluster
          platform:
            aws:
              region: us-east-2
            sshKey: ssh-ed25519 AAAA...
        pullSecret: '{"auths": ...}"
```

1. The AMI ID from your AWS Marketplace subscription.
2. Your AMI ID is associated with a specific AWS region. When creating the installation configuration file, ensure that you select the same AWS region that you specified when configuring your subscription.

6.4.5. Obtaining the installation program

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform, download the installation file on the host you are using for installation.

Prerequisites

- You have a computer that runs Linux or macOS, with 500 MB of local disk space.

Procedure
1. Access the Infrastructure Provider page on the OpenShift Cluster Manager site. If you have a Red Hat account, log in with your credentials. If you do not, create an account.

2. Select your infrastructure provider.

3. Navigate to the page for your installation type, download the installation program that corresponds with your host operating system and architecture, and place the file in the directory where you will store the installation configuration files.

   **IMPORTANT**

   The installation program creates several files on the computer that you use to install your cluster. You must keep the installation program and the files that the installation program creates after you finish installing the cluster. Both files are required to delete the cluster.

   **IMPORTANT**

   Deleting the files created by the installation program does not remove your cluster, even if the cluster failed during installation. To remove your cluster, complete the OpenShift Container Platform uninstallation procedures for your specific cloud provider.

4. Extract the installation program. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   ```bash
   $ tar -xvf openshift-install-linux.tar.gz
   $ ./openshift-install create install-config --dir <installation_directory>
   ```

5. Download your installation pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager. This pull secret allows you to authenticate with the services that are provided by the included authorities, including Quay.io, which serves the container images for OpenShift Container Platform components.

### 6.4.6. Creating the installation configuration file

You can customize the OpenShift Container Platform cluster you install on Amazon Web Services (AWS).

**Prerequisites**

- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.

**Procedure**

1. Create the `install-config.yaml` file.
   
   a. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and run the following command:

   ```bash
   $ ./openshift-install create install-config --dir <installation_directory>
   ```

   **For `<installation_directory>`**, specify the directory name to store the files that the installation program creates.
When specifying the directory:

- Verify that the directory has the `execute` permission. This permission is required to run Terraform binaries under the installation directory.

- Use an empty directory. Some installation assets, such as bootstrap X.509 certificates, have short expiration intervals, therefore you must not reuse an installation directory. If you want to reuse individual files from another cluster installation, you can copy them into your directory. However, the file names for the installation assets might change between releases. Use caution when copying installation files from an earlier OpenShift Container Platform version.

**NOTE**

Always delete the `~/.powervs` directory to avoid reusing a stale configuration. Run the following command:

```
$ rm -rf ~/.powervs
```

b. At the prompts, provide the configuration details for your cloud:

i. Optional: Select an SSH key to use to access your cluster machines.

**NOTE**

For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your `ssh-agent` process uses.

ii. Select AWS as the platform to target.

iii. If you do not have an Amazon Web Services (AWS) profile stored on your computer, enter the AWS access key ID and secret access key for the user that you configured to run the installation program.

iv. Select the AWS region to deploy the cluster to.

v. Select the base domain for the Route 53 service that you configured for your cluster.

vi. Enter a descriptive name for your cluster.

2. Modify the `install-config.yaml` file. You can find more information about the available parameters in the "Installation configuration parameters" section.

**NOTE**

If you are installing a three-node cluster, be sure to set the `compute.replicas` parameter to 0. This ensures that the cluster’s control planes are schedulable. For more information, see "Installing a three-node cluster on AWS".

3. Back up the `install-config.yaml` file so that you can use it to install multiple clusters.
IMPORTANT

The `install-config.yaml` file is consumed during the installation process. If you want to reuse the file, you must back it up now.

Additional resources

- Installation configuration parameters for AWS

6.4.6.1. Minimum resource requirements for cluster installation

Each cluster machine must meet the following minimum requirements:

**Table 6.1. Minimum resource requirements**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bootstrap</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control plane</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compute</td>
<td>RHCOS, RHEL 8.6 and later [3]</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. One vCPU is equivalent to one physical core when simultaneous multithreading (SMT), or hyperthreading, is not enabled. When enabled, use the following formula to calculate the corresponding ratio: (threads per core × cores) × sockets = vCPUs.

2. OpenShift Container Platform and Kubernetes are sensitive to disk performance, and faster storage is recommended, particularly for etcd on the control plane nodes which require a 10 ms p99 fsync duration. Note that on many cloud platforms, storage size and IOPS scale together, so you might need to over-allocate storage volume to obtain sufficient performance.

3. As with all user-provisioned installations, if you choose to use RHEL compute machines in your cluster, you take responsibility for all operating system life cycle management and maintenance, including performing system updates, applying patches, and completing all other required tasks. Use of RHEL 7 compute machines is deprecated and has been removed in OpenShift Container Platform 4.10 and later.

If an instance type for your platform meets the minimum requirements for cluster machines, it is supported to use in OpenShift Container Platform.

Additional resources

- Optimizing storage

6.4.6.2. Tested instance types for AWS

The following Amazon Web Services (AWS) instance types have been tested with OpenShift Container Platform.
Use the machine types included in the following charts for your AWS instances. If you use an instance type that is not listed in the chart, ensure that the instance size you use matches the minimum resource requirements that are listed in "Minimum resource requirements for cluster installation".

Example 6.17. Machine types based on 64-bit x86 architecture

- c4.*
- c5.*
- c5a.*
- i3.*
- m4.*
- m5.*
- m5a.*
- m6i.*
- r4.*
- r5.*
- r5a.*
- r6i.*
- t3.*
- t3a.*

6.4.6.3. Tested instance types for AWS on 64-bit ARM infrastructures

The following Amazon Web Services (AWS) 64-bit ARM instance types have been tested with OpenShift Container Platform.

NOTE

Use the machine types included in the following charts for your AWS ARM instances. If you use an instance type that is not listed in the chart, ensure that the instance size you use matches the minimum resource requirements that are listed in "Minimum resource requirements for cluster installation".

Example 6.18. Machine types based on 64-bit ARM architecture

- c6g.*
- m6g.*
6.4.6.4. Sample customized install-config.yaml file for AWS

You can customize the installation configuration file (install-config.yaml) to specify more details about your OpenShift Container Platform cluster’s platform or modify the values of the required parameters.

**IMPORTANT**

This sample YAML file is provided for reference only. You must obtain your install-config.yaml file by using the installation program and modify it.

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: example.com
credentialsMode: Mint
controlPlane: 
  hyperthreading: Enabled
  name: master
  platform:
    aws:
      lbType: NLB
      zones: 
        - us-west-2a
        - us-west-2b
      rootVolume:
        iops: 4000
        size: 500
        type: io1
      metadataService:
        authentication: Optional
        type: m6i.xlarge
      replicas: 3
      compute:
        - hyperthreading: Enabled
          name: worker
          platform:
            aws:
              rootVolume:
                iops: 2000
                size: 500
                type: io1
              metadataService:
                authentication: Optional
                type: c5.4xlarge
              zones: 
                - us-west-2c
              replicas: 3
              metadata:
                name: test-cluster
      networking:
        clusterNetwork:
          - cidr: 10.128.0.0/14
        hostPrefix: 23
    machineNetwork:
```
- cidr: 10.0.0.0/16
  networkType: OVNKubernetes
  serviceNetwork:
  - 172.30.0.0/16
platform:
  aws:
    region: us-west-2
    propagateUserTags: true
    userTags:
      adminContact: jdoe
      costCenter: 7536
    amiID: ami-0c5d3e03c0ab9b19a
    serviceEndpoints:
    - name: ec2
      url: https://vpce-id.ec2.us-west-2.vpce.amazonaws.com
  fips: false
  sshKey: ssh-ed25519 AAAA...
pullSecret: '{"auths": ...}'

1 Required. The installation program prompts you for this value.
2 Optional: Add this parameter to force the Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) to use the specified mode. By default, the CCO uses the root credentials in the kube-system namespace to dynamically try to determine the capabilities of the credentials. For details about CCO modes, see the "About the Cloud Credential Operator" section in the Authentication and authorization guide.
3 If you do not provide these parameters and values, the installation program provides the default value.
4 The controlPlane section is a single mapping, but the compute section is a sequence of mappings. To meet the requirements of the different data structures, the first line of the compute section must begin with a hyphen, -, and the first line of the controlPlane section must not. Only one control plane pool is used.
5 Whether to enable or disable simultaneous multithreading, or hyperthreading. By default, simultaneous multithreading is enabled to increase the performance of your machines’ cores. You can disable it by setting the parameter value to Disabled. If you disable simultaneous multithreading in some cluster machines, you must disable it in all cluster machines.

IMPORTANT

If you disable simultaneous multithreading, ensure that your capacity planning accounts for the dramatically decreased machine performance. Use larger instance types, such as m4.2xlarge or m5.2xlarge, for your machines if you disable simultaneous multithreading.

6 To configure faster storage for etcd, especially for larger clusters, set the storage type as io1 and set iops to 2000.
7 Whether to require the Amazon EC2 Instance Metadata Service v2 (IMDSv2). To require IMDSv2, set the parameter value to Required. To allow the use of both IMDSv1 and IMDSv2, set the parameter value to Optional. If no value is specified, both IMDSv1 and IMDSv2 are allowed.
NOTE

The IMDS configuration for control plane machines that is set during cluster installation can only be changed by using the AWS CLI. The IMDS configuration for compute machines can be changed by using compute machine sets.

The cluster network plugin to install. The supported values are **OVNKubernetes** and **OpenShiftSDN**. The default value is **OVNKubernetes**.

The ID of the AMI used to boot machines for the cluster. If set, the AMI must belong to the same region as the cluster.

The AWS service endpoints. Custom endpoints are required when installing to an unknown AWS region. The endpoint URL must use the https protocol and the host must trust the certificate.

Whether to enable or disable FIPS mode. By default, FIPS mode is not enabled. If FIPS mode is enabled, the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines that OpenShift Container Platform runs on bypass the default Kubernetes cryptography suite and use the cryptography modules that are provided with RHCOS instead.

IMPORTANT

To enable FIPS mode for your cluster, you must run the installation program from a Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) computer configured to operate in FIPS mode. For more information about configuring FIPS mode on RHEL, see **Installing the system in FIPS mode**. When running Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) booted in FIPS mode, OpenShift Container Platform core components use the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures.

You can optionally provide the **sshKey** value that you use to access the machines in your cluster.

NOTE

For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your **ssh-agent** process uses.

6.4.6.5. Configuring the cluster-wide proxy during installation

Production environments can deny direct access to the internet and instead have an HTTP or HTTPS proxy available. You can configure a new OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use a proxy by configuring the proxy settings in the **install-config.yaml** file.

Prerequisites

- You have an existing **install-config.yaml** file.
  
- You reviewed the sites that your cluster requires access to and determined whether any of them need to bypass the proxy. By default, all cluster egress traffic is proxied, including calls to hosting cloud provider APIs. You added sites to the **Proxy** object’s **spec.noProxy** field to bypass the proxy if necessary.
NOTE

The Proxy object status.noProxy field is populated with the values of the networking.machineNetwork[].cidr, networking.clusterNetwork[].cidr, and networking.serviceNetwork[] fields from your installation configuration.

For installations on Amazon Web Services (AWS), Google Cloud Platform (GCP), Microsoft Azure, and Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP), the Proxy object status.noProxy field is also populated with the instance metadata endpoint (169.254.169.254).

Procedure

1. Edit your install-config.yaml file and add the proxy settings. For example:

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: my.domain.com
proxy:
  httpProxy: http://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port>
  httpsProxy: https://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port>
  noProxy: ec2.<aws_region>.amazonaws.com,elasticloadbalancing.<aws_region>.amazonaws.com,s3.<aws_region>.amazonaws.com
additionalTrustBundle:
  -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
  <MY_TRUSTED_CA_CERT>
  -----END CERTIFICATE-----
additionalTrustBundlePolicy: <policy_to_add_additionalTrustBundle>
```

1. A proxy URL to use for creating HTTP connections outside the cluster. The URL scheme must be http.

2. A proxy URL to use for creating HTTPS connections outside the cluster.

3. A comma-separated list of destination domain names, IP addresses, or other network CIDRs to exclude from proxying. Preface a domain with . to match subdomains only. For example, .y.com matches x.y.com, but not y.com. Use * to bypass the proxy for all destinations. If you have added the Amazon EC2 Elastic Load Balancing and S3 VPC endpoints to your VPC, you must add these endpoints to the noProxy field.

4. If provided, the installation program generates a config map that is named user-ca-bundle in the openshift-config namespace that contains one or more additional CA certificates that are required for proxying HTTPS connections. The Cluster Network Operator then creates a trusted-ca-bundle config map that merges these contents with the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) trust bundle, and this config map is referenced in the trustedCA field of the Proxy object. The additionalTrustBundle field is required unless the proxy’s identity certificate is signed by an authority from the RHCOS trust bundle.

5. Optional: The policy to determine the configuration of the Proxy object to reference the user-ca-bundle config map in the trustedCA field. The allowed values are Proxyonly and Always. Use Proxyonly to reference the user-ca-bundle config map only when http/https proxy is configured. Use Always to always reference the user-ca-bundle config map. The default value is Proxyonly.
NOTE

The installation program does not support the proxy `readinessEndpoints` field.

NOTE

If the installer times out, restart and then complete the deployment by using the `wait-for` command of the installer. For example:

```
$ ./openshift-install wait-for install-complete --log-level debug
```

2. Save the file and reference it when installing OpenShift Container Platform.

The installation program creates a cluster-wide proxy that is named `cluster` that uses the proxy settings in the provided `install-config.yaml` file. If no proxy settings are provided, a `cluster Proxy` object is still created, but it will have a nil `spec`.

NOTE

Only the `Proxy` object named `cluster` is supported, and no additional proxies can be created.

6.4.7. 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 4.14. 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


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 v4.14 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:
Installation of the OpenShift CLI on Windows

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

Procedure


2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.

3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 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


2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.

3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 macOS Client entry and save the file.

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
   $ oc <command>
   ```

Verification

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

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

NOTE

For macOS arm64, choose the OpenShift v4.14 macOS arm64 Client entry.
Verification

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

```
$ oc <command>
```

### 6.4.8. Alternatives to storing administrator-level secrets in the kube-system project

By default, administrator secrets are stored in the `kube-system` project. If you configured the `credentialsMode` parameter in the `install-config.yaml` file to `Manual`, you must use one of the following alternatives:

- To manage long-term cloud credentials manually, follow the procedure in [Manually creating long-term credentials](#).

- To implement short-term credentials that are managed outside the cluster for individual components, follow the procedures in [Configuring an AWS cluster to use short-term credentials](#).

#### 6.4.8.1. Manually creating long-term credentials

The Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) can be put into manual mode prior to installation in environments where the cloud identity and access management (IAM) APIs are not reachable, or the administrator prefers not to store an administrator-level credential secret in the cluster `kube-system` namespace.

**Procedure**

1. If you did not set the `credentialsMode` parameter in the `install-config.yaml` configuration file to `Manual`, modify the value as shown:

   **Sample configuration file snippet**

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: v1
   baseDomain: example.com
   credentialsMode: Manual
   # ...
   ```

2. If you have not previously created installation manifest files, do so by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ openshift-install create manifests
   ```

3. Set a `$RELEASE_IMAGE` variable with the release image from your installation file by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
   ```

4. Extract the list of `CredentialsRequest` custom resources (CRs) from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:
The `--included` parameter includes only the manifests that your specific cluster configuration requires.

Specify the location of the `install-config.yaml` file.

Specify the path to the directory where you want to store the `CredentialsRequest` objects. If the specified directory does not exist, this command creates it.

This command creates a YAML file for each `CredentialsRequest` object.

### Sample CredentialsRequest object

```yaml
apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
kind: CredentialsRequest
metadata:
  name: <component_credentials_request>
  namespace: openshift-cloud-credential-operator
...  
spec:
  providerSpec:
    apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
    kind: AWSProviderSpec
    statementEntries:
    - effect: Allow
      action:
      - iam:GetUser
      - iam:GetUserPolicy
      - iam:ListAccessKeys
      resource: "*

...  
```

5. Create YAML files for secrets in the `openshift-install` manifests directory that you generated previously. The secrets must be stored using the namespace and secret name defined in the `spec.secretRef` for each `CredentialsRequest` object.

### Sample CredentialsRequest object with secrets

```yaml
apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
kind: CredentialsRequest
metadata:
  name: <component_credentials_request>
  namespace: openshift-cloud-credential-operator
...  
spec:
  providerSpec:
    apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
    kind: AWSProviderSpec
```
Before upgrading a cluster that uses manually maintained credentials, you must ensure that the CCO is in an upgradeable state.

### 6.4.8.2. Configuring an AWS cluster to use short-term credentials

To install a cluster that is configured to use the AWS Security Token Service (STS), you must configure the CCO utility and create the required AWS resources for your cluster.

#### 6.4.8.2.1. Configuring the Cloud Credential Operator utility

To create and manage cloud credentials from outside of the cluster when the Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) is operating in manual mode, extract and prepare the CCO utility (`ccoctl`) binary.

**NOTE**

The `ccoctl` utility is a Linux binary that must run in a Linux environment.

**Prerequisites**

- You have access to an OpenShift Container Platform account with cluster administrator access.
- You have installed the OpenShift CLI (`oc`).
- You have created an AWS account for the `ccoctl` utility to use with the following permissions:

  **Example 6.19. Required AWS permissions**

  Required `iam` permissions
  
  - `iam:CreateOpenIDConnectProvider`
- `iam:CreateRole`
- `iam:DeleteOpenIDConnectProvider`
- `iam:DeleteRole`
- `iam:DeleteRolePolicy`
- `iam:GetOpenIDConnectProvider`
- `iam:GetRole`
- `iam:GetUser`
- `iam:GetRole`
- `iam:GetUser`
- `iam:GetRole`
- `iam:GetUser`
- `iam:GetRole`
- `iam:GetUser`
- `iam:GetRole`
- `iam:GetUser`

**Required s3 permissions**

- `s3:CreateBucket`
- `s3:DeleteBucket`
- `s3:DeleteObject`
- `s3:GetBucketAcl`
- `s3:GetBucketTagging`
- `s3:GetObject`
- `s3:GetObjectAcl`
- `s3:GetObjectTagging`
- `s3:ListBucket`
- `s3:PutBucketAcl`
- `s3:PutBucketPolicy`
- `s3:PutBucketPublicAccessBlock`
- `s3:PutBucketTagging`
- `s3:PutObject`
- `s3:PutObjectAcl`
If you plan to store the OIDC configuration in a private S3 bucket that is accessed by the IAM identity provider through a public CloudFront distribution URL, the AWS account that runs the\ccoctlutility requires the following additional permissions:

Example 6.20. Additional permissions for a private S3 bucket with CloudFront

- cloudfront:CreateCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity
- cloudfront:CreateDistribution
- cloudfront:DeleteCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity
- cloudfront:DeleteDistribution
- cloudfront:GetCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity
- cloudfront:GetCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig
- cloudfront:GetDistribution
- cloudfront:TagResource
- cloudfront:UpdateDistribution

**NOTE**

These additional permissions support the use of the\texttt{--create-private-s3-bucket} option when processing credentials requests with the\ccoctl aws create-allcommand.

**Procedure**

1. Obtain the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
   ```

2. Obtain the CCO container image from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ CCO_IMAGE=$(oc adm release info --image-for='cloud-credential-operator' --image-for-override='release-image' -a ~/.pull-secret)
   ```
3. Extract the `ccoctl` binary from the CCO container image within the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

```bash
$ oc image extract $CCO_IMAGE --file="/usr/bin/ccoctl" -a ~/.pull-secret
```

4. Change the permissions to make `ccoctl` executable by running the following command:

```bash
$ chmod 775 ccoctl
```

**Verification**

- To verify that `ccoctl` is ready to use, display the help file by running the following command:

```bash
$ ccoctl --help
```

**Output of `ccoctl --help`**

OpenShift credentials provisioning tool

Usage:

`ccoctl [command]`

Available Commands:
- `alibabacloud` Manage credentials objects for alibaba cloud
- `aws` Manage credentials objects for AWS cloud
- `azure` Manage credentials objects for Azure
- `gcp` Manage credentials objects for Google cloud
- `help` Help about any command
- `ibmcloud` Manage credentials objects for IBM Cloud
- `nutanix` Manage credentials objects for Nutanix

Flags:
- `-h, --help` help for `ccoctl`

Use "`ccoctl [command] --help" for more information about a command."

6.4.8.2.2. Creating AWS resources with the Cloud Credential Operator utility

You have the following options when creating AWS resources:

- You can use the `ccoctl aws create-all` command to create the AWS resources automatically. This is the quickest way to create the resources. See Creating AWS resources with a single command.

- If you need to review the JSON files that the `ccoctl` tool creates before modifying AWS resources, or if the process the `ccoctl` tool uses to create AWS resources automatically does not meet the requirements of your organization, you can create the AWS resources individually. See Creating AWS resources individually.
6.4.8.2.2.1. Creating AWS resources with a single command

If the process the ccoctl tool uses to create AWS resources automatically meets the requirements of your organization, you can use the ccoctl aws create-all command to automate the creation of AWS resources.

Otherwise, you can create the AWS resources individually. For more information, see "Creating AWS resources individually".

NOTE

By default, ccoctl creates objects in the directory in which the commands are run. To create the objects in a different directory, use the --output-dir flag. This procedure uses <path_to_ccoctl_output_dir> to refer to this directory.

Prerequisites

You must have:

- Extracted and prepared the ccoctl binary.

Procedure

1. Set a $RELEASE_IMAGE variable with the release image from your installation file by running the following command:

   ```shell
   $ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
   ```

2. Extract the list of CredentialsRequest objects from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```shell
   $ oc adm release extract
   --from=$RELEASE_IMAGE
   --credentials-requests
   --included
   --install-config=<path_to_directory_with_installation_configuration>/install-config.yaml
   --to=<path_to_directory_for_credentials_requests>
   ```

   1 The --included parameter includes only the manifests that your specific cluster configuration requires.

   2 Specify the location of the install-config.yaml file.

   3 Specify the path to the directory where you want to store the CredentialsRequest objects. If the specified directory does not exist, this command creates it.

   NOTE

   This command might take a few moments to run.

3. Use the ccoctl tool to process all CredentialsRequest objects by running the following command:
Specify the name used to tag any cloud resources that are created for tracking.

Specify the AWS region in which cloud resources will be created.

Specify the directory containing the files for the component `CredentialsRequest` objects.

Optional: Specify the directory in which you want the `ccoctl` utility to create objects. By default, the utility creates objects in the directory in which the commands are run.

Optional: By default, the `ccoctl` utility stores the OpenID Connect (OIDC) configuration files in a public S3 bucket and uses the S3 URL as the public OIDC endpoint. To store the OIDC configuration in a private S3 bucket that is accessed by the IAM identity provider through a public CloudFront distribution URL instead, use the `--create-private-s3-bucket` parameter.

NOTE
If your cluster uses Technology Preview features that are enabled by the `TechPreviewNoUpgrade` feature set, you must include the `--enable-tech-preview` parameter.

Verification

- To verify that the OpenShift Container Platform secrets are created, list the files in the `<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests` directory:

  ```
  $ ls <path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests
  ```

  Example output

  - `cluster-authentication-02-config.yaml`
  - `openshift-cluster-credential-operator-cloud-credential-operator-iam-ro-creds-credentials.yaml`
  - `openshift-cluster-csi-drivers-ebs-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml`
  - `openshift-image-registry-installer-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml`
  - `openshift-ingress-operator-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml`
  - `openshift-machine-api-aws-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml`

You can verify that the IAM roles are created by querying AWS. For more information, refer to AWS documentation on listing IAM roles.

6.4.8.2.2.2. Creating AWS resources individually

You can use the `ccoctl` tool to create AWS resources individually. This option might be useful for an organization that shares the responsibility for creating these resources among different users or departments.
Otherwise, you can use the `ccoctl aws create-all` command to create the AWS resources automatically. For more information, see “Creating AWS resources with a single command”.

**NOTE**

By default, `ccoctl` creates objects in the directory in which the commands are run. To create the objects in a different directory, use the `--output-dir` flag. This procedure uses `<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>` to refer to this directory.

Some `ccoctl` commands make AWS API calls to create or modify AWS resources. You can use the `--dry-run` flag to avoid making API calls. Using this flag creates JSON files on the local file system instead. You can review and modify the JSON files and then apply them with the AWS CLI tool using the `--cli-input-json` parameters.

**Prerequisites**

- Extract and prepare the `ccoctl` binary.

**Procedure**

1. Generate the public and private RSA key files that are used to set up the OpenID Connect provider for the cluster by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ ccoctl aws create-key-pair
   ```

   **Example output**

   ```
   2021/04/13 11:01:02 Generating RSA keypair
   2021/04/13 11:01:03 Writing private key to /<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/serviceaccount-signer.private
   2021/04/13 11:01:03 Writing public key to /<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/serviceaccount-signer.public
   2021/04/13 11:01:03 Copying signing key for use by installer
   ```

   where `serviceaccount-signer.private` and `serviceaccount-signer.public` are the generated key files.

   This command also creates a private key that the cluster requires during installation in `/<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/tls/bound-service-account-signing-key.key`.

2. Create an OpenID Connect identity provider and S3 bucket on AWS by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ ccoctl aws create-identity-provider
   --name=<name>  
   --region=<aws_region>  
   --public-key-file=<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/serviceaccount-signer.public
   ```

   **Example**

   ```
   <name> is the name used to tag any cloud resources that are created for tracking.
   <aws-region> is the AWS region in which cloud resources will be created.
   <path_to_ccoctl_output_dir> is the path to the public key file that the `ccoctl aws create-key-pair` command generated.
   ```
Example output

```
2021/04/13 11:16:09 Bucket <name>-oidc created
2021/04/13 11:16:10 OpenID Connect discovery document in the S3 bucket <name>-oidc at .well-known/openid-configuration updated
2021/04/13 11:16:10 Reading public key
2021/04/13 11:16:10 JSON web key set (JWKS) in the S3 bucket <name>-oidc at keys.json updated
```

where `openid-configuration` is a discovery document and `keys.json` is a JSON web key set file.

This command also creates a YAML configuration file in `/<path_to_ccocctl_output_dir>/manifests/cluster-authentication-02-config.yaml`. This file sets the issuer URL field for the service account tokens that the cluster generates, so that the AWS IAM identity provider trusts the tokens.

3. Create IAM roles for each component in the cluster:

   a. Set a `$RELEASE_IMAGE` variable with the release image from your installation file by running the following command:

   ```
   $ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
   ```

   b. Extract the list of `CredentialsRequest` objects from the OpenShift Container Platform release image:

   ```
   $ oc adm release extract \
   --from=$RELEASE_IMAGE \
   --credentials-requests \
   --included \
   --install-config=<path_to_directory_with_installation_configuration>/install-config.yaml \
   --to=<path_to_directory_for_credentials_requests>
   ```

   The `--included` parameter includes only the manifests that your specific cluster configuration requires.

   Specify the location of the `install-config.yaml` file.

   Specify the path to the directory where you want to store the `CredentialsRequest` objects. If the specified directory does not exist, this command creates it.

   c. Use the `ccoctl` tool to process all `CredentialsRequest` objects by running the following command:

   ```
   $ ccoctl aws create-iam-roles \
   --name=<name> \
   --region=<aws_region> \
   --credentials-requests-dir=<path_to_credentials_requests_directory> \
   ```
NOTE

For AWS environments that use alternative IAM API endpoints, such as GovCloud, you must also specify your region with the `--region` parameter.

If your cluster uses Technology Preview features that are enabled by the `TechPreviewNoUpgrade` feature set, you must include the `--enable-tech-preview` parameter.

For each `CredentialsRequest` object, `ccoctl` creates an IAM role with a trust policy that is tied to the specified OIDC identity provider, and a permissions policy as defined in each `CredentialsRequest` object from the OpenShift Container Platform release image.

Verification

- To verify that the OpenShift Container Platform secrets are created, list the files in the `<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests` directory:

  ```
  $ ll <path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests
  ```

  **Example output**

  ```
  total 24
  -rw-------. 1 <user> <user> 161 Apr 13 11:42 cluster-authentication-02-config.yaml
  -rw-------. 1 <user> <user> 379 Apr 13 11:59 openshift-cloud-credential-operator-cloud-credential-operator-iam-ro-creds-credentials.yaml
  -rw-------. 1 <user> <user> 353 Apr 13 11:59 openshift-cluster-csi-drivers-ebs-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
  -rw-------. 1 <user> <user> 355 Apr 13 11:59 openshift-image-registry-installer-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
  -rw-------. 1 <user> <user> 355 Apr 13 11:59 openshift-image-registry-installer-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
  -rw-------. 1 <user> <user> 339 Apr 13 11:59 openshift-ingress-operator-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
  -rw-------. 1 <user> <user> 337 Apr 13 11:59 openshift-machine-api-aws-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
  ```

  You can verify that the IAM roles are created by querying AWS. For more information, refer to AWS documentation on listing IAM roles.

6.4.8.2.3. Incorporating the Cloud Credential Operator utility manifests

To implement short-term security credentials managed outside the cluster for individual components, you must move the manifest files that the Cloud Credential Operator utility (`ccoctl`) created to the correct directories for the installation program.

Prerequisites

- You have configured an account with the cloud platform that hosts your cluster.
- You have configured the Cloud Credential Operator utility (`ccoctl`).
- You have created the cloud provider resources that are required for your cluster with the `ccoctl` utility.

Procedure
1. If you did not set the `credentialsMode` parameter in the `install-config.yaml` configuration file to `Manual`, modify the value as shown:

Sample configuration file snippet

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: example.com
credentialsMode: Manual
# ...
```

2. If you have not previously created installation manifest files, do so by running the following command:

```bash
$ openshift-install create manifests
```

3. Copy the manifests that the `ccoctl` utility generated to the `manifests` directory that the installation program created by running the following command:

```bash
$ cp /<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests/* ./manifests/
```

4. Copy the private key that the `ccoctl` utility generated in the `tls` directory to the installation directory by running the following command:

```bash
$ cp -a /<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/tls ./
```

### 6.4.9. Deploying the cluster

You can install OpenShift Container Platform on a compatible cloud platform.

**IMPORTANT**

You can run the `create cluster` command of the installation program only once, during initial installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You have configured an account with the cloud platform that hosts your cluster.
- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.
- You have verified that the cloud provider account on your host has the correct permissions to deploy the cluster. An account with incorrect permissions causes the installation process to fail with an error message that displays the missing permissions.

**Procedure**

1. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and initialize the cluster deployment:

   ```bash
   $ ./openshift-install create cluster --dir <installation_directory> \[
   --log-level=info
   ```
For `<installation_directory>`, specify the location of your customized `./install-config.yaml` file.

To view different installation details, specify `warn`, `debug`, or `error` instead of `info`.

2. Optional: Remove or disable the `AdministratorAccess` policy from the IAM account that you used to install the cluster.

**NOTE**

The elevated permissions provided by the `AdministratorAccess` policy are required only during installation.

**Verification**

When the cluster deployment completes successfully:

- The terminal displays directions for accessing your cluster, including a link to the web console and credentials for the `kubeadmin` user.

- Credential information also outputs to `<installation_directory>/openshift_install.log`.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not delete the installation program or the files that the installation program creates. Both are required to delete the cluster.

**Example output**

```
... 
INFO Install complete!
INFO To access the cluster as the system:admin user when using 'oc', run 'export KUBECONFIG=/home/myuser/install_dir/auth/kubeconfig'
INFO Access the OpenShift web-console here: https://console-openshift-console.apps.mycluster.example.com
INFO Login to the console with user: "kubeadmin", and password: "password"
INFO Time elapsed: 36m22s 
```

**IMPORTANT**

- The Ignition config files that the installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending `node-bootstrapper` certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover `kubelet` certificates. See the documentation for Recovering from expired control plane certificates for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.
6.4.10. Logging in to the cluster by using the CLI

You can log in to your cluster as a default system user by exporting the cluster `kubeconfig` file. The `kubeconfig` file contains information about the cluster that is used by the CLI to connect a client to the correct cluster and API server. The file is specific to a cluster and is created during OpenShift Container Platform installation.

Prerequisites

- You deployed an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- You installed the `oc` CLI.

Procedure

1. Export the `kubeadmin` credentials:

   ```
   $ export KUBECONFIG=<installation_directory>/auth/kubeconfig
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

2. Verify you can run `oc` commands successfully using the exported configuration:

   ```
   $ oc whoami
   ```

   Example output

   ```
   system:admin
   ```

6.4.11. Logging in to the cluster by using the web console

The `kubeadmin` user exists by default after an OpenShift Container Platform installation. You can log in to your cluster as the `kubeadmin` user by using the OpenShift Container Platform web console.

Prerequisites

- You have access to the installation host.
- You completed a cluster installation and all cluster Operators are available.

Procedure

1. Obtain the password for the `kubeadmin` user from the `kubeadmin-password` file on the installation host:

   ```
   $ cat <installation_directory>/auth/kubeadmin-password
   ```

   **NOTE**

   Alternatively, you can obtain the `kubeadmin` password from the `<installation_directory>/openshift_install.log` log file on the installation host.
2. List the OpenShift Container Platform web console route:

```
$ oc get routes -n openshift-console | grep 'console-openshift'
```

**NOTE**
Alternatively, you can obtain the OpenShift Container Platform route from the `<installation_directory>/openshift_install.log` log file on the installation host.

**Example output**

```
console    console-openshift-console.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>    console
https      reencrypt/Redirect  None
```

3. Navigate to the route detailed in the output of the preceding command in a web browser and log in as the `kubeadmin` user.

**Additional resources**
- See Accessing the web console for more details about accessing and understanding the OpenShift Container Platform web console.

### 6.4.12. Telemetry access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the Telemetry service, which runs by default to provide metrics about cluster health and the success of updates, requires internet access. If your cluster is connected to the internet, Telemetry runs automatically, and your cluster is registered to OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console.

After you confirm that your OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console inventory is correct, either maintained automatically by Telemetry or manually by using OpenShift Cluster Manager, use `subscription watch` to track your OpenShift Container Platform subscriptions at the account or multi-cluster level.

**Additional resources**
- See About remote health monitoring for more information about the Telemetry service.

### 6.4.13. Next steps

- Validating an installation.
- Customize your cluster.
- If necessary, you can opt out of remote health reporting.
- If necessary, you can remove cloud provider credentials.

### 6.5. INSTALLING A CLUSTER ON AWS WITH NETWORK CUSTOMIZATIONS

In OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14, you can install a cluster on Amazon Web Services (AWS)
with customized network configuration options. By customizing your network configuration, your cluster can coexist with existing IP address allocations in your environment and integrate with existing MTU and VXLAN configurations.

You must set most of the network configuration parameters during installation, and you can modify only kubeProxy configuration parameters in a running cluster.

### 6.5.1. Prerequisites

- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.
- You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.
- You configured an AWS account to host the cluster.

**IMPORTANT**

If you have an AWS profile stored on your computer, it must not use a temporary session token that you generated while using a multi-factor authentication device. The cluster continues to use your current AWS credentials to create AWS resources for the entire life of the cluster, so you must use key-based, long-term credentials. To generate appropriate keys, see Managing Access Keys for IAM Users in the AWS documentation. You can supply the keys when you run the installation program.

- If you use a firewall, you configured it to allow the sites that your cluster requires access to.

### 6.5.2. Internet access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you require access to the internet to install your cluster.

You must have internet access to:

- Access OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console to download the installation program and perform subscription management. If the cluster has internet access and you do not disable Telemetry, that service automatically entitles your cluster.

- Access Quay.io to obtain the packages that are required to install your cluster.

- Obtain the packages that are required to perform cluster updates.

**IMPORTANT**

If your cluster cannot have direct internet access, you can perform a restricted network installation on some types of infrastructure that you provision. During that process, you download the required content and use it to populate a mirror registry with the installation packages. With some installation types, the environment that you install your cluster in will not require internet access. Before you update the cluster, you update the content of the mirror registry.

### 6.5.3. Generating a key pair for cluster node SSH access
During an OpenShift Container Platform installation, you can provide an SSH public key to the installation program. The key is passed to the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes through their Ignition config files and is used to authenticate SSH access to the nodes. The key is added to the ~/.ssh/authorized_keys list for the core user on each node, which enables password-less authentication.

After the key is passed to the nodes, you can use the key pair to SSH in to the RHCOS nodes as the user core. To access the nodes through SSH, the private key identity must be managed by SSH for your local user.

If you want to SSH in to your cluster nodes to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, you must provide the SSH public key during the installation process. The ./openshift-install gather command also requires the SSH public key to be in place on the cluster nodes.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not skip this procedure in production environments, where disaster recovery and debugging is required.

**NOTE**

You must use a local key, not one that you configured with platform-specific approaches such as AWS key pairs.

**Procedure**

1. If you do not have an existing SSH key pair on your local machine to use for authentication onto your cluster nodes, create one. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   ```bash
   $ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -N "" -f <path>/<file_name>
   ```

   Specify the path and file name, such as ~/.ssh/id_ed25519, of the new SSH key. If you have an existing key pair, ensure your public key is in the your ~/.ssh directory.

   **NOTE**

   If you plan to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures, do not create a key that uses the ed25519 algorithm. Instead, create a key that uses the rsa or ecdsa algorithm.

2. View the public SSH key:

   ```bash
   $ cat <path>/<file_name>.pub
   ```

   For example, run the following to view the ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub public key:

   ```bash
   $ cat ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub
   ```
3. Add the SSH private key identity to the SSH agent for your local user, if it has not already been added. SSH agent management of the key is required for password-less SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes, or if you want to use the ./openshift-install gather command.

**NOTE**

On some distributions, default SSH private key identities such as ~/.ssh/id_rsa and ~/.ssh/id_dsa are managed automatically.

a. If the ssh-agent process is not already running for your local user, start it as a background task:

```bash
$ eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"
```

**Example output**

```
Agent pid 31874
```

**NOTE**

If your cluster is in FIPS mode, only use FIPS-compliant algorithms to generate the SSH key. The key must be either RSA or ECDSA.

4. Add your SSH private key to the ssh-agent:

```bash
$ ssh-add <path>/<file_name> 1
```

Specify the path and file name for your SSH private key, such as ~/.ssh/id_ed25519

**Example output**

```
Identity added: /home/<you>/<path>/<file_name> (<computer_name>)
```

Next steps

- When you install OpenShift Container Platform, provide the SSH public key to the installation program.

### 6.5.4. Obtaining the installation program

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform, download the installation file on the host you are using for installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You have a computer that runs Linux or macOS, with 500 MB of local disk space.

**Procedure**
1. Access the Infrastructure Provider page on the OpenShift Cluster Manager site. If you have a Red Hat account, log in with your credentials. If you do not, create an account.

2. Select your infrastructure provider.

3. Navigate to the page for your installation type, download the installation program that corresponds with your host operating system and architecture, and place the file in the directory where you will store the installation configuration files.

   **IMPORTANT**

   The installation program creates several files on the computer that you use to install your cluster. You must keep the installation program and the files that the installation program creates after you finish installing the cluster. Both files are required to delete the cluster.

   **IMPORTANT**

   Deleting the files created by the installation program does not remove your cluster, even if the cluster failed during installation. To remove your cluster, complete the OpenShift Container Platform uninstallation procedures for your specific cloud provider.

4. Extract the installation program. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   ```
   $ tar -xvf openshift-install-linux.tar.gz
   ```

5. Download your installation pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager. This pull secret allows you to authenticate with the services that are provided by the included authorities, including Quay.io, which serves the container images for OpenShift Container Platform components.

**6.5.5. Network configuration phases**

There are two phases prior to OpenShift Container Platform installation where you can customize the network configuration.

**Phase 1**

You can customize the following network-related fields in the `install-config.yaml` file before you create the manifest files:

- `networking.networkType`
- `networking.clusterNetwork`
- `networking.serviceNetwork`
- `networking.machineNetwork`

For more information on these fields, refer to *Installation configuration parameters*. 

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NOTE
Set the `networking.machineNetwork` to match the CIDR that the preferred NIC resides in.

IMPORTANT
The CIDR range `172.17.0.0/16` is reserved by libVirt. You cannot use this range or any range that overlaps with this range for any networks in your cluster.

Phase 2
After creating the manifest files by running `openshift-install create manifests`, you can define a customized Cluster Network Operator manifest with only the fields you want to modify. You can use the manifest to specify advanced network configuration.

You cannot override the values specified in phase 1 in the `install-config.yaml` file during phase 2. However, you can further customize the network plugin during phase 2.

6.5.6. Creating the installation configuration file
You can customize the OpenShift Container Platform cluster you install on Amazon Web Services (AWS).

Prerequisites
- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.

Procedure
1. Create the `install-config.yaml` file.
   a. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and run the following command:

   ```
   $ ./openshift-install create install-config --dir <installation_directory>
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the directory name to store the files that the installation program creates.

   When specifying the directory:
   - Verify that the directory has the `execute` permission. This permission is required to run Terraform binaries under the installation directory.
   - Use an empty directory. Some installation assets, such as bootstrap X.509 certificates, have short expiration intervals, therefore you must not reuse an installation directory. If you want to reuse individual files from another cluster installation, you can copy them into your directory. However, the file names for the installation assets might change between releases. Use caution when copying installation files from an earlier OpenShift Container Platform version.
NOTE

Always delete the ~/.powervs directory to avoid reusing a stale configuration. Run the following command:

```
$ rm -rf ~/.powervs
```

b. At the prompts, provide the configuration details for your cloud:

i. Optional: Select an SSH key to use to access your cluster machines.

NOTE

For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your ssh-agent process uses.

ii. Select AWS as the platform to target.

iii. If you do not have an Amazon Web Services (AWS) profile stored on your computer, enter the AWS access key ID and secret access key for the user that you configured to run the installation program.

iv. Select the AWS region to deploy the cluster to.

v. Select the base domain for the Route 53 service that you configured for your cluster.

vi. Enter a descriptive name for your cluster.

2. Modify the install-config.yaml file. You can find more information about the available parameters in the "Installation configuration parameters" section.

3. Back up the install-config.yaml file so that you can use it to install multiple clusters.

IMPORTANT

The install-config.yaml file is consumed during the installation process. If you want to reuse the file, you must back it up now.

Additional resources

- Installation configuration parameters for AWS

6.5.6.1. Minimum resource requirements for cluster installation

Each cluster machine must meet the following minimum requirements:

Table 6.2. Minimum resource requirements
### Additional resources

- Optimizing storage

### 6.5.6.2. Tested instance types for AWS

The following Amazon Web Services (AWS) instance types have been tested with OpenShift Container Platform.

**NOTE**

Use the machine types included in the following charts for your AWS instances. If you use an instance type that is not listed in the chart, ensure that the instance size you use matches the minimum resource requirements that are listed in "Minimum resource requirements for cluster installation".

**Example 6.21. Machine types based on 64-bit x86 architecture**

- c4.*
- c5.*
6.5.6.3. Tested instance types for AWS on 64-bit ARM infrastructures

The following Amazon Web Services (AWS) 64-bit ARM instance types have been tested with OpenShift Container Platform.

NOTE

Use the machine types included in the following charts for your AWS ARM instances. If you use an instance type that is not listed in the chart, ensure that the instance size you use matches the minimum resource requirements that are listed in "Minimum resource requirements for cluster installation".

Example 6.22. Machine types based on 64-bit ARM architecture

- c6g.*
- m6g.*

6.5.6.4. Sample customized install-config.yaml file for AWS

You can customize the installation configuration file (install-config.yaml) to specify more details about your OpenShift Container Platform cluster’s platform or modify the values of the required parameters.

IMPORTANT

This sample YAML file is provided for reference only. You must obtain your install-config.yaml file by using the installation program and modify it.
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: example.com
credentialsMode: Mint
controlPlane:
  hyperthreading: Enabled
  name: master
  platform:
    aws:
      lbType: NLB
      zones:
      - us-west-2a
      - us-west-2b
      rootVolume:
        iops: 4000
        size: 500
        type: io1
      metadataService:
        authentication: Optional
        type: m6i.xlarge
  replicas: 3
  compute:
    - hyperthreading: Enabled
      name: worker
      platform:
        aws:
          rootVolume:
            iops: 2000
            size: 500
            type: io1
          metadataService:
            authentication: Optional
            type: c5.4xlarge
          zones:
          - us-west-2c
          replicas: 3
      metadata:
        name: test-cluster
  networking:
    clusterNetwork:
    - cidr: 10.128.0.0/14
      hostPrefix: 23
    machineNetwork:
    - cidr: 10.0.0.0/16
    networkType: OVNKubernetes
    serviceNetwork:
    - 172.30.0.0/16
  platform:
    aws:
      region: us-west-2
    propagateUserTags: true
    userTags:
      adminContact: jdoe
      costCenter: 7536
    amiID: ami-0c5d3e03c0ab9b19a
serviceEndpoints:  
  - name: ec2  
    url: https://vpce-id.ec2.us-west-2.vpce.amazonaws.com  
  fips: false  
  sshKey: ssh-ed25519 AAAA..._20  
  pullSecret: {'"auths": ...'}_21

1 Required. The installation program prompts you for this value.

Optional: Add this parameter to force the Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) to use the specified mode. By default, the CCO uses the root credentials in the kube-system namespace to dynamically try to determine the capabilities of the credentials. For details about CCO modes, see the "About the Cloud Credential Operator" section in the Authentication and authorization guide.

If you do not provide these parameters and values, the installation program provides the default value.

The controlPlane section is a single mapping, but the compute section is a sequence of mappings.

To meet the requirements of the different data structures, the first line of the compute section must begin with a hyphen, - , and the first line of the controlPlane section must not. Only one control plane pool is used.

Whether to enable or disable simultaneous multithreading, or hyperthreading. By default, simultaneous multithreading is enabled to increase the performance of your machines’ cores. You can disable it by setting the parameter value to Disabled. If you disable simultaneous multithreading in some cluster machines, you must disable it in all cluster machines.

IMPORTANT

If you disable simultaneous multithreading, ensure that your capacity planning accounts for the dramatically decreased machine performance. Use larger instance types, such as m4.2xlarge or m5.2xlarge, for your machines if you disable simultaneous multithreading.

To configure faster storage for etcd, especially for larger clusters, set the storage type as io1 and set iops to 2000.

Whether to require the Amazon EC2 Instance Metadata Service v2 (IMDSv2). To require IMDSv2, set the parameter value to Required. To allow the use of both IMDSv1 and IMDSv2, set the parameter value to Optional. If no value is specified, both IMDSv1 and IMDSv2 are allowed.

NOTE

The IMDS configuration for control plane machines that is set during cluster installation can only be changed by using the AWS CLI. The IMDS configuration for compute machines can be changed by using compute machine sets.

The cluster network plugin to install. The supported values are OVNKubernetes and OpenShiftSDN. The default value is OVNKubernetes.

The ID of the AMI used to boot machines for the cluster. If set, the AMI must belong to the same region as the cluster.

The AWS service endpoints. Custom endpoints are required when installing to an unknown AWS
Whether to enable or disable FIPS mode. By default, FIPS mode is not enabled. If FIPS mode is enabled, the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines that OpenShift Container

**IMPORTANT**

To enable FIPS mode for your cluster, you must run the installation program from a Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) computer configured to operate in FIPS mode. For more information about configuring FIPS mode on RHEL, see Installing the system in FIPS mode. When running Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) or Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) booted in FIPS mode, OpenShift Container Platform core components use the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures.

You can optionally provide the sshKey value that you use to access the machines in your cluster.

**NOTE**

For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your ssh-agent process uses.

### 6.5.6.5. Configuring the cluster-wide proxy during installation

Production environments can deny direct access to the internet and instead have an HTTP or HTTPS proxy available. You can configure a new OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use a proxy by configuring the proxy settings in the install-config.yaml file.

**Prerequisites**

- You have an existing install-config.yaml file.
- You reviewed the sites that your cluster requires access to and determined whether any of them need to bypass the proxy. By default, all cluster egress traffic is proxied, including calls to hosting cloud provider APIs. You added sites to the Proxy object’s spec.noProxy field to bypass the proxy if necessary.

**NOTE**

The Proxy object status.noProxy field is populated with the values of the networking.machineNetwork[].cidr, networking.clusterNetwork[].cidr, and networking.serviceNetwork[] fields from your installation configuration.

For installations on Amazon Web Services (AWS), Google Cloud Platform (GCP), Microsoft Azure, and Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP), the Proxy object status.noProxy field is also populated with the instance metadata endpoint (169.254.169.254).

**Procedure**

1. Edit your install-config.yaml file and add the proxy settings. For example:
A proxy URL to use for creating HTTP connections outside the cluster. The URL scheme must be `http`.

A proxy URL to use for creating HTTPS connections outside the cluster.

A comma-separated list of destination domain names, IP addresses, or other network CIDRs to exclude from proxying. Preface a domain with `.` to match subdomains only. For example, `.y.com` matches `x.y.com`, but not `y.com`. Use `*` to bypass the proxy for all destinations. If you have added the Amazon EC2 Elastic Load Balancing, and S3 VPC endpoints to your VPC, you must add these endpoints to the `noProxy` field.

If provided, the installation program generates a config map that is named `user-ca-bundle` in the `openshift-config` namespace that contains one or more additional CA certificates that are required for proxying HTTPS connections. The Cluster Network Operator then creates a `trusted-ca-bundle` config map that merges these contents with the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) trust bundle, and this config map is referenced in the `trustedCA` field of the `Proxy` object. The `additionalTrustBundle` field is required unless the proxy’s identity certificate is signed by an authority from the RHCOS trust bundle.

Optional: The policy to determine the configuration of the `Proxy` object to reference the `user-ca-bundle` config map in the `trustedCA` field. The allowed values are `Proxyonly` and `Always`. Use `Proxyonly` to reference the `user-ca-bundle` config map only when `http/https` proxy is configured. Use `Always` to always reference the `user-ca-bundle` config map. The default value is `Proxyonly`.

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: my.domain.com
proxy:
  httpProxy: http://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port>  # 1
  httpsProxy: https://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port>  # 2
noProxy: ec2.<aws_region>.amazonaws.com,elasticloadbalancing.<aws_region>.amazonaws.com,s3.<aws_region>.amazonaws.com  # 3
additionalTrustBundle: |  # 4

----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
<MY_TRUSTED_CA_CERT>
----END CERTIFICATE-----
additionalTrustBundlePolicy: <policy_to_add_additionalTrustBundle>  # 5
```

1. A proxy URL to use for creating HTTP connections outside the cluster. The URL scheme must be `http`.

2. A proxy URL to use for creating HTTPS connections outside the cluster.

3. A comma-separated list of destination domain names, IP addresses, or other network CIDRs to exclude from proxying. Preface a domain with `.` to match subdomains only. For example, `.y.com` matches `x.y.com`, but not `y.com`. Use `*` to bypass the proxy for all destinations. If you have added the Amazon EC2 Elastic Load Balancing, and S3 VPC endpoints to your VPC, you must add these endpoints to the `noProxy` field.

4. If provided, the installation program generates a config map that is named `user-ca-bundle` in the `openshift-config` namespace that contains one or more additional CA certificates that are required for proxying HTTPS connections. The Cluster Network Operator then creates a `trusted-ca-bundle` config map that merges these contents with the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) trust bundle, and this config map is referenced in the `trustedCA` field of the `Proxy` object. The `additionalTrustBundle` field is required unless the proxy’s identity certificate is signed by an authority from the RHCOS trust bundle.

5. Optional: The policy to determine the configuration of the `Proxy` object to reference the `user-ca-bundle` config map in the `trustedCA` field. The allowed values are `Proxyonly` and `Always`. Use `Proxyonly` to reference the `user-ca-bundle` config map only when `http/https` proxy is configured. Use `Always` to always reference the `user-ca-bundle` config map. The default value is `Proxyonly`.

**NOTE**

The installation program does not support the proxy `readinessEndpoints` field.

**NOTE**

If the installer times out, restart and then complete the deployment by using the `wait-for` command of the installer. For example:

```bash
$ ./openshift-install wait-for install-complete --log-level debug
```

2. Save the file and reference it when installing OpenShift Container Platform.
The installation program creates a cluster-wide proxy that is named **cluster** that uses the proxy settings in the provided `install-config.yaml` file. If no proxy settings are provided, a **cluster Proxy** object is still created, but it will have a nil **spec**.

**NOTE**

Only the **Proxy** object named **cluster** is supported, and no additional proxies can be created.

### 6.5.7. 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 4.14. 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**

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 v4.14 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**

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 v4.14 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>
  ```

2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.

3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 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


2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.

3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 macOS Client entry and save the file.

   NOTE

   For macOS arm64, choose the OpenShift v4.14 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>

6.5.8. Alternatives to storing administrator-level secrets in the kube-system project
By default, administrator secrets are stored in the `kube-system` project. If you configured the `credentialsMode` parameter in the `install-config.yaml` file to `Manual`, you must use one of the following alternatives:

- To manage long-term cloud credentials manually, follow the procedure in Manually creating long-term credentials.
- To implement short-term credentials that are managed outside the cluster for individual components, follow the procedures in Configuring an AWS cluster to use short-term credentials.

### 6.5.8.1. Manually creating long-term credentials

The Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) can be put into manual mode prior to installation in environments where the cloud identity and access management (IAM) APIs are not reachable, or the administrator prefers not to store an administrator-level credential secret in the cluster `kube-system` namespace.

#### Procedure

1. If you did not set the `credentialsMode` parameter in the `install-config.yaml` configuration file to `Manual`, modify the value as shown:

   **Sample configuration file snippet**

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: v1
   baseDomain: example.com
   credentialsMode: Manual
   # ...
   ```

2. If you have not previously created installation manifest files, do so by running the following command:

   ```sh
   $ openshift-install create manifests
   ```

3. Set a `$RELEASE_IMAGE` variable with the release image from your installation file by running the following command:

   ```sh
   $ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
   ```

4. Extract the list of `CredentialsRequest` custom resources (CRs) from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```sh
   $ oc adm release extract \ 
   --from=$RELEASE_IMAGE \ 
   --credentials-requests \ 
   --included \ 
   --install-config=<path_to_directory_with_installation_configuration>/install-config.yaml \ 
   --to=<path_to_directory_for_credentials_requests>
   ```

   - The `--included` parameter includes only the manifests that your specific cluster configuration requires.
   - Specify the location of the `install-config.yaml` file.

---

---
Specify the path to the directory where you want to store the `CredentialsRequest` objects. If the specified directory does not exist, this command creates it.

This command creates a YAML file for each `CredentialsRequest` object.

**Sample CredentialsRequest object**

```yaml
apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
kind: CredentialsRequest
metadata:
  name: <component_credentials_request>
  namespace: openshift-cloud-credential-operator
...
spec:
  providerSpec:
    apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
    kind: AWSProviderSpec
    statementEntries:
      - effect: Allow
        action:
          - iam:GetUser
          - iam:GetUserPolicy
          - iam:ListAccessKeys
          resource: "*"
...
```

5. Create YAML files for secrets in the `openshift-install` manifests directory that you generated previously. The secrets must be stored using the namespace and secret name defined in the `spec.secretRef` for each `CredentialsRequest` object.

**Sample CredentialsRequest object with secrets**

```yaml
apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
kind: CredentialsRequest
metadata:
  name: <component_credentials_request>
  namespace: openshift-cloud-credential-operator
...
spec:
  providerSpec:
    apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
    kind: AWSProviderSpec
    statementEntries:
      - effect: Allow
        action:
          - s3:CreateBucket
          - s3:DeleteBucket
          resource: "*"
...
secretRef:
  name: <component_secret>
  namespace: <component_namespace>
...
Sample Secret object

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
class: Secret
metadata:
  name: <component_secret>
  namespace: <component_namespace>
data:
  aws_access_key_id: <base64_encoded_aws_access_key_id>
  aws_secret_access_key: <base64_encoded_aws_secret_access_key>
```

**IMPORTANT**

Before upgrading a cluster that uses manually maintained credentials, you must ensure that the CCO is in an upgradeable state.

### 6.5.8.2. Configuring an AWS cluster to use short-term credentials

To install a cluster that is configured to use the AWS Security Token Service (STS), you must configure the CCO utility and create the required AWS resources for your cluster.

#### 6.5.8.2.1. Configuring the Cloud Credential Operator utility

To create and manage cloud credentials from outside of the cluster when the Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) is operating in manual mode, extract and prepare the CCO utility (`ccoctl`) binary.

**NOTE**

The `ccoctl` utility is a Linux binary that must run in a Linux environment.

**Prerequisites**

- You have access to an OpenShift Container Platform account with cluster administrator access.
- You have installed the OpenShift CLI (`oc`).
- You have created an AWS account for the `ccoctl` utility to use with the following permissions:

**Example 6.23. Required AWS permissions**

**Required iam permissions**

- `iam:CreateOpenIDConnectProvider`
- `iam:CreateRole`
- `iam:DeleteOpenIDConnectProvider`
- `iam:DeleteRole`
- `iam:DeleteRolePolicy`
- `iam:GetOpenIDConnectProvider`
- `iam:GetRole`
- iam:GetUser
- iam:ListOpenIDConnectProviders
- iam:ListRolePolicies
- iam:ListRoles
- iam:PutRolePolicy
- iam:TagOpenIDConnectProvider
- iam:TagRole

**Required s3 permissions**

- s3:CreateBucket
- s3:DeleteBucket
- s3:DeleteObject
- s3:GetBucketAcl
- s3:GetBucketTagging
- s3:GetObject
- s3:GetObjectAcl
- s3:GetObjectTagging
- s3:ListBucket
- s3:PutBucketAcl
- s3:PutBucketPolicy
- s3:PutBucketPublicAccessBlock
- s3:PutBucketTagging
- s3:PutObject
- s3:PutObjectAcl
- s3:PutObjectTagging

**Required cloudfront permissions**

- cloudfront:ListCloudFrontOriginAccessIds
- cloudfront:ListDistributions
- cloudfront:ListTagsForResource

---

If you plan to store the OIDC configuration in a private S3 bucket that is accessed by the IAM

334
If you plan to store the OIDC configuration in a private S3 bucket that is accessed by the IAM identity provider through a public CloudFront distribution URL, the AWS account that runs the `ccoctl` utility requires the following additional permissions:

**Example 6.24. Additional permissions for a private S3 bucket with CloudFront**

- `cloudfront:CreateCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity`
- `cloudfront:CreateDistribution`
- `cloudfront:DeleteCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity`
- `cloudfront:DeleteDistribution`
- `cloudfront:GetCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity`
- `cloudfront:GetCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig`
- `cloudfront:GetDistribution`
- `cloudfront:TagResource`
- `cloudfront:UpdateDistribution`

**NOTE**

These additional permissions support the use of the `--create-private-s3-bucket` option when processing credentials requests with the `ccoctl aws create-all` command.

**Procedure**

1. Obtain the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
   ```

2. Obtain the CCO container image from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ CCO_IMAGE=$(oc adm release info --image-for='cloud-credential-operator' $RELEASE_IMAGE -a ~/.pull-secret)
   ```

   **NOTE**

   Ensure that the architecture of the `$RELEASE_IMAGE` matches the architecture of the environment in which you will use the `ccoctl` tool.

3. Extract the `ccoctl` binary from the CCO container image within the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ oc image extract $CCO_IMAGE --file="/usr/bin/ccoctl" -a ~/.pull-secret
   ```
4. Change the permissions to make `ccoctl` executable by running the following command:

```
$ chmod 775 ccoctl
```

**Verification**

- To verify that `ccoctl` is ready to use, display the help file by running the following command:

```
$ ccoctl --help
```

**Output of `ccoctl` --help**

OpenShift credentials provisioning tool

Usage:

ccoctl [command]

Available Commands:

- alibabacloud: Manage credentials objects for Alibaba Cloud
- aws: Manage credentials objects for AWS Cloud
- azure: Manage credentials objects for Azure
- gcp: Manage credentials objects for Google Cloud
- help: Help about any command
- ibmcloud: Manage credentials objects for IBM Cloud
- nutanix: Manage credentials objects for Nutanix

Flags:

- -h, --help: help for ccoctl

Use "ccoctl [command] --help" for more information about a command.

### 6.5.8.2.2. Creating AWS resources with the Cloud Credential Operator utility

You have the following options when creating AWS resources:

- You can use the `ccoctl aws create-all` command to create the AWS resources automatically. This is the quickest way to create the resources. See Creating AWS resources with a single command.

- If you need to review the JSON files that the `ccoctl` tool creates before modifying AWS resources, or if the process the `ccoctl` tool uses to create AWS resources automatically does not meet the requirements of your organization, you can create the AWS resources individually. See Creating AWS resources individually.

#### 6.5.8.2.2.1. Creating AWS resources with a single command

If the process the `ccoctl` tool uses to create AWS resources automatically meets the requirements of your organization, you can use the `ccoctl aws create-all` command to automate the creation of AWS resources.

Otherwise, you can create the AWS resources individually. For more information, see "Creating AWS resources individually".
NOTE

By default, **ccoctl** creates objects in the directory in which the commands are run. To create the objects in a different directory, use the `--output-dir` flag. This procedure uses `<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>` to refer to this directory.

Prerequisites

You must have:

- Extracted and prepared the **ccoctl** binary.

Procedure

1. Set a `$RELEASE_IMAGE` variable with the release image from your installation file by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
   ```

2. Extract the list of **CredentialsRequest** objects from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ oc adm release extract \ 
   --from=$RELEASE_IMAGE \ 
   --credentials-requests \ 
   --included \ 
   --install-config=<path_to_directory_with_installation_configuration>/install-config.yaml \ 
   --to=<path_to_directory_for_credentials_requests>
   ```

   1. The `--included` parameter includes only the manifests that your specific cluster configuration requires.

   2. Specify the location of the `install-config.yaml` file.

   3. Specify the path to the directory where you want to store the **CredentialsRequest** objects. If the specified directory does not exist, this command creates it.

   **NOTE**

   This command might take a few moments to run.

3. Use the **ccoctl** tool to process all **CredentialsRequest** objects by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ ccoctl aws create-all \ 
   --name=<name> \ 
   --region=<aws_region> \ 
   --credentials-requests-dir=<path_to_credentials_requests_directory> \ 
   --output-dir=<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir> \ 
   --create-private-s3-bucket
   ```

   1. Specify the name used to tag any cloud resources that are created for tracking.
Specify the AWS region in which cloud resources will be created.

Specify the directory containing the files for the component `CredentialsRequest` objects.

Optional: Specify the directory in which you want the `ccoctl` utility to create objects. By default, the utility creates objects in the directory in which the commands are run.

Optional: By default, the `ccoctl` utility stores the OpenID Connect (OIDC) configuration files in a public S3 bucket and uses the S3 URL as the public OIDC endpoint. To store the OIDC configuration in a private S3 bucket that is accessed by the IAM identity provider through a public CloudFront distribution URL instead, use the `--create-private-s3-bucket` parameter.

**NOTE**

If your cluster uses Technology Preview features that are enabled by the `TechPreviewNoUpgrade` feature set, you must include the `--enable-tech-preview` parameter.

**Verification**

- To verify that the OpenShift Container Platform secrets are created, list the files in the `<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests` directory:

  ```
  $ ls <path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests
  ```

**Example output**

```
cluster-authentication-02-config.yaml
openshift-cloud-credential-operator-cloud-credential-operator-iam-ro-creds-credentials.yaml
openshift-cluster-csi-drivers-ebs-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
openshift-image-registry-installer-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
openshift-ingress-operator-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
openshift-machine-api-aws-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
```

You can verify that the IAM roles are created by querying AWS. For more information, refer to AWS documentation on listing IAM roles.

**6.5.8.2.2. Creating AWS resources individually**

You can use the `ccoctl` tool to create AWS resources individually. This option might be useful for an organization that shares the responsibility for creating these resources among different users or departments.

Otherwise, you can use the `ccoctl aws create-all` command to create the AWS resources automatically. For more information, see “Creating AWS resources with a single command”.

---

OpenShift Container Platform 4.14 Installing
NOTE
By default, `ccoctl` creates objects in the directory in which the commands are run. To create the objects in a different directory, use the `--output-dir` flag. This procedure uses `<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>` to refer to this directory.

Some `ccoctl` commands make AWS API calls to create or modify AWS resources. You can use the `--dry-run` flag to avoid making API calls. Using this flag creates JSON files on the local file system instead. You can review and modify the JSON files and then apply them with the AWS CLI tool using the `--cli-input-json` parameters.

Prerequisites

- Extract and prepare the `ccoctl` binary.

Procedure

1. Generate the public and private RSA key files that are used to set up the OpenID Connect provider for the cluster by running the following command:

```
$ ccoctl aws create-key-pair
```

Example output

```
2021/04/13 11:01:02 Generating RSA keypair
2021/04/13 11:01:03 Writing private key to /<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/serviceaccount-signer.private
2021/04/13 11:01:03 Writing public key to /<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/serviceaccount-signer.public
2021/04/13 11:01:03 Copying signing key for use by installer
```

where `serviceaccount-signer.private` and `serviceaccount-signer.public` are the generated key files.

This command also creates a private key that the cluster requires during installation in `/<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/tls/bound-service-account-signing-key.key`.

2. Create an OpenID Connect identity provider and S3 bucket on AWS by running the following command:

```
$ ccoctl aws create-identity-provider \  
  --name=<name> \  
  --region=<aws_region> \  
  --public-key-file=<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/serviceaccount-signer.public
```

1. `<name>` is the name used to tag any cloud resources that are created for tracking.

2. `<aws-region>` is the AWS region in which cloud resources will be created.

3. `<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>` is the path to the public key file that the `ccoctl aws create-key-pair` command generated.

Example output

-
where `openid-configuration` is a discovery document and `keys.json` is a JSON web key set file.

This command also creates a YAML configuration file in `/<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests/cluster-authentication-02-config.yaml`. This file sets the issuer URL field for the service account tokens that the cluster generates, so that the AWS IAM identity provider trusts the tokens.

3. Create IAM roles for each component in the cluster:

   a. Set a `$RELEASE_IMAGE` variable with the release image from your installation file by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
   ```

   b. Extract the list of `CredentialsRequest` objects from the OpenShift Container Platform release image:

   ```bash
   $ oc adm release extract \
   --from=$RELEASE_IMAGE \
   --credentials-requests \
   --included \
   --install-config=<path_to_directory_with_installation_configuration>/install-config.yaml \
   --to=<path_to_directory_for_credentials_requests>
   ``

   1. The `--included` parameter includes only the manifests that your specific cluster configuration requires.

   2. Specify the location of the `install-config.yaml` file.

   3. Specify the path to the directory where you want to store the `CredentialsRequest` objects. If the specified directory does not exist, this command creates it.

   c. Use the `ccoctl` tool to process all `CredentialsRequest` objects by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ ccoctl aws create-iam-roles \
   --name=<name> \
   --region=<aws_region> \
   --credentials-requests-dir=<path_to_credentials_requests_directory> \
   ```
NOTE

For AWS environments that use alternative IAM API endpoints, such as GovCloud, you must also specify your region with the `--region` parameter.

If your cluster uses Technology Preview features that are enabled by the `TechPreviewNoUpgrade` feature set, you must include the `--enable-tech-preview` parameter.

For each `CredentialsRequest` object, `ccoctl` creates an IAM role with a trust policy that is tied to the specified OIDC identity provider, and a permissions policy as defined in each `CredentialsRequest` object from the OpenShift Container Platform release image.

Verification

- To verify that the OpenShift Container Platform secrets are created, list the files in the `<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests` directory:

  ```bash
  $ ll <path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests
  total 24
  -rw-------. 1 <user> <user> 161 Apr 13 11:42 cluster-authentication-02-config.yaml
  -rw-------. 1 <user> <user> 379 Apr 13 11:59 openshift-cloud-credential-operator-cloud-credential-operator-iam-ro-creds-credentials.yaml
  -rw-------. 1 <user> <user> 353 Apr 13 11:59 openshift-cluster-csi-drivers-ebs-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
  -rw-------. 1 <user> <user> 355 Apr 13 11:59 openshift-image-registry-installer-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
  -rw-------. 1 <user> <user> 339 Apr 13 11:59 openshift-ingress-operator-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
  -rw-------. 1 <user> <user> 337 Apr 13 11:59 openshift-machine-api-aws-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
  
  You can verify that the IAM roles are created by querying AWS. For more information, refer to AWS documentation on listing IAM roles.

6.5.8.2.3. Incorporating the Cloud Credential Operator utility manifests

To implement short-term security credentials managed outside the cluster for individual components, you must move the manifest files that the Cloud Credential Operator utility (`ccoctl`) created to the correct directories for the installation program.

Prerequisites

- You have configured an account with the cloud platform that hosts your cluster.
- You have configured the Cloud Credential Operator utility (`ccoctl`).
- You have created the cloud provider resources that are required for your cluster with the `ccoctl` utility.

Procedure
1. If you did not set the `credentialsMode` parameter in the `install-config.yaml` configuration file to `Manual`, modify the value as shown:

   Sample configuration file snippet

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: v1
   baseDomain: example.com
   credentialsMode: Manual
   # ...
   ```

2. If you have not previously created installation manifest files, do so by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ openshift-install create manifests
   ```

3. Copy the manifests that the `ccoctl` utility generated to the `manifests` directory that the installation program created by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ cp /<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests/* ./manifests/
   ```

4. Copy the private key that the `ccoctl` utility generated in the `tls` directory to the installation directory by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ cp -a /<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/tls .
   ```

6.5.9. Cluster Network Operator configuration

The configuration for the cluster network is specified as part of the Cluster Network Operator (CNO) configuration and stored in a custom resource (CR) object that is named `cluster`. The CR specifies the fields for the `Network` API in the `operator.openshift.io` API group.

The CNO configuration inherits the following fields during cluster installation from the `Network` API in the `Network.config.openshift.io` API group and these fields cannot be changed:

- **clusterNetwork**
  - IP address pools from which pod IP addresses are allocated.

- **serviceNetwork**
  - IP address pool for services.

- **defaultNetwork.type**
  - Cluster network plugin, such as OpenShift SDN or OVN-Kubernetes.

You can specify the cluster network plugin configuration for your cluster by setting the fields for the `defaultNetwork` object in the CNO object named `cluster`.

6.5.9.1. Cluster Network Operator configuration object

The fields for the Cluster Network Operator (CNO) are described in the following table:

Table 6.3. Cluster Network Operator configuration object
### Field | Type | Description
--- | --- | ---
metadata.name | string | The name of the CNO object. This name is always `cluster`.

**spec.clusterNetwork**

array

A list specifying the blocks of IP addresses from which pod IP addresses are allocated and the subnet prefix length assigned to each individual node in the cluster. For example:

```
spec:
  clusterNetwork:
    - cidr: 10.128.0.0/19
      hostPrefix: 23
    - cidr: 10.128.32.0/19
      hostPrefix: 23
```

You can customize this field only in the `install-config.yaml` file before you create the manifests. The value is read-only in the manifest file.

**spec.serviceNetwork**

array

A block of IP addresses for services. The OpenShift SDN and OVN-Kubernetes network plugins support only a single IP address block for the service network. For example:

```
spec:
  serviceNetwork:
    - 172.30.0.0/14
```

You can customize this field only in the `install-config.yaml` file before you create the manifests. The value is read-only in the manifest file.

**spec.defaultNetwork**

object

Configures the network plugin for the cluster network.

**spec.kubeProxyConfig**

object

The fields for this object specify the kube-proxy configuration. If you are using the OVN-Kubernetes cluster network plugin, the kube-proxy configuration has no effect.

defaultNetwork object configuration

The values for the `defaultNetwork` object are defined in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

---
Either **OpenShiftSDN** or **OVNKubernetes**. The Red Hat OpenShift Networking network plugin is selected during installation. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.

**NOTE**

OpenShift Container Platform uses the OVN-Kubernetes network plugin by default.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Either <strong>OpenShiftSDN</strong> or <strong>OVNKubernetes</strong>. The Red Hat OpenShift Networking network plugin is selected during installation. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshiftSDNConfig</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>This object is only valid for the OpenShift SDN network plugin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ovnKubernetesConfig</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>This object is only valid for the OVN-Kubernetes network plugin.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Configuration for the OpenShift SDN network plugin

The following table describes the configuration fields for the OpenShift SDN network plugin:

**Table 6.5. openshiftSDNConfig object**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mode</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Configures the network isolation mode for OpenShift SDN. The default value is <strong>NetworkPolicy</strong>. The values <strong>Multitenant</strong> and <strong>Subnet</strong> are available for backwards compatibility with OpenShift Container Platform 3.x but are not recommended. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mtu</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>The maximum transmission unit (MTU) for the VXLAN overlay network. This is detected automatically based on the MTU of the primary network interface. You do not normally need to override the detected MTU. If the auto-detected value is not what you expect it to be, confirm that the MTU on the primary network interface on your nodes is correct. You cannot use this option to change the MTU value of the primary network interface on the nodes. If your cluster requires different MTU values for different nodes, you must set this value to <strong>50</strong> less than the lowest MTU value in your cluster. For example, if some nodes in your cluster have an MTU of <strong>9001</strong>, and some have an MTU of <strong>1500</strong>, you must set this value to <strong>1450</strong>. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The port to use for all VXLAN packets. The default value is **4789**. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.

If you are running in a virtualized environment with existing nodes that are part of another VXLAN network, then you might be required to change this. For example, when running an OpenShift SDN overlay on top of VMware NSX-T, you must select an alternate port for the VXLAN, because both SDNs use the same default VXLAN port number.

On Amazon Web Services (AWS), you can select an alternate port for the VXLAN between port **9000** and port **9999**.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vxlanPort</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>The port to use for all VXLAN packets. The default value is <strong>4789</strong>. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example OpenShift SDN configuration

```yaml
defaultNetwork:
  type: OpenShiftSDN
  openshiftSDNConfig:
    mode: NetworkPolicy
    mtu: 1450
    vxlanPort: 4789
```

Configuration for the OVN-Kubernetes network plugin

The following table describes the configuration fields for the OVN-Kubernetes network plugin:

**Table 6.6. ovnKubernetesConfig object**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mtu</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>The maximum transmission unit (MTU) for the Geneve (Generic Network Virtualization Encapsulation) overlay network. This is detected automatically based on the MTU of the primary network interface. You do not normally need to override the detected MTU.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If the auto-detected value is not what you expect it to be, confirm that the MTU on the primary network interface on your nodes is correct. You cannot use this option to change the MTU value of the primary network interface on the nodes.

If your cluster requires different MTU values for different nodes, you must set this value to **100** less than the lowest MTU value in your cluster. For example, if some nodes in your cluster have an MTU of **9001**, and some have an MTU of **1500**, you must set this value to **1400**.

<p>| genevePort | integer| The port to use for all Geneve packets. The default value is <strong>6081</strong>. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation. |
|           |        |             |
| ipsecConfig | object | Specify an empty object to enable IPsec encryption. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>policyAuditConfig</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>Specify a configuration object for customizing network policy audit logging. If unset, the defaults audit log settings are used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gatewayConfig</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>Optional: Specify a configuration object for customizing how egress traffic is sent to the node gateway.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**

While migrating egress traffic, you can expect some disruption to workloads and service traffic until the Cluster Network Operator (CNO) successfully rolls out the changes.
If your existing network infrastructure overlaps with the **100.64.0.0/16** IPv4 subnet, you can specify a different IP address range for internal use by OVN-Kubernetes. You must ensure that the IP address range does not overlap with any other subnet used by your OpenShift Container Platform installation. The IP address range must be larger than the maximum number of nodes that can be added to the cluster. For example, if the `clusterNetwork.cidr` value is **10.128.0.0/14** and the `clusterNetwork.hostPrefix` value is `/23`, then the maximum number of nodes is \(2^{(23-14)}=512\).

This field cannot be changed after installation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>v4InternalSubnet</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>The default value is <strong>100.64.0.0/16</strong>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If your existing network infrastructure overlaps with the fd98::/48 IPv6 subnet, you can specify a different IP address range for internal use by OVN-Kubernetes. You must ensure that the IP address range does not overlap with any other subnet used by your OpenShift Container Platform installation. The IP address range must be larger than the maximum number of nodes that can be added to the cluster. This field cannot be changed after installation.

The default value is fd98::/48.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>v6InternalSubnet</td>
<td></td>
<td>If your existing network infrastructure overlaps with the fd98::/48 IPv6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>subnet, you can specify a different IP address range for internal use by</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>OVN-Kubernetes. You must ensure that the IP address range does not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>overlap with any other subnet used by your OpenShift Container Platform</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>installation. The IP address range must be larger than the maximum number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>of nodes that can be added to the cluster. This field cannot be changed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>after installation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The default value is fd98::/48.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 6.7. policyAuditConfig object

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rateLimit</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>The maximum number of messages to generate every second per node. The default value is 20 messages per second.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxFileSize</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>The maximum size for the audit log in bytes. The default value is 50000000 or 50 MB.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
One of the following additional audit log targets:

**libc**

The libc `syslog()` function of the journald process on the host.

**udp:<host>:<port>**

A syslog server. Replace `<host>:<port>` with the host and port of the syslog server.

**unix:<file>**

A Unix Domain Socket file specified by `<file>`.

**null**

Do not send the audit logs to any additional target.

The syslog facility, such as `kern`, as defined by RFC5424. The default value is `local0`.

---

**Table 6.8. gatewayConfig object**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>routingViaHost</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>Set this field to <code>true</code> to send egress traffic from pods to the host networking stack. For highly-specialized installations and applications that rely on manually configured routes in the kernel routing table, you might want to route egress traffic to the host networking stack. By default, egress traffic is processed in OVN to exit the cluster and is not affected by specialized routes in the kernel routing table. The default value is <code>false</code>. This field has an interaction with the Open vSwitch hardware offloading feature. If you set this field to <code>true</code>, you do not receive the performance benefits of the offloading because egress traffic is processed by the host networking stack.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipForwarding</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>You can control IP forwarding for all traffic on OVN-Kubernetes managed interfaces by using the <code>ipForwarding</code> specification in the <code>Network</code> resource. Specify <code>Restricted</code> to only allow IP forwarding for Kubernetes related traffic. Specify <code>Global</code> to allow forwarding of all IP traffic. For new installations, the default is <code>Restricted</code>. For updates to OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the default is <code>Global</code>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

Example OVN-Kubernetes configuration with IPSec enabled

```yaml
defaultNetwork:
type: OVNKubernetes
ovnKubernetesConfig:
  mtu: 1400
genevePort: 6081
ipsecConfig: {}
```
kubeProxyConfig object configuration

The values for the `kubeProxyConfig` object are defined in the following table:

**Table 6.9. kubeProxyConfig object**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>iptablesSyncPeriod</code></td>
<td>string</td>
<td>The refresh period for <code>iptables</code> rules. The default value is 30s. Valid suffixes include s, m, and h and are described in the Go time package documentation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NOTE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Because of performance improvements introduced in OpenShift Container Platform 4.3 and greater, adjusting the <code>iptablesSyncPeriod</code> parameter is no longer necessary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>proxyArguments.iptables-min-sync-period</code></td>
<td>array</td>
<td>The minimum duration before refreshing <code>iptables</code> rules. This field ensures that the refresh does not happen too frequently. Valid suffixes include s, m, and h and are described in the Go time package. The default value is:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>kubeProxyConfig:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>proxyArguments:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>iptables-min-sync-period:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- 0s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.5.10. Specifying advanced network configuration

You can use advanced network configuration for your network plugin to integrate your cluster into your existing network environment. You can specify advanced network configuration only before you install the cluster.

**IMPORTANT**

Customizing your network configuration by modifying the OpenShift Container Platform manifest files created by the installation program is not supported. Applying a manifest file that you create, as in the following procedure, is supported.

**Prerequisites**

- You have created the `install-config.yaml` file and completed any modifications to it.

**Procedure**

1. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and create the manifests:
$ ./openshift-install create manifests --dir <installation_directory>  

<installation_directory> specifies the name of the directory that contains the install-config.yaml file for your cluster.

2. Create a stub manifest file for the advanced network configuration that is named cluster-network-03-config.yml in the <installation_directory>/manifests/ directory:

```
apiVersion: operator.openshift.io/v1
kind: Network
metadata:
  name: cluster
spec:
  defaultNetwork:
    openshiftSDNConfig:
      vxlanPort: 4800
```

3. Specify the advanced network configuration for your cluster in the cluster-network-03-config.yml file, such as in the following examples:

**Specify a different VXLAN port for the OpenShift SDN network provider**

```
apiVersion: operator.openshift.io/v1
kind: Network
metadata:
  name: cluster
spec:
  defaultNetwork:
    openshiftSDNConfig:
      vxlanPort: 4800
```

**Enable IPsec for the OVN-Kubernetes network provider**

```
apiVersion: operator.openshift.io/v1
kind: Network
metadata:
  name: cluster
spec:
  defaultNetwork:
    ovnKubernetesConfig:
      ipsecConfig: {}
```

4. Optional: Back up the manifests/cluster-network-03-config.yml file. The installation program consumes the manifests/ directory when you create the Ignition config files.

**NOTE**

For more information on using a Network Load Balancer (NLB) on AWS, see Configuring Ingress cluster traffic on AWS using a Network Load Balancer.

6.5.11. Configuring an Ingress Controller Network Load Balancer on a new AWS cluster

You can create an Ingress Controller backed by an AWS Network Load Balancer (NLB) on a new cluster.
Prerequisites

- Create the `install-config.yaml` file and complete any modifications to it.

Procedure

Create an Ingress Controller backed by an AWS NLB on a new cluster.

1. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and create the manifests:

   ```bash
   $ ./openshift-install create manifests --dir <installation_directory>
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the name of the directory that contains the `install-config.yaml` file for your cluster.

2. Create a file that is named `cluster-ingress-default-ingresscontroller.yaml` in the `<installation_directory>/manifests/` directory:

   ```bash
   $ touch <installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-ingress-default-ingresscontroller.yaml
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the directory name that contains the `manifests/` directory for your cluster.

   After creating the file, several network configuration files are in the `manifests/` directory, as shown:

   ```bash
   $ ls <installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-ingress-default-ingresscontroller.yaml
   ```

   Example output

   ```
   cluster-ingress-default-ingresscontroller.yaml
   ```

3. Open the `cluster-ingress-default-ingresscontroller.yaml` file in an editor and enter a custom resource (CR) that describes the Operator configuration you want:

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: operator.openshift.io/v1
   kind: IngressController
   metadata:
     creationTimestamp: null
     name: default
     namespace: openshift-ingress-operator
   spec:
     endpointPublishingStrategy:
       loadBalancer:
         scope: External
         providerParameters:
           type: AWS
           aws:
             type: NLB
             type: LoadBalancerService
   ```

4. Save the `cluster-ingress-default-ingresscontroller.yaml` file and quit the text editor.
5. Optional: Back up the `manifests/cluster-ingress-default-ingresscontroller.yaml` file. The installation program deletes the `manifests/` directory when creating the cluster.

### 6.5.12. Configuring hybrid networking with OVN-Kubernetes

You can configure your cluster to use hybrid networking with the OVN-Kubernetes network plugin. This allows a hybrid cluster that supports different node networking configurations.

**NOTE**

This configuration is necessary to run both Linux and Windows nodes in the same cluster.

#### Prerequisites

- You defined `OVNKubernetes` for the `networking.networkType` parameter in the `install-config.yaml` file. See the installation documentation for configuring OpenShift Container Platform network customizations on your chosen cloud provider for more information.

#### Procedure

1. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and create the manifests:

   ```bash
   $ ./openshift-install create manifests --dir <installation_directory>
   ```

   where:

   `<installation_directory>`

   Specifies the name of the directory that contains the `install-config.yaml` file for your cluster.

2. Create a stub manifest file for the advanced network configuration that is named `cluster-network-03-config.yml` in the `<installation_directory>/manifests/` directory:

   ```bash
   $ cat <<EOF > <installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-network-03-config.yml
   apiVersion: operator.openshift.io/v1
   kind: Network
   metadata:
     name: cluster
   spec:
   EOF
   ```

   where:

   `<installation_directory>`

   Specifies the directory name that contains the `manifests/` directory for your cluster.

3. Open the `cluster-network-03-config.yml` file in an editor and configure OVN-Kubernetes with hybrid networking, such as in the following example:

   **Specify a hybrid networking configuration**

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: operator.openshift.io/v1
   kind: Network
   metadata:
   ```
Specify the CIDR configuration used for nodes on the additional overlay network. The `hybridClusterNetwork` CIDR cannot overlap with the `clusterNetwork` CIDR.

Specify a custom VXLAN port for the additional overlay network. This is required for running Windows nodes in a cluster installed on vSphere, and must not be configured for any other cloud provider. The custom port can be any open port excluding the default 4789 port. For more information on this requirement, see the Microsoft documentation on Pod-to-pod connectivity between hosts is broken.

**NOTE**

Windows Server Long-Term Servicing Channel (LTSC): Windows Server 2019 is not supported on clusters with a custom `hybridOverlayVXLANPort` value because this Windows server version does not support selecting a custom VXLAN port.

4. Save the `cluster-network-03-config.yml` file and quit the text editor.

5. Optional: Back up the `manifests/cluster-network-03-config.yml` file. The installation program deletes the `manifests/` directory when creating the cluster.

**NOTE**

For more information on using Linux and Windows nodes in the same cluster, see Understanding Windows container workloads.

### 6.5.13. Deploying the cluster

You can install OpenShift Container Platform on a compatible cloud platform.

**IMPORTANT**

You can run the `create cluster` command of the installation program only once, during initial installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You have configured an account with the cloud platform that hosts your cluster.
- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.
You have verified that the cloud provider account on your host has the correct permissions to deploy the cluster. An account with incorrect permissions causes the installation process to fail with an error message that displays the missing permissions.

Procedure

1. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and initialize the cluster deployment:

   $ ./openshift-install create cluster --dir <installation_directory> \  
   --log-level=info

   1 For `<installation_directory>`, specify the location of your customized `.install-config.yaml` file.

   2 To view different installation details, specify `warn`, `debug`, or `error` instead of `info`.

2. Optional: Remove or disable the `AdministratorAccess` policy from the IAM account that you used to install the cluster.

   **NOTE**
   The elevated permissions provided by the `AdministratorAccess` policy are required only during installation.

Verification

When the cluster deployment completes successfully:

- The terminal displays directions for accessing your cluster, including a link to the web console and credentials for the `kubeadmin` user.

- Credential information also outputs to `<installation_directory>/openshift_install.log`.

   **IMPORTANT**
   Do not delete the installation program or the files that the installation program creates. Both are required to delete the cluster.

Example output

```
INFO Install complete!
INFO To access the cluster as the system:admin user when using 'oc', run 'export KUBECONFIG=/home/myuser/install_dir/auth/kubeconfig'
INFO Access the OpenShift web-console here: https://console-openshift-console.apps.mycluster.example.com
INFO Login to the console with user: "kubeadmin", and password: "password"
INFO Time elapsed: 36m22s
```
IMPORTANT

- The Ignition config files that the installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending `node-bootstrapper` certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for Recovering from expired control plane certificates for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

6.5.14. Logging in to the cluster by using the CLI

You can log in to your cluster as a default system user by exporting the cluster `kubeconfig` file. The `kubeconfig` file contains information about the cluster that is used by the CLI to connect a client to the correct cluster and API server. The file is specific to a cluster and is created during OpenShift Container Platform installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You deployed an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- You installed the `oc` CLI.

**Procedure**

1. Export the `kubeadmin` credentials:

   ```
   $ export KUBECONFIG=<installation_directory>/auth/kubeconfig
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

2. Verify you can run `oc` commands successfully using the exported configuration:

   ```
   $ oc whoami
   ```

   **Example output**

   system:admin

6.5.15. Logging in to the cluster by using the web console

The `kubeadmin` user exists by default after an OpenShift Container Platform installation. You can log in to your cluster as the `kubeadmin` user by using the OpenShift Container Platform web console.

**Prerequisites**
You have access to the installation host.

You completed a cluster installation and all cluster Operators are available.

Procedure

1. Obtain the password for the **kubeadmin** user from the **kubeadmin-password** file on the installation host:

   ```bash
   $ cat <installation_directory>/auth/kubeadmin-password
   ```

   **NOTE**
   Alternatively, you can obtain the **kubeadmin** password from the
   `<installation_directory>/openshift_install.log` log file on the installation host.

2. List the OpenShift Container Platform web console route:

   ```bash
   $ oc get routes -n openshift-console | grep 'console-openshift'
   ```

   **NOTE**
   Alternatively, you can obtain the OpenShift Container Platform route from the
   `<installation_directory>/openshift_install.log` log file on the installation host.

   **Example output**

   ```
   console     console-openshift-console.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain> console
   https   reencrypt/Redirect   None
   ```

3. Navigate to the route detailed in the output of the preceding command in a web browser and log in as the **kubeadmin** user.

Additional resources

- See [Accessing the web console](#) for more details about accessing and understanding the OpenShift Container Platform web console.

### 6.5.16. Telemetry access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the Telemetry service, which runs by default to provide metrics about cluster health and the success of updates, requires internet access. If your cluster is connected to the internet, Telemetry runs automatically, and your cluster is registered to **OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console**.

After you confirm that your **OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console** inventory is correct, either maintained automatically by Telemetry or manually by using OpenShift Cluster Manager, **use subscription watch** to track your OpenShift Container Platform subscriptions at the account or multi-cluster level.

Additional resources
6.5.17. Next steps

- Validating an installation.
- Customize your cluster.
- If necessary, you can opt out of remote health reporting.
- If necessary, you can remove cloud provider credentials.

6.6. INSTALLING A CLUSTER ON AWS IN A RESTRICTED NETWORK

In OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14, you can install a cluster on Amazon Web Services (AWS) in a restricted network by creating an internal mirror of the installation release content on an existing Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (VPC).

6.6.1. Prerequisites

- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.
- You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.
- You mirrored the images for a disconnected installation to your registry and obtained the `imageContentSources` data for your version of OpenShift Container Platform.

**IMPORTANT**

Because the installation media is on the mirror host, you can use that computer to complete all installation steps.

- You have an existing VPC in AWS. When installing to a restricted network using installer-provisioned infrastructure, you cannot use the installer-provisioned VPC. You must use a user-provisioned VPC that satisfies one of the following requirements:
  - Contains the mirror registry
  - Has firewall rules or a peering connection to access the mirror registry hosted elsewhere
- You configured an AWS account to host the cluster.

**IMPORTANT**

If you have an AWS profile stored on your computer, it must not use a temporary session token that you generated while using a multi-factor authentication device. The cluster continues to use your current AWS credentials to create AWS resources for the entire life of the cluster, so you must use key-based, long-term credentials. To generate appropriate keys, see Managing Access Keys for IAM Users in the AWS documentation. You can supply the keys when you run the installation program.
You downloaded the AWS CLI and installed it on your computer. See Install the AWS CLI Using the Bundled Installer (Linux, macOS, or Unix) in the AWS documentation.

If you use a firewall and plan to use the Telemetry service, you configured the firewall to allow the sites that your cluster requires access to.

NOTE
If you are configuring a proxy, be sure to also review this site list.

6.6.2. About installations in restricted networks

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you can perform an installation that does not require an active connection to the internet to obtain software components. Restricted network installations can be completed using installer-provisioned infrastructure or user-provisioned infrastructure, depending on the cloud platform to which you are installing the cluster.

If you choose to perform a restricted network installation on a cloud platform, you still require access to its cloud APIs. Some cloud functions, like Amazon Web Service’s Route 53 DNS and IAM services, require internet access. Depending on your network, you might require less internet access for an installation on bare metal hardware, Nutanix, or on VMware vSphere.

To complete a restricted network installation, you must create a registry that mirrors the contents of the OpenShift image registry and contains the installation media. You can create this registry on a mirror host, which can access both the internet and your closed network, or by using other methods that meet your restrictions.

6.6.2.1. Additional limits

Clusters in restricted networks have the following additional limitations and restrictions:

- The ClusterVersion status includes an Unable to retrieve available updates error.
- By default, you cannot use the contents of the Developer Catalog because you cannot access the required image stream tags.

6.6.3. About using a custom VPC

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you can deploy a cluster into existing subnets in an existing Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) in Amazon Web Services (AWS). By deploying OpenShift Container Platform into an existing AWS VPC, you might be able to avoid limit constraints in new accounts or more easily abide by the operational constraints that your company’s guidelines set. If you cannot obtain the infrastructure creation permissions that are required to create the VPC yourself, use this installation option.

Because the installation program cannot know what other components are also in your existing subnets, it cannot choose subnet CIDRs and so forth on your behalf. You must configure networking for the subnets that you install your cluster to yourself.

6.6.3.1. Requirements for using your VPC

The installation program no longer creates the following components:

- Internet gateways
NAT gateways
Subnets
Route tables
VPCs
VPC DHCP options
VPC endpoints

NOTE

The installation program requires that you use the cloud-provided DNS server. Using a custom DNS server is not supported and causes the installation to fail.

If you use a custom VPC, you must correctly configure it and its subnets for the installation program and the cluster to use. See Amazon VPC console wizard configurations and Work with VPCs and subnets in the AWS documentation for more information on creating and managing an AWS VPC.

The installation program cannot:

- Subdivide network ranges for the cluster to use.
- Set route tables for the subnets.
- Set VPC options like DHCP.

You must complete these tasks before you install the cluster. See VPC networking components and Route tables for your VPC for more information on configuring networking in an AWS VPC.

Your VPC must meet the following characteristics:

- The VPC must not use the kubernetes.io/cluster/.*: owned, Name, and openshift.io/cluster tags. The installation program modifies your subnets to add the kubernetes.io/cluster/.*: shared tag, so your subnets must have at least one free tag slot available for it. See Tag Restrictions in the AWS documentation to confirm that the installation program can add a tag to each subnet that you specify. You cannot use a Name tag, because it overlaps with the EC2 Name field and the installation fails.

- You must enable the enableDnsSupport and enableDnsHostnames attributes in your VPC, so that the cluster can use the Route 53 zones that are attached to the VPC to resolve cluster’s internal DNS records. See DNS Support in Your VPC in the AWS documentation. If you prefer to use your own Route 53 hosted private zone, you must associate the existing hosted zone with your VPC prior to installing a cluster. You can define your hosted zone using the platform.aws.hostedZone and platform.aws.hostedZoneRole fields in the install-config.yaml file. You can use a private hosted zone from another account by sharing it with the account where you install the cluster. If you use a private hosted zone from another account, you must use the Passthrough or Manual credentials mode.

If you are working in a disconnected environment, you are unable to reach the public IP addresses for EC2, ELB, and S3 endpoints. Depending on the level to which you want to restrict internet traffic during the installation, the following configuration options are available:
Option 1: Create VPC endpoints
Create a VPC endpoint and attach it to the subnets that the clusters are using. Name the endpoints as follows:

- ec2.<aws_region>.amazonaws.com
- elasticloadbalancing.<aws_region>.amazonaws.com
- s3.<aws_region>.amazonaws.com

With this option, network traffic remains private between your VPC and the required AWS services.

Option 2: Create a proxy without VPC endpoints
As part of the installation process, you can configure an HTTP or HTTPS proxy. With this option, internet traffic goes through the proxy to reach the required AWS services.

Option 3: Create a proxy with VPC endpoints
As part of the installation process, you can configure an HTTP or HTTPS proxy with VPC endpoints. Create a VPC endpoint and attach it to the subnets that the clusters are using. Name the endpoints as follows:

- ec2.<aws_region>.amazonaws.com
- elasticloadbalancing.<aws_region>.amazonaws.com
- s3.<aws_region>.amazonaws.com

When configuring the proxy in the install-config.yaml file, add these endpoints to the noProxy field. With this option, the proxy prevents the cluster from accessing the internet directly. However, network traffic remains private between your VPC and the required AWS services.

Required VPC components
You must provide a suitable VPC and subnets that allow communication to your machines.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>AWS type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VPC</td>
<td>AWS::EC2::VPC, AWS::EC2::VPCEndpoint</td>
<td>You must provide a public VPC for the cluster to use. The VPC uses an endpoint that references the route tables for each subnet to improve communication with the registry that is hosted in S3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public subnets</td>
<td>AWS::EC2::Subnet, AWS::EC2::SubnetNetworkAclAssociation</td>
<td>Your VPC must have public subnets for between 1 and 3 availability zones and associate them with appropriate Ingress rules.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
You must have a public internet gateway, with public routes, attached to the VPC. In the provided templates, each public subnet has a NAT gateway with an EIP address. These NAT gateways allow cluster resources, like private subnet instances, to reach the internet and are not required for some restricted network or proxy scenarios.

You must allow the VPC to access the following ports:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Reason</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>Inbound HTTP traffic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>443</td>
<td>Inbound HTTPS traffic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Inbound SSH traffic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1024 - 65535</td>
<td>Inbound ephemeral traffic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 - 65535</td>
<td>Outbound ephemeral traffic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Your VPC can have private subnets. The provided CloudFormation templates can create private subnets for between 1 and 3 availability zones. If you use private subnets, you must provide appropriate routes and tables for them.

To ensure that the subnets that you provide are suitable, the installation program confirms the following data:
• All the subnets that you specify exist.

• You provide private subnets.

• The subnet CIDRs belong to the machine CIDR that you specified.

• You provide subnets for each availability zone. Each availability zone contains no more than one public and one private subnet. If you use a private cluster, provide only a private subnet for each availability zone. Otherwise, provide exactly one public and private subnet for each availability zone.

• You provide a public subnet for each private subnet availability zone. Machines are not provisioned in availability zones that you do not provide private subnets for.

If you destroy a cluster that uses an existing VPC, the VPC is not deleted. When you remove the OpenShift Container Platform cluster from a VPC, the `kubernetes.io/cluster/.*: shared` tag is removed from the subnets that it used.

### 6.6.3.3. Division of permissions

Starting with OpenShift Container Platform 4.3, you do not need all of the permissions that are required for an installation program-provisioned infrastructure cluster to deploy a cluster. This change mimics the division of permissions that you might have at your company: some individuals can create different resource in your clouds than others. For example, you might be able to create application-specific items, like instances, buckets, and load balancers, but not networking-related components such as VPCs, subnets, or ingress rules.

The AWS credentials that you use when you create your cluster do not need the networking permissions that are required to make VPCs and core networking components within the VPC, such as subnets, routing tables, internet gateways, NAT, and VPN. You still need permission to make the application resources that the machines within the cluster require, such as ELBs, security groups, S3 buckets, and nodes.

### 6.6.3.4. Isolation between clusters

If you deploy OpenShift Container Platform to an existing network, the isolation of cluster services is reduced in the following ways:

• You can install multiple OpenShift Container Platform clusters in the same VPC.

• ICMP ingress is allowed from the entire network.

• TCP 22 ingress (SSH) is allowed to the entire network.

• Control plane TCP 6443 ingress (Kubernetes API) is allowed to the entire network.

• Control plane TCP 22623 ingress (MCS) is allowed to the entire network.

### 6.6.4. Internet access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you require access to the internet to obtain the images that are necessary to install your cluster.

You must have internet access to:
- Access OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console to download the installation program and perform subscription management. If the cluster has internet access and you do not disable Telemetry, that service automatically entitles your cluster.

- Access Quay.io to obtain the packages that are required to install your cluster.

- Obtain the packages that are required to perform cluster updates.

6.6.5. Generating a key pair for cluster node SSH access

During an OpenShift Container Platform installation, you can provide an SSH public key to the installation program. The key is passed to the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes through their Ignition config files and is used to authenticate SSH access to the nodes. The key is added to the ~/.ssh/authorized_keys list for the core user on each node, which enables password-less authentication.

After the key is passed to the nodes, you can use the key pair to SSH in to the RHCOS nodes as the user core. To access the nodes through SSH, the private key identity must be managed by SSH for your local user.

If you want to SSH in to your cluster nodes to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, you must provide the SSH public key during the installation process. The ./openshift-install gather command also requires the SSH public key to be in place on the cluster nodes.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not skip this procedure in production environments, where disaster recovery and debugging is required.

**NOTE**

You must use a local key, not one that you configured with platform-specific approaches such as AWS key pairs.

**Procedure**

1. If you do not have an existing SSH key pair on your local machine to use for authentication onto your cluster nodes, create one. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

```bash
$ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -N "" -f <path>/<file_name>
```

Specify the path and file name, such as ~/.ssh/id_ed25519, of the new SSH key. If you have an existing key pair, ensure your public key is in the your ~/.ssh directory.

**NOTE**

If you plan to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures, do not create a key that uses the ed25519 algorithm. Instead, create a key that uses the rsa or ecdsa algorithm.
2. View the public SSH key:

   
   $ cat <path>/<file_name>.pub

   For example, run the following to view the ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub public key:

   $ cat ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub

3. Add the SSH private key identity to the SSH agent for your local user, if it has not already been added. SSH agent management of the key is required for password-less SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes, or if you want to use the ./openshift-install gather command.

   NOTE

   On some distributions, default SSH private key identities such as ~/.ssh/id_rsa and ~/.ssh/id_dsa are managed automatically.

   a. If the ssh-agent process is not already running for your local user, start it as a background task:

   $ eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"

   Example output

   Agent pid 31874

   NOTE

   If your cluster is in FIPS mode, only use FIPS-compliant algorithms to generate the SSH key. The key must be either RSA or ECDSA.

4. Add your SSH private key to the ssh-agent:

   $ ssh-add <path>/<file_name> 1

   Specify the path and file name for your SSH private key, such as ~/.ssh/id_ed25519

   Example output

   Identity added: /home/<you>/<path>/<file_name> (<computer_name>)

Next steps

- When you install OpenShift Container Platform, provide the SSH public key to the installation program.

6.6.6. Creating the installation configuration file

You can customize the OpenShift Container Platform cluster you install on Amazon Web Services (AWS).
Prerequisites

- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster. For a restricted network installation, these files are on your mirror host.

- You have the `imageContentSources` values that were generated during mirror registry creation.

- You have obtained the contents of the certificate for your mirror registry.

Procedure

1. Create the `install-config.yaml` file.
   
a. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and run the following command:

   ```sh
   $ ./openshift-install create install-config --dir <installation_directory>  
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the directory name to store the files that the installation program creates.

   When specifying the directory:

   - Verify that the directory has the `execute` permission. This permission is required to run Terraform binaries under the installation directory.
   - Use an empty directory. Some installation assets, such as bootstrap X.509 certificates, have short expiration intervals, therefore you must not reuse an installation directory. If you want to reuse individual files from another cluster installation, you can copy them into your directory. However, the file names for the installation assets might change between releases. Use caution when copying installation files from an earlier OpenShift Container Platform version.

   **NOTE**
   
   Always delete the `~/.powervs` directory to avoid reusing a stale configuration. Run the following command:

   ```sh
   $ rm -rf ~/.powervs
   ```

   b. At the prompts, provide the configuration details for your cloud:

   i. Optional: Select an SSH key to use to access your cluster machines.

   **NOTE**
   
   For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your `ssh-agent` process uses.

   ii. Select AWS as the platform to target.
iii. If you do not have an Amazon Web Services (AWS) profile stored on your computer, enter the AWS access key ID and secret access key for the user that you configured to run the installation program.

iv. Select the AWS region to deploy the cluster to.

v. Select the base domain for the Route 53 service that you configured for your cluster.

vi. Enter a descriptive name for your cluster.

2. Edit the `install-config.yaml` file to give the additional information that is required for an installation in a restricted network.

   a. Update the `pullSecret` value to contain the authentication information for your registry:

   ```yaml
   pullSecret: "{"auths":{"<mirror_host_name>:5000": {"auth": "<credentials>"},"email": "you@example.com"}}"}
   
   For `<mirror_host_name>`, specify the registry domain name that you specified in the certificate for your mirror registry, and for `<credentials>`, specify the base64-encoded user name and password for your mirror registry.

   b. Add the `additionalTrustBundle` parameter and value.

   ```yaml
   additionalTrustBundle: |
   -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
   ZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZ
   -----END CERTIFICATE-----
   
   The value must be the contents of the certificate file that you used for your mirror registry. The certificate file can be an existing, trusted certificate authority, or the self-signed certificate that you generated for the mirror registry.

   c. Define the subnets for the VPC to install the cluster in:

   ```yaml
   subnets:
   - subnet-1
   - subnet-2
   - subnet-3
   
   d. Add the image content resources, which resemble the following YAML excerpt:

   ```yaml
   imageContentSources:
   - mirrors:
     - `<mirror_host_name>:5000/<repo_name>/release
       source: quay.io/openshift-release-dev/ocp-release
     - mirrors:
       - `<mirror_host_name>:5000/<repo_name>/release
         source: registry.redhat.io/ocp/release
   
   For these values, use the `imageContentSources` that you recorded during mirror registry creation.

   e. Optional: Set the publishing strategy to `Internal`:
By setting this option, you create an internal Ingress Controller and a private load balancer.

**IMPORTANT**

Azure Firewall does not work seamlessly with Azure Public Load balancers. Thus, when using Azure Firewall for restricting internet access, the publish field in install-config.yaml should be set to Internal.

3. Make any other modifications to the install-config.yaml file that you require. You can find more information about the available parameters in the Installation configuration parameters section.

4. Back up the install-config.yaml file so that you can use it to install multiple clusters.

**IMPORTANT**

The install-config.yaml file is consumed during the installation process. If you want to reuse the file, you must back it up now.

Additional resources

- Installation configuration parameters for AWS

### 6.6.6.1. Minimum resource requirements for cluster installation

Each cluster machine must meet the following minimum requirements:

**Table 6.10. Minimum resource requirements**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bootstrap</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control plane</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compute</td>
<td>RHCOS, RHEL 8.6 and later [3]</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. One vCPU is equivalent to one physical core when simultaneous multithreading (SMT), or hyperthreading, is not enabled. When enabled, use the following formula to calculate the corresponding ratio: (threads per core × cores) × sockets = vCPUs.

2. OpenShift Container Platform and Kubernetes are sensitive to disk performance, and faster storage is recommended, particularly for etcd on the control plane nodes which require a 10 ms p99 fsync duration. Note that on many cloud platforms, storage size and IOPS scale together, so you might need to over-allocate storage volume to obtain sufficient performance.
3. As with all user-provisioned installations, if you choose to use RHEL compute machines in your cluster, you take responsibility for all operating system life cycle management and maintenance, including performing system updates, applying patches, and completing all other required tasks. Use of RHEL 7 compute machines is deprecated and has been removed in OpenShift Container Platform 4.10 and later.

If an instance type for your platform meets the minimum requirements for cluster machines, it is supported to use in OpenShift Container Platform.

**Additional resources**

- Optimizing storage

### 6.6.6.2. Sample customized install-config.yaml file for AWS

You can customize the installation configuration file (**install-config.yaml**) to specify more details about your OpenShift Container Platform cluster’s platform or modify the values of the required parameters.

**IMPORTANT**

This sample YAML file is provided for reference only. You must obtain your **install-config.yaml** file by using the installation program and modify it.

```
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: example.com
credentialsMode: Mint
controlPlane:
  hyperthreading: Enabled
  name: master
platform:
  aws:
    lbType: NLB
    zones:
      - us-west-2a
      - us-west-2b
    rootVolume:
      iops: 4000
      size: 500
      type: io1
  metadataService:
    authentication: Optional
    type: m6i.xlarge
replicas: 3
compute:
  - hyperthreading: Enabled
    name: worker
platform:
  aws:
    rootVolume:
      iops: 2000
      size: 500
      type: io1
metadataService:
```
authentication: Optional
  type: c5.4xlarge
zones:
  - us-west-2c
replicas: 3
metadata:
  name: test-cluster
networking:
  clusterNetwork:
    - cidr: 10.128.0.0/14
    - hostPrefix: 23
  machineNetwork:
    - cidr: 10.0.0.0/16
networkType: OVNKubernetes
serviceNetwork:
  - 172.30.0.0/16
platform:
  aws:
    region: us-west-2
    propagateUserTags: true
    userTags:
      adminContact: jdoe
      costCenter: 7536
    subnets:
      - subnet-1
      - subnet-2
      - subnet-3
  amiID: ami-0c5d3e03c0ab9b19a
  serviceEndpoints:
    - name: ec2
      url: https://vpce-id.ec2.us-west-2.vpce.amazonaws.com
      hostedZone: Z3URY6TWQ91KV
  fips: false
  sshKey: ssh-ed25519 AAAA...
  pullSecret: '{"auths":{"<local_registry>": {"auth": "<credentials>"","email": "you@example.com"}}}'
  additionalTrustBundle:
  ----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
  <MY_TRUSTED_CA_CERT>
  ----END CERTIFICATE-----
imageContentSources:
  - mirrors:
    - <local_registry>/<local_repository_name>/release
      source: quay.io/openshift-release-dev/ocp-release
    - mirrors:
      - <local_registry>/<local_repository_name>/release
        source: quay.io/openshift-release-dev/ocp-v4.0-art-dev

1 Required. The installation program prompts you for this value.
2 Optional: Add this parameter to force the Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) to use the specified mode. By default, the CCO uses the root credentials in the kube-system namespace to dynamically try to determine the capabilities of the credentials. For details about CCO modes, see the "About the Cloud Credential Operator" section in the Authentication and authorization guide.
If you do not provide these parameters and values, the installation program provides the default value.

The controlPlane section is a single mapping, but the compute section is a sequence of mappings. To meet the requirements of the different data structures, the first line of the compute section must begin with a hyphen, `-`, and the first line of the controlPlane section must not. Only one control plane pool is used.

Whether to enable or disable simultaneous multithreading, or hyperthreading. By default, simultaneous multithreading is enabled to increase the performance of your machines’ cores. You can disable it by setting the parameter value to Disabled. If you disable simultaneous multithreading in some cluster machines, you must disable it in all cluster machines.

**IMPORTANT**

If you disable simultaneous multithreading, ensure that your capacity planning accounts for the dramatically decreased machine performance. Use larger instance types, such as m4.2xlarge or m5.2xlarge, for your machines if you disable simultaneous multithreading.

To configure faster storage for etcd, especially for larger clusters, set the storage type as io1 and set iops to 2000.

Whether to require the Amazon EC2 Instance Metadata Service v2 (IMDSv2). To require IMDSv2, set the parameter value to Required. To allow the use of both IMDSv1 and IMDSv2, set the parameter value to Optional. If no value is specified, both IMDSv1 and IMDSv2 are allowed.

**NOTE**

The IMDS configuration for control plane machines that is set during cluster installation can only be changed by using the AWS CLI. The IMDS configuration for compute machines can be changed by using compute machine sets.

The cluster network plugin to install. The supported values are OVNKubernetes and OpenShiftSDN. The default value is OVNKubernetes.

If you provide your own VPC, specify subnets for each availability zone that your cluster uses.

The ID of the AMI used to boot machines for the cluster. If set, the AMI must belong to the same region as the cluster.

The AWS service endpoints. Custom endpoints are required when installing to an unknown AWS region. The endpoint URL must use the https protocol and the host must trust the certificate.

The ID of your existing Route 53 private hosted zone. Providing an existing hosted zone requires that you supply your own VPC and the hosted zone is already associated with the VPC prior to installing your cluster. If undefined, the installation program creates a new hosted zone.

Whether to enable or disable FIPS mode. By default, FIPS mode is not enabled. If FIPS mode is enabled, the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines that OpenShift Container Platform runs on bypass the default Kubernetes cryptography suite and use the cryptography modules that are provided with RHCOS instead.
IMPORTANT

To enable FIPS mode for your cluster, you must run the installation program from a Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) computer configured to operate in FIPS mode. For more information about configuring FIPS mode on RHEL, see Installing the system in FIPS mode. When running Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) or Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) booted in FIPS mode, OpenShift Container Platform core components use the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures.

You can optionally provide the `sshKey` value that you use to access the machines in your cluster.

NOTE

For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your `ssh-agent` process uses.

For `<local_registry>`, specify the registry domain name, and optionally the port, that your mirror registry uses to serve content. For example `registry.example.com` or `registry.example.com:5000`. For `<credentials>`, specify the base64-encoded user name and password for your mirror registry.

Provide the contents of the certificate file that you used for your mirror registry.

Provide the `imageContentSources` section from the output of the command to mirror the repository.

6.6.6.3. Configuring the cluster-wide proxy during installation

Production environments can deny direct access to the internet and instead have an HTTP or HTTPS proxy available. You can configure a new OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use a proxy by configuring the proxy settings in the `install-config.yaml` file.

Prerequisites

- You have an existing `install-config.yaml` file.
- You reviewed the sites that your cluster requires access to and determined whether any of them need to bypass the proxy. By default, all cluster egress traffic is proxied, including calls to hosting cloud provider APIs. You added sites to the `Proxy` object’s `spec.noProxy` field to bypass the proxy if necessary.

NOTE

The `Proxy` object `status.noProxy` field is populated with the values of the `networking.machineNetwork[].cidr`, `networking.clusterNetwork[].cidr`, and `networking.serviceNetwork[]` fields from your installation configuration.

For installations on Amazon Web Services (AWS), Google Cloud Platform (GCP), Microsoft Azure, and Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP), the `Proxy` object `status.noProxy` field is also populated with the instance metadata endpoint (169.254.169.254).
Procedure

1. Edit your `install-config.yaml` file and add the proxy settings. For example:

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: v1
   baseDomain: my.domain.com
   proxy:
     httpProxy: http://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port>  # 1
     httpsProxy: https://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port>  # 2
     noProxy: ec2.<aws_region>.amazonaws.com,elasticloadbalancing.<aws_region>.amazonaws.com,s3.<aws_region>.amazonaws.com  # 3
   additionalTrustBundle: |  # 4
   -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
   <MY_TRUSTED_CA_CERT>
   -----END CERTIFICATE-----
   additionalTrustBundlePolicy: <policy_to_add_additionalTrustBundle>  # 5
   ```

   1. A proxy URL to use for creating HTTP connections outside the cluster. The URL scheme must be `http`.

   2. A proxy URL to use for creating HTTPS connections outside the cluster.

   3. A comma-separated list of destination domain names, IP addresses, or other network CIDRs to exclude from proxying. Preface a domain with `.` to match subdomains only. For example, `.y.com` matches `x.y.com`, but not `y.com`. Use `*` to bypass the proxy for all destinations. If you have added the Amazon EC2 Elastic Load Balancing, and S3 VPC endpoints to your VPC, you must add these endpoints to the `noProxy` field.

   4. If provided, the installation program generates a config map that is named `user-ca-bundle` in the `openshift-config` namespace that contains one or more additional CA certificates that are required for proxying HTTPS connections. The Cluster Network Operator then creates a `trusted-ca-bundle` config map that merges these contents with the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) trust bundle, and this config map is referenced in the `trustedCA` field of the `Proxy` object. The `additionalTrustBundle` field is required unless the proxy’s identity certificate is signed by an authority from the RHCOS trust bundle.

   5. Optional: The policy to determine the configuration of the `Proxy` object to reference the `user-ca-bundle` config map in the `trustedCA` field. The allowed values are `Proxyonly` and `Always`. Use `Proxyonly` to reference the `user-ca-bundle` config map only when `http/https` proxy is configured. Use `Always` to always reference the `user-ca-bundle` config map. The default value is `Proxyonly`.

NOTE

The installation program does not support the proxy `readinessEndpoints` field.

NOTE

If the installer times out, restart and then complete the deployment by using the `wait-for` command of the installer. For example:

```
$ ./openshift-install wait-for install-complete --log-level debug
```
2. Save the file and reference it when installing OpenShift Container Platform.

The installation program creates a cluster-wide proxy that is named `cluster` that uses the proxy settings in the provided `install-config.yaml` file. If no proxy settings are provided, a `cluster Proxy` object is still created, but it will have a nil `spec`.

**NOTE**

Only the `Proxy` object named `cluster` is supported, and no additional proxies can be created.

### 6.6.7. 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 4.14. 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**


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 v4.14 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


2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.

3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 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


2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.

3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 macOS Client entry and save the file.

   NOTE

   For macOS arm64, choose the OpenShift v4.14 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>

6.6.8. Alternatives to storing administrator-level secrets in the kube-system project
By default, administrator secrets are stored in the `kube-system` project. If you configured the `credentialsMode` parameter in the `install-config.yaml` file to Manual, you must use one of the following alternatives:

- To manage long-term cloud credentials manually, follow the procedure in **Manually creating long-term credentials**.

- To implement short-term credentials that are managed outside the cluster for individual components, follow the procedures in **Configuring an AWS cluster to use short-term credentials**.

### 6.6.8.1. Manually creating long-term credentials

The Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) can be put into manual mode prior to installation in environments where the cloud identity and access management (IAM) APIs are not reachable, or the administrator prefers not to store an administrator-level credential secret in the cluster `kube-system` namespace.

**Procedure**

1. If you did not set the `credentialsMode` parameter in the `install-config.yaml` configuration file to Manual, modify the value as shown:

   **Sample configuration file snippet**
   ```yaml
   apiVersion: v1
   baseDomain: example.com
   credentialsMode: Manual
   # ...
   ```

2. If you have not previously created installation manifest files, do so by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ openshift-install create manifests
   ```

3. Set a `$RELEASE_IMAGE` variable with the release image from your installation file by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
   ```

4. Extract the list of `CredentialsRequest` custom resources (CRs) from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ oc adm release extract \
   --from=$RELEASE_IMAGE \
   --credentials-requests \
   --included \
   --install-config=<path_to_directory_with_installation_configuration>/install-config.yaml \
   --to=<path_to_directory_for_credentials_requests>
   ```

   The `--included` parameter includes only the manifests that your specific cluster configuration requires.
2. Specify the location of the install-config.yaml file.

3. Specify the path to the directory where you want to store the CredentialsRequest objects. If the specified directory does not exist, this command creates it.

This command creates a YAML file for each CredentialsRequest object.

**Sample CredentialsRequest object**

```yaml
apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
kind: CredentialsRequest
metadata:
  name: <component_credentials_request>
  namespace: openshift-cloud-credential-operator
...
spec:
  providerSpec:
    apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
    kind: AWSProviderSpec
    statementEntries:
      - effect: Allow
        action:
          - iam:GetUser
          - iam:GetUserPolicy
          - iam:ListAccessKeys
        resource: "*"
...
```

5. Create YAML files for secrets in the openshift-install manifests directory that you generated previously. The secrets must be stored using the namespace and secret name defined in the spec.secretRef for each CredentialsRequest object.

**Sample CredentialsRequest object with secrets**

```yaml
apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
kind: CredentialsRequest
metadata:
  name: <component_credentials_request>
  namespace: openshift-cloud-credential-operator
...
spec:
  providerSpec:
    apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
    kind: AWSProviderSpec
    statementEntries:
      - effect: Allow
        action:
          - s3:CreateBucket
          - s3:DeleteBucket
        resource: "*"
...
secretRef:
```
IMPORTANT

Before upgrading a cluster that uses manually maintained credentials, you must ensure that the CCO is in an upgradeable state.

6.6.8.2. Configuring an AWS cluster to use short-term credentials

To install a cluster that is configured to use the AWS Security Token Service (STS), you must configure the CCO utility and create the required AWS resources for your cluster.

6.6.8.2.1. Configuring the Cloud Credential Operator utility

To create and manage cloud credentials from outside of the cluster when the Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) is operating in manual mode, extract and prepare the CCO utility (ccoctl) binary.

NOTE

The ccoctl utility is a Linux binary that must run in a Linux environment.

Prerequisites

- You have access to an OpenShift Container Platform account with cluster administrator access.
- You have installed the OpenShift CLI (oc).
- You have created an AWS account for the ccoctl utility to use with the following permissions:

Example 6.25. Required AWS permissions

Required iam permissions

- iam:CreateOpenIDConnectProvider
- iam:CreateRole
- iam:DeleteOpenIDConnectProvider
- iam:DeleteRole
- iam:DeleteRolePolicy
- `iam:GetOpenIDConnectProvider`
- `iam:GetRole`
- `iam:GetUser`
- `iam:GetOpenIDConnectProviders`
- `iam:GetRolePolicies`
- `iam:GetRoles`
- `iam:PutRolePolicy`
- `iam:TagOpenIDConnectProvider`
- `iam:TagRole`

Required `s3` permissions

- `s3:CreateBucket`
- `s3:DeleteBucket`
- `s3:DeleteObject`
- `s3:GetBucketAcl`
- `s3:GetBucketTagging`
- `s3:GetObject`
- `s3:GetObjectAcl`
- `s3:GetObjectTagging`
- `s3:ListBucket`
- `s3:PutBucketAcl`
- `s3:PutBucketPolicy`
- `s3:PutBucketPublicAccessBlock`
- `s3:PutBucketTagging`
- `s3:PutObject`
- `s3:PutObjectAcl`
- `s3:PutObjectTagging`

Required `cloudfront` permissions

- `cloudfront:ListCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentities`
- `cloudfront:ListDistributions`
If you plan to store the OIDC configuration in a private S3 bucket that is accessed by the IAM identity provider through a public CloudFront distribution URL, the AWS account that runs the `ccoctl` utility requires the following additional permissions:

Example 6.26. Additional permissions for a private S3 bucket with CloudFront

- `cloudfront:ListTagsForResource`
- `cloudfront:CreateCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity`
- `cloudfront:CreateDistribution`
- `cloudfront:DeleteCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity`
- `cloudfront:DeleteDistribution`
- `cloudfront:GetCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity`
- `cloudfront:GetCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig`
- `cloudfront:GetDistribution`
- `cloudfront:TagResource`
- `cloudfront:UpdateDistribution`

**NOTE**

These additional permissions support the use of the `--create-private-s3-bucket` option when processing credentials requests with the `ccoctl aws create-all` command.

**Procedure**

1. Obtain the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:
   ```bash
   $ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
   ```

2. Obtain the CCO container image from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:
   ```bash
   $ CCO_IMAGE=$(oc adm release info --image-for='cloud-credential-operator' $RELEASE_IMAGE -a ~/.pull-secret)
   ```

   **NOTE**

   Ensure that the architecture of the `$RELEASE_IMAGE` matches the architecture of the environment in which you will use the `ccoctl` tool.

3. Extract the `ccoctl` binary from the CCO container image within the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:
4. Change the permissions to make `ccoctl` executable by running the following command:

```
$ chmod 775 ccoctl
```

Verification

- To verify that `ccoctl` is ready to use, display the help file by running the following command:

```
$ ccoctl --help
```

**Output of `ccoctl --help`**

OpenShift credentials provisioning tool

Usage:

```
ccoctl [command]
```

Available Commands:

- `alibabacloud` Manage credentials objects for alibaba cloud
- `aws` Manage credentials objects for AWS cloud
- `azure` Manage credentials objects for Azure
- `gcp` Manage credentials objects for Google cloud
- `help` Help about any command
- `ibmcloud` Manage credentials objects for IBM Cloud
- `nutanix` Manage credentials objects for Nutanix

Flags:

- `-h, --help` help for ccoctl

Use "ccoctl [command] --help" for more information about a command.

### 6.6.8.2.2. Creating AWS resources with the Cloud Credential Operator utility

You have the following options when creating AWS resources:

- You can use the `ccoctl aws create-all` command to create the AWS resources automatically. This is the quickest way to create the resources. See Creating AWS resources with a single command.

- If you need to review the JSON files that the `ccoctl` tool creates before modifying AWS resources, or if the process the `ccoctl` tool uses to create AWS resources automatically does not meet the requirements of your organization, you can create the AWS resources individually. See Creating AWS resources individually.

#### 6.6.8.2.2.1. Creating AWS resources with a single command

If the process the `ccoctl` tool uses to create AWS resources automatically meets the requirements of your organization, you can use the `ccoctl aws create-all` command to automate the creation of AWS resources.
Otherwise, you can create the AWS resources individually. For more information, see "Creating AWS resources individually".

**NOTE**

By default, `ccoctl` creates objects in the directory in which the commands are run. To create the objects in a different directory, use the `--output-dir` flag. This procedure uses `<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>` to refer to this directory.

**Prerequisites**

You must have:

- Extracted and prepared the `ccoctl` binary.

**Procedure**

1. Set a `$RELEASE_IMAGE` variable with the release image from your installation file by running the following command:

   ```
   $ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
   ```

2. Extract the list of `CredentialsRequest` objects from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```
   $ oc adm release extract \
   --from=$RELEASE_IMAGE \
   --credentials-requests \
   --included \
   --install-config=<path_to_directory_with_installation_configuration>/install-config.yaml \
   --to=<path_to_directory_for_credentials_requests>
   ```

   1. The `--included` parameter includes only the manifests that your specific cluster configuration requires.

   2. Specify the location of the `install-config.yaml` file.

   3. Specify the path to the directory where you want to store the `CredentialsRequest` objects. If the specified directory does not exist, this command creates it.

   **NOTE**

   This command might take a few moments to run.

3. Use the `ccoctl` tool to process all `CredentialsRequest` objects by running the following command:

   ```
   $ ccoctl aws create-all \
   --name=<name> \
   --region=<aws_region>
   ```

   1. Specify the name of the AWS resources.

   2. Specify the AWS region.
Specify the name used to tag any cloud resources that are created for tracking.

Specify the AWS region in which cloud resources will be created.

Specify the directory containing the files for the component CredentialsRequest objects.

Optional: Specify the directory in which you want the ccoctl utility to create objects. By default, the utility creates objects in the directory in which the commands are run.

Optional: By default, the ccoctl utility stores the OpenID Connect (OIDC) configuration files in a public S3 bucket and uses the S3 URL as the public OIDC endpoint. To store the OIDC configuration in a private S3 bucket that is accessed by the IAM identity provider through a public CloudFront distribution URL instead, use the --create-private-s3-bucket parameter.

NOTE
If your cluster uses Technology Preview features that are enabled by the TechPreviewNoUpgrade feature set, you must include the --enable-tech-preview parameter.

Verification

- To verify that the OpenShift Container Platform secrets are created, list the files in the <path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests directory:

$ ls <path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests

Example output

cluster-authentication-02-config.yaml
openshift-cloud-credential-operator-cloud-credential-operator-iam-ro-creds-credentials.yaml
openshift-cluster-csi-drivers-ebs-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
openshift-image-registry-installer-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
openshift-ingress-operator-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
openshift-machine-api-aws-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml

You can verify that the IAM roles are created by querying AWS. For more information, refer to AWS documentation on listing IAM roles.

6.6.8.2.2.2. Creating AWS resources individually

You can use the ccoctl tool to create AWS resources individually. This option might be useful for an organization that shares the responsibility for creating these resources among different users or departments.

Otherwise, you can use the ccoctl aws create-all command to create the AWS resources automatically. For more information, see "Creating AWS resources with a single command".
NOTE

By default, `ccoctl` creates objects in the directory in which the commands are run. To create the objects in a different directory, use the `--output-dir` flag. This procedure uses `<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>` to refer to this directory.

Some `ccoctl` commands make AWS API calls to create or modify AWS resources. You can use the `--dry-run` flag to avoid making API calls. Using this flag creates JSON files on the local file system instead. You can review and modify the JSON files and then apply them with the AWS CLI tool using the `--cli-input-json` parameters.

Prerequisites

- Extract and prepare the `ccoctl` binary.

Procedure

1. Generate the public and private RSA key files that are used to set up the OpenID Connect provider for the cluster by running the following command:

   ```
   $ ccoctl aws create-key-pair
   ```

   Example output

   ```
   2021/04/13 11:01:02 Generating RSA keypair
   2021/04/13 11:01:03 Writing private key to /<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/serviceaccount-signer.private
   2021/04/13 11:01:03 Writing public key to /<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/serviceaccount-signer.public
   2021/04/13 11:01:03 Copying signing key for use by installer
   ```

   where `serviceaccount-signer.private` and `serviceaccount-signer.public` are the generated key files.

   This command also creates a private key that the cluster requires during installation in `<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/tls/bound-service-account-signing-key.key`.

2. Create an OpenID Connect identity provider and S3 bucket on AWS by running the following command:

   ```
   $ ccoctl aws create-identity-provider \
   --name=<name> \1
   --region=<aws_region> \2
   --public-key-file=<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/serviceaccount-signer.public \3
   ```

   where
   - `<name>` is the name used to tag any cloud resources that are created for tracking.
   - `<aws-region>` is the AWS region in which cloud resources will be created.
   - `<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>` is the path to the public key file that the `ccoctl aws create-key-pair` command generated.

   Example output

   ```
   ```
where `openid-configuration` is a discovery document and `keys.json` is a JSON web key set file.

This command also creates a YAML configuration file in

`<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests/cluster-authentication-02-config.yaml`. This file sets the issuer URL field for the service account tokens that the cluster generates, so that the AWS IAM identity provider trusts the tokens.

3. Create IAM roles for each component in the cluster:
   
a. Set a `$RELEASE_IMAGE` variable with the release image from your installation file by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
   ```

   b. Extract the list of `CredentialsRequest` objects from the OpenShift Container Platform release image:

   ```bash
   $ oc adm release extract \
   --from=$RELEASE_IMAGE \
   --credentials-requests \
   --included \
   --install-config=<path_to_directory_with_installation_configuration>/install-config.yaml \
   --to=<path_to_directory_for_credentials_requests>
   ```

   1. The `--included` parameter includes only the manifests that your specific cluster configuration requires.

   2. Specify the location of the `install-config.yaml` file.

   3. Specify the path to the directory where you want to store the `CredentialsRequest` objects. If the specified directory does not exist, this command creates it.

   c. Use the `ccoctl` tool to process all `CredentialsRequest` objects by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ ccoctl aws create-iam-roles \
   --name=<name> \
   --region=<aws_region> \
   --credentials-requests-dir=<path_to_credentials_requests_directory> \
   ```
NOTE

For AWS environments that use alternative IAM API endpoints, such as GovCloud, you must also specify your region with the --region parameter.

If your cluster uses Technology Preview features that are enabled by the TechPreviewNoUpgrade feature set, you must include the --enable-tech-preview parameter.

For each CredentialsRequest object, ccoctl creates an IAM role with a trust policy that is tied to the specified OIDC identity provider, and a permissions policy as defined in each CredentialsRequest object from the OpenShift Container Platform release image.

Verification

- To verify that the OpenShift Container Platform secrets are created, list the files in the <path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests directory:

$ ll <path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests

Example output

```
total 24
-rw-------. 1 <user> <user> 161 Apr 13 11:42 cluster-authentication-02-config.yaml
-rw-------. 1 <user> <user> 379 Apr 13 11:59 openshift-cloud-credential-operator-cloud-credential-operator-iam-ro-creds-credentials.yaml
-rw-------. 1 <user> <user> 353 Apr 13 11:59 openshift-cluster-csi-drivers-ebs-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
-rw-------. 1 <user> <user> 355 Apr 13 11:59 openshift-image-registry-installer-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
-rw-------. 1 <user> <user> 339 Apr 13 11:59 openshift-ingress-operator-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
-rw-------. 1 <user> <user> 337 Apr 13 11:59 openshift-machine-api-aws-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
```

You can verify that the IAM roles are created by querying AWS. For more information, refer to AWS documentation on listing IAM roles.

6.6.8.2.3. Incorporating the Cloud Credential Operator utility manifests

To implement short-term security credentials managed outside the cluster for individual components, you must move the manifest files that the Cloud Credential Operator utility (ccoctl) created to the correct directories for the installation program.

Prerequisites

- You have configured an account with the cloud platform that hosts your cluster.
- You have configured the Cloud Credential Operator utility (ccoctl).
- You have created the cloud provider resources that are required for your cluster with the ccoctl utility.

Procedure
1. If you did not set the `credentialsMode` parameter in the `install-config.yaml` configuration file to `Manual`, modify the value as shown:

**Sample configuration file snippet**

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: example.com
credentialsMode: Manual
# ...
```

2. If you have not previously created installation manifest files, do so by running the following command:

```
$ openshift-install create manifests
```

3. Copy the manifests that the `ccoctl` utility generated to the `manifests` directory that the installation program created by running the following command:

```
$ cp /<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests/* ./manifests/
```

4. Copy the private key that the `ccoctl` utility generated in the `tls` directory to the installation directory by running the following command:

```
$ cp -a /<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/tls .
```

### 6.6.9. Deploying the cluster

You can install OpenShift Container Platform on a compatible cloud platform.

**IMPORTANT**

You can run the `create cluster` command of the installation program only once, during initial installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You have configured an account with the cloud platform that hosts your cluster.
- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.
- You have verified that the cloud provider account on your host has the correct permissions to deploy the cluster. An account with incorrect permissions causes the installation process to fail with an error message that displays the missing permissions.

**Procedure**

1. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and initialize the cluster deployment:

```
$ ./openshift-install create cluster --dir <installation_directory> \[1
--log-level=info \[2
```
1. For `<installation_directory>`, specify the location of your customized `.install-config.yaml` file.

2. To view different installation details, specify `warn`, `debug`, or `error` instead of `info`.

2. Optional: Remove or disable the `AdministratorAccess` policy from the IAM account that you used to install the cluster.

**NOTE**

The elevated permissions provided by the `AdministratorAccess` policy are required only during installation.

**Verification**

When the cluster deployment completes successfully:

- The terminal displays directions for accessing your cluster, including a link to the web console and credentials for the `kubeadmin` user.
- Credential information also outputs to `<installation_directory>/.openshift_install.log`.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not delete the installation program or the files that the installation program creates. Both are required to delete the cluster.

**Example output**

```
... INFO Install complete!
INFO To access the cluster as the system:admin user when using 'oc', run 'export
KUBECONFIG=/home/myuser/install_dir/auth/kubeconfig'
INFO Access the OpenShift web-console here: https://console-openshift-console.apps.mycluster.example.com
INFO Login to the console with user: "kubeadmin", and password: "password"
INFO Time elapsed: 36m22s
```

**IMPORTANT**

- The Ignition config files that the installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending `node-bootstrapper` certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for Recovering from expired control plane certificates for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.
6.6.10. Logging in to the cluster by using the CLI

You can log in to your cluster as a default system user by exporting the cluster `kubeconfig` file. The `kubeconfig` file contains information about the cluster that is used by the CLI to connect a client to the correct cluster and API server. The file is specific to a cluster and is created during OpenShift Container Platform installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You deployed an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- You installed the `oc` CLI.

**Procedure**

1. Export the `kubeadmin` credentials:

```
$ export KUBECONFIG=<installation_directory>/auth/kubeconfig
```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

2. Verify you can run `oc` commands successfully using the exported configuration:

```
$ oc whoami

Example output

system:admin
```

6.6.11. Disabling the default OperatorHub catalog sources

Operator catalogs that source content provided by Red Hat and community projects are configured for OperatorHub by default during an OpenShift Container Platform installation. In a restricted network environment, you must disable the default catalogs as a cluster administrator.

**Procedure**

- Disable the sources for the default catalogs by adding `disableAllDefaultSources: true` to the `OperatorHub` object:

```
$ oc patch OperatorHub cluster --type json \
   -p '[{"op": "add", "path": "/spec/disableAllDefaultSources", "value": true}]'
```

**TIP**

Alternatively, you can use the web console to manage catalog sources. From the **Administration → Cluster Settings → Configuration → OperatorHub** page, click the **Sources** tab, where you can create, update, delete, disable, and enable individual sources.

6.6.12. Telemetry access for OpenShift Container Platform
In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the Telemetry service, which runs by default to provide metrics about cluster health and the success of updates, requires internet access. If your cluster is connected to the internet, Telemetry runs automatically, and your cluster is registered to OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console.

After you confirm that your OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console inventory is correct, either maintained automatically by Telemetry or manually by using OpenShift Cluster Manager, use subscription watch to track your OpenShift Container Platform subscriptions at the account or multi-cluster level.

Additional resources

- See About remote health monitoring for more information about the Telemetry service

6.6.13. Next steps

- Validate an installation.
- Customize your cluster.
- Configure image streams for the Cluster Samples Operator and the must-gather tool.
- Learn how to use Operator Lifecycle Manager (OLM) on restricted networks.
- If the mirror registry that you used to install your cluster has a trusted CA, add it to the cluster by configuring additional trust stores.
- If necessary, you can opt out of remote health reporting.

6.7. INSTALLING A CLUSTER ON AWS INTO AN EXISTING VPC

In OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14, you can install a cluster into an existing Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) on Amazon Web Services (AWS). The installation program provisions the rest of the required infrastructure, which you can further customize. To customize the installation, you modify parameters in the install-config.yaml file before you install the cluster.

6.7.1. Prerequisites

- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.
- You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.
- You configured an AWS account to host the cluster.
- If the existing VPC is owned by a different account than the cluster, you shared the VPC between accounts.
If you have an AWS profile stored on your computer, it must not use a temporary session token that you generated while using a multi-factor authentication device. The cluster continues to use your current AWS credentials to create AWS resources for the entire life of the cluster, so you must use long-term credentials. To generate appropriate keys, see Managing Access Keys for IAM Users in the AWS documentation. You can supply the keys when you run the installation program.

- If you use a firewall, you configured it to allow the sites that your cluster requires access to.

6.7.2. About using a custom VPC

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you can deploy a cluster into existing subnets in an existing Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) in Amazon Web Services (AWS). By deploying OpenShift Container Platform into an existing AWS VPC, you might be able to avoid limit constraints in new accounts or more easily abide by the operational constraints that your company’s guidelines set. If you cannot obtain the infrastructure creation permissions that are required to create the VPC yourself, use this installation option.

Because the installation program cannot know what other components are also in your existing subnets, it cannot choose subnet CIDRs and so forth on your behalf. You must configure networking for the subnets that you install your cluster to yourself.

6.7.2.1. Requirements for using your VPC

The installation program no longer creates the following components:

- Internet gateways
- NAT gateways
- Subnets
- Route tables
- VPCs
- VPC DHCP options
- VPC endpoints

**NOTE**

The installation program requires that you use the cloud-provided DNS server. Using a custom DNS server is not supported and causes the installation to fail.

If you use a custom VPC, you must correctly configure it and its subnets for the installation program and the cluster to use. See Amazon VPC console wizard configurations and Work with VPCs and subnets in the AWS documentation for more information on creating and managing an AWS VPC.

The installation program cannot:

- Subdivide network ranges for the cluster to use.
- Set route tables for the subnets.
- Set VPC options like DHCP.

You must complete these tasks before you install the cluster. See VPC networking components and Route tables for your VPC for more information on configuring networking in an AWS VPC.

Your VPC must meet the following characteristics:

- Create a public and private subnet for each availability zone that your cluster uses. Each availability zone can contain no more than one public and one private subnet. For an example of this type of configuration, see VPC with public and private subnets (NAT) in the AWS documentation.
  
  Record each subnet ID. Completing the installation requires that you enter these values in the platform section of the install-config.yaml file. See Finding a subnet ID in the AWS documentation.

- The VPC’s CIDR block must contain the Networking.MachineCIDR range, which is the IP address pool for cluster machines. The subnet CIDR blocks must belong to the machine CIDR that you specify.

- The VPC must have a public internet gateway attached to it. For each availability zone:
  
  o The public subnet requires a route to the internet gateway.
  
  o The public subnet requires a NAT gateway with an EIP address.
  
  o The private subnet requires a route to the NAT gateway in public subnet.

- The VPC must not use the kubernetes.io/cluster/.*: owned, Name, and openshift.io/cluster tags.
  
  The installation program modifies your subnets to add the kubernetes.io/cluster/.*: shared tag, so your subnets must have at least one free tag slot available for it. See Tag Restrictions in the AWS documentation to confirm that the installation program can add a tag to each subnet that you specify. You cannot use a Name tag, because it overlaps with the EC2 Name field and the installation fails.

- You must enable the enableDnsSupport and enableDnsHostnames attributes in your VPC, so that the cluster can use the Route 53 zones that are attached to the VPC to resolve cluster’s internal DNS records. See DNS Support in Your VPC in the AWS documentation.
  
  If you prefer to use your own Route 53 hosted private zone, you must associate the existing hosted zone with your VPC prior to installing a cluster. You can define your hosted zone using the platform.aws.hostedZone and platform.aws.hostedZoneRole fields in the install-config.yaml file. You can use a private hosted zone from another account by sharing it with the account where you install the cluster. If you use a private hosted zone from another account, you must use the Passthrough or Manual credentials mode.

If you are working in a disconnected environment, you are unable to reach the public IP addresses for EC2, ELB, and S3 endpoints. Depending on the level to which you want to restrict internet traffic during the installation, the following configuration options are available:

**Option 1: Create VPC endpoints**

Create a VPC endpoint and attach it to the subnets that the clusters are using. Name the endpoints as follows:

- ec2.<aws_region>.amazonaws.com
• elasticloadbalancing.<aws_region>.amazonaws.com
• s3.<aws_region>.amazonaws.com

With this option, network traffic remains private between your VPC and the required AWS services.

Option 2: Create a proxy without VPC endpoints
As part of the installation process, you can configure an HTTP or HTTPS proxy. With this option, internet traffic goes through the proxy to reach the required AWS services.

Option 3: Create a proxy with VPC endpoints
As part of the installation process, you can configure an HTTP or HTTPS proxy with VPC endpoints. Create a VPC endpoint and attach it to the subnets that the clusters are using. Name the endpoints as follows:

• ec2.<aws_region>.amazonaws.com
• elasticloadbalancing.<aws_region>.amazonaws.com
• s3.<aws_region>.amazonaws.com

When configuring the proxy in the install-config.yaml file, add these endpoints to the noProxy field. With this option, the proxy prevents the cluster from accessing the internet directly. However, network traffic remains private between your VPC and the required AWS services.

Required VPC components
You must provide a suitable VPC and subnets that allow communication to your machines.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>AWS type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VPC</td>
<td></td>
<td>You must provide a public VPC for the cluster to use. The VPC uses an endpoint that references the route tables for each subnet to improve communication with the registry that is hosted in S3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public subnets</td>
<td></td>
<td>Your VPC must have public subnets for between 1 and 3 availability zones and associate them with appropriate Ingress rules.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AWS::EC2::VPC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AWS::EC2::VPCEndpoint</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AWS::EC2::Subnet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AWS::EC2::SubnetNetworkAclAssociation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Component</td>
<td>AWS type</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet gateway</td>
<td></td>
<td>You must have a public internet gateway, with public routes, attached to the VPC. In the provided templates, each public subnet has a NAT gateway with an EIP address. These NAT gateways allow cluster resources, like private subnet instances, to reach the internet and are not required for some restricted network or proxy scenarios.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AWS::EC2::InternetGateway</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AWS::EC2::VPCGatewayAttachment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AWS::EC2::RouteTable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AWS::EC2::Route</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AWS::EC2::SubnetRouteTableAssociation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AWS::EC2::NatGateway</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AWS::EC2::EIP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network access</td>
<td>AWS::EC2::NetworkAcl</td>
<td>You must allow the VPC to access the following ports:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>control</td>
<td>AWS::EC2::NetworkAclEntry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1024 - 65535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0 - 65535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private subnets</td>
<td>AWS::EC2::Subnet</td>
<td>Your VPC can have private subnets. The provided CloudFormation templates can create private subnets for between 1 and 3 availability zones. If you use private subnets, you must provide appropriate routes and tables for them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AWS::EC2::RouteTable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AWS::EC2::SubnetRouteTableAssociation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6.7.2.2. VPC validation

To ensure that the subnets that you provide are suitable, the installation program confirms the following data:

- All the subnets that you specify exist.
- You provide private subnets.
- The subnet CIDRs belong to the machine CIDR that you specified.
- You provide subnets for each availability zone. Each availability zone contains no more than one public and one private subnet. If you use a private cluster, provide only a private subnet for each availability zone. Otherwise, provide exactly one public and private subnet for each availability zone.
- You provide a public subnet for each private subnet availability zone. Machines are not provisioned in availability zones that you do not provide private subnets for.

If you destroy a cluster that uses an existing VPC, the VPC is not deleted. When you remove the OpenShift Container Platform cluster from a VPC, the `kubernetes.io/cluster/*: shared` tag is removed from the subnets that it used.

### 6.7.2.3. Division of permissions

Starting with OpenShift Container Platform 4.3, you do not need all of the permissions that are required for an installation program-provisioned infrastructure cluster to deploy a cluster. This change mimics the division of permissions that you might have at your company: some individuals can create different resource in your clouds than others. For example, you might be able to create application-specific items, like instances, buckets, and load balancers, but not networking-related components such as VPCs, subnets, or ingress rules.

The AWS credentials that you use when you create your cluster do not need the networking permissions that are required to make VPCs and core networking components within the VPC, such as subnets, routing tables, internet gateways, NAT, and VPN. You still need permission to make the application resources that the machines within the cluster require, such as ELBs, security groups, S3 buckets, and nodes.

### 6.7.2.4. Isolation between clusters

If you deploy OpenShift Container Platform to an existing network, the isolation of cluster services is reduced in the following ways:

- You can install multiple OpenShift Container Platform clusters in the same VPC.
- ICMP ingress is allowed from the entire network.
- TCP 22 ingress (SSH) is allowed to the entire network.
- Control plane TCP 6443 ingress (Kubernetes API) is allowed to the entire network.
- Control plane TCP 22623 ingress (MCS) is allowed to the entire network.

### 6.7.2.5. AWS security groups

By default, the installation program creates and attaches security groups to control plane and compute machines. The rules associated with the default security groups cannot be modified.

However, you can apply additional existing AWS security groups, which are associated with your existing VPC, to control plane and compute machines. Applying custom security groups can help you meet the security needs of your organization, in such cases where you need to control the incoming or outgoing traffic of these machines.
As part of the installation process, you apply custom security groups by modifying the `install-config.yaml` file before deploying the cluster.

For more information, see "Applying existing AWS security groups to the cluster".

6.7.2.6. Modifying trust policy when installing into a shared VPC

If you install your cluster using a shared VPC, you can use the **Passthrough** or **Manual** credentials mode. You must add the IAM role used to install the cluster as a principal in the trust policy of the account that owns the VPC.

If you use **Passthrough** mode, add the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the account that creates the cluster, such as `arn:aws:iam::123456789012:user/clustercreator`, to the trust policy as a principal.

If you use **Manual** mode, add the ARN of the account that creates the cluster as well as the ARN of the ingress operator role in the cluster owner account, such as `arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/<cluster-name>-openshift-ingress-operator-cloud-credentials`, to the trust policy as principals.

You must add the following actions to the policy:

---

**Example 6.27. Required actions for shared VPC installation**

- `route53:ChangeResourceRecordSets`
- `route53:ListHostedZones`
- `route53:ListHostedZonesByName`
- `route53:ListResourceRecordSets`
- `route53:ChangeTagsForResource`
- `route53:GetAccountLimit`
- `route53:GetChange`
- `route53:GetHostedZone`
- `route53:GetTagsForResource`
- `route53:UpdateHostedZoneComment`
- `tag:GetResources`
- `tag:UntagResources`

---

6.7.3. Internet access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you require access to the internet to install your cluster.

You must have internet access to:

- Access [OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console](#) to download the installation program and perform subscription management. If the cluster has internet access and you do not disable Telemetry, that service automatically entitles your cluster.
- Access Quay.io to obtain the packages that are required to install your cluster.
- Obtain the packages that are required to perform cluster updates.

**IMPORTANT**

If your cluster cannot have direct internet access, you can perform a restricted network installation on some types of infrastructure that you provision. During that process, you download the required content and use it to populate a mirror registry with the installation packages. With some installation types, the environment that you install your cluster in will not require internet access. Before you update the cluster, you update the content of the mirror registry.

### 6.7.4. Generating a key pair for cluster node SSH access

During an OpenShift Container Platform installation, you can provide an SSH public key to the installation program. The key is passed to the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes through their Ignition config files and is used to authenticate SSH access to the nodes. The key is added to the `~/.ssh/authorized_keys` list for the `core` user on each node, which enables password-less authentication.

After the key is passed to the nodes, you can use the key pair to SSH in to the RHCOS nodes as the user `core`. To access the nodes through SSH, the private key identity must be managed by SSH for your local user.

If you want to SSH in to your cluster nodes to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, you must provide the SSH public key during the installation process. The `/openshift-install gather` command also requires the SSH public key to be in place on the cluster nodes.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not skip this procedure in production environments, where disaster recovery and debugging is required.

**NOTE**

You must use a local key, not one that you configured with platform-specific approaches such as AWS key pairs.

**Procedure**

1. If you do not have an existing SSH key pair on your local machine to use for authentication onto your cluster nodes, create one. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   ```bash
   $ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -N "" -f <path>/<file_name>
   ```

   Specify the path and file name, such as `~/.ssh/id_ed25519`, of the new SSH key. If you have an existing key pair, ensure your public key is in the your `~/.ssh` directory.
NOTE

If you plan to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures, do not create a key that uses the ed25519 algorithm. Instead, create a key that uses the rsa or ecdsa algorithm.

2. View the public SSH key:

   $ cat <path>/<file_name>.pub

   For example, run the following to view the ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub public key:

   $ cat ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub

3. Add the SSH private key identity to the SSH agent for your local user, if it has not already been added. SSH agent management of the key is required for password-less SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes, or if you want to use the ./openshift-install gather command.

   NOTE

   On some distributions, default SSH private key identities such as ~/.ssh/id_rsa and ~/.ssh/id_dsa are managed automatically.

   a. If the ssh-agent process is not already running for your local user, start it as a background task:

      $ eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"

      Example output

      Agent pid 31874

   NOTE

   If your cluster is in FIPS mode, only use FIPS-compliant algorithms to generate the SSH key. The key must be either RSA or ECDSA.

4. Add your SSH private key to the ssh-agent:

   $ ssh-add <path>/<file_name>

   Specify the path and file name for your SSH private key, such as ~/.ssh/id_ed25519

   Example output

   Identity added: /home/<you>/<path>/<file_name> (<computer_name>)

Next steps
• When you install OpenShift Container Platform, provide the SSH public key to the installation program.

### 6.7.5. Obtaining the installation program

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform, download the installation file on the host you are using for installation.

**Prerequisites**

• You have a computer that runs Linux or macOS, with 500 MB of local disk space.

**Procedure**

1. Access the **Infrastructure Provider** page on the OpenShift Cluster Manager site. If you have a Red Hat account, log in with your credentials. If you do not, create an account.

2. Select your infrastructure provider.

3. Navigate to the page for your installation type, download the installation program that corresponds with your host operating system and architecture, and place the file in the directory where you will store the installation configuration files.

**IMPORTANT**

The installation program creates several files on the computer that you use to install your cluster. You must keep the installation program and the files that the installation program creates after you finish installing the cluster. Both files are required to delete the cluster.

**IMPORTANT**

Deleting the files created by the installation program does not remove your cluster, even if the cluster failed during installation. To remove your cluster, complete the OpenShift Container Platform uninstallation procedures for your specific cloud provider.

4. Extract the installation program. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   ```bash
   $ tar -xvf openshift-install-linux.tar.gz
   ```

5. Download your installation pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager. This pull secret allows you to authenticate with the services that are provided by the included authorities, including Quay.io, which serves the container images for OpenShift Container Platform components.

### 6.7.6. Creating the installation configuration file

You can customize the OpenShift Container Platform cluster you install on Amazon Web Services (AWS).

**Prerequisites**
You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.

**Procedure**

1. Create the `install-config.yaml` file.
   a. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and run the following command:

   ```bash
   $ ./openshift-install create install-config --dir <installation_directory>
   ``

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the directory name to store the files that the installation program creates.

   When specifying the directory:
   
   - Verify that the directory has the `execute` permission. This permission is required to run Terraform binaries under the installation directory.
   
   - Use an empty directory. Some installation assets, such as bootstrap X.509 certificates, have short expiration intervals, therefore you must not reuse an installation directory. If you want to reuse individual files from another cluster installation, you can copy them into your directory. However, the file names for the installation assets might change between releases. Use caution when copying installation files from an earlier OpenShift Container Platform version.

   **NOTE**

   Always delete the `~/.powervs` directory to avoid reusing a stale configuration. Run the following command:

   ```bash
   $ rm -rf ~/.powervs
   ``

   b. At the prompts, provide the configuration details for your cloud:

      i. Optional: Select an SSH key to use to access your cluster machines.

      **NOTE**

      For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your `ssh-agent` process uses.

      ii. Select `AWS` as the platform to target.

      iii. If you do not have an Amazon Web Services (AWS) profile stored on your computer, enter the AWS access key ID and secret access key for the user that you configured to run the installation program.

      iv. Select the AWS region to deploy the cluster to.

      v. Select the base domain for the Route 53 service that you configured for your cluster.
vi. Enter a descriptive name for your cluster.

2. Modify the `install-config.yaml` file. You can find more information about the available parameters in the "Installation configuration parameters" section.

3. Back up the `install-config.yaml` file so that you can use it to install multiple clusters.

**IMPORTANT**

The `install-config.yaml` file is consumed during the installation process. If you want to reuse the file, you must back it up now.

Additional resources

- Installation configuration parameters for AWS

6.7.6.1. Minimum resource requirements for cluster installation

Each cluster machine must meet the following minimum requirements:

**Table 6.11. Minimum resource requirements**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bootstrap</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control plane</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compute</td>
<td>RHCOS, RHEL 8.6 and later [3]</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. One vCPU is equivalent to one physical core when simultaneous multithreading (SMT), or hyperthreading, is not enabled. When enabled, use the following formula to calculate the corresponding ratio: \((\text{threads per core} \times \text{cores}) \times \text{sockets} = \text{vCPUs}\).

2. OpenShift Container Platform and Kubernetes are sensitive to disk performance, and faster storage is recommended, particularly for etcd on the control plane nodes which require a 10 ms p99 fsync duration. Note that on many cloud platforms, storage size and IOPS scale together, so you might need to over-allocate storage volume to obtain sufficient performance.

3. As with all user-provisioned installations, if you choose to use RHEL compute machines in your cluster, you take responsibility for all operating system life cycle management and maintenance, including performing system updates, applying patches, and completing all other required tasks. Use of RHEL 7 compute machines is deprecated and has been removed in OpenShift Container Platform 4.10 and later.

If an instance type for your platform meets the minimum requirements for cluster machines, it is supported to use in OpenShift Container Platform.

Additional resources
Optimizing storage

6.7.6.2. Tested instance types for AWS

The following Amazon Web Services (AWS) instance types have been tested with OpenShift Container Platform.

NOTE

Use the machine types included in the following charts for your AWS instances. If you use an instance type that is not listed in the chart, ensure that the instance size you use matches the minimum resource requirements that are listed in "Minimum resource requirements for cluster installation".

Example 6.28. Machine types based on 64-bit x86 architecture

- c4.*
- c5.*
- c5a.*
- i3.*
- m4.*
- m5.*
- m5a.*
- m6i.*
- r4.*
- r5.*
- r5a.*
- r6i.*
- t3.*
- t3a.*

6.7.6.3. Tested instance types for AWS on 64-bit ARM infrastructures

The following Amazon Web Services (AWS) 64-bit ARM instance types have been tested with OpenShift Container Platform.
NOTE

Use the machine types included in the following charts for your AWS ARM instances. If you use an instance type that is not listed in the chart, ensure that the instance size you use matches the minimum resource requirements that are listed in "Minimum resource requirements for cluster installation".

Example 6.29. Machine types based on 64-bit ARM architecture

- c6g.*
- m6g.*

6.7.6.4. Sample customized install-config.yaml file for AWS

You can customize the installation configuration file (install-config.yaml) to specify more details about your OpenShift Container Platform cluster’s platform or modify the values of the required parameters.

IMPORTANT

This sample YAML file is provided for reference only. You must obtain your install-config.yaml file by using the installation program and modify it.

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: example.com
credentialsMode: Mint
controlPlane:
  hyperthreading: Enabled
  name: master
platform:
  aws:
    lbType: NLB
    zones:
      - us-west-2a
      - us-west-2b
    rootVolume:
      iops: 4000
      size: 500
      type: io1
  metadataService:
    authentication: Optional
    type: m6i.xlarge
    replicas: 3
compute:
  - hyperthreading: Enabled
    name: worker
    platform:
      aws:
        rootVolume:
          iops: 2000
          size: 500
          type: io1
```
metadataService:
  authentication: Optional 11
  type: c5.4xlarge
  zones:
    - us-west-2c
  replicas: 3
metadata:
  name: test-cluster 12
networking:
  clusterNetwork:
    - cidr: 10.128.0.0/14
    - cidr: 10.0.0.0/16
  networkType: OVNKubernetes 13
  serviceNetwork:
    - 172.30.0.0/16
platform:
  aws:
    region: us-west-2 14
    propagateUserTags: true 15
    userTags:
      adminContact: jdoe
      costCenter: 7536
  subnets: 16
    - subnet-1
    - subnet-2
    - subnet-3
  amiID: ami-0c5d3e03c0ab9b19a 17
  serviceEndpoints: 18
    - name: ec2
      url: https://vpce-id.ec2.us-west-2.vpce.amazonaws.com
      hostedZone: Z3URY6TWQ91KVV 19
  fips: false 20
  sshKey: ssh-ed25519 AAAA... 21
  pullSecret: '{"auths": ...}' 22

**Required. The installation program prompts you for this value.**

**Optional:** Add this parameter to force the Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) to use the specified mode. By default, the CCO uses the root credentials in the `kube-system` namespace to dynamically try to determine the capabilities of the credentials. For details about CCO modes, see the "About the Cloud Credential Operator" section in the Authentication and authorization guide.

If you do not provide these parameters and values, the installation program provides the default value.

The **controlPlane** section is a single mapping, but the **compute** section is a sequence of mappings. To meet the requirements of the different data structures, the first line of the **compute** section must begin with a hyphen, `-`, and the first line of the **controlPlane** section must not. Only one control plane pool is used.

Whether to enable or disable simultaneous multithreading, or **hyperthreading.** By default, simultaneous multithreading is enabled to increase the performance of your machines’ cores. You can disable it by setting the parameter value to Disabled. If you disable simultaneous
multithreading in some cluster machines, you must disable it in all cluster machines.

**IMPORTANT**

If you disable simultaneous multithreading, ensure that your capacity planning accounts for the dramatically decreased machine performance. Use larger instance types, such as `m4.2xlarge` or `m5.2xlarge`, for your machines if you disable simultaneous multithreading.

To configure faster storage for etcd, especially for larger clusters, set the storage type as `io1` and set `iops` to `2000`.

Whether to require the Amazon EC2 Instance Metadata Service v2 (IMDSv2). To require IMDSv2, set the parameter value to **Required**. To allow the use of both IMDSv1 and IMDSv2, set the parameter value to **Optional**. If no value is specified, both IMDSv1 and IMDSv2 are allowed.

**NOTE**

The IMDS configuration for control plane machines that is set during cluster installation can only be changed by using the AWS CLI. The IMDS configuration for compute machines can be changed by using compute machine sets.

The cluster network plugin to install. The supported values are **OVNKubernetes** and **OpenShiftSDN**. The default value is **OVNKubernetes**.

If you provide your own VPC, specify subnets for each availability zone that your cluster uses.

The ID of the AMI used to boot machines for the cluster. If set, the AMI must belong to the same region as the cluster.

The AWS service endpoints. Custom endpoints are required when installing to an unknown AWS region. The endpoint URL must use the `https` protocol and the host must trust the certificate.

The ID of your existing Route 53 private hosted zone. Providing an existing hosted zone requires that you supply your own VPC and the hosted zone is already associated with the VPC prior to installing your cluster. If undefined, the installation program creates a new hosted zone.

Whether to enable or disable FIPS mode. By default, FIPS mode is not enabled. If FIPS mode is enabled, the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines that OpenShift Container Platform runs on bypass the default Kubernetes cryptography suite and use the cryptography modules that are provided with RHCOS instead.

**IMPORTANT**

To enable FIPS mode for your cluster, you must run the installation program from a Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) computer configured to operate in FIPS mode. For more information about configuring FIPS mode on RHEL, see *Installing the system in FIPS mode*. When running Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) or Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) booted in FIPS mode, OpenShift Container Platform core components use the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures.

You can optionally provide the `sshKey` value that you use to access the machines in your cluster.
NOTE

For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your `ssh-agent` process uses.

6.7.6.5. Configuring the cluster-wide proxy during installation

Production environments can deny direct access to the internet and instead have an HTTP or HTTPS proxy available. You can configure a new OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use a proxy by configuring the proxy settings in the `install-config.yaml` file.

Prerequisites

- You have an existing `install-config.yaml` file.
- You reviewed the sites that your cluster requires access to and determined whether any of them need to bypass the proxy. By default, all cluster egress traffic is proxied, including calls to hosting cloud provider APIs. You added sites to the `Proxy` object’s `spec.noProxy` field to bypass the proxy if necessary.

NOTE

The `Proxy` object `status.noProxy` field is populated with the values of the `networking.machineNetwork[].cidr`, `networking.clusterNetwork[].cidr`, and `networking.serviceNetwork[]` fields from your installation configuration.

For installations on Amazon Web Services (AWS), Google Cloud Platform (GCP), Microsoft Azure, and Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP), the `Proxy` object `status.noProxy` field is also populated with the instance metadata endpoint (169.254.169.254).

Procedure

1. Edit your `install-config.yaml` file and add the proxy settings. For example:

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: my.domain.com
proxy:
  httpProxy: http://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port>  
  httpsProxy: https://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port>  
  noProxy: ec2.<aws_region>.amazonaws.com,elasticloadbalancing.<aws_region>.amazonaws.com,s3.<aws_region>.amazonaws.com  
additionalTrustBundle: |
  ----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
  <MY_TRUSTED_CA_CERT>
  ----END CERTIFICATE-----
additionalTrustBundlePolicy: <policy_to_add_additionalTrustBundle>  
```

1. A proxy URL to use for creating HTTP connections outside the cluster. The URL scheme must be `http`.
2. A proxy URL to use for creating HTTPS connections outside the cluster.
A comma-separated list of destination domain names, IP addresses, or other network CIDRs to exclude from proxying. Preface a domain with . to match subdomains only. For

If provided, the installation program generates a config map that is named **user-ca-bundle** in the `openshift-config` namespace that contains one or more additional CA certificates that are required for proxying HTTPS connections. The Cluster Network Operator then creates a **trusted-ca-bundle** config map that merges these contents with the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) trust bundle, and this config map is referenced in the `trustedCA` field of the **Proxy** object. The **additionalTrustBundle** field is required unless the proxy’s identity certificate is signed by an authority from the RHCOS trust bundle.

Optional: The policy to determine the configuration of the **Proxy** object to reference the `user-ca-bundle` config map in the `trustedCA` field. The allowed values are **Proxyonly** and **Always**. Use **Proxyonly** to reference the `user-ca-bundle` config map only when http/https proxy is configured. Use **Always** to always reference the `user-ca-bundle` config map. The default value is **Proxyonly**.

**NOTE**
The installation program does not support the proxy `readinessEndpoints` field.

**NOTE**
If the installer times out, restart and then complete the deployment by using the `wait-for` command of the installer. For example:

```
$ ./openshift-install wait-for install-complete --log-level debug
```

2. Save the file and reference it when installing OpenShift Container Platform.

The installation program creates a cluster-wide proxy that is named **cluster** that uses the proxy settings in the provided `install-config.yaml` file. If no proxy settings are provided, a **cluster Proxy** object is still created, but it will have a nil **spec**.

**NOTE**
Only the **Proxy** object named **cluster** is supported, and no additional proxies can be created.

6.7.6.6. Applying existing AWS security groups to the cluster

Applying existing AWS security groups to your control plane and compute machines can help you meet the security needs of your organization, in such cases where you need to control the incoming or outgoing traffic of these machines.

**Prerequisites**

- You have created the security groups in AWS. For more information, see the AWS documentation about working with **security groups**.
- The security groups must be associated with the existing VPC that you are deploying the cluster to. The security groups cannot be associated with another VPC.
You have an existing `install-config.yaml` file.

**Procedure**

1. In the `install-config.yaml` file, edit the `compute.platform.aws.additionalSecurityGroupIDs` parameter to specify one or more custom security groups for your compute machines.

2. Edit the `controlPlane.platform.aws.additionalSecurityGroupIDs` parameter to specify one or more custom security groups for your control plane machines.

3. Save the file and reference it when deploying the cluster.

**Sample install-config.yaml file that specifies custom security groups**

```yaml
# ...
compute:
  - hyperthreading: Enabled
    name: worker
    platform:
      aws:
        additionalSecurityGroupIDs:
          - sg-1
          - sg-2
        replicas: 3
    controlPlane:
      hyperthreading: Enabled
      name: master
      platform:
        aws:
          additionalSecurityGroupIDs:
            - sg-3
            - sg-4
          replicas: 3
        platform:
          aws:
            region: us-east-1
            subnets:
              - subnet-1
              - subnet-2
              - subnet-3
```

1. Specify the name of the security group as it appears in the Amazon EC2 console, including the `sg` prefix.

2. Specify subnets for each availability zone that your cluster uses.

**6.7.7. 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 \texttt{oc}, you cannot use it to complete all of the commands in OpenShift Container Platform 4.14. Download and install the new version of \texttt{oc}.

Installing the OpenShift CLI on Linux

You can install the OpenShift CLI (\texttt{oc}) binary on Linux by using the following procedure.

Procedure


2. Select the architecture from the \textbf{Product Variant} drop-down list.

3. Select the appropriate version from the \textbf{Version} drop-down list.

4. Click \textbf{Download Now} next to the OpenShift v4.14 Linux Client entry and save the file.

5. Unpack the archive:

   \begin{verbatim}
   $ tar xvf <file>
   \end{verbatim}

6. Place the \texttt{oc} binary in a directory that is on your \textbf{PATH}. To check your \textbf{PATH}, execute the following command:

   \begin{verbatim}
   $ echo $PATH
   \end{verbatim}

Verification

- After you install the OpenShift CLI, it is available using the \texttt{oc} command:

   \begin{verbatim}
   $ oc <command>
   \end{verbatim}

Installing the OpenShift CLI on Windows

You can install the OpenShift CLI (\texttt{oc}) binary on Windows by using the following procedure.

Procedure


2. Select the appropriate version from the \textbf{Version} drop-down list.

3. Click \textbf{Download Now} next to the OpenShift v4.14 Windows Client entry and save the file.

4. Unzip the archive with a ZIP program.

5. Move the \texttt{oc} binary to a directory that is on your \textbf{PATH}. To check your \textbf{PATH}, open the command prompt and execute the following command:

   \begin{verbatim}
   C:\> path
   \end{verbatim}

Verification
Verification

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

  ```bash
  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**

2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.
3. Click **Download Now** next to the **OpenShift v4.14 macOS Client** entry and save the file.
   
   **NOTE**
   
   For macOS arm64, choose the **OpenShift v4.14 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:

   ```bash
   $ echo $PATH
   ```

**Verification**

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

  ```bash
  $ oc <command>
  ```

6.7.8. Alternatives to storing administrator-level secrets in the kube-system project

By default, administrator secrets are stored in the **kube-system** project. If you configured the **credentialsMode** parameter in the **install-config.yaml** file to **Manual**, you must use one of the following alternatives:

- To manage long-term cloud credentials manually, follow the procedure in **Manually creating long-term credentials**.

- To implement short-term credentials that are managed outside the cluster for individual components, follow the procedures in **Configuring an AWS cluster to use short-term credentials**.

6.7.8.1. Manually creating long-term credentials

The Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) can be put into manual mode prior to installation in environments where the cloud identity and access management (IAM) APIs are not reachable, or the administrator prefers not to store an administrator-level credential secret in the cluster **kube-system** namespace.
Procedure

1. If you did not set the credentialsMode parameter in the install-config.yaml configuration file to Manual, modify the value as shown:

   **Sample configuration file snippet**

   ```
   apiVersion: v1
   baseDomain: example.com
   credentialsMode: Manual
   # ...
   ```

2. If you have not previously created installation manifest files, do so by running the following command:

   ```
   $ openshift-install create manifests
   ```

3. Set a $RELEASE_IMAGE variable with the release image from your installation file by running the following command:

   ```
   $ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
   ```

4. Extract the list of CredentialsRequest custom resources (CRs) from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```
   $ oc adm release extract \
   --from=$RELEASE_IMAGE \
   --credentials-requests \
   --included \1 \
   --install-config=<path_to_directory_with_installation_configuration>/install-config.yaml \2 \
   --to=<path_to_directory_for_credentials_requests> \3
   ```

   - The --included parameter includes only the manifests that your specific cluster configuration requires.
   - Specify the location of the install-config.yaml file.
   - Specify the path to the directory where you want to store the CredentialsRequest objects. If the specified directory does not exist, this command creates it.

   This command creates a YAML file for each CredentialsRequest object.

   **Sample CredentialsRequest object**

   ```
   apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
   kind: CredentialsRequest
   metadata:
     name: <component_credentials_request>
     namespace: openshift-cloud-credential-operator
   ...
   spec:
     providerSpec:
       apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
   ```
5. Create YAML files for secrets in the `openshift-install` manifests directory that you generated previously. The secrets must be stored using the namespace and secret name defined in the `spec.secretRef` for each `CredentialsRequest` object.

Sample `CredentialsRequest` object with secrets

```
apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
kind: CredentialsRequest
metadata:
  name: <component_credentials_request>
  namespace: openshift-cloud-credential-operator
...
spec:
  providerSpec:
    apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
    kind: AWSProviderSpec
    statementEntries:
      - effect: Allow
        action:
          - s3:CreateBucket
          - s3:DeleteBucket
        resource: "*"
      ...
    secretRef:
      name: <component_secret>
      namespace: <component_namespace>
...
```

Sample `Secret` object

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Secret
metadata:
  name: <component_secret>
  namespace: <component_namespace>
data:
  aws_access_key_id: <base64_encoded_aws_access_key_id>
  aws_secret_access_key: <base64_encoded_aws_secret_access_key>
```

**IMPORTANT**

Before upgrading a cluster that uses manually maintained credentials, you must ensure that the CCO is in an upgradeable state.
6.7.8.2. Configuring an AWS cluster to use short-term credentials

To install a cluster that is configured to use the AWS Security Token Service (STS), you must configure the CCO utility and create the required AWS resources for your cluster.

6.7.8.2.1. Configuring the Cloud Credential Operator utility

To create and manage cloud credentials from outside of the cluster when the Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) is operating in manual mode, extract and prepare the CCO utility (ccoctl) binary.

**NOTE**

The **ccoctl** utility is a Linux binary that must run in a Linux environment.

**Prerequisites**

- You have access to an OpenShift Container Platform account with cluster administrator access.
- You have installed the OpenShift CLI (**oc**).
- You have created an AWS account for the **ccoctl** utility to use with the following permissions:

  **Example 6.30. Required AWS permissions**

  Required **iam** permissions
  
  - `iam:CreateOpenIDConnectProvider`
  - `iam:CreateRole`
  - `iam:DeleteOpenIDConnectProvider`
  - `iam:DeleteRole`
  - `iam:DeleteRolePolicy`
  - `iam:GetOpenIDConnectProvider`
  - `iam:GetRole`
  - `iam:GetUser`
  - `iam:ListOpenIDConnectProviders`
  - `iam:ListRolePolicies`
  - `iam:ListRoles`
  - `iam:PutRolePolicy`
  - `iam:TagOpenIDConnectProvider`
  - `iam:TagRole`

  Required **s3** permissions
  
  - `s3:CreateBucket`
If you plan to store the OIDC configuration in a private S3 bucket that is accessed by the IAM identity provider through a public CloudFront distribution URL, the AWS account that runs the `ccoctl` utility requires the following additional permissions:

**Example 6.31. Additional permissions for a private S3 bucket with CloudFront**

- `cloudfront:CreateCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity`
- `cloudfront:CreateDistribution`
- `cloudfront:DeleteCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity`
- `cloudfront:DeleteDistribution`
- `cloudfront:GetCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity`
- `cloudfront:GetCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig`
- `cloudfront:GetDistribution`
NOTE

These additional permissions support the use of the `--create-private-s3-bucket` option when processing credentials requests with the `ccoctl aws create-all` command.

Procedure

1. Obtain the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:
   
   ```
   $ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
   ```

2. Obtain the CCO container image from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:
   
   ```
   $ CCO_IMAGE=$(oc adm release info --image-for='cloud-credential-operator' $RELEASE_IMAGE -a ~/.pull-secret)
   ```

   NOTE

   Ensure that the architecture of the `$RELEASE_IMAGE` matches the architecture of the environment in which you will use the `ccoctl` tool.

3. Extract the `ccoctl` binary from the CCO container image within the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:
   
   ```
   $ oc image extract $CCO_IMAGE --file="/usr/bin/ccoctl" -a ~/.pull-secret
   ```

4. Change the permissions to make `ccoctl` executable by running the following command:
   
   ```
   $ chmod 775 ccoctl
   ```

Verification

- To verify that `ccoctl` is ready to use, display the help file by running the following command:

  ```
  $ ccoctl --help
  ```

Output of `ccoctl --help`

OpenShift credentials provisioning tool

Usage:

ccoctl [command]

Available Commands:
6.7.8.2.2. Creating AWS resources with the Cloud Credential Operator utility

You have the following options when creating AWS resources:

- You can use the `ccoctl aws create-all` command to create the AWS resources automatically. This is the quickest way to create the resources. See Creating AWS resources with a single command.

- If you need to review the JSON files that the `ccoctl` tool creates before modifying AWS resources, or if the process the `ccoctl` tool uses to create AWS resources automatically does not meet the requirements of your organization, you can create the AWS resources individually. See Creating AWS resources individually.

---

## 6.7.8.2.2.1. Creating AWS resources with a single command

If the process the `ccoctl` tool uses to create AWS resources automatically meets the requirements of your organization, you can use the `ccoctl aws create-all` command to automate the creation of AWS resources.

Otherwise, you can create the AWS resources individually. For more information, see "Creating AWS resources individually".

---

### NOTE

By default, `ccoctl` creates objects in the directory in which the commands are run. To create the objects in a different directory, use the `--output-dir` flag. This procedure uses `<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>` to refer to this directory.

---

### Prerequisites

You must have:

- Extracted and prepared the `ccoctl` binary.

---

### Procedure

1. Set a `$RELEASE_IMAGE` variable with the release image from your installation file by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
   ```
2. Extract the list of `CredentialsRequest` objects from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

```
$ oc adm release extract \
  --from=$RELEASE_IMAGE \
  --credentials-requests \
  --included \n  --install-config=<path_to_directory_with_installation_configuration>/install-config.yaml \n  --to=<path_to_directory_for_credentials_requests>
```

1. The `--included` parameter includes only the manifests that your specific cluster configuration requires.

2. Specify the location of the `install-config.yaml` file.

3. Specify the path to the directory where you want to store the `CredentialsRequest` objects. If the specified directory does not exist, this command creates it.

**NOTE**
This command might take a few moments to run.

3. Use the `ccocctl` tool to process all `CredentialsRequest` objects by running the following command:

```
$ ccocctl aws create-all \
  --name=<name> \n  --region=<aws_region> \n  --credentials-requests-dir=<path_to_credentials_requests_directory> \n  --output-dir=<path_to_ccocctl_output_dir> \n  --create-private-s3-bucket
```

1. Specify the name used to tag any cloud resources that are created for tracking.

2. Specify the AWS region in which cloud resources will be created.

3. Specify the directory containing the files for the component `CredentialsRequest` objects.

4. Optional: Specify the directory in which you want the `ccocctl` utility to create objects. By default, the utility creates objects in the directory in which the commands are run.

5. Optional: By default, the `ccocctl` utility stores the OpenID Connect (OIDC) configuration files in a public S3 bucket and uses the S3 URL as the public OIDC endpoint. To store the OIDC configuration in a private S3 bucket that is accessed by the IAM identity provider through a public CloudFront distribution URL instead, use the `--create-private-s3-bucket` parameter.

**NOTE**
If your cluster uses Technology Preview features that are enabled by the `TechPreviewNoUpgrade` feature set, you must include the `--enable-tech-preview` parameter.
Verification

- To verify that the OpenShift Container Platform secrets are created, list the files in the `<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests` directory:

```
$ ls <path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests
```

**Example output**

```
cluster-authentication-02-config.yaml
openshift-cloud-credential-operator-cloud-credential-operator-iam-ro-creds-credentials.yaml
openshift-cluster-csi-drivers-ebs-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
openshift-image-registry-installer-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
openshift-ingress-operator-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
openshift-machine-api-aws-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
```

You can verify that the IAM roles are created by querying AWS. For more information, refer to AWS documentation on listing IAM roles.

6.7.8.2.2.2. Creating AWS resources individually

You can use the `ccoctl` tool to create AWS resources individually. This option might be useful for an organization that shares the responsibility for creating these resources among different users or departments.

Otherwise, you can use the `ccoctl aws create-all` command to create the AWS resources automatically. For more information, see “Creating AWS resources with a single command”.

**NOTE**

By default, `ccoctl` creates objects in the directory in which the commands are run. To create the objects in a different directory, use the `--output-dir` flag. This procedure uses `<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>` to refer to this directory.

Some `ccoctl` commands make AWS API calls to create or modify AWS resources. You can use the `--dry-run` flag to avoid making API calls. Using this flag creates JSON files on the local file system instead. You can review and modify the JSON files and then apply them with the AWS CLI tool using the `--cli-input-json` parameters.

**Prerequisites**

- Extract and prepare the `ccoctl` binary.

**Procedure**

1. Generate the public and private RSA key files that are used to set up the OpenID Connect provider for the cluster by running the following command:

```
$ ccoctl aws create-key-pair
```

**Example output**

```
2021/04/13 11:01:02 Generating RSA keypair
2021/04/13 11:01:03 Writing private key to /<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/serviceaccount-
```
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signer.private
2021/04/13 11:01:03 Writing public key to /<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/serviceaccount-signer.public
2021/04/13 11:01:03 Copying signing key for use by installer

where serviceaccount-signer.private and serviceaccount-signer.public are the generated key files.

This command also creates a private key that the cluster requires during installation in /<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/tls/bound-service-account-signing-key.key.

2. Create an OpenID Connect identity provider and S3 bucket on AWS by running the following command:

```
$ ccoctl aws create-identity-provider \
    --name=<name> \ 1
    --region=<aws_region> \ 2
    --public-key-file=<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/serviceaccount-signer.public 3
```

1. <name> is the name used to tag any cloud resources that are created for tracking.
2. <aws-region> is the AWS region in which cloud resources will be created.
3. <path_to_ccoctl_output_dir> is the path to the public key file that the ccoctl aws create-key-pair command generated.

Example output

2021/04/13 11:16:09 Bucket <name>-oidc created
2021/04/13 11:16:10 OpenID Connect discovery document in the S3 bucket <name>-oidc at .well-known/openid-configuration updated
2021/04/13 11:16:10 Reading public key
2021/04/13 11:16:10 JSON web key set (JWKS) in the S3 bucket <name>-oidc at keys.json updated

where openid-configuration is a discovery document and keys.json is a JSON web key set file.

This command also creates a YAML configuration file in /<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests/cluster-authentication-02-config.yaml. This file sets the issuer URL field for the service account tokens that the cluster generates, so that the AWS IAM identity provider trusts the tokens.

3. Create IAM roles for each component in the cluster:

   a. Set a $RELEASE_IMAGE variable with the release image from your installation file by running the following command:

```
$ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
```

   b. Extract the list of CredentialsRequest objects from the OpenShift Container Platform release image:
The `--included` parameter includes only the manifests that your specific cluster configuration requires.

Specify the location of the `install-config.yaml` file.

Specify the path to the directory where you want to store the `CredentialsRequest` objects. If the specified directory does not exist, this command creates it.

c. Use the `ccoctl` tool to process all `CredentialsRequest` objects by running the following command:

```
$ ccoctl aws create-iam-roles \
   --name=<name> \n   --region=<aws_region> \n   --credentials-requests-dir=<path_to_credentials_requests_directory> \n   --identity-provider-arn=arn:aws:iam::<aws_account_id>:oidc-provider/<name>-oidc.s3.amazonaws.com
```

**NOTE**

For AWS environments that use alternative IAM API endpoints, such as GovCloud, you must also specify your region with the `--region` parameter.

If your cluster uses Technology Preview features that are enabled by the `TechPreviewNoUpgrade` feature set, you must include the `--enable-tech-preview` parameter.

For each `CredentialsRequest` object, `ccoctl` creates an IAM role with a trust policy that is tied to the specified OIDC identity provider, and a permissions policy as defined in each `CredentialsRequest` object from the OpenShift Container Platform release image.

**Verification**

- To verify that the OpenShift Container Platform secrets are created, list the files in the `<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests` directory:

```
$ ll <path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests
```

**Example output**

```
total 24
-rw-------. 1 <user> <user> 161 Apr 13 11:42 cluster-authentication-02-config.yaml
-rw-------. 1 <user> <user> 379 Apr 13 11:59 openshift-cloud-credential-operator-cloud-credential-operator-iam-ro-creds-credentials.yaml
```
You can verify that the IAM roles are created by querying AWS. For more information, refer to AWS documentation on listing IAM roles.

6.7.8.2.3. Incorporating the Cloud Credential Operator utility manifests

To implement short-term security credentials managed outside the cluster for individual components, you must move the manifest files that the Cloud Credential Operator utility (ccoctl) created to the correct directories for the installation program.

Prerequisites

- You have configured an account with the cloud platform that hosts your cluster.
- You have configured the Cloud Credential Operator utility (ccoctl).
- You have created the cloud provider resources that are required for your cluster with the ccoctl utility.

Procedure

1. If you did not set the credentialsMode parameter in the install-config.yaml configuration file to Manual, modify the value as shown:

   **Sample configuration file snippet**

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: v1
   baseDomain: example.com
   credentialsMode: Manual
   # ...
   ```

2. If you have not previously created installation manifest files, do so by running the following command:

   ```sh
   $ openshift-install create manifests
   ```

3. Copy the manifests that the ccoctl utility generated to the manifests directory that the installation program created by running the following command:

   ```sh
   $ cp /<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests/* ./manifests/
   ```

4. Copy the private key that the ccoctl utility generated in the tls directory to the installation directory by running the following command:

   ```sh
   $ cp -a /<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/tls .
   ```
6.7.9. Deploying the cluster

You can install OpenShift Container Platform on a compatible cloud platform.

**IMPORTANT**

You can run the `create cluster` command of the installation program only once, during initial installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You have configured an account with the cloud platform that hosts your cluster.
- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.
- You have verified that the cloud provider account on your host has the correct permissions to deploy the cluster. An account with incorrect permissions causes the installation process to fail with an error message that displays the missing permissions.

**Procedure**

1. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and initialize the cluster deployment:

   ```bash
   $ ./openshift-install create cluster --dir <installation_directory> \
   --log-level=info
   ```

   **1** For `<installation_directory>`, specify the location of your customized `./install-config.yaml` file.

   **2** To view different installation details, specify `warn`, `debug`, or `error` instead of `info`.

2. Optional: Remove or disable the AdministratorAccess policy from the IAM account that you used to install the cluster.

   **NOTE**

   The elevated permissions provided by the AdministratorAccess policy are required only during installation.

**Verification**

When the cluster deployment completes successfully:

- The terminal displays directions for accessing your cluster, including a link to the web console and credentials for the `kubeadmin` user.
- Credential information also outputs to `<installation_directory>/openshift_install.log`.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not delete the installation program or the files that the installation program creates. Both are required to delete the cluster.
Example output

...  
INFO Install complete!  
INFO To access the cluster as the system:admin user when using 'oc', run 'export KUBECONFIG=/home/myuser/install_dir/auth/kubeconfig'
INFO Access the OpenShift web-console here: https://console-openshift-console.apps.mycluster.example.com
INFO Login to the console with user: "kubeadmin", and password: "password"
INFO Time elapsed: 36m22s

IMPORTANT

- The Ignition config files that the installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending `node-bootstrapper` certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for Recovering from expired control plane certificates for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

6.7.10. Logging in to the cluster by using the CLI

You can log in to your cluster as a default system user by exporting the cluster `kubeconfig` file. The `kubeconfig` file contains information about the cluster that is used by the CLI to connect a client to the correct cluster and API server. The file is specific to a cluster and is created during OpenShift Container Platform installation.

Prerequisites

- You deployed an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- You installed the `oc` CLI.

Procedure

1. Export the `kubeadmin` credentials:

   ```
   $ export KUBECONFIG=<installation_directory>/auth/kubeconfig
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

2. Verify you can run `oc` commands successfully using the exported configuration:

   ```
   $ oc whoami
   ```
6.7.11. Logging in to the cluster by using the web console

The **kubeadmin** user exists by default after an OpenShift Container Platform installation. You can log in to your cluster as the **kubeadmin** user by using the OpenShift Container Platform web console.

**Prerequisites**

- You have access to the installation host.
- You completed a cluster installation and all cluster Operators are available.

**Procedure**

1. Obtain the password for the **kubeadmin** user from the **kubeadmin-password** file on the installation host:

   ```bash
   $ cat <installation_directory>/auth/kubeadmin-password
   ```

   **NOTE**
   
   Alternatively, you can obtain the **kubeadmin** password from the `<installation_directory>/openshift_install.log` log file on the installation host.

2. List the OpenShift Container Platform web console route:

   ```bash
   $ oc get routes -n openshift-console | grep 'console-openshift'
   ```

   **NOTE**
   
   Alternatively, you can obtain the OpenShift Container Platform route from the `<installation_directory>/openshift_install.log` log file on the installation host.

   **Example output**

   ```shell
   console     console-openshift-console.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>            console
   https   reencrypt/Redirect   None
   ```

3. Navigate to the route detailed in the output of the preceding command in a web browser and log in as the **kubeadmin** user.

**Additional resources**

- See [Accessing the web console](#) for more details about accessing and understanding the OpenShift Container Platform web console.

6.7.12. Telemetry access for OpenShift Container Platform
In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the Telemetry service, which runs by default to provide metrics about cluster health and the success of updates, requires internet access. If your cluster is connected to the internet, Telemetry runs automatically, and your cluster is registered to the OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console.

After you confirm that your OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console inventory is correct, either maintained automatically by Telemetry or manually by using OpenShift Cluster Manager, use subscription watch to track your OpenShift Container Platform subscriptions at the account or multi-cluster level.

Additional resources

- See About remote health monitoring for more information about the Telemetry service.

6.7.13. Next steps

- Validating an installation.
- Customize your cluster.
- If necessary, you can opt out of remote health reporting.
- If necessary, you can remove cloud provider credentials.

6.8. INSTALLING A PRIVATE CLUSTER ON AWS

In OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14, you can install a private cluster into an existing VPC on Amazon Web Services (AWS). The installation program provisions the rest of the required infrastructure, which you can further customize. To customize the installation, you modify parameters in the install-config.yaml file before you install the cluster.

6.8.1. Prerequisites

- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.
- You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.
- You configured an AWS account to host the cluster.

**IMPORTANT**

If you have an AWS profile stored on your computer, it must not use a temporary session token that you generated while using a multi-factor authentication device. The cluster continues to use your current AWS credentials to create AWS resources for the entire life of the cluster, so you must use long-term credentials. To generate appropriate keys, see Managing Access Keys for IAM Users in the AWS documentation. You can supply the keys when you run the installation program.

- If you use a firewall, you configured it to allow the sites that your cluster requires access to.

6.8.2. Private clusters
You can deploy a private OpenShift Container Platform cluster that does not expose external endpoints. Private clusters are accessible from only an internal network and are not visible to the internet.

By default, OpenShift Container Platform is provisioned to use publicly-accessible DNS and endpoints. A private cluster sets the DNS, Ingress Controller, and API server to private when you deploy your cluster. This means that the cluster resources are only accessible from your internal network and are not visible to the internet.

**IMPORTANT**

If the cluster has any public subnets, load balancer services created by administrators might be publicly accessible. To ensure cluster security, verify that these services are explicitly annotated as private.

To deploy a private cluster, you must:

- Use existing networking that meets your requirements. Your cluster resources might be shared between other clusters on the network.
- Deploy from a machine that has access to:
  - The API services for the cloud to which you provision.
  - The hosts on the network that you provision.
  - The internet to obtain installation media.

You can use any machine that meets these access requirements and follows your company’s guidelines. For example, this machine can be a bastion host on your cloud network or a machine that has access to the network through a VPN.

### 6.8.2.1. Private clusters in AWS

To create a private cluster on Amazon Web Services (AWS), you must provide an existing private VPC and subnets to host the cluster. The installation program must also be able to resolve the DNS records that the cluster requires. The installation program configures the Ingress Operator and API server for access from only the private network.

The cluster still requires access to internet to access the AWS APIs.

The following items are not required or created when you install a private cluster:

- Public subnets
- Public load balancers, which support public ingress
- A public Route 53 zone that matches the `baseDomain` for the cluster

The installation program does use the `baseDomain` that you specify to create a private Route 53 zone and the required records for the cluster. The cluster is configured so that the Operators do not create public records for the cluster and all cluster machines are placed in the private subnets that you specify.

### 6.8.2.1.1. Limitations

The ability to add public functionality to a private cluster is limited.
You cannot make the Kubernetes API endpoints public after installation without taking additional actions, including creating public subnets in the VPC for each availability zone in use, creating a public load balancer, and configuring the control plane security groups to allow traffic from the internet on 6443 (Kubernetes API port).

If you use a public Service type load balancer, you must tag a public subnet in each availability zone with `kubernetes.io/cluster/<cluster-infra-id>: shared` so that AWS can use them to create public load balancers.

6.8.3. About using a custom VPC

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you can deploy a cluster into existing subnets in an existing Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) in Amazon Web Services (AWS). By deploying OpenShift Container Platform into an existing AWS VPC, you might be able to avoid limit constraints in new accounts or more easily abide by the operational constraints that your company’s guidelines set. If you cannot obtain the infrastructure creation permissions that are required to create the VPC yourself, use this installation option.

Because the installation program cannot know what other components are also in your existing subnets, it cannot choose subnet CIDRs and so forth on your behalf. You must configure networking for the subnets that you install your cluster to yourself.

6.8.3.1. Requirements for using your VPC

The installation program no longer creates the following components:

- Internet gateways
- NAT gateways
- Subnets
- Route tables
- VPCs
- VPC DHCP options
- VPC endpoints

**NOTE**

The installation program requires that you use the cloud-provided DNS server. Using a custom DNS server is not supported and causes the installation to fail.

If you use a custom VPC, you must correctly configure it and its subnets for the installation program and the cluster to use. See Amazon VPC console wizard configurations and Work with VPCs and subnets in the AWS documentation for more information on creating and managing an AWS VPC.

The installation program cannot:

- Subdivide network ranges for the cluster to use.
- Set route tables for the subnets.
- Set VPC options like DHCP.
You must complete these tasks before you install the cluster. See VPC networking components and Route tables for your VPC for more information on configuring networking in an AWS VPC.

Your VPC must meet the following characteristics:

- The VPC must not use the `kubernetes.io/cluster/.*: owned, Name`, and `openshift.io/cluster` tags. The installation program modifies your subnets to add the `kubernetes.io/cluster/.*: shared` tag, so your subnets must have at least one free tag slot available for it. See Tag Restrictions in the AWS documentation to confirm that the installation program can add a tag to each subnet that you specify. You cannot use a Name tag, because it overlaps with the EC2 Name field and the installation fails.

- You must enable the `enableDnsSupport` and `enableDnsHostnames` attributes in your VPC, so that the cluster can use the Route 53 zones that are attached to the VPC to resolve cluster’s internal DNS records. See DNS Support in Your VPC in the AWS documentation.

If you prefer to use your own Route 53 hosted private zone, you must associate the existing hosted zone with your VPC prior to installing a cluster. You can define your hosted zone using the `platform.aws.hostedZone` and `platform.aws.hostedZoneRole` fields in the `install-config.yaml` file. You can use a private hosted zone from another account by sharing it with the account where you install the cluster. If you use a private hosted zone from another account, you must use the Passthrough or Manual credentials mode.

If you are working in a disconnected environment, you are unable to reach the public IP addresses for EC2, ELB, and S3 endpoints. Depending on the level to which you want to restrict internet traffic during the installation, the following configuration options are available:

**Option 1: Create VPC endpoints**
Create a VPC endpoint and attach it to the subnets that the clusters are using. Name the endpoints as follows:

- `ec2.<aws_region>.amazonaws.com`
- `elasticloadbalancing.<aws_region>.amazonaws.com`
- `s3.<aws_region>.amazonaws.com`

With this option, network traffic remains private between your VPC and the required AWS services.

**Option 2: Create a proxy without VPC endpoints**
As part of the installation process, you can configure an HTTP or HTTPS proxy. With this option, internet traffic goes through the proxy to reach the required AWS services.

**Option 3: Create a proxy with VPC endpoints**
As part of the installation process, you can configure an HTTP or HTTPS proxy with VPC endpoints. Create a VPC endpoint and attach it to the subnets that the clusters are using. Name the endpoints as follows:

- `ec2.<aws_region>.amazonaws.com`
- `elasticloadbalancing.<aws_region>.amazonaws.com`
- `s3.<aws_region>.amazonaws.com`

When configuring the proxy in the `install-config.yaml` file, add these endpoints to the `noProxy` field. With this option, the proxy prevents the cluster from accessing the internet directly. However, network traffic remains private between your VPC and the required AWS services.
**Required VPC components**

You must provide a suitable VPC and subnets that allow communication to your machines.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>AWS type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VPC</td>
<td>AWS::EC2::VPC</td>
<td>You must provide a public VPC for the cluster to use. The VPC uses an endpoint that references the route tables for each subnet to improve communication with the registry that is hosted in S3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AWS::EC2::VPC Endpoint</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public subnets</td>
<td>AWS::EC2::Subnet</td>
<td>Your VPC must have public subnets for between 1 and 3 availability zones and associate them with appropriate Ingress rules.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AWS::EC2::SubnetNetworkAclAssociation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet gateway</td>
<td>AWS::EC2::InternetGateway</td>
<td>You must have a public internet gateway, with public routes, attached to the VPC. In the provided templates, each public subnet has a NAT gateway with an EIP address. These NAT gateways allow cluster resources, like private subnet instances, to reach the internet and are not required for some restricted network or proxy scenarios.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AWS::EC2::VPCGatewayAttachment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AWS::EC2::RouteTable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AWS::EC2::Route</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AWS::EC2::SubnetRouteTableAssociation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AWS::EC2::NatGateway</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AWS::EC2::EIP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network access control</td>
<td>AWS::EC2::NetworkAcl</td>
<td>You must allow the VPC to access the following ports:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AWS::EC2::NetworkAclEntry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Reason</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>Inbound HTTP traffic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>443</td>
<td>Inbound HTTPS traffic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Inbound SSH traffic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1024 - 65535</td>
<td>Inbound ephemeral traffic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Your VPC can have private subnets. The provided CloudFormation templates can create private subnets for between 1 and 3 availability zones. If you use private subnets, you must provide appropriate routes and tables for them.

### 6.8.3.2. VPC validation

To ensure that the subnets that you provide are suitable, the installation program confirms the following data:

- All the subnets that you specify exist.
- You provide private subnets.
- The subnet CIDRs belong to the machine CIDR that you specified.
- You provide subnets for each availability zone. Each availability zone contains no more than one public and one private subnet. If you use a private cluster, provide only a private subnet for each availability zone. Otherwise, provide exactly one public and private subnet for each availability zone.
- You provide a public subnet for each private subnet availability zone. Machines are not provisioned in availability zones that you do not provide private subnets for.

If you destroy a cluster that uses an existing VPC, the VPC is not deleted. When you remove the OpenShift Container Platform cluster from a VPC, the `kubernetes.io/cluster/.*: shared` tag is removed from the subnets that it used.

### 6.8.3.3. Division of permissions

Starting with OpenShift Container Platform 4.3, you do not need all of the permissions that are required for an installation program-provisioned infrastructure cluster to deploy a cluster. This change mimics the division of permissions that you might have at your company: some individuals can create different resource in your clouds than others. For example, you might be able to create application–specific items, like instances, buckets, and load balancers, but not networking-related components such as VPCs, subnets, or ingress rules.

The AWS credentials that you use when you create your cluster do not need the networking permissions that are required to make VPCs and core networking components within the VPC, such as subnets, routing tables, internet gateways, NAT, and VPN. You still need permission to make the application resources that the machines within the cluster require, such as ELBs, security groups, S3 buckets, and nodes.
6.8.3.4. Isolation between clusters

If you deploy OpenShift Container Platform to an existing network, the isolation of cluster services is reduced in the following ways:

- You can install multiple OpenShift Container Platform clusters in the same VPC.
- ICMP ingress is allowed from the entire network.
- TCP 22 ingress (SSH) is allowed to the entire network.
- Control plane TCP 6443 ingress (Kubernetes API) is allowed to the entire network.
- Control plane TCP 22623 ingress (MCS) is allowed to the entire network.

6.8.3.5. AWS security groups

By default, the installation program creates and attaches security groups to control plane and compute machines. The rules associated with the default security groups cannot be modified.

However, you can apply additional existing AWS security groups, which are associated with your existing VPC, to control plane and compute machines. Applying custom security groups can help you meet the security needs of your organization, in such cases where you need to control the incoming or outgoing traffic of these machines.

As part of the installation process, you apply custom security groups by modifying the `install-config.yaml` file before deploying the cluster.

For more information, see “Applying existing AWS security groups to the cluster”.

6.8.4. Internet access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you require access to the internet to install your cluster.

You must have internet access to:

- Access OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console to download the installation program and perform subscription management. If the cluster has internet access and you do not disable Telemetry, that service automatically entitles your cluster.
- Access Quay.io to obtain the packages that are required to install your cluster.
- Obtain the packages that are required to perform cluster updates.

**IMPORTANT**

If your cluster cannot have direct internet access, you can perform a restricted network installation on some types of infrastructure that you provision. During that process, you download the required content and use it to populate a mirror registry with the installation packages. With some installation types, the environment that you install your cluster in will not require internet access. Before you update the cluster, you update the content of the mirror registry.

6.8.5. Generating a key pair for cluster node SSH access

During an OpenShift Container Platform installation, you can provide an SSH public key to the
installation program. The key is passed to the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes through their Ignition config files and is used to authenticate SSH access to the nodes. The key is added to the ~/.ssh/authorized_keys list for the core user on each node, which enables password-less authentication.

After the key is passed to the nodes, you can use the key pair to SSH in to the RHCOS nodes as the user core. To access the nodes through SSH, the private key identity must be managed by SSH for your local user.

If you want to SSH in to your cluster nodes to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, you must provide the SSH public key during the installation process. The ./openshift-install gather command also requires the SSH public key to be in place on the cluster nodes.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not skip this procedure in production environments, where disaster recovery and debugging is required.

**NOTE**

You must use a local key, not one that you configured with platform-specific approaches such as AWS key pairs.

**Procedure**

1. If you do not have an existing SSH key pair on your local machine to use for authentication onto your cluster nodes, create one. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   ```bash
   $ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -N '' -f <path>/<file_name>
   ```

   1 Specify the path and file name, such as ~/.ssh/id_ed25519, of the new SSH key. If you have an existing key pair, ensure your public key is in the your ~/.ssh directory.

   **NOTE**

   If you plan to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures, do not create a key that uses the ed25519 algorithm. Instead, create a key that uses the rsa or ecdsa algorithm.

2. View the public SSH key:

   ```bash
   $ cat <path>/<file_name>.pub
   ```

   For example, run the following to view the ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub public key:

   ```bash
   $ cat ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub
   ```
3. Add the SSH private key identity to the SSH agent for your local user, if it has not already been added. SSH agent management of the key is required for password-less SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes, or if you want to use the `./openshift-install gather` command.

   **NOTE**

   On some distributions, default SSH private key identities such as `~/.ssh/id_rsa` and `~/.ssh/id_dsa` are managed automatically.

   a. If the `ssh-agent` process is not already running for your local user, start it as a background task:

```
$ eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"
```

   **Example output**

   ```
   Agent pid 31874
   ```

   **NOTE**

   If your cluster is in FIPS mode, only use FIPS-compliant algorithms to generate the SSH key. The key must be either RSA or ECDSA.

4. Add your SSH private key to the `ssh-agent`:

```
$ ssh-add <path>/<file_name>
```

   Specify the path and file name for your SSH private key, such as `~/.ssh/id_ed25519`

   **Example output**

   ```
   Identity added: /home/<you>/<path>/<file_name> (<computer_name>)
   ```

**Next steps**

- When you install OpenShift Container Platform, provide the SSH public key to the installation program.

**6.8.6. Obtaining the installation program**

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform, download the installation file on the host you are using for installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You have a computer that runs Linux or macOS, with 500 MB of local disk space.

**Procedure**
1. Access the **Infrastructure Provider** page on the OpenShift Cluster Manager site. If you have a Red Hat account, log in with your credentials. If you do not, create an account.

2. Select your infrastructure provider.

3. Navigate to the page for your installation type, download the installation program that corresponds with your host operating system and architecture, and place the file in the directory where you will store the installation configuration files.

   **IMPORTANT**

   The installation program creates several files on the computer that you use to install your cluster. You must keep the installation program and the files that the installation program creates after you finish installing the cluster. Both files are required to delete the cluster.

   **IMPORTANT**

   Deleting the files created by the installation program does not remove your cluster, even if the cluster failed during installation. To remove your cluster, complete the OpenShift Container Platform uninstallation procedures for your specific cloud provider.

4. Extract the installation program. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   ```
   $ tar -xvf openshift-install-linux.tar.gz
   $ mkdir <installation_directory>
   ```

5. Download your installation pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager. This pull secret allows you to authenticate with the services that are provided by the included authorities, including Quay.io, which serves the container images for OpenShift Container Platform components.

6.8.7. **Manually creating the installation configuration file**

When installing a private OpenShift Container Platform cluster, you must manually generate the installation configuration file.

**Prerequisites**

- You have an SSH public key on your local machine to provide to the installation program. The key will be used for SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes for debugging and disaster recovery.

- You have obtained the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.

**Procedure**

1. Create an installation directory to store your required installation assets in:

   ```
   $ mkdir <installation_directory>
   ```
IMPORTANT

You must create a directory. Some installation assets, like bootstrap X.509 certificates have short expiration intervals, so you must not reuse an installation directory. If you want to reuse individual files from another cluster installation, you can copy them into your directory. However, the file names for the installation assets might change between releases. Use caution when copying installation files from an earlier OpenShift Container Platform version.

2. Customize the sample `install-config.yaml` file template that is provided and save it in the `<installation_directory>`.

NOTE

You must name this configuration file `install-config.yaml`.

NOTE

For some platform types, you can alternatively run `./openshift-install create install-config --dir <installation_directory>` to generate an `install-config.yaml` file. You can provide details about your cluster configuration at the prompts.

3. Back up the `install-config.yaml` file so that you can use it to install multiple clusters.

IMPORTANT

The `install-config.yaml` file is consumed during the next step of the installation process. You must back it up now.

Additional resources

- Installation configuration parameters for AWS

6.8.7.1. Minimum resource requirements for cluster installation

Each cluster machine must meet the following minimum requirements:

Table 6.12. Minimum resource requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bootstrap</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control plane</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compute</td>
<td>RHCOS, RHEL 8.6 and later [3]</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. One vCPU is equivalent to one physical core when simultaneous multithreading (SMT), or hyperthreading, is not enabled. When enabled, use the following formula to calculate the corresponding ratio: \((\text{threads per core} \times \text{cores}) \times \text{sockets} = \text{vCPUs}\).

2. OpenShift Container Platform and Kubernetes are sensitive to disk performance, and faster storage is recommended, particularly for etcd on the control plane nodes which require a 10 ms p99 fsync duration. Note that on many cloud platforms, storage size and IOPS scale together, so you might need to over-allocate storage volume to obtain sufficient performance.

3. As with all user-provisioned installations, if you choose to use RHEL compute machines in your cluster, you take responsibility for all operating system life cycle management and maintenance, including performing system updates, applying patches, and completing all other required tasks. Use of RHEL 7 compute machines is deprecated and has been removed in OpenShift Container Platform 4.10 and later.

If an instance type for your platform meets the minimum requirements for cluster machines, it is supported to use in OpenShift Container Platform.

Additional resources

- **Optimizing storage**

### 6.8.7.2. Tested instance types for AWS

The following Amazon Web Services (AWS) instance types have been tested with OpenShift Container Platform.

**NOTE**

Use the machine types included in the following charts for your AWS instances. If you use an instance type that is not listed in the chart, ensure that the instance size you use matches the minimum resource requirements that are listed in “Minimum resource requirements for cluster installation”.

**Example 6.32. Machine types based on 64-bit x86 architecture**

- c4.*
- c5.*
- c5a.*
- i3.*
- m4.*
- m5.*
- m5a.*
- m6i.*
- r4.*
- r5.*
6.8.7.3. Tested instance types for AWS on 64-bit ARM infrastructures

The following Amazon Web Services (AWS) 64-bit ARM instance types have been tested with OpenShift Container Platform.

**NOTE**

Use the machine types included in the following charts for your AWS ARM instances. If you use an instance type that is not listed in the chart, ensure that the instance size you use matches the minimum resource requirements that are listed in “Minimum resource requirements for cluster installation”.

Example 6.33. Machine types based on 64-bit ARM architecture

- c6g.*
- m6g.*

6.8.7.4. Sample customized install-config.yaml file for AWS

You can customize the installation configuration file (install-config.yaml) to specify more details about your OpenShift Container Platform cluster’s platform or modify the values of the required parameters.

**IMPORTANT**

This sample YAML file is provided for reference only. You must obtain your `install-config.yaml` file by using the installation program and modify it.

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: example.com
credentialsMode: Mint
controlPlane: 
  hypethreading: Enabled
name: master
platform:
  aws:
    lbType: NLB
    zones:
      - us-west-2a
      - us-west-2b
    rootVolume:
      size: 500
      iops: 4000
```
Required. The installation program prompts you for this value.
Optional: Add this parameter to force the Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) to use the specified mode. By default, the CCO uses the root credentials in the kube-system namespace to

If you do not provide these parameters and values, the installation program provides the default value.

The controlPlane section is a single mapping, but the compute section is a sequence of mappings. To meet the requirements of the different data structures, the first line of the compute section must begin with a hyphen, -, and the first line of the controlPlane section must not. Only one control plane pool is used.

Whether to enable or disable simultaneous multithreading, or hyperthreading. By default, simultaneous multithreading is enabled to increase the performance of your machines’ cores. You can disable it by setting the parameter value to Disabled. If you disable simultaneous multithreading in some cluster machines, you must disable it in all cluster machines.

IMPORTANT

If you disable simultaneous multithreading, ensure that your capacity planning accounts for the dramatically decreased machine performance. Use larger instance types, such as m4.2xlarge or m5.2xlarge, for your machines if you disable simultaneous multithreading.

To configure faster storage for etcd, especially for larger clusters, set the storage type as io1 and set iops to 2000.

Whether to require the Amazon EC2 Instance Metadata Service v2 (IMDSv2). To require IMDSv2, set the parameter value to Required. To allow the use of both IMDSv1 and IMDSv2, set the parameter value to Optional. If no value is specified, both IMDSv1 and IMDSv2 are allowed.

NOTE

The IMDS configuration for control plane machines that is set during cluster installation can only be changed by using the AWS CLI. The IMDS configuration for compute machines can be changed by using compute machine sets.

The cluster network plugin to install. The supported values are OVNKubernetes and OpenShiftSDN. The default value is OVNKubernetes.

If you provide your own VPC, specify subnets for each availability zone that your cluster uses.

The ID of the AMI used to boot machines for the cluster. If set, the AMI must belong to the same region as the cluster.

The AWS service endpoints. Custom endpoints are required when installing to an unknown AWS region. The endpoint URL must use the https protocol and the host must trust the certificate.

The ID of your existing Route 53 private hosted zone. Providing an existing hosted zone requires that you supply your own VPC and the hosted zone is already associated with the VPC prior to installing your cluster. If undefined, the installation program creates a new hosted zone.

Whether to enable or disable FIPS mode. By default, FIPS mode is not enabled. If FIPS mode is enabled, the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines that OpenShift Container Platform runs on bypass the default Kubernetes cryptography suite and use the cryptography modules that are provided with RHCOS instead.
IMPORTANT

To enable FIPS mode for your cluster, you must run the installation program from a Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) computer configured to operate in FIPS mode. For more information about configuring FIPS mode on RHEL, see Installing the system in FIPS mode. When running Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) or Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) booted in FIPS mode, OpenShift Container Platform core components use the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures.

You can optionally provide the sshKey value that you use to access the machines in your cluster.

NOTE

For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your ssh-agent process uses.

How to publish the user-facing endpoints of your cluster. Set publish to Internal to deploy a private cluster, which cannot be accessed from the internet. The default value is External.

6.8.7.5. Configuring the cluster-wide proxy during installation

Production environments can deny direct access to the internet and instead have an HTTP or HTTPS proxy available. You can configure a new OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use a proxy by configuring the proxy settings in the install-config.yaml file.

Prerequisites

- You have an existing install-config.yaml file.
- You reviewed the sites that your cluster requires access to and determined whether any of them need to bypass the proxy. By default, all cluster egress traffic is proxied, including calls to hosting cloud provider APIs. You added sites to the Proxy object’s spec.noProxy field to bypass the proxy if necessary.

NOTE

The Proxy object status.noProxy field is populated with the values of the networking.machineNetwork[].cidr, networking.clusterNetwork[].cidr, and networking.serviceNetwork[] fields from your installation configuration.

For installations on Amazon Web Services (AWS), Google Cloud Platform (GCP), Microsoft Azure, and Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP), the Proxy object status.noProxy field is also populated with the instance metadata endpoint (169.254.169.254).

Procedure

1. Edit your install-config.yaml file and add the proxy settings. For example:

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
```
baseDomain: my.domain.com
proxy:
  httpProxy: http://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port> 1
  httpsProxy: https://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port> 2
noProxy: ec2.<aws_region>.amazonaws.com,elasticloadbalancing.<aws_region>.amazonaws.com,s3.<aws_region>.amazonaws.com 3
additionalTrustBundle: | 4
  -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
  <MY_TRUSTED_CA_CERT>
  -----END CERTIFICATE-----
additionalTrustBundlePolicy: <policy_to_add_additionalTrustBundle> 5

1 A proxy URL to use for creating HTTP connections outside the cluster. The URL scheme must be http.

2 A proxy URL to use for creating HTTPS connections outside the cluster.

3 A comma-separated list of destination domain names, IP addresses, or other network CIDRs to exclude from proxying. Preface a domain with . to match subdomains only. For example, .y.com matches x.y.com, but not y.com. Use * to bypass the proxy for all destinations. If you have added the Amazon EC2 Elastic Load Balancing, and S3 VPC endpoints to your VPC, you must add these endpoints to the noProxy field.

4 If provided, the installation program generates a config map that is named user-ca-bundle in the openshift-config namespace that contains one or more additional CA certificates that are required for proxying HTTPS connections. The Cluster Network Operator then creates a trusted-ca-bundle config map that merges these contents with the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) trust bundle, and this config map is referenced in the trustedCA field of the Proxy object. The additionalTrustBundle field is required unless the proxy’s identity certificate is signed by an authority from the RHCOS trust bundle.

5 Optional: The policy to determine the configuration of the Proxy object to reference the user-ca-bundle config map in the trustedCA field. The allowed values are Proxyonly and Always. Use Proxyonly to reference the user-ca-bundle config map only when http/https proxy is configured. Use Always to always reference the user-ca-bundle config map. The default value is Proxyonly.

NOTE

The installation program does not support the proxy readinessEndpoints field.

NOTE

If the installer times out, restart and then complete the deployment by using the wait-for command of the installer. For example:

   $ ./openshift-install wait-for install-complete --log-level debug

2. Save the file and reference it when installing OpenShift Container Platform.

The installation program creates a cluster-wide proxy that is named cluster that uses the proxy settings in the provided install-config.yaml file. If no proxy settings are provided, a cluster Proxy object is still created, but it will have a nil spec.
NOTE

Only the Proxy object named cluster is supported, and no additional proxies can be created.

6.8.7.6. Applying existing AWS security groups to the cluster

Applying existing AWS security groups to your control plane and compute machines can help you meet the security needs of your organization, in such cases where you need to control the incoming or outgoing traffic of these machines.

Prerequisites

- You have created the security groups in AWS. For more information, see the AWS documentation about working with security groups.
- The security groups must be associated with the existing VPC that you are deploying the cluster to. The security groups cannot be associated with another VPC.
- You have an existing install-config.yaml file.

Procedure

1. In the install-config.yaml file, edit the compute.platform.aws.additionalSecurityGroupIDs parameter to specify one or more custom security groups for your compute machines.
2. Edit the controlPlane.platform.aws.additionalSecurityGroupIDs parameter to specify one or more custom security groups for your control plane machines.
3. Save the file and reference it when deploying the cluster.

Sample install-config.yaml file that specifies custom security groups

```yaml
# ...
compute:
- hyperthreading: Enabled
  name: worker
  platform:
    aws:
      additionalSecurityGroupIDs:
        - sg-1
        - sg-2
      replicas: 3
controlPlane:
  hyperthreading: Enabled
  name: master
  platform:
    aws:
      additionalSecurityGroupIDs:
        - sg-3
        - sg-4
      replicas: 3
  platform:
    aws:
      region: us-east-1
```
1 Specify the name of the security group as it appears in the Amazon EC2 console, including the `sg` prefix.

2 Specify subnets for each availability zone that your cluster uses.

### 6.8.8. 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 4.14. 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**


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 v4.14 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


2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.

3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 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


2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.

3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 macOS Client entry and save the file.

   NOTE
   For macOS arm64, choose the OpenShift v4.14 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>
  ```

6.8.9. Alternatives to storing administrator-level secrets in the kube-system project
By default, administrator secrets are stored in the **kube-system** project. If you configured the `credentialsMode` parameter in the `install-config.yaml` file to **Manual**, you must use one of the following alternatives:

- To manage long-term cloud credentials manually, follow the procedure in [Manually creating long-term credentials](#).
- To implement short-term credentials that are managed outside the cluster for individual components, follow the procedures in [Configuring an AWS cluster to use short-term credentials](#).

### 6.8.9.1. Manually creating long-term credentials

The Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) can be put into manual mode prior to installation in environments where the cloud identity and access management (IAM) APIs are not reachable, or the administrator prefers not to store an administrator-level credential secret in the cluster **kube-system** namespace.

**Procedure**

1. If you did not set the `credentialsMode` parameter in the `install-config.yaml` configuration file to **Manual**, modify the value as shown:

   **Sample configuration file snippet**

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: v1
   baseDomain: example.com
   credentialsMode: Manual
   # ...
   ```

2. If you have not previously created installation manifest files, do so by running the following command:

   ```sh
   $ openshift-install create manifests
   ```

3. Set a `$RELEASE_IMAGE` variable with the release image from your installation file by running the following command:

   ```sh
   $ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
   ```

4. Extract the list of `CredentialsRequest` custom resources (CRs) from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```sh
   $ oc adm release extract \
   --from=$RELEASE_IMAGE \
   --credentials-requests \
   --included \
   --install-config=<path_to_directory_with_installation_configuration>/install-config.yaml \n   --to=<path_to_directory_for_credentials_requests>
   ```

   **The `--included` parameter includes only the manifests that your specific cluster configuration requires.**
2. Specify the location of the `install-config.yaml` file.

3. Specify the path to the directory where you want to store the `CredentialsRequest` objects. If the specified directory does not exist, this command creates it.

This command creates a YAML file for each `CredentialsRequest` object.

**Sample CredentialsRequest object**

```yaml
apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
kind: CredentialsRequest
metadata:
  name: <component_credentials_request>
  namespace: openshift-cloud-credential-operator

spec:
  providerSpec:
    apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
    kind: AWSProviderSpec
    statementEntries:
      - effect: Allow
        action:
          - iam:GetUser
          - iam:GetUserPolicy
          - iam:ListAccessKeys
        resource: "*"

... 
```

5. Create YAML files for secrets in the `openshift-install` manifests directory that you generated previously. The secrets must be stored using the namespace and secret name defined in the `spec.secretRef` for each `CredentialsRequest` object.

**Sample CredentialsRequest object with secrets**

```yaml
apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
kind: CredentialsRequest
metadata:
  name: <component_credentials_request>
  namespace: openshift-cloud-credential-operator

spec:
  providerSpec:
    apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
    kind: AWSProviderSpec
    statementEntries:
      - effect: Allow
        action:
          - s3:CreateBucket
          - s3:DeleteBucket
        resource: "*"

... 
```
Before upgrading a cluster that uses manually maintained credentials, you must ensure that the CCO is in an upgradeable state.

6.8.9.2. Configuring an AWS cluster to use short-term credentials

To install a cluster that is configured to use the AWS Security Token Service (STS), you must configure the CCO utility and create the required AWS resources for your cluster.

6.8.9.2.1. Configuring the Cloud Credential Operator utility

To create and manage cloud credentials from outside of the cluster when the Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) is operating in manual mode, extract and prepare the CCO utility (ccoctl) binary.

NOTE

The ccoctl utility is a Linux binary that must run in a Linux environment.

Prerequisites

- You have access to an OpenShift Container Platform account with cluster administrator access.
- You have installed the OpenShift CLI (oc).
- You have created an AWS account for the ccoctl utility to use with the following permissions:

Example 6.34. Required AWS permissions

Required iam permissions

- iam:CreateOpenIDConnectProvider
- iam:CreateRole
- iam:DeleteOpenIDConnectProvider
- iam:DeleteRole
- iam:DeleteRolePolicy

Sample Secret object

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Secret
metadata:
  name: <component_secret>
  namespace: <component_namespace>
data:
  aws_access_key_id: <base64_encoded_aws_access_key_id>
  aws_secret_access_key: <base64_encoded_aws_secret_access_key>
```
- iam:GetOpenIDConnectProvider
- iam:GetRole
- iam:GetUser
- iam:ListOpenIDConnectProviders
- iam:ListRolePolicies
- iam:ListRoles
- iam:PutRolePolicy
- iam:TagOpenIDConnectProvider
- iam:TagRole

Required s3 permissions

- s3:CreateBucket
- s3:DeleteBucket
- s3:DeleteObject
- s3:GetBucketAcl
- s3:GetBucketTagging
- s3:GetObject
- s3:GetObjectAcl
- s3:GetObjectTagging
- s3:ListBucket
- s3:PutBucketAcl
- s3:PutBucketPolicy
- s3:PutBucketPublicAccessBlock
- s3:PutObjectTagging
- s3:PutObject
- s3:PutObjectAcl
- s3:PutObjectTagging

Required cloudfront permissions

- cloudfront:ListCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentities
- cloudfront:ListDistributions
If you plan to store the OIDC configuration in a private S3 bucket that is accessed by the IAM identity provider through a public CloudFront distribution URL, the AWS account that runs the `ccoctl` utility requires the following additional permissions:

Example 6.35. Additional permissions for a private S3 bucket with CloudFront

- `cloudfront:ListTagsForResource`
- `cloudfront:CreateCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity`
- `cloudfront:CreateDistribution`
- `cloudfront:DeleteCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity`
- `cloudfront:DeleteDistribution`
- `cloudfront:GetCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity`
- `cloudfront:GetCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig`
- `cloudfront:GetDistribution`
- `cloudfront:TagResource`
- `cloudfront:UpdateDistribution`

**NOTE**

These additional permissions support the use of the `--create-private-s3-bucket` option when processing credentials requests with the `ccoctl aws create-all` command.

**Procedure**

1. Obtain the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
   ```

2. Obtain the CCO container image from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ CCO_IMAGE=$(oc adm release info --image-for='cloud-credential-operator' $RELEASE_IMAGE -a ~/.pull-secret)
   ```

   **NOTE**

   Ensure that the architecture of the `$RELEASE_IMAGE` matches the architecture of the environment in which you will use the `ccoctl` tool.

3. Extract the `ccoctl` binary from the CCO container image within the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```bash
   ```
$ oc image extract $CCO_IMAGE --file="/usr/bin/ccocctl" -a ~/.pull-secret

4. Change the permissions to make `ccocctl` executable by running the following command:

$ chmod 775 ccoctl

**Verification**

- To verify that `ccocctl` is ready to use, display the help file by running the following command:

$ ccoctl --help

**Output of ccoctl --help**

OpenShift credentials provisioning tool

Usage:
ccoctl [command]

Available Commands:
  - alibabacloud: Manage credentials objects for alibaba cloud
  - aws: Manage credentials objects for AWS cloud
  - azure: Manage credentials objects for Azure
  - gcp: Manage credentials objects for Google cloud
  - help: Help about any command
  - ibmcloud: Manage credentials objects for IBM Cloud
  - nutanix: Manage credentials objects for Nutanix

Flags:
- -h, --help: help for ccoctl

Use "ccoctl [command] --help" for more information about a command.

### 6.8.9.2.2. Creating AWS resources with the Cloud Credential Operator utility

You have the following options when creating AWS resources:

- You can use the `ccoctl aws create-all` command to create the AWS resources automatically. This is the quickest way to create the resources. See [Creating AWS resources with a single command](#).

- If you need to review the JSON files that the `ccoctl` tool creates before modifying AWS resources, or if the process the `ccoctl` tool uses to create AWS resources automatically does not meet the requirements of your organization, you can create the AWS resources individually. See [Creating AWS resources individually](#).

#### 6.8.9.2.2.1. Creating AWS resources with a single command

If the process the `ccoctl` tool uses to create AWS resources automatically meets the requirements of your organization, you can use the `ccoctl aws create-all` command to automate the creation of AWS resources.
Otherwise, you can create the AWS resources individually. For more information, see "Creating AWS resources individually".

NOTE

By default, \texttt{ccoctl} creates objects in the directory in which the commands are run. To create the objects in a different directory, use the \texttt{--output-dir} flag. This procedure uses \texttt{<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>} to refer to this directory.

Prerequisites

You must have:

- Extracted and prepared the \texttt{ccoctl} binary.

Procedure

1. Set a \texttt{$RELEASE\_IMAGE} variable with the release image from your installation file by running the following command:

\[
$\ \texttt{RELEASE\_IMAGE}=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ \{print $3\}')
\]

2. Extract the list of \texttt{CredentialsRequest} objects from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

\[
\texttt{oc adm release extract} \  \\
\texttt{--from}=$\texttt{RELEASE\_IMAGE} \  \\
\texttt{--credentials-requests} \  \\
\texttt{--included} \  \\
\texttt{--install-config=<path_to_directory_with_installation_configuration>/install-config.yaml} \  \\
\texttt{--to=<path_to_directory_for_credentials_requests>}
\]

\textbf{1} The \texttt{--included} parameter includes only the manifests that your specific cluster configuration requires.

\textbf{2} Specify the location of the \texttt{install-config.yaml} file.

\textbf{3} Specify the path to the directory where you want to store the \texttt{CredentialsRequest} objects. If the specified directory does not exist, this command creates it.

NOTE

This command might take a few moments to run.

3. Use the \texttt{ccoctl} tool to process all \texttt{CredentialsRequest} objects by running the following command:

\[
$\ \texttt{ccoctl aws create-all} \  \\
\texttt{--name=<name>} \  \\
\texttt{--region=<aws\_region>}
\]

\textbf{1}
Specify the name used to tag any cloud resources that are created for tracking.

Specify the AWS region in which cloud resources will be created.

Specify the directory containing the files for the component \texttt{CredentialsRequest} objects.

Optional: Specify the directory in which you want the \texttt{ccoctl} utility to create objects. By default, the utility creates objects in the directory in which the commands are run.

Optional: By default, the \texttt{ccoctl} utility stores the OpenID Connect (OIDC) configuration files in a public S3 bucket and uses the S3 URL as the public OIDC endpoint. To store the OIDC configuration in a private S3 bucket that is accessed by the IAM identity provider through a public CloudFront distribution URL instead, use the \texttt{--create-private-s3-bucket} parameter.

\textbf{NOTE}

If your cluster uses Technology Preview features that are enabled by the \texttt{TechPreviewNoUpgrade} feature set, you must include the \texttt{--enable-tech-preview} parameter.

\textbf{Verification}

- To verify that the OpenShift Container Platform secrets are created, list the files in the \texttt{<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests} directory:

\[
\texttt{ls <path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests}
\]

\textbf{Example output}

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{cluster-authentication-02-config.yaml} \\
\text{openshift-cloud-credential-operator-cloud-credential-operator-iam-ro-creds-credentials.yaml} \\
\text{openshift-cluster-csi-drivers-ebs-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml} \\
\text{openshift-image-registry-installer-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml} \\
\text{openshift-ingress-operator-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml} \\
\text{openshift-machine-api-aws-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml}
\end{align*}
\]

You can verify that the IAM roles are created by querying AWS. For more information, refer to AWS documentation on listing IAM roles.

\textbf{6.8.9.2.2.2. Creating AWS resources individually}

You can use the \texttt{ccoctl} tool to create AWS resources individually. This option might be useful for an organization that shares the responsibility for creating these resources among different users or departments.

Otherwise, you can use the \texttt{ccoctl aws create-all} command to create the AWS resources automatically. For more information, see "Creating AWS resources with a single command".
NOTE

By default, `ccoctl` creates objects in the directory in which the commands are run. To create the objects in a different directory, use the `--output-dir` flag. This procedure uses `<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>` to refer to this directory.

Some `ccoctl` commands make AWS API calls to create or modify AWS resources. You can use the `--dry-run` flag to avoid making API calls. Using this flag creates JSON files on the local file system instead. You can review and modify the JSON files and then apply them with the AWS CLI tool using the `--cli-input-json` parameters.

Prerequisites

- Extract and prepare the `ccoctl` binary.

Procedure

1. Generate the public and private RSA key files that are used to set up the OpenID Connect provider for the cluster by running the following command:

   ```
   $ ccoctl aws create-key-pair
   ```

   Example output

   ```
   2021/04/13 11:01:02 Generating RSA keypair
   2021/04/13 11:01:03 Writing private key to /<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/serviceaccount-signer.private
   2021/04/13 11:01:03 Writing public key to /<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/serviceaccount-signer.public
   2021/04/13 11:01:03 Copying signing key for use by installer
   ```

   where `serviceaccount-signer.private` and `serviceaccount-signer.public` are the generated key files.

   This command also creates a private key that the cluster requires during installation in `/<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/tls/bound-service-account-signing-key.key`.

2. Create an OpenID Connect identity provider and S3 bucket on AWS by running the following command:

   ```
   $ ccoctl aws create-identity-provider
   --name=<name>  
   --region=<aws_region>  
   --public-key-file=<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/serviceaccount-signer.public
   ```

   where:

   - `<name>` is the name used to tag any cloud resources that are created for tracking.
   - `<aws-region>` is the AWS region in which cloud resources will be created.
   - `<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>` is the path to the public key file that the `ccoctl aws create-key-pair` command generated.

   Example output

   ```
2021/04/13 11:16:09 Bucket <name>-oidc created
2021/04/13 11:16:10 OpenID Connect discovery document in the S3 bucket <name>-oidc at .well-known/openid-configuration updated
2021/04/13 11:16:10 Reading public key
2021/04/13 11:16:10 JSON web key set (JWKS) in the S3 bucket <name>-oidc at keys.json updated

where openid-configuration is a discovery document and keys.json is a JSON web key set file.

This command also creates a YAML configuration file in
/PATH_TO_CCOCTL_OUTPUT_DIR/manifests/cluster-authentication-02-config.yaml. This file sets the issuer URL field for the service account tokens that the cluster generates, so that the AWS IAM identity provider trusts the tokens.

3. Create IAM roles for each component in the cluster:
   a. Set a $RELEASE_IMAGE variable with the release image from your installation file by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
   ```

   b. Extract the list of CredentialsRequest objects from the OpenShift Container Platform release image:

   ```bash
   $ oc adm release extract
   --from=$RELEASE_IMAGE
   --credentials-requests
   --included 1
   --install-config=${path_to_directory_with_installation_configuration}/install-config.yaml
   --to=${path_to_directory_for_credentials_requests} 3
   ```

   The --included parameter includes only the manifests that your specific cluster configuration requires.

   Specify the location of the install-config.yaml file.

   Specify the path to the directory where you want to store the CredentialsRequest objects. If the specified directory does not exist, this command creates it.

   c. Use the ccoctl tool to process all CredentialsRequest objects by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ ccoctl aws create-iam-roles
   --name=<name>  
   --region=<aws_region> 
   --credentials-requests-dir=${path_to_credentials_requests_directory} 
   ```
NOTE

For AWS environments that use alternative IAM API endpoints, such as GovCloud, you must also specify your region with the --region parameter.

If your cluster uses Technology Preview features that are enabled by the TechPreviewNoUpgrade feature set, you must include the --enable-tech-preview parameter.

For each CredentialsRequest object, ccoctl creates an IAM role with a trust policy that is tied to the specified OIDC identity provider, and a permissions policy as defined in each CredentialsRequest object from the OpenShift Container Platform release image.

Verification

- To verify that the OpenShift Container Platform secrets are created, list the files in the <path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests directory:

  ```
  $ ll <path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests
  ```

  Example output

  ```
  total 24
  -rw-------. 1 <user> <user> 161 Apr 13 11:42 cluster-authentication-02-config.yaml
  -rw-------. 1 <user> <user> 379 Apr 13 11:59 openshift-cloud-credential-operator-cloud-credential-operator-iam-ro-creds-credentials.yaml
  -rw-------. 1 <user> <user> 353 Apr 13 11:59 openshift-cluster-csi-drivers-ebs-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
  -rw-------. 1 <user> <user> 355 Apr 13 11:59 openshift-image-registry-installer-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
  -rw-------. 1 <user> <user> 339 Apr 13 11:59 openshift-ingress-operator-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
  -rw-------. 1 <user> <user> 337 Apr 13 11:59 openshift-machine-api-aws-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
  ```

  You can verify that the IAM roles are created by querying AWS. For more information, refer to AWS documentation on listing IAM roles.

6.8.9.2.3. Incorporating the Cloud Credential Operator utility manifests

To implement short-term security credentials managed outside the cluster for individual components, you must move the manifest files that the Cloud Credential Operator utility (ccoctl) created to the correct directories for the installation program.

Prerequisites

- You have configured an account with the cloud platform that hosts your cluster.
- You have configured the Cloud Credential Operator utility (ccoctl).
- You have created the cloud provider resources that are required for your cluster with the ccoctl utility.

Procedure
1. If you did not set the `credentialsMode` parameter in the `install-config.yaml` configuration file to `Manual`, modify the value as shown:

   **Sample configuration file snippet**
   ```yaml
   apiVersion: v1
   baseDomain: example.com
   credentialsMode: Manual
   # ...
   ```

2. If you have not previously created installation manifest files, do so by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ openshift-install create manifests
   ```

3. Copy the manifests that the `ccoctl` utility generated to the `manifests` directory that the installation program created by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ cp /<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests/* ./manifests/
   ```

4. Copy the private key that the `ccoctl` utility generated in the `tls` directory to the installation directory by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ cp -a /<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/tls .
   ```

**6.8.10. Deploying the cluster**

You can install OpenShift Container Platform on a compatible cloud platform.

**IMPORTANT**

You can run the `create cluster` command of the installation program only once, during initial installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You have configured an account with the cloud platform that hosts your cluster.
- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.
- You have verified that the cloud provider account on your host has the correct permissions to deploy the cluster. An account with incorrect permissions causes the installation process to fail with an error message that displays the missing permissions.

**Procedure**

1. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and initialize the cluster deployment:

   ```bash
   $ ./openshift-install create cluster --dir <installation_directory> \ 1
   --log-level=info 2
   ```
1. For `<installation_directory>`, specify the location of your customized `./install-config.yaml` file.

2. To view different installation details, specify `warn`, `debug`, or `error` instead of `info`.

2. Optional: Remove or disable the `AdministratorAccess` policy from the IAM account that you used to install the cluster.

**NOTE**

The elevated permissions provided by the `AdministratorAccess` policy are required only during installation.

**Verification**

When the cluster deployment completes successfully:

- The terminal displays directions for accessing your cluster, including a link to the web console and credentials for the `kubeadmin` user.

- Credential information also outputs to `<installation_directory>/.openshift_install.log`.

**IMPORTANT**

- Do not delete the installation program or the files that the installation program creates. Both are required to delete the cluster.

**Example output**

```
INFO Install complete!
INFO To access the cluster as the system:admin user when using 'oc', run 'export KUBECONFIG=/home/myuser/install_dir/auth/kubeconfig'
INFO Access the OpenShift web-console here: https://console-openshift-console.apps.mycluster.example.com
INFO Login to the console with user: "kubeadmin", and password: "password"
INFO Time elapsed: 36m22s
```

**IMPORTANT**

- The Ignition config files that the installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending `node-bootstrapper` certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for Recovering from expired control plane certificates for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.
6.8.11. Logging in to the cluster by using the CLI

You can log in to your cluster as a default system user by exporting the cluster `kubeconfig` file. The `kubeconfig` file contains information about the cluster that is used by the CLI to connect a client to the correct cluster and API server. The file is specific to a cluster and is created during OpenShift Container Platform installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You deployed an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- You installed the `oc` CLI.

**Procedure**

1. Export the `kubeadmin` credentials:

   
   ```
   $ export KUBECONFIG=<installation_directory>/auth/kubeconfig
   ```

   **NOTE**
   
   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

2. Verify you can run `oc` commands successfully using the exported configuration:

   ```
   $ oc whoami
   ```

   **Example output**
   
   
   system:admin

6.8.12. Logging in to the cluster by using the web console

The `kubeadmin` user exists by default after an OpenShift Container Platform installation. You can log in to your cluster as the `kubeadmin` user by using the OpenShift Container Platform web console.

**Prerequisites**

- You have access to the installation host.
- You completed a cluster installation and all cluster Operators are available.

**Procedure**

1. Obtain the password for the `kubeadmin` user from the `kubeadmin-password` file on the installation host:

   ```
   $ cat <installation_directory>/auth/kubeadmin-password
   ```

   **NOTE**
   
   Alternatively, you can obtain the `kubeadmin` password from the `<installation_directory>/openshift_install.log` log file on the installation host.
2. List the OpenShift Container Platform web console route:

```
$ oc get routes -n openshift-console | grep 'console-openshift'
```

**NOTE**

Alternatively, you can obtain the OpenShift Container Platform route from the <installation_directory>/.openshift_install.log log file on the installation host.

**Example output**

```
console  console-openshift-console.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>  console
https  reencrypt/Redirect  None
```

3. Navigate to the route detailed in the output of the preceding command in a web browser and log in as the `kubeadmin` user.

Additional resources

- See [Accessing the web console](#) for more details about accessing and understanding the OpenShift Container Platform web console.

6.8.13. Telemetry access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the Telemetry service, which runs by default to provide metrics about cluster health and the success of updates, requires internet access. If your cluster is connected to the internet, Telemetry runs automatically, and your cluster is registered to OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console.

After you confirm that your OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console inventory is correct, either maintained automatically by Telemetry or manually by using OpenShift Cluster Manager, use `subscription watch` to track your OpenShift Container Platform subscriptions at the account or multi-cluster level.

Additional resources

- See [About remote health monitoring](#) for more information about the Telemetry service.

6.8.14. Next steps

- Validating an installation.

- Customize your cluster.

- If necessary, you can opt out of remote health reporting.

- If necessary, you can remove cloud provider credentials.

6.9. INSTALLING A CLUSTER ON AWS INTO A GOVERNMENT REGION

In OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14, you can install a cluster on Amazon Web Services (AWS) into a government region. To configure the region, modify parameters in the `install-config.yaml` file before you install the cluster.
6.9.1. Prerequisites

- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.
- You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.
- You configured an AWS account to host the cluster.

**IMPORTANT**

If you have an AWS profile stored on your computer, it must not use a temporary session token that you generated while using a multi-factor authentication device. The cluster continues to use your current AWS credentials to create AWS resources for the entire life of the cluster, so you must use long-term credentials. To generate appropriate keys, see Managing Access Keys for IAM Users in the AWS documentation. You can supply the keys when you run the installation program.

- If you use a firewall, you configured it to allow the sites that your cluster requires access to.

6.9.2. AWS government regions

OpenShift Container Platform supports deploying a cluster to an AWS GovCloud (US) region.

The following AWS GovCloud partitions are supported:

- us-gov-east-1
- us-gov-west-1

6.9.3. Installation requirements

Before you can install the cluster, you must:

- Provide an existing private AWS VPC and subnets to host the cluster. Public zones are not supported in Route 53 in AWS GovCloud. As a result, clusters must be private when you deploy to an AWS government region.
- Manually create the installation configuration file (`install-config.yaml`).

6.9.4. Private clusters

You can deploy a private OpenShift Container Platform cluster that does not expose external endpoints. Private clusters are accessible from only an internal network and are not visible to the internet.

**NOTE**

Public zones are not supported in Route 53 in an AWS GovCloud Region. Therefore, clusters must be private if they are deployed to an AWS GovCloud Region.

By default, OpenShift Container Platform is provisioned to use publicly-accessible DNS and endpoints.
A private cluster sets the DNS, Ingress Controller, and API server to private when you deploy your cluster. This means that the cluster resources are only accessible from your internal network and are not visible to the internet.

**IMPORTANT**

If the cluster has any public subnets, load balancer services created by administrators might be publicly accessible. To ensure cluster security, verify that these services are explicitly annotated as private.

To deploy a private cluster, you must:

- Use existing networking that meets your requirements. Your cluster resources might be shared between other clusters on the network.
- Deploy from a machine that has access to:
  - The API services for the cloud to which you provision.
  - The hosts on the network that you provision.
  - The internet to obtain installation media.

You can use any machine that meets these access requirements and follows your company’s guidelines. For example, this machine can be a bastion host on your cloud network or a machine that has access to the network through a VPN.

**6.9.4.1. Private clusters in AWS**

To create a private cluster on Amazon Web Services (AWS), you must provide an existing private VPC and subnets to host the cluster. The installation program must also be able to resolve the DNS records that the cluster requires. The installation program configures the Ingress Operator and API server for access from only the private network.

The cluster still requires access to internet to access the AWS APIs.

The following items are not required or created when you install a private cluster:

- Public subnets
- Public load balancers, which support public ingress
- A public Route 53 zone that matches the `baseDomain` for the cluster

The installation program does use the `baseDomain` that you specify to create a private Route 53 zone and the required records for the cluster. The cluster is configured so that the Operators do not create public records for the cluster and all cluster machines are placed in the private subnets that you specify.

**6.9.4.1.1. Limitations**

The ability to add public functionality to a private cluster is limited.

- You cannot make the Kubernetes API endpoints public after installation without taking additional actions, including creating public subnets in the VPC for each availability zone in use, creating a public load balancer, and configuring the control plane security groups to allow traffic from the internet on 6443 (Kubernetes API port).
If you use a public Service type load balancer, you must tag a public subnet in each availability zone with `kubernetes.io/cluster/<clusterinfra-id>: shared` so that AWS can use them to create public load balancers.

### 6.9.5. About using a custom VPC

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you can deploy a cluster into existing subnets in an existing Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) in Amazon Web Services (AWS). By deploying OpenShift Container Platform into an existing AWS VPC, you might be able to avoid limit constraints in new accounts or more easily abide by the operational constraints that your company’s guidelines set. If you cannot obtain the infrastructure creation permissions that are required to create the VPC yourself, use this installation option.

Because the installation program cannot know what other components are also in your existing subnets, it cannot choose subnet CIDRs and so forth on your behalf. You must configure networking for the subnets that you install your cluster to yourself.

#### 6.9.5.1. Requirements for using your VPC

The installation program no longer creates the following components:

- Internet gateways
- NAT gateways
- Subnets
- Route tables
- VPCs
- VPC DHCP options
- VPC endpoints

**NOTE**

The installation program requires that you use the cloud-provided DNS server. Using a custom DNS server is not supported and causes the installation to fail.

If you use a custom VPC, you must correctly configure it and its subnets for the installation program and the cluster to use. See [Amazon VPC console wizard configurations](#) and [Work with VPCs and subnets](#) in the AWS documentation for more information on creating and managing an AWS VPC.

The installation program cannot:

- Subdivide network ranges for the cluster to use.
- Set route tables for the subnets.
- Set VPC options like DHCP.

You must complete these tasks before you install the cluster. See [VPC networking components](#) and [Route tables for your VPC](#) for more information on configuring networking in an AWS VPC.

Your VPC must meet the following characteristics:
The VPC must not use the `kubernetes.io/cluster/.*: owned`, `Name`, and `openshift.io/cluster` tags. The installation program modifies your subnets to add the `kubernetes.io/cluster/.*: shared` tag, so your subnets must have at least one free tag slot available for it. See Tag Restrictions in the AWS documentation to confirm that the installation program can add a tag to each subnet that you specify. You cannot use a `Name` tag, because it overlaps with the EC2 `Name` field and the installation fails.

- You must enable the `enableDnsSupport` and `enableDnsHostnames` attributes in your VPC, so that the cluster can use the Route 53 zones that are attached to the VPC to resolve cluster’s internal DNS records. See DNS Support in Your VPC in the AWS documentation. If you prefer to use your own Route 53 hosted private zone, you must associate the existing hosted zone with your VPC prior to installing a cluster. You can define your hosted zone using the `platform.aws.hostedZone` and `platform.aws.hostedZoneRole` fields in the `install-config.yaml` file. You can use a private hosted zone from another account by sharing it with the account where you install the cluster. If you use a private hosted zone from another account, you must use the Passthrough or Manual credentials mode.

If you are working in a disconnected environment, you are unable to reach the public IP addresses for EC2, ELB, and S3 endpoints. Depending on the level to which you want to restrict internet traffic during the installation, the following configuration options are available:

**Option 1: Create VPC endpoints**
Create a VPC endpoint and attach it to the subnets that the clusters are using. Name the endpoints as follows:

- `ec2.<aws_region>.amazonaws.com`
- `elasticloadbalancing.<aws_region>.amazonaws.com`
- `s3.<aws_region>.amazonaws.com`

With this option, network traffic remains private between your VPC and the required AWS services.

**Option 2: Create a proxy without VPC endpoints**
As part of the installation process, you can configure an HTTP or HTTPS proxy. With this option, internet traffic goes through the proxy to reach the required AWS services.

**Option 3: Create a proxy with VPC endpoints**
As part of the installation process, you can configure an HTTP or HTTPS proxy with VPC endpoints. Create a VPC endpoint and attach it to the subnets that the clusters are using. Name the endpoints as follows:

- `ec2.<aws_region>.amazonaws.com`
- `elasticloadbalancing.<aws_region>.amazonaws.com`
- `s3.<aws_region>.amazonaws.com`

When configuring the proxy in the `install-config.yaml` file, add these endpoints to the `noProxy` field. With this option, the proxy prevents the cluster from accessing the internet directly. However, network traffic remains private between your VPC and the required AWS services.

**Required VPC components**
You must provide a suitable VPC and subnets that allow communication to your machines.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>AWS type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VPC</td>
<td>- AWS::EC2::VPC</td>
<td>You must provide a public VPC for the cluster to use. The VPC uses an endpoint that references the route tables for each subnet to improve communication with the registry that is hosted in S3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- AWS::EC2::VPCEndpoint</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public subnets</td>
<td>- AWS::EC2::Subnet</td>
<td>Your VPC must have public subnets for between 1 and 3 availability zones and associate them with appropriate Ingress rules.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- AWS::EC2::SubnetNetworkAclAssociation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet gateway</td>
<td>- AWS::EC2::InternetGateway</td>
<td>You must have a public internet gateway, with public routes, attached to the VPC. In the provided templates, each public subnet has a NAT gateway with an EIP address. These NAT gateways allow cluster resources, like private subnet instances, to reach the internet and are not required for some restricted network or proxy scenarios.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- AWS::EC2::VPCGatewayAttachment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- AWS::EC2::RouteTable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- AWS::EC2::Route</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- AWS::EC2::SubnetRouteTableAssociation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- AWS::EC2::NatGateway</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- AWS::EC2::EIP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network access control</td>
<td>- AWS::EC2::NetworkAcl</td>
<td>You must allow the VPC to access the following ports:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- AWS::EC2::NetworkAclEntry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Port</strong></td>
<td><strong>Reason</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>80</strong></td>
<td>Inbound HTTP traffic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>443</strong></td>
<td>Inbound HTTPS traffic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>22</strong></td>
<td>Inbound SSH traffic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1024 - 65535</strong></td>
<td>Inbound ephemeral traffic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>0 - 65535</strong></td>
<td>Outbound ephemeral traffic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.9.5.2. VPC validation

To ensure that the subnets that you provide are suitable, the installation program confirms the following data:

- All the subnets that you specify exist.
- You provide private subnets.
- The subnet CIDRs belong to the machine CIDR that you specified.
- You provide subnets for each availability zone. Each availability zone contains no more than one public and one private subnet. If you use a private cluster, provide only a private subnet for each availability zone. Otherwise, provide exactly one public and private subnet for each availability zone.
- You provide a public subnet for each private subnet availability zone. Machines are not provisioned in availability zones that you do not provide private subnets for.

If you destroy a cluster that uses an existing VPC, the VPC is not deleted. When you remove the OpenShift Container Platform cluster from a VPC, the `kubernetes.io/cluster/.*: shared` tag is removed from the subnets that it used.

6.9.5.3. Division of permissions

Starting with OpenShift Container Platform 4.3, you do not need all of the permissions that are required for an installation program-provisioned infrastructure cluster to deploy a cluster. This change mimics the division of permissions that you might have at your company: some individuals can create different resource in your clouds than others. For example, you might be able to create application-specific items, like instances, buckets, and load balancers, but not networking-related components such as VPCs, subnets, or ingress rules.

The AWS credentials that you use when you create your cluster do not need the networking permissions that are required to make VPCs and core networking components within the VPC, such as subnets, routing tables, internet gateways, NAT, and VPN. You still need permission to make the application resources that the machines within the cluster require, such as ELBs, security groups, S3 buckets, and nodes.

6.9.5.4. Isolation between clusters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>AWS type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Private subnets | - AWS::EC2::Subnet  
                | - AWS::EC2::RouteTable  
                | - AWS::EC2::SubnetRouteTableAssociation | Your VPC can have private subnets. The provided CloudFormation templates can create private subnets for between 1 and 3 availability zones. If you use private subnets, you must provide appropriate routes and tables for them. |
If you deploy OpenShift Container Platform to an existing network, the isolation of cluster services is reduced in the following ways:

- You can install multiple OpenShift Container Platform clusters in the same VPC.
- ICMP ingress is allowed from the entire network.
- TCP 22 ingress (SSH) is allowed to the entire network.
- Control plane TCP 6443 ingress (Kubernetes API) is allowed to the entire network.
- Control plane TCP 22623 ingress (MCS) is allowed to the entire network.

6.9.5.5. AWS security groups

By default, the installation program creates and attaches security groups to control plane and compute machines. The rules associated with the default security groups cannot be modified.

However, you can apply additional existing AWS security groups, which are associated with your existing VPC, to control plane and compute machines. Applying custom security groups can help you meet the security needs of your organization, in such cases where you need to control the incoming or outgoing traffic of these machines.

As part of the installation process, you apply custom security groups by modifying the `install-config.yaml` file before deploying the cluster.

For more information, see "Applying existing AWS security groups to the cluster".

6.9.6. Internet access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you require access to the internet to install your cluster.

You must have internet access to:

- Access OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console to download the installation program and perform subscription management. If the cluster has internet access and you do not disable Telemetry, that service automatically entitles your cluster.
- Access Quay.io to obtain the packages that are required to install your cluster.
- Obtain the packages that are required to perform cluster updates.

**IMPORTANT**

If your cluster cannot have direct internet access, you can perform a restricted network installation on some types of infrastructure that you provision. During that process, you download the required content and use it to populate a mirror registry with the installation packages. With some installation types, the environment that you install your cluster in will not require internet access. Before you update the cluster, you update the content of the mirror registry.

6.9.7. Generating a key pair for cluster node SSH access

During an OpenShift Container Platform installation, you can provide an SSH public key to the installation program. The key is passed to the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes through their Ignition config files and is used to authenticate SSH access to the nodes. The key is added
to the `~/.ssh/authorized_keys` list for the `core` user on each node, which enables password-less authentication.

After the key is passed to the nodes, you can use the key pair to SSH in to the RHCOS nodes as the user `core`. To access the nodes through SSH, the private key identity must be managed by SSH for your local user.

If you want to SSH in to your cluster nodes to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, you must provide the SSH public key during the installation process. The `./openshift-install gather` command also requires the SSH public key to be in place on the cluster nodes.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not skip this procedure in production environments, where disaster recovery and debugging is required.

**NOTE**

You must use a local key, not one that you configured with platform-specific approaches such as AWS key pairs.

**Procedure**

1. If you do not have an existing SSH key pair on your local machine to use for authentication onto your cluster nodes, create one. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   ```bash
   $ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -N "" -f <path>/<file_name> 1
   ```

   Specify the path and file name, such as `~/.ssh/id_ed25519`, of the new SSH key. If you have an existing key pair, ensure your public key is in the your `~/.ssh` directory.

   **NOTE**

   If you plan to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the `x86_64`, `ppc64le`, and `s390x` architectures, do not create a key that uses the `ed25519` algorithm. Instead, create a key that uses the `rsa` or `ecdsa` algorithm.

2. View the public SSH key:

   ```bash
   $ cat <path>/<file_name>.pub
   ```

   For example, run the following to view the `~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub` public key:

   ```bash
   $ cat ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub
   ```

3. Add the SSH private key identity to the SSH agent for your local user, if it has not already been added. SSH agent management of the key is required for password-less SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes, or if you want to use the `./openshift-install gather` command.
NOTE

On some distributions, default SSH private key identities such as `~/.ssh/id_rsa` and `~/.ssh/id_dsa` are managed automatically.

a. If the `ssh-agent` process is not already running for your local user, start it as a background task:

```
$ eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"
```

Example output

```text
Agent pid 31874
```

NOTE

If your cluster is in FIPS mode, only use FIPS-compliant algorithms to generate the SSH key. The key must be either RSA or ECDSA.

4. Add your SSH private key to the `ssh-agent`:

```
$ ssh-add <path>/<file_name>
```

Specify the path and file name for your SSH private key, such as `~/.ssh/id_ed25519`

Example output

```text
Identity added: /home/<you>/<path>/<file_name> (<computer_name>)
```

Next steps

- When you install OpenShift Container Platform, provide the SSH public key to the installation program.

6.9.8. Obtaining an AWS Marketplace image

If you are deploying an OpenShift Container Platform cluster using an AWS Marketplace image, you must first subscribe through AWS. Subscribing to the offer provides you with the AMI ID that the installation program uses to deploy worker nodes.

Prerequisites

- You have an AWS account to purchase the offer. This account does not have to be the same account that is used to install the cluster.

Procedure

1. Complete the OpenShift Container Platform subscription from the AWS Marketplace.

2. Record the AMI ID for your specific region. As part of the installation process, you must update the `install-config.yaml` file with this value before deploying the cluster.
Sample install-config.yaml file with AWS Marketplace worker nodes

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: example.com
compute:
  - hyperthreading: Enabled
    name: worker
platform:
  aws:
    amiID: ami-06c4d345f7c207239 1
    type: m5.4xlarge
    replicas: 3
metadata:
  name: test-cluster
platform:
  aws:
    region: us-east-2 2
sshKey: ssh-ed25519 AAAA...
pullSecret: '{"auths": ...}'
```

1. The AMI ID from your AWS Marketplace subscription.
2. Your AMI ID is associated with a specific AWS region. When creating the installation configuration file, ensure that you select the same AWS region that you specified when configuring your subscription.

### 6.9.9. Obtaining the installation program

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform, download the installation file on the host you are using for installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You have a computer that runs Linux or macOS, with 500 MB of local disk space.

**Procedure**

1. Access the Infrastructure Provider page on the OpenShift Cluster Manager site. If you have a Red Hat account, log in with your credentials. If you do not, create an account.

2. Select your infrastructure provider.

3. Navigate to the page for your installation type, download the installation program that corresponds with your host operating system and architecture, and place the file in the directory where you will store the installation configuration files.

**IMPORTANT**

The installation program creates several files on the computer that you use to install your cluster. You must keep the installation program and the files that the installation program creates after you finish installing the cluster. Both files are required to delete the cluster.
Deleting the files created by the installation program does not remove your cluster, even if the cluster failed during installation. To remove your cluster, complete the OpenShift Container Platform uninstallation procedures for your specific cloud provider.

4. Extract the installation program. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

```bash
$ tar -xvf openshift-install-linux.tar.gz
```

5. Download your installation pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager. This pull secret allows you to authenticate with the services that are provided by the included authorities, including Quay.io, which serves the container images for OpenShift Container Platform components.

### 6.9.10. Manually creating the installation configuration file

Installing the cluster requires that you manually generate the installation configuration file.

**Prerequisites**

- You have an SSH public key on your local machine to provide to the installation program. The key will be used for SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes for debugging and disaster recovery.

- You have obtained the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.

**Procedure**

1. Create an installation directory to store your required installation assets in:

   ```bash
   $ mkdir <installation_directory>
   ``

   **IMPORTANT**
   
   You must create a directory. Some installation assets, like bootstrap X.509 certificates have short expiration intervals, so you must not reuse an installation directory. If you want to reuse individual files from another cluster installation, you can copy them into your directory. However, the file names for the installation assets might change between releases. Use caution when copying installation files from an earlier OpenShift Container Platform version.

2. Customize the sample `install-config.yaml` file template that is provided and save it in the `<installation_directory>`.

   **NOTE**
   
   You must name this configuration file `install-config.yaml`.

3. Back up the `install-config.yaml` file so that you can use it to install multiple clusters.
IMPORTANT

The install-config.yaml file is consumed during the next step of the installation process. You must back it up now.

Additional resources

- Installation configuration parameters for AWS

6.9.10.1. Minimum resource requirements for cluster installation

Each cluster machine must meet the following minimum requirements:

Table 6.13. Minimum resource requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bootstrap</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control plane</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compute</td>
<td>RHCOS, RHEL 8.6 and later [3]</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. One vCPU is equivalent to one physical core when simultaneous multithreading (SMT), or hyperthreading, is not enabled. When enabled, use the following formula to calculate the corresponding ratio: (threads per core × cores) × sockets = vCPUs.

2. OpenShift Container Platform and Kubernetes are sensitive to disk performance, and faster storage is recommended, particularly for etcd on the control plane nodes which require a 10 ms p99 fsync duration. Note that on many cloud platforms, storage size and IOPS scale together, so you might need to over-allocate storage volume to obtain sufficient performance.

3. As with all user-provisioned installations, if you choose to use RHEL compute machines in your cluster, you take responsibility for all operating system life cycle management and maintenance, including performing system updates, applying patches, and completing all other required tasks. Use of RHEL 7 compute machines is deprecated and has been removed in OpenShift Container Platform 4.10 and later.

If an instance type for your platform meets the minimum requirements for cluster machines, it is supported to use in OpenShift Container Platform.

Additional resources

- Optimizing storage

6.9.10.2. Tested instance types for AWS

The following Amazon Web Services (AWS) instance types have been tested with OpenShift Container Platform.
NOTE

Use the machine types included in the following charts for your AWS instances. If you use an instance type that is not listed in the chart, ensure that the instance size you use matches the minimum resource requirements that are listed in "Minimum resource requirements for cluster installation".

Example 6.36. Machine types based on 64-bit x86 architecture

- c4.*
- c5.*
- c5a.*
- i3.*
- m4.*
- m5.*
- m5a.*
- m6i.*
- r4.*
- r5.*
- r5a.*
- r6i.*
- t3.*
- t3a.*

6.9.10.3. Tested instance types for AWS on 64-bit ARM infrastructures

The following Amazon Web Services (AWS) 64-bit ARM instance types have been tested with OpenShift Container Platform.

NOTE

Use the machine types included in the following charts for your AWS ARM instances. If you use an instance type that is not listed in the chart, ensure that the instance size you use matches the minimum resource requirements that are listed in "Minimum resource requirements for cluster installation".

Example 6.37. Machine types based on 64-bit ARM architecture

- c6g.*
- m6g.*
6.9.10.4. Sample customized install-config.yaml file for AWS

You can customize the installation configuration file (install-config.yaml) to specify more details about your OpenShift Container Platform cluster’s platform or modify the values of the required parameters.

**IMPORTANT**

This sample YAML file is provided for reference only. Use it as a resource to enter parameter values into the installation configuration file that you created manually.

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: example.com
credentialsMode: Mint
controlPlane:
  hyperthreading: Enabled
  name: master
  platform:
    aws:
      lbType: NLB
      zones:
        - us-gov-west-1a
        - us-gov-west-1b
      rootVolume:
        iops: 4000
        size: 500
        type: io1
      metadataService:
        authentication: Optional
        type: m6i.xlarge
      replicas: 3
      compute:
        - hyperthreading: Enabled
        name: worker
        platform:
          aws:
            rootVolume:
              iops: 2000
              size: 500
              type: io1
            metadataService:
              authentication: Optional
              type: c5.4xlarge
            zones:
              - us-gov-west-1c
            replicas: 3
          metadata:
            name: test-cluster
          networking:
            clusterNetwork:
              - cidr: 10.128.0.0/14
            hostPrefix: 23
          machineNetwork:
```

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1. cidr: 10.0.0.0/16
2. networkType: OVNKubernetes
3. serviceNetwork:
4. - 172.30.0.0/16
5. platform:
6. aws:
7.   region: us-gov-west-1
8.   propagateUserTags: true
9.   userTags:
10.   adminContact: jdoe
11.   costCenter: 7536
12.   subnets:
13.     - subnet-1
14.     - subnet-2
15.     - subnet-3
16.   amilID: ami-0c5d3e03c0ab9b19a
17.   serviceEndpoints:
18.     - name: ec2
19.     url: https://vpce-id.ec2.us-west-2.vpce.amazonaws.com
20.   fips: false
21.   sshKey: ssh-ed25519 AAAA...
22.   publish: Internal
23.   pullSecret: '{"auths": ...}'

**Required.**

Optional: Add this parameter to force the Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) to use the specified mode. By default, the CCO uses the root credentials in the `kube-system` namespace to dynamically try to determine the capabilities of the credentials. For details about CCO modes, see the "About the Cloud Credential Operator" section in the *Authentication and authorization* guide.

If you do not provide these parameters and values, the installation program provides the default value.

The `controlPlane` section is a single mapping, but the `compute` section is a sequence of mappings. To meet the requirements of the different data structures, the first line of the `compute` section must begin with a hyphen, `-`, and the first line of the `controlPlane` section must not. Only one control plane pool is used.

Whether to enable or disable simultaneous multithreading, or *hyperthreading*. By default, simultaneous multithreading is enabled to increase the performance of your machines’ cores. You can disable it by setting the parameter value to `Disabled`. If you disable simultaneous multithreading in some cluster machines, you must disable it in all cluster machines.

**IMPORTANT**

If you disable simultaneous multithreading, ensure that your capacity planning accounts for the dramatically decreased machine performance. Use larger instance types, such as `m4.2xlarge` or `m5.2xlarge`, for your machines if you disable simultaneous multithreading.

To configure faster storage for etcd, especially for larger clusters, set the storage type as `io1` and set `iops` to `2000`. 

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Whether to require the Amazon EC2 Instance Metadata Service v2 (IMDSv2). To require IMDSv2, set the parameter value to **Required.** To allow the use of both IMDSv1 and IMDSv2, set the

**NOTE**

The IMDS configuration for control plane machines that is set during cluster installation can only be changed by using the AWS CLI. The IMDS configuration for compute machines can be changed by using compute machine sets.

The cluster network plugin to install. The supported values are **OVNKubernetes** and **OpenShiftSDN.** The default value is **OVNKubernetes.**

If you provide your own VPC, specify subnets for each availability zone that your cluster uses.

The ID of the AMI used to boot machines for the cluster. If set, the AMI must belong to the same region as the cluster.

The AWS service endpoints. Custom endpoints are required when installing to an unknown AWS region. The endpoint URL must use the **https** protocol and the host must trust the certificate.

The ID of your existing Route 53 private hosted zone. Providing an existing hosted zone requires that you supply your own VPC and the hosted zone is already associated with the VPC prior to installing your cluster. If undefined, the installation program creates a new hosted zone.

Whether to enable or disable FIPS mode. By default, FIPS mode is not enabled. If FIPS mode is enabled, the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines that OpenShift Container Platform runs on bypass the default Kubernetes cryptography suite and use the cryptography modules that are provided with RHCOS instead.

**IMPORTANT**

To enable FIPS mode for your cluster, you must run the installation program from a Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) computer configured to operate in FIPS mode. For more information about configuring FIPS mode on RHEL, see **Installing the system in FIPS mode.** When running Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) or Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) booted in FIPS mode, OpenShift Container Platform core components use the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures.

You can optionally provide the **sshKey** value that you use to access the machines in your cluster.

**NOTE**

For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your **ssh-agent** process uses.

How to publish the user-facing endpoints of your cluster. Set **publish** to **Internal** to deploy a private cluster, which cannot be accessed from the internet. The default value is **External.**

---

**6.9.10.5. Configuring the cluster-wide proxy during installation**
Production environments can deny direct access to the internet and instead have an HTTP or HTTPS proxy available. You can configure a new OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use a proxy by configuring the proxy settings in the `install-config.yaml` file.

**Prerequisites**

- You have an existing `install-config.yaml` file.
- You reviewed the sites that your cluster requires access to and determined whether any of them need to bypass the proxy. By default, all cluster egress traffic is proxied, including calls to hosting cloud provider APIs. You added sites to the `Proxy` object’s `spec.noProxy` field to bypass the proxy if necessary.

**NOTE**

The `Proxy` object `status.noProxy` field is populated with the values of the `networking.machineNetwork[].cidr`, `networking.clusterNetwork[].cidr`, and `networking.serviceNetwork[]` fields from your installation configuration.

For installations on Amazon Web Services (AWS), Google Cloud Platform (GCP), Microsoft Azure, and Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP), the `Proxy` object `status.noProxy` field is also populated with the instance metadata endpoint (169.254.169.254).

**Procedure**

1. Edit your `install-config.yaml` file and add the proxy settings. For example:

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: my.domain.com
proxy:
  httpProxy: http://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port>  # 1
  httpsProxy: https://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port>  # 2
  noProxy: ec2.<aws_region>.amazonaws.com,elasticloadbalancing.<aws_region>.amazonaws.com,s3.<aws_region>.amazonaws.com  # 3
additionalTrustBundle:
  -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
  <MY_TRUSTED_CA_CERT>
  -----END CERTIFICATE-----  # 4
additionalTrustBundlePolicy: <policy_to_add_additionalTrustBundle>

# 1 A proxy URL to use for creating HTTP connections outside the cluster. The URL scheme must be http.
# 2 A proxy URL to use for creating HTTPS connections outside the cluster.
# 3 A comma-separated list of destination domain names, IP addresses, or other network CIDRs to exclude from proxying. Preface a domain with . to match subdomains only. For example, .y.com matches x.y.com, but not y.com. Use * to bypass the proxy for all destinations. If you have added the Amazon EC2, Elastic Load Balancing, and S3 VPC endpoints to your VPC, you must add these endpoints to the noProxy field.
# 4 If provided, the installation program generates a config map that is named `user-ca-bundle` in the `openshift-config` namespace that contains one or more additional CA certificates that are required for proxying HTTPS connections. The Cluster Network Operator then
creates a `trusted-ca-bundle` config map that merges these contents with the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) trust bundle, and this config map is referenced in the `trustedCA` field of the `Proxy` object. The `additionalTrustBundle` field is required unless the proxy’s identity certificate is signed by an authority from the RHCOS trust bundle.

Optional: The policy to determine the configuration of the `Proxy` object to reference the `user-ca-bundle` config map in the `trustedCA` field. The allowed values are `Proxyonly` and `Always`. Use `Proxyonly` to reference the `user-ca-bundle` config map only when http/https proxy is configured. Use `Always` to always reference the `user-ca-bundle` config map. The default value is `Proxyonly`.

**NOTE**
The installation program does not support the proxy `readinessEndpoints` field.

**NOTE**
If the installer times out, restart and then complete the deployment by using the `wait-for` command of the installer. For example:

```
$ ./openshift-install wait-for install-complete --log-level debug
```

2. Save the file and reference it when installing OpenShift Container Platform.

The installation program creates a cluster-wide proxy that is named `cluster` that uses the proxy settings in the provided `install-config.yaml` file. If no proxy settings are provided, a `cluster` Proxy object is still created, but it will have a nil `spec`.

**NOTE**
Only the `Proxy` object named `cluster` is supported, and no additional proxies can be created.

6.9.10.6. Applying existing AWS security groups to the cluster

Applying existing AWS security groups to your control plane and compute machines can help you meet the security needs of your organization, in such cases where you need to control the incoming or outgoing traffic of these machines.

**Prerequisites**

- You have created the security groups in AWS. For more information, see the AWS documentation about working with security groups.

- The security groups must be associated with the existing VPC that you are deploying the cluster to. The security groups cannot be associated with another VPC.

- You have an existing `install-config.yaml` file.

**Procedure**

1. In the `install-config.yaml` file, edit the `compute.platform.aws.additionalSecurityGroupIDs` parameter to specify one or more custom security groups for your compute machines.
2. Edit the `controlPlane.platform.aws.additionalSecurityGroupIDs` parameter to specify one or more custom security groups for your control plane machines.

3. Save the file and reference it when deploying the cluster.

**Sample `install-config.yaml` file that specifies custom security groups**

```yaml
# ...
compute:
- hyperthreading: Enabled
  name: worker
  platform:
    aws:
      additionalSecurityGroupIDs:
      - sg-1
      - sg-2
      replicas: 3
  controlPlane:
    hyperthreading: Enabled
    name: master
    platform:
      aws:
        additionalSecurityGroupIDs:
        - sg-3
        - sg-4
        replicas: 3
      platform:
        aws:
          region: us-east-1
          subnets:
          - subnet-1
          - subnet-2
          - subnet-3
```

1. Specify the name of the security group as it appears in the Amazon EC2 console, including the `sg` prefix.

2. Specify subnets for each availability zone that your cluster uses.

**6.9.11. 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 4.14. 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**

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 v4.14 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**


2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.

3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 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**

2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.

3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 macOS Client entry and save the file.

   NOTE
   For macOS arm64, choose the OpenShift v4.14 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>
   ```

6.9.12. Alternatives to storing administrator-level secrets in the kube-system project

By default, administrator secrets are stored in the kube-system project. If you configured the credentialsMode parameter in the install-config.yaml file to Manual, you must use one of the following alternatives:

- To manage long-term cloud credentials manually, follow the procedure in Manually creating long-term credentials.

- To implement short-term credentials that are managed outside the cluster for individual components, follow the procedures in Incorporating the Cloud Credential Operator utility manifests.

6.9.12.1. Manually creating long-term credentials

The Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) can be put into manual mode prior to installation in environments where the cloud identity and access management (IAM) APIs are not reachable, or the administrator prefers not to store an administrator-level credential secret in the cluster kube-system namespace.

Procedure

1. If you did not set the credentialsMode parameter in the install-config.yaml configuration file to Manual, modify the value as shown:

   Sample configuration file snippet
   ```yaml
   apiVersion: v1
   ```
2. If you have not previously created installation manifest files, do so by running the following command:

```
$ openshift-install create manifests
```

3. Set a $RELEASE_IMAGE variable with the release image from your installation file by running the following command:

```
$ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
```

4. Extract the list of CredentialsRequest custom resources (CRs) from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

```
$ oc adm release extract \
--from=$RELEASE_IMAGE \
--credentials-requests \
--included 1 \
--install-config=<path_to_directory_with_installation_configuration>/install-config.yaml 2 \
--to=<path_to_directory_for_credentials_requests> 3
```

1 The --included parameter includes only the manifests that your specific cluster configuration requires.

2 Specify the location of the install-config.yaml file.

3 Specify the path to the directory where you want to store the CredentialsRequest objects. If the specified directory does not exist, this command creates it.

This command creates a YAML file for each CredentialsRequest object.

**Sample CredentialsRequest object**

```
apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
kind: CredentialsRequest
metadata:
  name: <component_credentials_request>
  namespace: openshift-cloud-credential-operator
...
spec:
  providerSpec:
    apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
    kind: AWSProviderSpec
    statementEntries:
      - effect: Allow
        action:
        - iam:GetUser
        - iam:GetUserPolicy
```
5. Create YAML files for secrets in the `openshift-install` manifests directory that you generated previously. The secrets must be stored using the namespace and secret name defined in the `spec.secretRef` for each `CredentialsRequest` object.

Sample `CredentialsRequest` object with secrets

```yaml
apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
kind: CredentialsRequest
metadata:
  name: <component_credentials_request>
  namespace: openshift-cloud-credential-operator
spec:
  providerSpec:
    apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
    kind: AWSProviderSpec
    statementEntries:
      - effect: Allow
        action:
          - s3:CreateBucket
          - s3:DeleteBucket
        resource: "*"
  secretRef:
    name: <component_secret>
    namespace: <component_namespace>
```

Sample `Secret` object

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Secret
metadata:
  name: <component_secret>
  namespace: <component_namespace>
data:
  aws_access_key_id: <base64_encoded_aws_access_key_id>
  aws_secret_access_key: <base64_encoded_aws_secret_access_key>
```

**IMPORTANT**

Before upgrading a cluster that uses manually maintained credentials, you must ensure that the CCO is in an upgradeable state.

6.9.12.2. Configuring an AWS cluster to use short-term credentials

To install a cluster that is configured to use the AWS Security Token Service (STS), you must configure the CCO utility and create the required AWS resources for your cluster.
6.9.12.2.1. Configuring the Cloud Credential Operator utility

To create and manage cloud credentials from outside of the cluster when the Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) is operating in manual mode, extract and prepare the CCO utility (`ccoctl`) binary.

**NOTE**

The `ccoctl` utility is a Linux binary that must run in a Linux environment.

**Prerequisites**

- You have access to an OpenShift Container Platform account with cluster administrator access.
- You have installed the OpenShift CLI (`oc`).
- You have created an AWS account for the `ccoctl` utility to use with the following permissions:

  **Example 6.38. Required AWS permissions**

  **Required iam permissions**
  - `iam:CreateOpenIDConnectProvider`
  - `iam:CreateRole`
  - `iam:DeleteOpenIDConnectProvider`
  - `iam:DeleteRole`
  - `iam:DeleteRolePolicy`
  - `iam:GetOpenIDConnectProvider`
  - `iam:GetRole`
  - `iam:GetUser`
  - `iam:ListOpenIDConnectProviders`
  - `iam:ListRolePolicies`
  - `iam:ListRoles`
  - `iam:PutRolePolicy`
  - `iam:TagOpenIDConnectProvider`
  - `iam:TagRole`

  **Required s3 permissions**
  - `s3:CreateBucket`
  - `s3:DeleteBucket`
  - `s3:DeleteObject`
  - `s3:GetBucketAcl`
If you plan to store the OIDC configuration in a private S3 bucket that is accessed by the IAM identity provider through a public CloudFront distribution URL, the AWS account that runs the ccoctl utility requires the following additional permissions:

Example 6.39. Additional permissions for a private S3 bucket with CloudFront

- `cloudfront:CreateCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity`
- `cloudfront:CreateDistribution`
- `cloudfront:DeleteCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity`
- `cloudfront:DeleteDistribution`
- `cloudfront:GetCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity`
- `cloudfront:GetCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig`
- `cloudfront:GetDistribution`
- `cloudfront:TagResource`
- `cloudfront:UpdateDistribution`
NOTE

These additional permissions support the use of the `--create-private-s3-bucket` option when processing credentials requests with the `ccoctl aws create-all` command.

Procedure

1. Obtain the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
   ```

2. Obtain the CCO container image from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ CCO_IMAGE=$(oc adm release info --image-for='cloud-credential-operator' $RELEASE_IMAGE -a ~/.pull-secret)
   ```

   **NOTE**

   Ensure that the architecture of the `$RELEASE_IMAGE` matches the architecture of the environment in which you will use the `ccoctl` tool.

3. Extract the `ccoctl` binary from the CCO container image within the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ oc image extract $CCO_IMAGE --file="/usr/bin/ccoctl" -a ~/.pull-secret
   ```

4. Change the permissions to make `ccoctl` executable by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ chmod 775 ccoctl
   ```

Verification

- To verify that `ccoctl` is ready to use, display the help file by running the following command:

  ```bash
  $ ccoctl --help
  ```

**Output of ccoctl --help**

OpenShift credentials provisioning tool

Usage:

ccoctl [command]

Available Commands:

- alibabacloud Manage credentials objects for alibaba cloud
- aws Manage credentials objects for AWS cloud
- azure Manage credentials objects for Azure
- gcp Manage credentials objects for Google cloud
- help Help about any command
6.9.12.2.2. Creating AWS resources with the Cloud Credential Operator utility

You have the following options when creating AWS resources:

- You can use the `ccoctl aws create-all` command to create the AWS resources automatically. This is the quickest way to create the resources. See Creating AWS resources with a single command.

- If you need to review the JSON files that the `ccoctl` tool creates before modifying AWS resources, or if the process the `ccoctl` tool uses to create AWS resources automatically does not meet the requirements of your organization, you can create the AWS resources individually. See Creating AWS resources individually.

6.9.12.2.2.1. Creating AWS resources with a single command

If the process the `ccoctl` tool uses to create AWS resources automatically meets the requirements of your organization, you can use the `ccoctl aws create-all` command to automate the creation of AWS resources.

Otherwise, you can create the AWS resources individually. For more information, see "Creating AWS resources individually".

NOTE

By default, `ccoctl` creates objects in the directory in which the commands are run. To create the objects in a different directory, use the `--output-dir` flag. This procedure uses `<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>` to refer to this directory.

Prerequisites

You must have:

- Extracted and prepared the `ccoctl` binary.

Procedure

1. Set a `$RELEASE_IMAGE` variable with the release image from your installation file by running the following command:

   ```
   $ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3})
   ```

2. Extract the list of `CredentialsRequest` objects from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```
   $ oc adm release extract \
   --from=$RELEASE_IMAGE \
   ```

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The `--included` parameter includes only the manifests that your specific cluster configuration requires.

Specify the location of the `install-config.yaml` file.

Specify the path to the directory where you want to store the `CredentialsRequest` objects. If the specified directory does not exist, this command creates it.

**NOTE**

This command might take a few moments to run.

3. Use the `ccoctl` tool to process all `CredentialsRequest` objects by running the following command:

```bash
$ ccoctl aws create-all \ 
  --name=<name> \ 1
  --region=<aws_region> \ 2
  --credentials-requests-dir=<path_to_credentials_requests_directory> \ 3
  --output-dir=<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir> \ 4
  --create-private-s3-bucket \ 5
```

Specify the name used to tag any cloud resources that are created for tracking.

Specify the AWS region in which cloud resources will be created.

Specify the directory containing the files for the component `CredentialsRequest` objects.

Optional: Specify the directory in which you want the `ccoctl` utility to create objects. By default, the utility creates objects in the directory in which the commands are run.

Optional: By default, the `ccoctl` utility stores the OpenID Connect (OIDC) configuration files in a public S3 bucket and uses the S3 URL as the public OIDC endpoint. To store the OIDC configuration in a private S3 bucket that is accessed by the IAM identity provider through a public CloudFront distribution URL instead, use the `--create-private-s3-bucket` parameter.

**NOTE**

If your cluster uses Technology Preview features that are enabled by the `TechPreviewNoUpgrade` feature set, you must include the `--enable-tech-preview` parameter.

**Verification**

- To verify that the OpenShift Container Platform secrets are created, list the files in the `<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests` directory:
You can verify that the IAM roles are created by querying AWS. For more information, refer to AWS documentation on listing IAM roles.

6.9.12.2.2.2. Creating AWS resources individually

You can use the `ccoctl` tool to create AWS resources individually. This option might be useful for an organization that shares the responsibility for creating these resources among different users or departments.

Otherwise, you can use the `ccoctl aws create-all` command to create the AWS resources automatically. For more information, see "Creating AWS resources with a single command".

NOTE

By default, `ccoctl` creates objects in the directory in which the commands are run. To create the objects in a different directory, use the `--output-dir` flag. This procedure uses `<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>` to refer to this directory.

Some `ccoctl` commands make AWS API calls to create or modify AWS resources. You can use the `--dry-run` flag to avoid making API calls. Using this flag creates JSON files on the local file system instead. You can review and modify the JSON files and then apply them with the AWS CLI tool using the `--cli-input-json` parameters.

Prerequisites

- Extract and prepare the `ccoctl` binary.

Procedure

1. Generate the public and private RSA key files that are used to set up the OpenID Connect provider for the cluster by running the following command:

```
$ ccoctl aws create-key-pair
```

Example output

```
2021/04/13 11:01:02 Generating RSA keypair
2021/04/13 11:01:03 Writing private key to /<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/serviceaccount-signer.private
2021/04/13 11:01:03 Writing public key to /<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/serviceaccount-signer.public
2021/04/13 11:01:03 Copying signing key for use by installer
```
where `serviceaccount-signer.private` and `serviceaccount-signer.public` are the generated key files.

This command also creates a private key that the cluster requires during installation in
`/<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/tls/bound-service-account-signing-key.key`.

2. Create an OpenID Connect identity provider and S3 bucket on AWS by running the following command:

```
$ ccoctl aws create-identity-provider
   --name=<name>  
   --region=<aws-region> 
   --public-key-file=<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/serviceaccount-signer.public
```

   1 `<name>` is the name used to tag any cloud resources that are created for tracking.

   2 `<aws-region>` is the AWS region in which cloud resources will be created.

   3 `<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>` is the path to the public key file that the `ccoctl aws create-key-pair` command generated.

Example output

```
2021/04/13 11:16:09 Bucket <name>-oidc created
2021/04/13 11:16:10 OpenID Connect discovery document in the S3 bucket <name>-oidc at .well-known/openid-configuration updated
2021/04/13 11:16:10 Reading public key
2021/04/13 11:16:10 JSON web key set (JWKS) in the S3 bucket <name>-oidc at keys.json updated
```

where `openid-configuration` is a discovery document and `keys.json` is a JSON web key set file.

This command also creates a YAML configuration file in
`/<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests/cluster-authentication-02-config.yaml`. This file
sets the issuer URL field for the service account tokens that the cluster generates, so that the
AWS IAM identity provider trusts the tokens.

3. Create IAM roles for each component in the cluster:

   a. Set a `$RELEASE_IMAGE` variable with the release image from your installation file by
      running the following command:

```
$ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
```

   b. Extract the list of `CredentialsRequest` objects from the OpenShift Container Platform
      release image:

```
$ oc adm release extract 
   --from=$RELEASE_IMAGE 
   --credentials-requests 
   --included
```
The `--included` parameter includes only the manifests that your specific cluster configuration requires.

Specify the location of the `install-config.yaml` file.

Specify the path to the directory where you want to store the `CredentialsRequest` objects. If the specified directory does not exist, this command creates it.

c. Use the `ccoctl` tool to process all `CredentialsRequest` objects by running the following command:

```
$ ccoctl aws create-iam-roles
   --name=<name> \
   --region=<aws_region> \
   --credentials-requests-dir=<path_to_credentials_requests_directory> \
```

**NOTE**

For AWS environments that use alternative IAM API endpoints, such as GovCloud, you must also specify your region with the `--region` parameter.

If your cluster uses Technology Preview features that are enabled by the `TechPreviewNoUpgrade` feature set, you must include the `--enable-tech-preview` parameter.

For each `CredentialsRequest` object, `ccoctl` creates an IAM role with a trust policy that is tied to the specified OIDC identity provider, and a permissions policy as defined in each `CredentialsRequest` object from the OpenShift Container Platform release image.

**Verification**

- To verify that the OpenShift Container Platform secrets are created, list the files in the `<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests` directory:

```
$ ll <path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests
```

**Example output**

```
total 24
-rw-------. 1 <user> <user> 161 Apr 13 11:42 cluster-authentication-02-config.yaml
-rw-------. 1 <user> <user> 379 Apr 13 11:59 openshift-cloud-credential-operator-cloud-credential-operator-iam-ro-creds-credentials.yaml
-rw-------. 1 <user> <user> 353 Apr 13 11:59 openshift-cluster-csi-drivers-ebs-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
-rw-------. 1 <user> <user> 355 Apr 13 11:59 openshift-image-registry-installer-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
-rw-------. 1 <user> <user> 339 Apr 13 11:59 openshift-ingress-operator-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
```
You can verify that the IAM roles are created by querying AWS. For more information, refer to AWS documentation on listing IAM roles.

### 6.9.12.2.3. Incorporating the Cloud Credential Operator utility manifests

To implement short-term security credentials managed outside the cluster for individual components, you must move the manifest files that the Cloud Credential Operator utility (`ccoctl`) created to the correct directories for the installation program.

**Prerequisites**

- You have configured an account with the cloud platform that hosts your cluster.
- You have configured the Cloud Credential Operator utility (`ccoctl`).
- You have created the cloud provider resources that are required for your cluster with the `ccoctl` utility.

**Procedure**

1. If you did not set the `credentialsMode` parameter in the `install-config.yaml` configuration file to `Manual`, modify the value as shown:

   **Sample configuration file snippet**

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: v1
   baseDomain: example.com
   credentialsMode: Manual
   # ...
   ```

2. If you have not previously created installation manifest files, do so by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ openshift-install create manifests
   ```

3. Copy the manifests that the `ccoctl` utility generated to the `manifests` directory that the installation program created by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ cp /<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests/* ./manifests/
   ```

4. Copy the private key that the `ccoctl` utility generated in the `tls` directory to the installation directory by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ cp -a /<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/tls .
   ```

### 6.9.13. Deploying the cluster

You can install OpenShift Container Platform on a compatible cloud platform.

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>credentials.yaml</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-rw-------. 1 &lt;user&gt; &lt;user&gt; 337 Apr 13 11:59 openshift-machine-api-aws-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**IMPORTANT**
IMPORTANT
You can run the create cluster command of the installation program only once, during initial installation.

Prerequisites

- You have configured an account with the cloud platform that hosts your cluster.
- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.
- You have verified that the cloud provider account on your host has the correct permissions to deploy the cluster. An account with incorrect permissions causes the installation process to fail with an error message that displays the missing permissions.

Procedure

1. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and initialize the cluster deployment:

   $ ./openshift-install create cluster --dir <installation_directory> \  
   --log-level=info  

   1 For <installation_directory>, specify the location of your customized ./install-config.yaml file.
   2 To view different installation details, specify warn, debug, or error instead of info.

2. Optional: Remove or disable the AdministratorAccess policy from the IAM account that you used to install the cluster.

   NOTE
   The elevated permissions provided by the AdministratorAccess policy are required only during installation.

Verification

When the cluster deployment completes successfully:

- The terminal displays directions for accessing your cluster, including a link to the web console and credentials for the kubadmin user.
- Credential information also outputs to <installation_directory>/openshift_install.log.

IMPORTANT
Do not delete the installation program or the files that the installation program creates. Both are required to delete the cluster.

Example output
The Ignition config files that the installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending node-bootstrapper certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for Recovering from expired control plane certificates for more information.

It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

6.9.14. Logging in to the cluster by using the CLI

You can log in to your cluster as a default system user by exporting the cluster kubeconfig file. The kubeconfig file contains information about the cluster that is used by the CLI to connect a client to the correct cluster and API server. The file is specific to a cluster and is created during OpenShift Container Platform installation.

Prerequisites

- You deployed an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- You installed the oc CLI.

Procedure

1. Export the kubeadmin credentials:

   ```
   $ export KUBECONFIG=<installation_directory>/auth/kubeconfig
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

2. Verify you can run oc commands successfully using the exported configuration:

   ```
   $ oc whoami
   ```

Example output

...
6.9.15. Logging in to the cluster by using the web console

The **kubeadmin** user exists by default after an OpenShift Container Platform installation. You can log in to your cluster as the **kubeadmin** user by using the OpenShift Container Platform web console.

**Prerequisites**

- You have access to the installation host.
- You completed a cluster installation and all cluster Operators are available.

**Procedure**

1. Obtain the password for the **kubeadmin** user from the **kubeadmin-password** file on the installation host:

```
$ cat <installation_directory>/auth/kubeadmin-password
```

**NOTE**

Alternatively, you can obtain the **kubeadmin** password from the `<installation_directory>/openshift_install.log` log file on the installation host.

2. List the OpenShift Container Platform web console route:

```
$ oc get routes -n openshift-console | grep 'console-openshift'
```

**Example output**

```
console     console-openshift-console.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>            console
https   reencrypt/Redirect   None
```

3. Navigate to the route detailed in the output of the preceding command in a web browser and log in as the **kubeadmin** user.

**Additional resources**

- See [Accessing the web console](#) for more details about accessing and understanding the OpenShift Container Platform web console.

6.9.16. Telemetry access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the Telemetry service, which runs by default to provide metrics about cluster health and the success of updates, requires internet access. If your cluster is connected to
the internet, Telemetry runs automatically, and your cluster is registered to OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console.

After you confirm that your OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console inventory is correct, either maintained automatically by Telemetry or manually by using OpenShift Cluster Manager, use subscription watch to track your OpenShift Container Platform subscriptions at the account or multi-cluster level.

Additional resources

- See About remote health monitoring for more information about the Telemetry service.

6.9.17. Next steps

- Validating an installation.
- Customize your cluster.
- If necessary, you can opt out of remote health reporting.
- If necessary, you can remove cloud provider credentials.

6.10. INSTALLING A CLUSTER ON AWS INTO A SECRET OR TOP SECRET REGION

In OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14, you can install a cluster on Amazon Web Services (AWS) into the following secret regions:

- Secret Commercial Cloud Services (SC2S)
- Commercial Cloud Services (C2S)

To configure a cluster in either region, you change parameters in the install config.yaml file before you install the cluster.

6.10.1. Prerequisites

- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.
- You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.
- You configured an AWS account to host the cluster.

IMPORTANT

If you have an AWS profile stored on your computer, it must not use a temporary session token that you generated while using a multifactor authentication device. The cluster continues to use your current AWS credentials to create AWS resources for the entire life of the cluster, so you must use long-term credentials. To generate appropriate keys, see Managing Access Keys for IAM Users in the AWS documentation. You can supply the keys when you run the installation program.
If you use a firewall, you configured it to allow the sites that your cluster requires access to.

6.10.2. AWS secret regions

The following AWS secret partitions are supported:

- us-isob-east-1 (SC2S)
- us-iso-east-1 (C2S)

NOTE

The maximum supported MTU in an AWS SC2S and C2S Regions is not the same as AWS commercial. For more information about configuring MTU during installation, see the Cluster Network Operator configuration object section in Installing a cluster on AWS with network customizations.

6.10.3. Installation requirements

Red Hat does not publish a Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) Amazon Machine Image for the AWS Secret and Top Secret Regions.

Before you can install the cluster, you must:

- Upload a custom RHCOS AMI.
- Manually create the installation configuration file (install-config.yaml).
- Specify the AWS region, and the accompanying custom AMI, in the installation configuration file.

You cannot use the OpenShift Container Platform installation program to create the installation configuration file. The installer does not list an AWS region without native support for an RHCOS AMI.

IMPORTANT

You must also define a custom CA certificate in the additionalTrustBundle field of the install-config.yaml file because the AWS API requires a custom CA trust bundle. To allow the installation program to access the AWS API, the CA certificates must also be defined on the machine that runs the installation program. You must add the CA bundle to the trust store on the machine, use the AWS_CA_BUNDLE environment variable, or define the CA bundle in the ca_bundle field of the AWS config file.

6.10.4. Private clusters

You can deploy a private OpenShift Container Platform cluster that does not expose external endpoints. Private clusters are accessible from only an internal network and are not visible to the internet.

NOTES

Public zones are not supported in Route 53 in an AWS Top Secret Region. Therefore, clusters must be private if they are deployed to an AWS Top Secret Region.
By default, OpenShift Container Platform is provisioned to use publicly-accessible DNS and endpoints. A private cluster sets the DNS, Ingress Controller, and API server to private when you deploy your cluster. This means that the cluster resources are only accessible from your internal network and are not visible to the internet.

**IMPORTANT**

If the cluster has any public subnets, load balancer services created by administrators might be publicly accessible. To ensure cluster security, verify that these services are explicitly annotated as private.

To deploy a private cluster, you must:

- Use existing networking that meets your requirements. Your cluster resources might be shared between other clusters on the network.
- Deploy from a machine that has access to:
  - The API services for the cloud to which you provision.
  - The hosts on the network that you provision.
  - The internet to obtain installation media.

You can use any machine that meets these access requirements and follows your company’s guidelines. For example, this machine can be a bastion host on your cloud network or a machine that has access to the network through a VPN.

### 6.10.4.1. Private clusters in AWS

To create a private cluster on Amazon Web Services (AWS), you must provide an existing private VPC and subnets to host the cluster. The installation program must also be able to resolve the DNS records that the cluster requires. The installation program configures the Ingress Operator and API server for access from only the private network.

The cluster still requires access to internet to access the AWS APIs.

The following items are not required or created when you install a private cluster:

- Public subnets
- Public load balancers, which support public ingress
- A public Route 53 zone that matches the `baseDomain` for the cluster

The installation program does use the `baseDomain` that you specify to create a private Route 53 zone and the required records for the cluster. The cluster is configured so that the Operators do not create public records for the cluster and all cluster machines are placed in the private subnets that you specify.

#### 6.10.4.1.1. Limitations

The ability to add public functionality to a private cluster is limited.

- You cannot make the Kubernetes API endpoints public after installation without taking additional actions, including creating public subnets in the VPC for each availability zone in use, creating a public load balancer, and configuring the control plane security groups to allow traffic
If you use a public Service type load balancer, you must tag a public subnet in each availability zone with `kubernetes.io/cluster/<cluster-infra-id>: shared` so that AWS can use them to create public load balancers.

### 6.10.5. About using a custom VPC

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you can deploy a cluster into existing subnets in an existing Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) in Amazon Web Services (AWS). By deploying OpenShift Container Platform into an existing AWS VPC, you might be able to avoid limit constraints in new accounts or more easily abide by the operational constraints that your company’s guidelines set. If you cannot obtain the infrastructure creation permissions that are required to create the VPC yourself, use this installation option.

Because the installation program cannot know what other components are also in your existing subnets, it cannot choose subnet CIDRs and so forth on your behalf. You must configure networking for the subnets that you install your cluster to yourself.

#### 6.10.5.1. Requirements for using your VPC

The installation program no longer creates the following components:

- Internet gateways
- NAT gateways
- Subnets
- Route tables
- VPCs
- VPC DHCP options
- VPC endpoints

**NOTE**

The installation program requires that you use the cloud-provided DNS server. Using a custom DNS server is not supported and causes the installation to fail.

If you use a custom VPC, you must correctly configure it and its subnets for the installation program and the cluster to use. See [Amazon VPC console wizard configurations](#) and [Work with VPCs and subnets](#) in the AWS documentation for more information on creating and managing an AWS VPC.

The installation program cannot:

- Subdivide network ranges for the cluster to use.
- Set route tables for the subnets.
- Set VPC options like DHCP.

You must complete these tasks before you install the cluster. See [VPC networking components](#) and [Route tables for your VPC](#) for more information on configuring networking in an AWS VPC.
Your VPC must meet the following characteristics:

- The VPC must not use the `kubernetes.io/cluster/.*: owned, Name,` and `openshift.io/cluster` tags. The installation program modifies your subnets to add the `kubernetes.io/cluster/.*: shared` tag, so your subnets must have at least one free tag slot available for it. See Tag Restrictions in the AWS documentation to confirm that the installation program can add a tag to each subnet that you specify. You cannot use a `Name` tag, because it overlaps with the EC2 `Name` field and the installation fails.

- You must enable the `enableDnsSupport` and `enableDnsHostnames` attributes in your VPC, so that the cluster can use the Route 53 zones that are attached to the VPC to resolve cluster’s internal DNS records. See DNS Support in Your VPC in the AWS documentation. If you prefer to use your own Route 53 hosted private zone, you must associate the existing hosted zone with your VPC prior to installing a cluster. You can define your hosted zone using the `platform.aws.hostedZone` and `platform.aws.hostedZoneRole` fields in the `install-config.yaml` file. You can use a private hosted zone from another account by sharing it with the account where you install the cluster. If you use a private hosted zone from another account, you must use the Passthrough or Manual credentials mode.

A cluster in an SC2S or C2S Region is unable to reach the public IP addresses for the EC2, ELB, and S3 endpoints. Depending on the level to which you want to restrict internet traffic during the installation, the following configuration options are available:

**Option 1: Create VPC endpoints**
Create a VPC endpoint and attach it to the subnets that the clusters are using. Name the endpoints as follows:

**SC2S**
- `elasticloadbalancing.<aws_region>.sc2s.sgov.gov`
- `ec2.<aws_region>.sc2s.sgov.gov`
- `s3.<aws_region>.sc2s.sgov.gov`

**C2S**
- `elasticloadbalancing.<aws_region>.c2s.ic.gov`
- `ec2.<aws_region>.c2s.ic.gov`
- `s3.<aws_region>.c2s.ic.gov`

With this option, network traffic remains private between your VPC and the required AWS services.

**Option 2: Create a proxy without VPC endpoints**
As part of the installation process, you can configure an HTTP or HTTPS proxy. With this option, internet traffic goes through the proxy to reach the required AWS services.

**Option 3: Create a proxy with VPC endpoints**
As part of the installation process, you can configure an HTTP or HTTPS proxy with VPC endpoints. Create a VPC endpoint and attach it to the subnets that the clusters are using. Name the endpoints as follows:

**SC2S**
- elasticloadbalancing.<aws_region>.sc2s.sgov.gov
- ec2.<aws_region>.sc2s.sgov.gov
- s3.<aws_region>.sc2s.sgov.gov

C2S
- elasticloadbalancing.<aws_region>.c2s.ic.gov
- ec2.<aws_region>.c2s.ic.gov
- s3.<aws_region>.c2s.ic.gov

When configuring the proxy in the `install-config.yaml` file, add these endpoints to the `noProxy` field. With this option, the proxy prevents the cluster from accessing the internet directly. However, network traffic remains private between your VPC and the required AWS services.

### Required VPC components

You must provide a suitable VPC and subnets that allow communication to your machines.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>AWS type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VPC</td>
<td>AWS::EC2::VPC</td>
<td>You must provide a public VPC for the cluster to use. The VPC uses an endpoint that references the route tables for each subnet to improve communication with the registry that is hosted in S3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AWS::EC2::VPC Endpoint</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public subnets</td>
<td>AWS::EC2::Subnet</td>
<td>Your VPC must have public subnets for between 1 and 3 availability zones and associate them with appropriate Ingress rules.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AWS::EC2::SubnetNetworkAclAssociation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet</td>
<td>AWS::EC2::InternetGateway</td>
<td>You must have a public internet gateway, with public routes, attached to the VPC. In the provided templates, each public subnet has a NAT gateway with an EIP address. These NAT gateways allow cluster resources, like private subnet instances, to reach the internet and are not required for some restricted network or proxy scenarios.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gateway</td>
<td>AWS::EC2::VPCGatewayAttachment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AWS::EC2::RouteTable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AWS::EC2::Route</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AWS::EC2::SubnetRouteTableAssociation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AWS::EC2::NatGateway</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AWS::EC2::EIP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Network access control

- **AWS::EC2::NetworkAcl**
- **AWS::EC2::NetworkAclEntry**

You must allow the VPC to access the following ports:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Reason</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>Inbound HTTP traffic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>443</td>
<td>Inbound HTTPS traffic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Inbound SSH traffic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1024 - 65535</td>
<td>Inbound ephemeral traffic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 - 65535</td>
<td>Outbound ephemeral traffic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Private subnets

- **AWS::EC2::Subnet**
- **AWS::EC2::RouteTable**
- **AWS::EC2::SubnetRouteTableAssociation**

Your VPC can have private subnets. The provided CloudFormation templates can create private subnets for between 1 and 3 availability zones. If you use private subnets, you must provide appropriate routes and tables for them.

---

### 6.10.5.2. VPC validation

To ensure that the subnets that you provide are suitable, the installation program confirms the following data:

- All the subnets that you specify exist.
- You provide private subnets.
- The subnet CIDRs belong to the machine CIDR that you specified.
- You provide subnets for each availability zone. Each availability zone contains no more than one public and one private subnet. If you use a private cluster, provide only a private subnet for each availability zone. Otherwise, provide exactly one public and private subnet for each availability zone.
- You provide a public subnet for each private subnet availability zone. Machines are not provisioned in availability zones that you do not provide private subnets for.
If you destroy a cluster that uses an existing VPC, the VPC is not deleted. When you remove the OpenShift Container Platform cluster from a VPC, the `kubernetes.io/cluster/.*: shared` tag is removed from the subnets that it used.

### 6.10.5.3. Division of permissions

Starting with OpenShift Container Platform 4.3, you do not need all of the permissions that are required for an installation program-provisioned infrastructure cluster to deploy a cluster. This change mimics the division of permissions that you might have at your company: some individuals can create different resource in your clouds than others. For example, you might be able to create application-specific items, like instances, buckets, and load balancers, but not networking-related components such as VPCs, subnets, or ingress rules.

The AWS credentials that you use when you create your cluster do not need the networking permissions that are required to make VPCs and core networking components within the VPC, such as subnets, routing tables, internet gateways, NAT, and VPN. You still need permission to make the application resources that the machines within the cluster require, such as ELBs, security groups, S3 buckets, and nodes.

### 6.10.5.4. Isolation between clusters

If you deploy OpenShift Container Platform to an existing network, the isolation of cluster services is reduced in the following ways:

- You can install multiple OpenShift Container Platform clusters in the same VPC.
- ICMP ingress is allowed from the entire network.
- TCP 22 ingress (SSH) is allowed to the entire network.
- Control plane TCP 6443 ingress (Kubernetes API) is allowed to the entire network.
- Control plane TCP 22623 ingress (MCS) is allowed to the entire network.

### 6.10.5.5. AWS security groups

By default, the installation program creates and attaches security groups to control plane and compute machines. The rules associated with the default security groups cannot be modified.

However, you can apply additional existing AWS security groups, which are associated with your existing VPC, to control plane and compute machines. Applying custom security groups can help you meet the security needs of your organization, in such cases where you need to control the incoming or outgoing traffic of these machines.

As part of the installation process, you apply custom security groups by modifying the `install-config.yaml` file before deploying the cluster.

For more information, see "Applying existing AWS security groups to the cluster".

### 6.10.6. Internet access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you require access to the internet to install your cluster.

You must have internet access to:

- Access OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console to download the installation program
- Download OpenShift Container Platform 4.14 Installing 502
• Access OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console to download the installation program and perform subscription management. If the cluster has internet access and you do not disable Telemetry, that service automatically entitles your cluster.

• Access Quay.io to obtain the packages that are required to install your cluster.

• Obtain the packages that are required to perform cluster updates.

**IMPORTANT**

If your cluster cannot have direct internet access, you can perform a restricted network installation on some types of infrastructure that you provision. During that process, you download the required content and use it to populate a mirror registry with the installation packages. With some installation types, the environment that you install your cluster in will not require internet access. Before you update the cluster, you update the content of the mirror registry.

6.10.7. Uploading a custom RHCOS AMI in AWS

If you are deploying to a custom Amazon Web Services (AWS) region, you must upload a custom Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) Amazon Machine Image (AMI) that belongs to that region.

**Prerequisites**

• You configured an AWS account.

• You created an Amazon S3 bucket with the required IAM service role.

• You uploaded your RHCOS VMDK file to Amazon S3. The RHCOS VMDK file must be the highest version that is less than or equal to the OpenShift Container Platform version you are installing.

• You downloaded the AWS CLI and installed it on your computer. See Install the AWS CLI Using the Bundled Installer.

**Procedure**

1. Export your AWS profile as an environment variable:

   ```bash
   $ export AWS_PROFILE=<aws_profile>
   ```

2. Export the region to associate with your custom AMI as an environment variable:

   ```bash
   $ export AWS_DEFAULT_REGION=<aws_region>
   ```

3. Export the version of RHCOS you uploaded to Amazon S3 as an environment variable:

   ```bash
   $ export RHCOS_VERSION=<version>
   ```


4. Export the Amazon S3 bucket name as an environment variable:
5. Create the `containers.json` file and define your RHCOS VMDK file:

```
$ cat <<EOF > containers.json
{
   "Description": "rhcos-$(RHCOS_VERSION)-x86_64-aws.x86_64",
   "Format": "vmdk",
   "UserBucket": {
      "S3Bucket": "${VMIMPORT_BUCKET_NAME}",
      "S3Key": "rhcos-$(RHCOS_VERSION)-x86_64-aws.x86_64.vmdk"
   }
}
EOF
```

6. Import the RHCOS disk as an Amazon EBS snapshot:

```
$ aws ec2 import-snapshot --region ${AWS_DEFAULT_REGION} \
   --description "<description>" \  
   --disk-container "file://<file_path>/containers.json"  
```

1. The description of your RHCOS disk being imported, like `rhcos-$(RHCOS_VERSION)-x86_64-aws.x86_64`.

2. The file path to the JSON file describing your RHCOS disk. The JSON file should contain your Amazon S3 bucket name and key.

7. Check the status of the image import:

```
$ watch -n 5 aws ec2 describe-import-snapshot-tasks --region ${AWS_DEFAULT_REGION}
```

**Example output**

```
{
   "ImportSnapshotTasks": [
      {
         "Description": "rhcos-4.7.0-x86_64-aws.x86_64",
         "ImportTaskId": "import-snap-fh6i8ui",
         "SnapshotTaskDetail": {
            "Description": "rhcos-4.7.0-x86_64-aws.x86_64",
            "DiskImageSize": 819056640.0,
            "Format": "VMDK",
            "SnapshotId": "snap-06331325870076318",
            "Status": "completed",
            "UserBucket": {
               "S3Bucket": "external-images",
               "S3Key": "rhcos-4.7.0-x86_64-aws.x86_64.vmdk"
            }
         }
      }
   ]
}
```
Copy the **SnapshotId** to register the image.

8. Create a custom RHCOS AMI from the RHCOS snapshot:

```bash
$ aws ec2 register-image
  --region ${AWS_DEFAULT_REGION} \  
  --architecture x86_64 \  
  --description "rhcos-\${RHCOS_VERSION}-x86_64-aws.x86_64" \  
  --name "rhcos-\${RHCOS_VERSION}-x86_64-aws.x86_64" \  
  --virtualization-type hvm \  
  --root-device-name '/dev/xvda' \  
  --block-device-mappings 'DeviceName=/dev/xvda,Ebs=
  {DeleteOnTermination=true,SnapshotId=<snapshot_ID>}'
```

1. The RHCOS VMDK architecture type, like *x86_64*, *aarch64*, *s390x*, or *ppc64le*.
2. The **Description** from the imported snapshot.
3. The name of the RHCOS AMI.
4. The **SnapshotId** from the imported snapshot.

To learn more about these APIs, see the AWS documentation for [importing snapshots](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/using-snapshots-import.html) and [creating EBS-backed AMIs](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/creating-ami-ebs.html).

### 6.10.8. Generating a key pair for cluster node SSH access

During an OpenShift Container Platform installation, you can provide an SSH public key to the installation program. The key is passed to the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes through their Ignition config files and is used to authenticate SSH access to the nodes. The key is added to the `~/.ssh/authorized_keys` list for the `core` user on each node, which enables password-less authentication.

After the key is passed to the nodes, you can use the key pair to SSH in to the RHCOS nodes as the user `core`. To access the nodes through SSH, the private key identity must be managed by SSH for your local user.

If you want to SSH in to your cluster nodes to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, you must provide the SSH public key during the installation process. The `./openshift-install gather` command also requires the SSH public key to be in place on the cluster nodes.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not skip this procedure in production environments, where disaster recovery and debugging is required.

**NOTE**

You must use a local key, not one that you configured with platform-specific approaches such as *AWS key pairs*.

**Procedure**
1. If you do not have an existing SSH key pair on your local machine to use for authentication onto your cluster nodes, create one. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

```
$ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -N " -f <path>/<file_name>
```

Specify the path and file name, such as `~/.ssh/id_ed25519`, of the new SSH key. If you have an existing key pair, ensure your public key is in the your `~/.ssh` directory.

**NOTE**

If you plan to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the `x86_64`, `ppc64le`, and `s390x` architectures, do not create a key that uses the `ed25519` algorithm. Instead, create a key that uses the `rsa` or `ecdsa` algorithm.

2. View the public SSH key:

```
$ cat <path>/<file_name>.pub
```

For example, run the following to view the `~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub` public key:

```
$ cat ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub
```

3. Add the SSH private key identity to the SSH agent for your local user, if it has not already been added. SSH agent management of the key is required for password-less SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes, or if you want to use the `./openshift-install gather` command.

**NOTE**

On some distributions, default SSH private key identities such as `~/.ssh/id_rsa` and `~/.ssh/id_dsa` are managed automatically.

a. If the `ssh-agent` process is not already running for your local user, start it as a background task:

```
$ eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"
```

**Example output**

```
Agent pid 31874
```

**NOTE**

If your cluster is in FIPS mode, only use FIPS-compliant algorithms to generate the SSH key. The key must be either RSA or ECDSA.

4. Add your SSH private key to the `ssh-agent`:
$ ssh-add <path>/<file_name>  

Specify the path and file name for your SSH private key, such as ~/.ssh/id_ed25519

Example output

Identity added: /home/<you>/<path>/<file_name> (<computer_name>)

Next steps

- When you install OpenShift Container Platform, provide the SSH public key to the installation program.

6.10.9. Obtaining the installation program

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform, download the installation file on the host you are using for installation.

Prerequisites

- You have a computer that runs Linux or macOS, with 500 MB of local disk space.

Procedure

1. Access the Infrastructure Provider page on the OpenShift Cluster Manager site. If you have a Red Hat account, log in with your credentials. If you do not, create an account.

2. Select your infrastructure provider.

3. Navigate to the page for your installation type, download the installation program that corresponds with your host operating system and architecture, and place the file in the directory where you will store the installation configuration files.

**IMPORTANT**

The installation program creates several files on the computer that you use to install your cluster. You must keep the installation program and the files that the installation program creates after you finish installing the cluster. Both files are required to delete the cluster.

**IMPORTANT**

Deleting the files created by the installation program does not remove your cluster, even if the cluster failed during installation. To remove your cluster, complete the OpenShift Container Platform uninstallation procedures for your specific cloud provider.

4. Extract the installation program. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

```bash
$ tar -xvf openshift-install-linux.tar.gz
```
5. Download your installation pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager. This pull secret allows you to authenticate with the services that are provided by the included authorities, including Quay.io, which serves the container images for OpenShift Container Platform components.

6.10.10. Manually creating the installation configuration file

Installing the cluster requires that you manually generate the installation configuration file.

Prerequisites

- You have uploaded a custom RHCOS AMI.
- You have an SSH public key on your local machine to provide to the installation program. The key will be used for SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes for debugging and disaster recovery.
- You have obtained the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.

Procedure

1. Create an installation directory to store your required installation assets in:

   $ mkdir <installation_directory>

   **IMPORTANT**

   You must create a directory. Some installation assets, like bootstrap X.509 certificates have short expiration intervals, so you must not reuse an installation directory. If you want to reuse individual files from another cluster installation, you can copy them into your directory. However, the file names for the installation assets might change between releases. Use caution when copying installation files from an earlier OpenShift Container Platform version.

2. Customize the sample `install-config.yaml` file template that is provided and save it in the `<installation_directory>`.

   **NOTE**

   You must name this configuration file `install-config.yaml`.

3. Back up the `install-config.yaml` file so that you can use it to install multiple clusters.

   **IMPORTANT**

   The `install-config.yaml` file is consumed during the next step of the installation process. You must back it up now.

Additional resources

- Installation configuration parameters for AWS
6.10.10.1. Tested instance types for AWS

The following Amazon Web Services (AWS) instance types have been tested with OpenShift Container Platform.

**NOTE**

Use the machine types included in the following charts for your AWS instances. If you use an instance type that is not listed in the chart, ensure that the instance size you use matches the minimum resource requirements that are listed in "Minimum resource requirements for cluster installation".

Example 6.40. Machine types based on 64-bit x86 architecture for secret regions

- c4.*
- c5.*
- i3.*
- m4.*
- m5.*
- r4.*
- r5.*
- t3.*

6.10.10.2. Sample customized install-config.yaml file for AWS

You can customize the installation configuration file (install-config.yaml) to specify more details about your OpenShift Container Platform cluster’s platform or modify the values of the required parameters.

**IMPORTANT**

This sample YAML file is provided for reference only. Use it as a resource to enter parameter values into the installation configuration file that you created manually.

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: example.com
credentialsMode: Mint
controlPlane:
  hypethreading: Enabled
name: master
platform:
  aws:
    lbType: NLB
    zones:
      - us-iso-east-1a
      - us-iso-east-1b
    rootVolume:
```
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```
iops: 4000
size: 500
  type: io1
metadataService:
  authentication: Optional
    type: m6i.xlarge
replicas: 3
compute:
  - hyperthreading: Enabled
name: worker
platform:
  aws:
    rootVolume:
      iops: 2000
      size: 500
      type: io1
    metadataService:
      authentication: Optional
        type: c5.4xlarge
    zones:
      - us-iso-east-1a
      - us-iso-east-1b
    replicas: 3
metadata:
  name: test-cluster
networking:
  clusterNetwork:
    - cidr: 10.128.0.0/14
  machineNetwork:
    - cidr: 10.0.0.0/16
  networkType: OVNKubernetes
serviceNetwork:
  - 172.30.0.0/16
platform:
  aws:
    region: us-iso-east-1
    propagateUserTags: true
    userTags:
      adminContact: jdoe
      costCenter: 7536
  subnets:
    - subnet-1
    - subnet-2
    - subnet-3
  amiID: ami-96c6f8f7
  serviceEndpoints:
    - name: ec2
      url: https://vpce-id.ec2.us-west-2.vpce.amazonaws.com
  hostedZone: Z3URY6TWQ91KV
fips: false
sshKey: ssh-ed25519 AAAA...
publish: Internal
pullSecret: '{"auths": ...}'
```
addionalTrustBundle: | 25
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
<MY_TRUSTED_CA_CERT>
-----END CERTIFICATE-----

1 12 14 17 24 Required.

2 Optional: Add this parameter to force the Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) to use the specified mode. By default, the CCO uses the root credentials in the `kube-system` namespace to dynamically try to determine the capabilities of the credentials. For details about CCO modes, see the "About the Cloud Credential Operator" section in the Authentication and authorization guide.

3 8 15 If you do not provide these parameters and values, the installation program provides the default value.

4 The `controlPlane` section is a single mapping, but the `compute` section is a sequence of mappings. To meet the requirements of the different data structures, the first line of the `compute` section must begin with a hyphen, `-`, and the first line of the `controlPlane` section must not. Only one control plane pool is used.

5 9 Whether to enable or disable simultaneous multithreading, or hyperthreading. By default, simultaneous multithreading is enabled to increase the performance of your machines’ cores. You can disable it by setting the parameter value to `Disabled`. If you disable simultaneous multithreading in some cluster machines, you must disable it in all cluster machines.

   **IMPORTANT**

   If you disable simultaneous multithreading, ensure that your capacity planning accounts for the dramatically decreased machine performance. Use larger instance types, such as `m4.2xlarge` or `m5.2xlarge`, for your machines if you disable simultaneous multithreading.

6 10 To configure faster storage for etcd, especially for larger clusters, set the storage type as `io1` and set `iops` to `2000`.

7 11 Whether to require the Amazon EC2 Instance Metadata Service v2 (IMDSv2). To require IMDSv2, set the parameter value to `Required`. To allow the use of both IMDSv1 and IMDSv2, set the parameter value to `Optional`. If no value is specified, both IMDSv1 and IMDSv2 are allowed.

   **NOTE**

   The IMDS configuration for control plane machines that is set during cluster installation can only be changed by using the AWS CLI. The IMDS configuration for compute machines can be changed by using compute machine sets.

8 The cluster network plugin to install. The supported values are `OVNKubernetes` and `OpenShiftSDN`. The default value is `OVNKubernetes`.

9 If you provide your own VPC, specify subnets for each availability zone that your cluster uses.

10 The ID of the AMI used to boot machines for the cluster. If set, the AMI must belong to the same region as the cluster.

11 The AWS service endpoints. Custom endpoints are required when installing to an unknown AWS region. The endpoint URL must use the `https` protocol and the host must trust the certificate.
20. The ID of your existing Route 53 private hosted zone. Providing an existing hosted zone requires that you supply your own VPC and the hosted zone is already associated with the VPC prior to

21. Whether to enable or disable FIPS mode. By default, FIPS mode is not enabled. If FIPS mode is enabled, the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines that OpenShift Container Platform runs on bypass the default Kubernetes cryptography suite and use the cryptography modules that are provided with RHCOS instead.

**IMPORTANT**

To enable FIPS mode for your cluster, you must run the installation program from a Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) computer configured to operate in FIPS mode. For more information about configuring FIPS mode on RHEL, see [Installing the system in FIPS mode](https://access.redhat.com/documentation/en-us/openShift_container_platform/4.14/rhel/). When running Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) or Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) booted in FIPS mode, OpenShift Container Platform core components use the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures.

22. You can optionally provide the `sshKey` value that you use to access the machines in your cluster.

**NOTE**

For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your `ssh-agent` process uses.

23. How to publish the user-facing endpoints of your cluster. Set `publish` to `Internal` to deploy a private cluster, which cannot be accessed from the internet. The default value is `External`.

25. The custom CA certificate. This is required when deploying to the SC2S or C2S Regions because the AWS API requires a custom CA trust bundle.

### 6.10.10.3. Configuring the cluster-wide proxy during installation

Production environments can deny direct access to the internet and instead have an HTTP or HTTPS proxy available. You can configure a new OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use a proxy by configuring the proxy settings in the `install-config.yaml` file.

**Prerequisites**

- You have an existing `install-config.yaml` file.
- You reviewed the sites that your cluster requires access to and determined whether any of them need to bypass the proxy. By default, all cluster egress traffic is proxied, including calls to hosting cloud provider APIs. You added sites to the `Proxy` object’s `spec.noProxy` field to bypass the proxy if necessary.
NOTE

The Proxy object status.noProxy field is populated with the values of the networking.machineNetwork[].cidr, networking.clusterNetwork[].cidr, and networking.serviceNetwork[] fields from your installation configuration.

For installations on Amazon Web Services (AWS), Google Cloud Platform (GCP), Microsoft Azure, and Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP), the Proxy object status.noProxy field is also populated with the instance metadata endpoint (169.254.169.254).

Procedure

1. Edit your install-config.yaml file and add the proxy settings. For example:

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: v1
   baseDomain: my.domain.com
   proxy:
     httpProxy: http://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port> 1
     httpsProxy: https://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port> 2
     noProxy: ec2.<aws_region>.amazonaws.com,elasticloadbalancing.<aws_region>.amazonaws.com,s3.<aws_region>.amazonaws.com 3
   additionalTrustBundle:
     -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
     <MY_TRUSTED_CA_CERT>
     -----END CERTIFICATE-----
   additionalTrustBundlePolicy: <policy_to_add_additionalTrustBundle> 5
   ```

   1 A proxy URL to use for creating HTTP connections outside the cluster. The URL scheme must be http.
   2 A proxy URL to use for creating HTTPS connections outside the cluster.
   3 A comma-separated list of destination domain names, IP addresses, or other network CIDRs to exclude from proxying. Preface a domain with . to match subdomains only. For example, .y.com matches x.y.com, but not y.com. Use * to bypass the proxy for all destinations. If you have added the Amazon EC2 Elastic Load Balancing and S3 VPC endpoints to your VPC, you must add these endpoints to the noProxy field.
   4 If provided, the installation program generates a config map that is named user-ca-bundle in the openshift-config namespace that contains one or more additional CA certificates that are required for proxying HTTPS connections. The Cluster Network Operator then creates a trusted-ca-bundle config map that merges these contents with the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) trust bundle, and this config map is referenced in the trustedCA field of the Proxy object. The additionalTrustBundle field is required unless the proxy’s identity certificate is signed by an authority from the RHCOS trust bundle.
   5 Optional: The policy to determine the configuration of the Proxy object to reference the user-ca-bundle config map in the trustedCA field. The allowed values are Proxyonly and Always. Use Proxyonly to reference the user-ca-bundle config map only when http/https proxy is configured. Use Always to always reference the user-ca-bundle config map. The default value is Proxyonly.
The installation program does not support the proxy `readinessEndpoints` field.

If the installer times out, restart and then complete the deployment by using the `wait-for` command of the installer. For example:

```bash
$ ./openshift-install wait-for install-complete --log-level debug
```

2. Save the file and reference it when installing OpenShift Container Platform.

The installation program creates a cluster-wide proxy that is named `cluster` that uses the proxy settings in the provided `install-config.yaml` file. If no proxy settings are provided, a `cluster Proxy` object is still created, but it will have a nil `spec`.

Only the `Proxy` object named `cluster` is supported, and no additional proxies can be created.

### 6.10.10.4. Applying existing AWS security groups to the cluster

Applying existing AWS security groups to your control plane and compute machines can help you meet the security needs of your organization, in such cases where you need to control the incoming or outgoing traffic of these machines.

**Prerequisites**

- You have created the security groups in AWS. For more information, see the AWS documentation about working with security groups.
- The security groups must be associated with the existing VPC that you are deploying the cluster to. The security groups cannot be associated with another VPC.
- You have an existing `install-config.yaml` file.

**Procedure**

1. In the `install-config.yaml` file, edit the `compute.platform.aws.additionalSecurityGroupIDs` parameter to specify one or more custom security groups for your compute machines.

2. Edit the `controlPlane.platform.aws.additionalSecurityGroupIDs` parameter to specify one or more custom security groups for your control plane machines.

3. Save the file and reference it when deploying the cluster.

**Sample install-config.yaml file that specifies custom security groups**

```yaml
# ...
compute:
- hyperthreading: Enabled
  name: worker
```
### 6.10.11. 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 4.14. 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**

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 v4.14 Linux Client entry and save the file.
5. Unpack the archive:

```yaml
platform:
  aws:
    additionalSecurityGroupIDs:
      - sg-1
      - sg-2
    replicas: 3
  controlPlane:
    hyperthreading: Enabled
    name: master
    platform:
      aws:
        additionalSecurityGroupIDs:
          - sg-3
          - sg-4
        replicas: 3
    platform:
      aws:
        region: us-east-1
        subnets:
          - subnet-1
          - subnet-2
          - subnet-3
```

1. Specify the name of the security group as it appears in the Amazon EC2 console, including the sg prefix.
2. Specify subnets for each availability zone that your cluster uses.
6. Place the **oc** binary in a directory that is on your **PATH**. To check your **PATH**, execute the following command:

```bash
$ echo $PATH
```

**Verification**

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

```bash
$ oc <command>
```

### Installing the OpenShift CLI on Windows

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

**Procedure**


2. Select the appropriate version from the **Version** drop-down list.

3. Click **Download Now** next to the **OpenShift v4.14 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:

```bash
C:\> path
```

**Verification**

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

```bash
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**


2. Select the appropriate version from the **Version** drop-down list.

3. Click **Download Now** next to the **OpenShift v4.14 macOS Client** entry and save the file.
NOTE

For macOS arm64, choose the OpenShift v4.14 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>

6.10.12. Alternatives to storing administrator-level secrets in the kube-system project

By default, administrator secrets are stored in the kube-system project. If you configured the credentialsMode parameter in the install-config.yaml file to Manual, you must use one of the following alternatives:

- To manage long-term cloud credentials manually, follow the procedure in Manually creating long-term credentials.

- To implement short-term credentials that are managed outside the cluster for individual components, follow the procedures in Configuring an AWS cluster to use short-term credentials.

6.10.12.1. Manually creating long-term credentials

The Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) can be put into manual mode prior to installation in environments where the cloud identity and access management (IAM) APIs are not reachable, or the administrator prefers not to store an administrator-level credential secret in the cluster kube-system namespace.

Procedure

1. If you did not set the credentialsMode parameter in the install-config.yaml configuration file to Manual, modify the value as shown:

   Sample configuration file snippet

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: v1
   baseDomain: example.com
   credentialsMode: Manual
   # ...
   ```

2. If you have not previously created installation manifest files, do so by running the following command:
3. Set a `$RELEASE_IMAGE` variable with the release image from your installation file by running the following command:

```
$ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
```

4. Extract the list of `CredentialsRequest` custom resources (CRs) from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

```
$ oc adm release extract \
--from=$RELEASE_IMAGE \
--credentials-requests \
--included \
--install-config=<path_to_directory_with_installation_configuration>/install-config.yaml \
--to=<path_to_directory_for_credentials_requests>
```

1. The `--included` parameter includes only the manifests that your specific cluster configuration requires.

2. Specify the location of the `install-config.yaml` file.

3. Specify the path to the directory where you want to store the `CredentialsRequest` objects. If the specified directory does not exist, this command creates it.

This command creates a YAML file for each `CredentialsRequest` object.

**Sample CredentialsRequest object**

```yaml
apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
kind: CredentialsRequest
metadata:
  name: <component_credentials_request>
  namespace: openshift-cloud-credential-operator
...
spec:
  providerSpec:
    apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
    kind: AWSProviderSpec
    statementEntries:
      - effect: Allow
        action:
          - iam:GetUser
          - iam:GetUserPolicy
          - iam:ListAccessKeys
        resource: "*"
...
```

5. Create YAML files for secrets in the `openshift-install` manifests directory that you generated previously. The secrets must be stored using the namespace and secret name defined in the `spec.secretRef` for each `CredentialsRequest` object.

**Sample CredentialsRequest object with secrets**
Before upgrading a cluster that uses manually maintained credentials, you must ensure that the CCO is in an upgradeable state.

### 6.10.12.2. Configuring an AWS cluster to use short-term credentials

To install a cluster that is configured to use the AWS Security Token Service (STS), you must configure the CCO utility and create the required AWS resources for your cluster.

#### 6.10.12.2.1. Configuring the Cloud Credential Operator utility

To create and manage cloud credentials from outside of the cluster when the Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) is operating in manual mode, extract and prepare the CCO utility (`ccoctl`) binary.

**NOTE**

The `ccoctl` utility is a Linux binary that must run in a Linux environment.

**Prerequisites**

```yaml
apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
kind: CredentialsRequest
metadata:
  name: <component_credentials_request>
  namespace: openshift-cloud-credential-operator

spec:
  providerSpec:
    apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
    kind: AWSProviderSpec
    statementEntries:
      - effect: Allow
        action:
          - s3:CreateBucket
          - s3:DeleteBucket
        resource: "***"

  secretRef:
    name: <component_secret>
    namespace: <component_namespace>

---

apiVersion: v1
kind: Secret
metadata:
  name: <component_secret>
  namespace: <component_namespace>
data:
  aws_access_key_id: <base64_encoded_aws_access_key_id>
  aws_secret_access_key: <base64_encoded_aws_secret_access_key>
```
You have access to an OpenShift Container Platform account with cluster administrator access.

You have installed the OpenShift CLI (oc).

You have created an AWS account for the ccoctl utility to use with the following permissions:

**Example 6.41. Required AWS permissions**

**Required iam permissions**

- iam:CreateOpenIDConnectProvider
- iam:CreateRole
- iam:DeleteOpenIDConnectProvider
- iam:DeleteRole
- iam:DeleteRolePolicy
- iam:GetOpenIDConnectProvider
- iam:GetRole
- iam:GetUser
- iam:ListOpenIDConnectProviders
- iam:ListRolePolicies
- iam:ListRoles
- iam:PutRolePolicy
- iam:TagOpenIDConnectProvider
- iam:TagRole

**Required s3 permissions**

- s3:CreateBucket
- s3:DeleteBucket
- s3:DeleteObject
- s3:GetBucketAcl
- s3:GetBucketTagging
- s3:GetObject
- s3:GetObjectAcl
- s3:GetObjectTagging
- s3:ListBucket
- s3:PutBucketAcl
If you plan to store the OIDC configuration in a private S3 bucket that is accessed by the IAM identity provider through a public CloudFront distribution URL, the AWS account that runs the `ccoctl` utility requires the following additional permissions:

**Example 6.42. Additional permissions for a private S3 bucket with CloudFront**

- `cloudfront:CreateCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity`
- `cloudfront:CreateDistribution`
- `cloudfront:DeleteCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity`
- `cloudfront:DeleteDistribution`
- `cloudfront:GetCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity`
- `cloudfront:GetCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig`
- `cloudfront:GetDistribution`
- `cloudfront:TagResource`
- `cloudfront:UpdateDistribution`

**NOTE**

These additional permissions support the use of the `--create-private-s3-bucket` option when processing credentials requests with the `ccoctl aws create-all` command.

**Procedure**

1. Obtain the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:
$ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')

2. Obtain the CCO container image from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

$ CCO_IMAGE=$(oc adm release info --image-for='cloud-credential-operator' $RELEASE_IMAGE -a ~/.pull-secret)

NOTE

Ensure that the architecture of the $RELEASE_IMAGE matches the architecture of the environment in which you will use the ccoctl tool.

3. Extract the ccoctl binary from the CCO container image within the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

$ oc image extract $CCO_IMAGE --file="/usr/bin/ccoctl" -a ~/.pull-secret

4. Change the permissions to make ccoctl executable by running the following command:

$ chmod 775 ccoctl

Verification

- To verify that ccoctl is ready to use, display the help file by running the following command:

$ ccoctl --help

Output of ccoctl --help

OpenShift credentials provisioning tool

Usage:
ccoctl [command]

Available Commands:
  alibabacloud Manage credentials objects for alibaba cloud
  aws Manage credentials objects for AWS cloud
  azure Manage credentials objects for Azure
  gcp Manage credentials objects for Google cloud
  help Help about any command
  ibmcloud Manage credentials objects for IBM Cloud
  nutanix Manage credentials objects for Nutanix

Flags:
  -h, --help help for ccoctl

Use "ccoctl [command] --help" for more information about a command.

6.10.12.2.2. Creating AWS resources with the Cloud Credential Operator utility

You have the following options when creating AWS resources:
- You can use the `ccoctl aws create-all` command to create the AWS resources automatically. This is the quickest way to create the resources. See Creating AWS resources with a single command.

- If you need to review the JSON files that the `ccoctl` tool creates before modifying AWS resources, or if the process the `ccoctl` tool uses to create AWS resources automatically does not meet the requirements of your organization, you can create the AWS resources individually. See Creating AWS resources individually.

### 6.10.12.2.2.1. Creating AWS resources with a single command

If the process the `ccoctl` tool uses to create AWS resources automatically meets the requirements of your organization, you can use the `ccoctl aws create-all` command to automate the creation of AWS resources.

Otherwise, you can create the AWS resources individually. For more information, see "Creating AWS resources individually."

**NOTE**

By default, `ccoctl` creates objects in the directory in which the commands are run. To create the objects in a different directory, use the `--output-dir` flag. This procedure uses `<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>` to refer to this directory.

**Prerequisites**

You must have:

- Extracted and prepared the `ccoctl` binary.

**Procedure**

1. Set a `$RELEASE_IMAGE` variable with the release image from your installation file by running the following command:

   ```
   $ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3})
   ```

2. Extract the list of `CredentialsRequest` objects from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```
   $ oc adm release extract \
   --from=$RELEASE_IMAGE \
   --credentials-requests \
   --included \
   --install-config=<path_to_directory_with_installation_configuration>/install-config.yaml \
   --to=<path_to_directory_for_credentials_requests>
   ```

   **1** The `--included` parameter includes only the manifests that your specific cluster configuration requires.

   **2** Specify the location of the `install-config.yaml` file.

   **3** Specify the path to the directory where you want to store the `CredentialsRequest` objects. If the specified directory does not exist, this command creates it.
NOTE
This command might take a few moments to run.

3. Use the `ccoctl` tool to process all `CredentialsRequest` objects by running the following command:

```
$ ccoctl aws create-all \ 
  --name=<name> \ 
  --region=<aws_region> \ 
  --credentials-requests-dir=<path_to_credentials_requests_directory> \ 
  --output-dir=<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir> \ 
  --create-private-s3-bucket
```

1. Specify the name used to tag any cloud resources that are created for tracking.
2. Specify the AWS region in which cloud resources will be created.
3. Specify the directory containing the files for the component `CredentialsRequest` objects.
4. Optional: Specify the directory in which you want the `ccoctl` utility to create objects. By default, the utility creates objects in the directory in which the commands are run.
5. Optional: By default, the `ccoctl` utility stores the OpenID Connect (OIDC) configuration files in a public S3 bucket and uses the S3 URL as the public OIDC endpoint. To store the OIDC configuration in a private S3 bucket that is accessed by the IAM identity provider through a public CloudFront distribution URL instead, use the `--create-private-s3-bucket` parameter.

NOTE
If your cluster uses Technology Preview features that are enabled by the `TechPreviewNoUpgrade` feature set, you must include the `--enable-tech-preview` parameter.

Verification

- To verify that the OpenShift Container Platform secrets are created, list the files in the `<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests` directory:

```
$ ls <path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests
```

Example output

```
cluster-authentication-02-config.yaml
openshift-cloud-credential-operator-cloud-credential-operator-iam-ro-creds-credentials.yaml
openshift-cluster-csi-drivers-ebs-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
openshift-image-registry-installer-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
openshift-ingress-operator-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
openshift-machine-api-aws-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
```
You can verify that the IAM roles are created by querying AWS. For more information, refer to AWS documentation on listing IAM roles.

6.10.12.2.2.2. Creating AWS resources individually

You can use the `ccoctl` tool to create AWS resources individually. This option might be useful for an organization that shares the responsibility for creating these resources among different users or departments.

Otherwise, you can use the `ccoctl aws create-all` command to create the AWS resources automatically. For more information, see "Creating AWS resources with a single command".

**NOTE**

By default, `ccoctl` creates objects in the directory in which the commands are run. To create the objects in a different directory, use the `--output-dir` flag. This procedure uses `<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>` to refer to this directory.

Some `ccoctl` commands make AWS API calls to create or modify AWS resources. You can use the `--dry-run` flag to avoid making API calls. Using this flag creates JSON files on the local file system instead. You can review and modify the JSON files and then apply them with the AWS CLI tool using the `--cli-input-json` parameters.

**Prerequisites**

- Extract and prepare the `ccoctl` binary.

**Procedure**

1. Generate the public and private RSA key files that are used to set up the OpenID Connect provider for the cluster by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ ccoctl aws create-key-pair
   ```

   **Example output**

   ```
   2021/04/13 11:01:02 Generating RSA keypair
   2021/04/13 11:01:03 Writing private key to /<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/serviceaccount-signer.private
   2021/04/13 11:01:03 Writing public key to /<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/serviceaccount-signer.public
   2021/04/13 11:01:03 Copying signing key for use by installer
   ```

   where `serviceaccount-signer.private` and `serviceaccount-signer.public` are the generated key files.

   This command also creates a private key that the cluster requires during installation in `/<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/tls/bound-service-account-signing-key.key`.

2. Create an OpenID Connect identity provider and S3 bucket on AWS by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ ccoctl aws create-identity-provider \ 
   --name=<name>  
   ```
<name> is the name used to tag any cloud resources that are created for tracking.

<aws-region> is the AWS region in which cloud resources will be created.

<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir> is the path to the public key file that the ccoctl aws create-key-pair command generated.

**Example output**

```
2021/04/13 11:16:09 Bucket <name>-oidc created
2021/04/13 11:16:10 OpenID Connect discovery document in the S3 bucket <name>-oidc at .well-known/openid-configuration updated
2021/04/13 11:16:10 Reading public key
2021/04/13 11:16:10 JSON web key set (JWKS) in the S3 bucket <name>-oidc at keys.json updated
```

where openid-configuration is a discovery document and keys.json is a JSON web key set file.

This command also creates a YAML configuration file in /<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests/cluster-authentication-02-config.yaml. This file sets the issuer URL field for the service account tokens that the cluster generates, so that the AWS IAM identity provider trusts the tokens.

3. Create IAM roles for each component in the cluster:

   a. Set a $RELEASE_IMAGE variable with the release image from your installation file by running the following command:

```
$ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
```

   b. Extract the list of CredentialsRequest objects from the OpenShift Container Platform release image:

```
$ oc adm release extract \
   --from=$RELEASE_IMAGE \ 
   --credentials-requests \ 
   --included \ 
   --install-config=<path_to_directory_with_installation_configuration>/install-config.yaml \ 
   --to=<path_to_directory_for_credentials_requests>
```

   The --included parameter includes only the manifests that your specific cluster configuration requires.

   Specify the location of the install-config.yaml file.

   Specify the path to the directory where you want to store the CredentialsRequest objects. If the specified directory does not exist, this command creates it.
c. Use the `ccoctl` tool to process all `CredentialsRequest` objects by running the following command:

```bash
$ ccoctl aws create-iam-roles \
   --name=<name> \
   --region=<aws_region> \
   --credentials-requests-dir=<path_to_credentials_requests_directory> \
```

**NOTE**

For AWS environments that use alternative IAM API endpoints, such as GovCloud, you must also specify your region with the `--region` parameter.

If your cluster uses Technology Preview features that are enabled by the `TechPreviewNoUpgrade` feature set, you must include the `--enable-tech-preview` parameter.

For each `CredentialsRequest` object, `ccoctl` creates an IAM role with a trust policy that is tied to the specified OIDC identity provider, and a permissions policy as defined in each `CredentialsRequest` object from the OpenShift Container Platform release image.

**Verification**

- To verify that the OpenShift Container Platform secrets are created, list the files in the `<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests` directory:

```bash
$ ll <path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests
```

**Example output**

```
total 24
-rw-------. 1 <user> <user> 161 Apr 13 11:42 cluster-authentication-02-config.yaml
-rw-------. 1 <user> <user> 379 Apr 13 11:59 openshift-cloud-credential-operator-cloud-credential-operator-iam-ro-creds-credentials.yaml
-rw-------. 1 <user> <user> 353 Apr 13 11:59 openshift-cluster-csi-drivers-ebs-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
-rw-------. 1 <user> <user> 355 Apr 13 11:59 openshift-image-registry-installer-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
-rw-------. 1 <user> <user> 339 Apr 13 11:59 openshift-ingress-operator-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
-rw-------. 1 <user> <user> 337 Apr 13 11:59 openshift-machine-api-aws-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
```

You can verify that the IAM roles are created by querying AWS. For more information, refer to AWS documentation on listing IAM roles.

**6.10.12.2.3. Incorporating the Cloud Credential Operator utility manifests**

To implement short-term security credentials managed outside the cluster for individual components, you must move the manifest files that the Cloud Credential Operator utility (`ccoctl`) created to the correct directories for the installation program.
Prerequisites

- You have configured an account with the cloud platform that hosts your cluster.
- You have configured the Cloud Credential Operator utility (ccoctl).
- You have created the cloud provider resources that are required for your cluster with the ccoctl utility.

Procedure

1. If you did not set the credentialsMode parameter in the install-config.yaml configuration file to Manual, modify the value as shown:

   Sample configuration file snippet

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: v1
   baseDomain: example.com
   credentialsMode: Manual
   # ...
   ```

2. If you have not previously created installation manifest files, do so by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ openshift-install create manifests
   ```

3. Copy the manifests that the ccoctl utility generated to the manifests directory that the installation program created by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ cp /<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests/* ./manifests/
   ```

4. Copy the private key that the ccoctl utility generated in the tls directory to the installation directory by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ cp -a /<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/tls .
   ```

6.10.13. Deploying the cluster

You can install OpenShift Container Platform on a compatible cloud platform.

**IMPORTANT**

You can run the create cluster command of the installation program only once, during initial installation.

Prerequisites

- You have configured an account with the cloud platform that hosts your cluster.
- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.
You have verified that the cloud provider account on your host has the correct permissions to deploy the cluster. An account with incorrect permissions causes the installation process to fail with an error message that displays the missing permissions.

**Procedure**

1. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and initialize the cluster deployment:

   ```bash
   $ ./openshift-install create cluster --dir <installation_directory> \ 
   --log-level=info
   ``

   - For `<installation_directory>`, specify the location of your customized `./install-config.yaml` file.
   - To view different installation details, specify `warn`, `debug`, or `error` instead of `info`.

2. Optional: Remove or disable the `AdministratorAccess` policy from the IAM account that you used to install the cluster.

   **NOTE**
   The elevated permissions provided by the `AdministratorAccess` policy are required only during installation.

**Verification**

When the cluster deployment completes successfully:

- The terminal displays directions for accessing your cluster, including a link to the web console and credentials for the `kubeadmin` user.

- Credential information also outputs to `<installation_directory>/.openshift_install.log`.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not delete the installation program or the files that the installation program creates. Both are required to delete the cluster.

**Example output**

```
INFO Install complete!
INFO To access the cluster as the system:admin user when using 'oc', run 'export KUBECONFIG=/home/myuser/install_dir/auth/kubeconfig'
INFO Access the OpenShift web-console here: https://console-openshift-console.apps.mycluster.example.com
INFO Login to the console with user: "kubeadmin", and password: "password"
INFO Time elapsed: 36m22s
```
IMPORTANT

- The Ignition config files that the installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending `node-bootstrapper` certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for Recovering from expired control plane certificates for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

6.10.14. Logging in to the cluster by using the CLI

You can log in to your cluster as a default system user by exporting the cluster `kubeconfig` file. The `kubeconfig` file contains information about the cluster that is used by the CLI to connect a client to the correct cluster and API server. The file is specific to a cluster and is created during OpenShift Container Platform installation.

Prerequisites

- You deployed an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- You installed the `oc` CLI.

Procedure

1. Export the `kubeadmin` credentials:

   ```bash
   $ export KUBECONFIG=<installation_directory>/auth/kubeconfig
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

2. Verify you can run `oc` commands successfully using the exported configuration:

   ```bash
   $ oc whoami
   ```

   Example output

   ```
   system:admin
   ```

6.10.15. Logging in to the cluster by using the web console

The `kubeadmin` user exists by default after an OpenShift Container Platform installation. You can log in to your cluster as the `kubeadmin` user by using the OpenShift Container Platform web console.

Prerequisites
You have access to the installation host.

You completed a cluster installation and all cluster Operators are available.

Procedure

1. Obtain the password for the `kubeadmin` user from the `kubeadmin-password` file on the installation host:

   ```
   $ cat <installation_directory>/auth/kubeadmin-password
   ```

   *NOTE*
   Alternatively, you can obtain the `kubeadmin` password from the `<installation_directory>/.openshift_install.log` log file on the installation host.

2. List the OpenShift Container Platform web console route:

   ```
   $ oc get routes -n openshift-console | grep 'console-openshift'
   ```

   *NOTE*
   Alternatively, you can obtain the OpenShift Container Platform route from the `<installation_directory>/.openshift_install.log` log file on the installation host.

   **Example output**

   ```
   console  console-openshift-console.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>  console
   https  reencrypt/Redirect  None
   ```

3. Navigate to the route detailed in the output of the preceding command in a web browser and log in as the `kubeadmin` user.

Additional resources

- Accessing the web console

6.10.16. Telemetry access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the Telemetry service, which runs by default to provide metrics about cluster health and the success of updates, requires internet access. If your cluster is connected to the internet, Telemetry runs automatically, and your cluster is registered to `OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console`.

After you confirm that your `OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console` inventory is correct, either maintained automatically by Telemetry or manually by using OpenShift Cluster Manager, use `subscription watch` to track your OpenShift Container Platform subscriptions at the account or multi-cluster level.

Additional resources

- About remote health monitoring
6.10.17. Next steps

- Validating an installation.
- Customize your cluster.
- If necessary, you can opt out of remote health reporting.
- If necessary, you can remove cloud provider credentials.

6.11. INSTALLING A CLUSTER ON AWS CHINA

In OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14, you can install a cluster to the following Amazon Web Services (AWS) China regions:

- cn-north-1 (Beijing)
- cn-northwest-1 (Ningxia)

6.11.1. Prerequisites

- You have an Internet Content Provider (ICP) license.
- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.
- You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.
- You configured an AWS account to host the cluster.
- If you use a firewall, you configured it to allow the sites that your cluster requires access to.

**IMPORTANT**

If you have an AWS profile stored on your computer, it must not use a temporary session token that you generated while using a multi-factor authentication device. The cluster continues to use your current AWS credentials to create AWS resources for the entire life of the cluster, so you must use long-term credentials. To generate appropriate keys, see Managing Access Keys for IAM Users in the AWS documentation. You can supply the keys when you run the installation program.

6.11.2. Installation requirements

Red Hat does not publish a Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) Amazon Machine Image (AMI) for the AWS China regions.

Before you can install the cluster, you must:

- Upload a custom RHCOS AMI.
- Manually create the installation configuration file (`install-config.yaml`).
- Specify the AWS region, and the accompanying custom AMI, in the installation configuration file.
You cannot use the OpenShift Container Platform installation program to create the installation configuration file. The installer does not list an AWS region without native support for an RHCOS AMI.

6.11.3. Internet access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you require access to the internet to install your cluster.

You must have internet access to:

- Access [OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console](#) to download the installation program and perform subscription management. If the cluster has internet access and you do not disable Telemetry, that service automatically entitles your cluster.
- Access [Quay.io](#) to obtain the packages that are required to install your cluster.
- Obtain the packages that are required to perform cluster updates.

**IMPORTANT**

If your cluster cannot have direct internet access, you can perform a restricted network installation on some types of infrastructure that you provision. During that process, you download the required content and use it to populate a mirror registry with the installation packages. With some installation types, the environment that you install your cluster in will not require internet access. Before you update the cluster, you update the content of the mirror registry.

6.11.4. Private clusters

You can deploy a private OpenShift Container Platform cluster that does not expose external endpoints. Private clusters are accessible from only an internal network and are not visible to the internet.

By default, OpenShift Container Platform is provisioned to use publicly-accessible DNS and endpoints. A private cluster sets the DNS, Ingress Controller, and API server to private when you deploy your cluster. This means that the cluster resources are only accessible from your internal network and are not visible to the internet.

**IMPORTANT**

If the cluster has any public subnets, load balancer services created by administrators might be publicly accessible. To ensure cluster security, verify that these services are explicitly annotated as private.

To deploy a private cluster, you must:

- Use existing networking that meets your requirements. Your cluster resources might be shared between other clusters on the network.
- Deploy from a machine that has access to:
  - The API services for the cloud to which you provision.
  - The hosts on the network that you provision.
  - The internet to obtain installation media.
You can use any machine that meets these access requirements and follows your company's guidelines. For example, this machine can be a bastion host on your cloud network.

**NOTE**
AWS China does not support a VPN connection between the VPC and your network. For more information about the Amazon VPC service in the Beijing and Ningxia regions, see [Amazon Virtual Private Cloud](https://aws.amazon.com/vpc) in the AWS China documentation.

### 6.11.4.1. Private clusters in AWS

To create a private cluster on Amazon Web Services (AWS), you must provide an existing private VPC and subnets to host the cluster. The installation program must also be able to resolve the DNS records that the cluster requires. The installation program configures the Ingress Operator and API server for access from only the private network.

The cluster still requires access to internet to access the AWS APIs.

The following items are not required or created when you install a private cluster:

- Public subnets
- Public load balancers, which support public ingress
- A public Route 53 zone that matches the `baseDomain` for the cluster

The installation program does use the `baseDomain` that you specify to create a private Route 53 zone and the required records for the cluster. The cluster is configured so that the Operators do not create public records for the cluster and all cluster machines are placed in the private subnets that you specify.

### 6.11.4.1.1. Limitations

The ability to add public functionality to a private cluster is limited.

- You cannot make the Kubernetes API endpoints public after installation without taking additional actions, including creating public subnets in the VPC for each availability zone in use, creating a public load balancer, and configuring the control plane security groups to allow traffic from the internet on 6443 (Kubernetes API port).

- If you use a public Service type load balancer, you must tag a public subnet in each availability zone with `kubernetes.io/cluster/<cluster-infra-id>: shared` so that AWS can use them to create public load balancers.

### 6.11.5. About using a custom VPC

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you can deploy a cluster into existing subnets in an existing Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) in Amazon Web Services (AWS). By deploying OpenShift Container Platform into an existing AWS VPC, you might be able to avoid limit constraints in new accounts or more easily abide by the operational constraints that your company's guidelines set. If you cannot obtain the infrastructure creation permissions that are required to create the VPC yourself, use this installation option.

Because the installation program cannot know what other components are also in your existing subnets, it cannot choose subnet CIDRs and so forth on your behalf. You must configure networking for the subnets that you install your cluster to yourself.
6.11.5.1. Requirements for using your VPC

The installation program no longer creates the following components:

- Internet gateways
- NAT gateways
- Subnets
- Route tables
- VPCs
- VPC DHCP options
- VPC endpoints

**NOTE**

The installation program requires that you use the cloud-provided DNS server. Using a custom DNS server is not supported and causes the installation to fail.

If you use a custom VPC, you must correctly configure it and its subnets for the installation program and the cluster to use. See Amazon VPC console wizard configurations and Work with VPCs and subnets in the AWS documentation for more information on creating and managing an AWS VPC.

The installation program cannot:

- Subdivide network ranges for the cluster to use.
- Set route tables for the subnets.
- Set VPC options like DHCP.

You must complete these tasks before you install the cluster. See VPC networking components and Route tables for your VPC for more information on configuring networking in an AWS VPC.

Your VPC must meet the following characteristics:

- The VPC must not use the `kubernetes.io/cluster/.*: owned`, `Name`, and `openshift.io/cluster` tags.
  The installation program modifies your subnets to add the `kubernetes.io/cluster/.*: shared` tag, so your subnets must have at least one free tag slot available for it. See Tag Restrictions in the AWS documentation to confirm that the installation program can add a tag to each subnet that you specify. You cannot use a `Name` tag, because it overlaps with the EC2 `Name` field and the installation fails.

- You must enable the `enableDnsSupport` and `enableDnsHostnames` attributes in your VPC, so that the cluster can use the Route 53 zones that are attached to the VPC to resolve cluster’s internal DNS records. See DNS Support in Your VPC in the AWS documentation.
  If you prefer to use your own Route 53 hosted private zone, you must associate the existing hosted zone with your VPC prior to installing a cluster. You can define your hosted zone using the `platform.aws.hostedZone` and `platform.aws.hostedZoneRole` fields in the install-
You can use a private hosted zone from another account by sharing it with the account where you install the cluster. If you use a private hosted zone from another account, you must use the *Passthrough* or *Manual* credentials mode.

If you are working in a disconnected environment, you are unable to reach the public IP addresses for EC2, ELB, and S3 endpoints. Depending on the level to which you want to restrict internet traffic during the installation, the following configuration options are available:

**Option 1: Create VPC endpoints**
Create a VPC endpoint and attach it to the subnets that the clusters are using. Name the endpoints as follows:

- `ec2.<aws_region>.amazonaws.com.cn`
- `elasticloadbalancing.<aws_region>.amazonaws.com`
- `s3.<aws_region>.amazonaws.com`

With this option, network traffic remains private between your VPC and the required AWS services.

**Option 2: Create a proxy without VPC endpoints**
As part of the installation process, you can configure an HTTP or HTTPS proxy. With this option, internet traffic goes through the proxy to reach the required AWS services.

**Option 3: Create a proxy with VPC endpoints**
As part of the installation process, you can configure an HTTP or HTTPS proxy with VPC endpoints. Create a VPC endpoint and attach it to the subnets that the clusters are using. Name the endpoints as follows:

- `ec2.<aws_region>.amazonaws.com.cn`
- `elasticloadbalancing.<aws_region>.amazonaws.com`
- `s3.<aws_region>.amazonaws.com`

When configuring the proxy in the *install-config.yaml* file, add these endpoints to the `noProxy` field. With this option, the proxy prevents the cluster from accessing the internet directly. However, network traffic remains private between your VPC and the required AWS services.

**Required VPC components**
You must provide a suitable VPC and subnets that allow communication to your machines.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>AWS type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VPC</td>
<td></td>
<td>You must provide a public VPC for the cluster to use. The VPC uses an endpoint that references the route tables for each subnet to improve communication with the registry that is hosted in S3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>AWS::EC2::VPC</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>AWS::EC2::VPC Endpoint</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Component</td>
<td>AWS type</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Public subnets    | ● AWS::EC2::Subnet  
                    ● AWS::EC2::SubnetNetworkAclAssociation | Your VPC must have public subnets for between 1 and 3 availability zones and associate them with appropriate Ingress rules.               |
| Internet gateway  | ● AWS::EC2::InternetGateway  
                    ● AWS::EC2::VPCGatewayAttachment  
                    ● AWS::EC2::RouteTable  
                    ● AWS::EC2::Route  
                    ● AWS::EC2::SubnetRouteTableAssociation  
                    ● AWS::EC2::NatGateway  
                    ● AWS::EC2::EIP | You must have a public internet gateway, with public routes, attached to the VPC. In the provided templates, each public subnet has a NAT gateway with an EIP address. These NAT gateways allow cluster resources, like private subnet instances, to reach the internet and are not required for some restricted network or proxy scenarios. |
| Network access  | ● AWS::EC2::NetworkAcl  
                    ● AWS::EC2::NetworkAclEntry | You must allow the VPC to access the following ports:                                                                                         |
| control           |                                               | Port | Reason                                      |
|                   |                                               | 80   | Inbound HTTP traffic                        |
|                   |                                               | 443  | Inbound HTTPS traffic                       |
|                   |                                               | 22   | Inbound SSH traffic                         |
|                   |                                               | 1024 - 65535 | Inbound ephemeral traffic                  |
|                   |                                               | 0 - 65535 | Outbound ephemeral traffic                 |
| Private subnets   | ● AWS::EC2::Subnet  
                    ● AWS::EC2::RouteTable  
                    ● AWS::EC2::SubnetRouteTableAssociation | Your VPC can have private subnets. The provided CloudFormation templates can create private subnets for between 1 and 3 availability zones. If you use private subnets, you must provide appropriate routes and tables for them. |
6.11.5.2. VPC validation

To ensure that the subnets that you provide are suitable, the installation program confirms the following data:

- All the subnets that you specify exist.
- You provide private subnets.
- The subnet CIDRs belong to the machine CIDR that you specified.
- You provide subnets for each availability zone. Each availability zone contains no more than one public and one private subnet. If you use a private cluster, provide only a private subnet for each availability zone. Otherwise, provide exactly one public and private subnet for each availability zone.
- You provide a public subnet for each private subnet availability zone. Machines are not provisioned in availability zones that you do not provide private subnets for.

If you destroy a cluster that uses an existing VPC, the VPC is not deleted. When you remove the OpenShift Container Platform cluster from a VPC, the `kubernetes.io/cluster/*: shared` tag is removed from the subnets that it used.

6.11.5.3. Division of permissions

Starting with OpenShift Container Platform 4.3, you do not need all of the permissions that are required for an installation program-provisioned infrastructure cluster to deploy a cluster. This change mimics the division of permissions that you might have at your company: some individuals can create different resource in your clouds than others. For example, you might be able to create application-specific items, like instances, buckets, and load balancers, but not networking-related components such as VPCs, subnets, or ingress rules.

The AWS credentials that you use when you create your cluster do not need the networking permissions that are required to make VPCs and core networking components within the VPC, such as subnets, routing tables, internet gateways, NAT, and VPN. You still need permission to make the application resources that the machines within the cluster require, such as ELBs, security groups, S3 buckets, and nodes.

6.11.5.4. Isolation between clusters

If you deploy OpenShift Container Platform to an existing network, the isolation of cluster services is reduced in the following ways:

- You can install multiple OpenShift Container Platform clusters in the same VPC.
- ICMP ingress is allowed from the entire network.
- TCP 22 ingress (SSH) is allowed to the entire network.
- Control plane TCP 6443 ingress (Kubernetes API) is allowed to the entire network.
- Control plane TCP 22623 ingress (MCS) is allowed to the entire network.

6.11.5.5. AWS security groups
By default, the installation program creates and attaches security groups to control plane and compute machines. The rules associated with the default security groups cannot be modified.

However, you can apply additional existing AWS security groups, which are associated with your existing VPC, to control plane and compute machines. Applying custom security groups can help you meet the security needs of your organization, in such cases where you need to control the incoming or outgoing traffic of these machines.

As part of the installation process, you apply custom security groups by modifying the `install-config.yaml` file before deploying the cluster.

For more information, see "Applying existing AWS security groups to the cluster".

### 6.11.6. Generating a key pair for cluster node SSH access

During an OpenShift Container Platform installation, you can provide an SSH public key to the installation program. The key is passed to the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes through their Ignition config files and is used to authenticate SSH access to the nodes. The key is added to the `~/.ssh/authorized_keys` list for the `core` user on each node, which enables password-less authentication.

After the key is passed to the nodes, you can use the key pair to SSH in to the RHCOS nodes as the user `core`. To access the nodes through SSH, the private key identity must be managed by SSH for your local user.

If you want to SSH in to your cluster nodes to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, you must provide the SSH public key during the installation process. The `./openshift-install gather` command also requires the SSH public key to be in place on the cluster nodes.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not skip this procedure in production environments, where disaster recovery and debugging is required.

**NOTE**

You must use a local key, not one that you configured with platform-specific approaches such as AWS key pairs.

**Procedure**

1. If you do not have an existing SSH key pair on your local machine to use for authentication onto your cluster nodes, create one. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   ```
   $ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -N '' -f <path>/<file_name>
   ```

   Specify the path and file name, such as `~/.ssh/id_ed25519`, of the new SSH key. If you have an existing key pair, ensure your public key is in the your `~/.ssh` directory.
NOTE

If you plan to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the *x86_64*, *ppc64le*, and *s390x* architectures, do not create a key that uses the ed25519 algorithm. Instead, create a key that uses the rsa or ecdsa algorithm.

2. View the public SSH key:

   ```
   $ cat <path>/<file_name>.pub
   ```

   For example, run the following to view the ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub public key:

   ```
   $ cat ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub
   ```

3. Add the SSH private key identity to the SSH agent for your local user, if it has not already been added. SSH agent management of the key is required for password-less SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes, or if you want to use the ./openshift-install gather command.

   NOTE

   On some distributions, default SSH private key identities such as ~/.ssh/id_rsa and ~/.ssh/id_dsa are managed automatically.

   a. If the ssh-agent process is not already running for your local user, start it as a background task:

   ```
   $ eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"
   ```

   Example output

   ```
   Agent pid 31874
   ```

   NOTE

   If your cluster is in FIPS mode, only use FIPS-compliant algorithms to generate the SSH key. The key must be either RSA or ECDSA.

4. Add your SSH private key to the ssh-agent:

   ```
   $ ssh-add <path>/<file_name>
   ```

   1 Specify the path and file name for your SSH private key, such as ~/.ssh/id_ed25519

   Example output

   ```
   Identity added: /home/<you>/<path>/<file_name> (<computer_name>)
   ```

Next steps
• When you install OpenShift Container Platform, provide the SSH public key to the installation program.

6.11.7. Uploading a custom RHCOS AMI in AWS

If you are deploying to a custom Amazon Web Services (AWS) region, you must upload a custom Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) Amazon Machine Image (AMI) that belongs to that region.

Prerequisites

• You configured an AWS account.

• You created an Amazon S3 bucket with the required IAM service role.

• You uploaded your RHCOS VMDK file to Amazon S3. The RHCOS VMDK file must be the highest version that is less than or equal to the OpenShift Container Platform version you are installing.

• You downloaded the AWS CLI and installed it on your computer. See Install the AWS CLI Using the Bundled Installer.

Procedure

1. Export your AWS profile as an environment variable:

   $ export AWS_PROFILE=<aws_profile>  

   The AWS profile name that holds your AWS credentials, like beijingadmin.

2. Export the region to associate with your custom AMI as an environment variable:

   $ export AWS_DEFAULT_REGION=<aws_region>  

   The AWS region, like cn-north-1.

3. Export the version of RHCOS you uploaded to Amazon S3 as an environment variable:

   $ export RHCOS_VERSION=<version>  


4. Export the Amazon S3 bucket name as an environment variable:

   $ export VMIMPORT_BUCKET_NAME=<s3_bucket_name>

5. Create the containers.json file and define your RHCOS VMDK file:

   $ cat <<EOF > containers.json
   {
   "Description": "rhcos-$(RHCOS_VERSION)-x86_64-aws.x86_64",
   "Format": "vmdk",
   }
6. Import the RHCOS disk as an Amazon EBS snapshot:

```bash
$ aws ec2 import-snapshot --region ${AWS_DEFAULT_REGION} \\ --description "<description>" \ \\ --disk-container "file://<file_path>/containers.json"
```

1. The description of your RHCOS disk being imported, like `rhcos-${RHCOS_VERSION}-x86_64-aws.x86_64`.

2. The file path to the JSON file describing your RHCOS disk. The JSON file should contain your Amazon S3 bucket name and key.

7. Check the status of the image import:

```bash
$ watch -n 5 aws ec2 describe-import-snapshot-tasks --region ${AWS_DEFAULT_REGION}
```

Example output

```json
{
   "ImportSnapshotTasks": [
     {
       "Description": "rhcos-4.7.0-x86_64-aws.x86_64",
       "ImportTaskId": "import-snap-fh6i8uil",
       "SnapshotTaskDetail": {
         "Description": "rhcos-4.7.0-x86_64-aws.x86_64",
         "DiskImageSize": 819056640.0,
         "Format": "VMDK",
         "SnapshotId": "snap-06331325870076318",
         "Status": "completed",
         "UserBucket": {
           "S3Bucket": "external-images",
           "S3Key": "rhcos-4.7.0-x86_64-aws.x86_64.vmdk"
         }
       }
     }
   ]
}
```

Copy the `SnapshotId` to register the image.

8. Create a custom RHCOS AMI from the RHCOS snapshot:

```bash
$ aws ec2 register-image \\
   --region ${AWS_DEFAULT_REGION} \\
   --architecture x86_64 \\
   --description "rhcos-${RHCOS_VERSION}-x86_64-aws.x86_64"
```

1. The architecture of the AMI.

2. The description of the AMI.
The RHCOS VMDK architecture type, like x86_64, aarch64, s390x, or ppc64le.

The Description from the imported snapshot.

The name of the RHCOS AMI.

The SnapshotID from the imported snapshot.

To learn more about these APIs, see the AWS documentation for importing snapshots and creating EBS-backed AMIs.

6.11.8. Obtaining the installation program

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform, download the installation file on the host you are using for installation.

Prerequisites

- You have a computer that runs Linux or macOS, with 500 MB of local disk space.

Procedure

1. Access the Infrastructure Provider page on the OpenShift Cluster Manager site. If you have a Red Hat account, log in with your credentials. If you do not, create an account.

2. Select your infrastructure provider.

3. Navigate to the page for your installation type, download the installation program that corresponds with your host operating system and architecture, and place the file in the directory where you will store the installation configuration files.

**IMPORTANT**

The installation program creates several files on the computer that you use to install your cluster. You must keep the installation program and the files that the installation program creates after you finish installing the cluster. Both files are required to delete the cluster.

**IMPORTANT**

Deleting the files created by the installation program does not remove your cluster, even if the cluster failed during installation. To remove your cluster, complete the OpenShift Container Platform uninstallation procedures for your specific cloud provider.
4. Extract the installation program. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

```
$ tar -xvf openshift-install-linux.tar.gz
```

5. Download your installation pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager. This pull secret allows you to authenticate with the services that are provided by the included authorities, including Quay.io, which serves the container images for OpenShift Container Platform components.

### 6.11.9. Manually creating the installation configuration file

Installing the cluster requires that you manually generate the installation configuration file.

#### Prerequisites

- You have uploaded a custom RHCOS AMI.
- You have an SSH public key on your local machine to provide to the installation program. The key will be used for SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes for debugging and disaster recovery.
- You have obtained the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.

#### Procedure

1. Create an installation directory to store your required installation assets in:

```
$ mkdir <installation_directory>
```

   **IMPORTANT**

   You must create a directory. Some installation assets, like bootstrap X.509 certificates have short expiration intervals, so you must not reuse an installation directory. If you want to reuse individual files from another cluster installation, you can copy them into your directory. However, the file names for the installation assets might change between releases. Use caution when copying installation files from an earlier OpenShift Container Platform version.

2. Customize the sample `install-config.yaml` file template that is provided and save it in the `<installation_directory>`.

   **NOTE**

   You must name this configuration file `install-config.yaml`.

3. Back up the `install-config.yaml` file so that you can use it to install multiple clusters.

   **IMPORTANT**

   The `install-config.yaml` file is consumed during the next step of the installation process. You must back it up now.
Additional resources

- Installation configuration parameters for AWS

### 6.11.9.1. Sample customized install-config.yaml file for AWS

You can customize the installation configuration file (**install-config.yaml**) to specify more details about your OpenShift Container Platform cluster’s platform or modify the values of the required parameters.

**IMPORTANT**

This sample YAML file is provided for reference only. Use it as a resource to enter parameter values into the installation configuration file that you created manually.

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: example.com  
credentialsMode: Mint
controlPlane:
  hyperthreading: Enabled
  name: master
platform:
  aws:
    lbType: NLB
    zones:
      - cn-north-1a
      - cn-north-1b
    rootVolume:
      iops: 4000
      size: 500
      type: io1
    metadataService:
      authentication: Optional
      type: m6i.xlarge
      replicas: 3
compute:
  - hyperthreading: Enabled
  name: worker
platform:
  aws:
    rootVolume:
      iops: 2000
      size: 500
      type: io1
    metadataService:
      authentication: Optional
      type: c5.4xlarge
      zones:
        - cn-north-1a
      replicas: 3
metadata:
  name: test-cluster
networking:
  clusterNetwork:
```

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- cidr: 10.128.0.0/14
  hostPrefix: 23
machineNetwork:
- cidr: 10.0.0.0/16
networkType: OVNKubernetes 13
serviceNetwork:
- 172.30.0.0/16
platform:
aws:
  region: cn-north-1 14
  propagateUserTags: true 15
  userTags:
    adminContact: jdoe
    costCenter: 7536
subnets: 16
- subnet-1
- subnet-2
- subnet-3
amiID: ami-96c6f8f7 17 18
serviceEndpoints: 19
- name: ec2
  url: https://vpce-id.ec2.cn-north-1.vpce.amazonaws.com.cn
hostedZone: Z3URY6TWQ91KV
fips: false 21
sshKey: ssh-ed25519 AAAA...
22
publish: Internal 23
pullSecret: '{"auths": ...}' 24

1 Required.
2 Optional: Add this parameter to force the Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) to use the specified mode. By default, the CCO uses the root credentials in the kube-system namespace to dynamically try to determine the capabilities of the credentials. For details about CCO modes, see the "About the Cloud Credential Operator" section in the Authentication and authorization guide.
3 8 15 If you do not provide these parameters and values, the installation program provides the default value.
4 The controlPlane section is a single mapping, but the compute section is a sequence of mappings. To meet the requirements of the different data structures, the first line of the compute section must begin with a hyphen, -, and the first line of the controlPlane section must not. Only one control plane pool is used.
5 9 Whether to enable or disable simultaneous multithreading, or hyperthreading. By default, simultaneous multithreading is enabled to increase the performance of your machines' cores. You can disable it by setting the parameter value to Disabled. If you disable simultaneous multithreading in some cluster machines, you must disable it in all cluster machines.

**IMPORTANT**

If you disable simultaneous multithreading, ensure that your capacity planning accounts for the dramatically decreased machine performance. Use larger instance types, such as m4.2xlarge or m5.2xlarge, for your machines if you disable simultaneous multithreading.
To configure faster storage for etcd, especially for larger clusters, set the storage type as `io1` and set `iops` to `2000`.

Whether to require the Amazon EC2 Instance Metadata Service v2 (IMDSv2). To require IMDSv2, set the parameter value to `Required`. To allow the use of both IMDSv1 and IMDSv2, set the parameter value to `Optional`. If no value is specified, both IMDSv1 and IMDSv2 are allowed.

**NOTE**

The IMDS configuration for control plane machines that is set during cluster installation can only be changed by using the AWS CLI. The IMDS configuration for compute machines can be changed by using compute machine sets.

The cluster network plugin to install. The supported values are `OVNKubernetes` and `OpenShiftSDN`. The default value is `OVNKubernetes`.

If you provide your own VPC, specify subnets for each availability zone that your cluster uses.

The ID of the AMI used to boot machines for the cluster. If set, the AMI must belong to the same region as the cluster.

The AWS service endpoints. Custom endpoints are required when installing to an unknown AWS region. The endpoint URL must use the `https` protocol and the host must trust the certificate.

The ID of your existing Route 53 private hosted zone. Providing an existing hosted zone requires that you supply your own VPC and the hosted zone is already associated with the VPC prior to installing your cluster. If undefined, the installation program creates a new hosted zone.

Whether to enable or disable FIPS mode. By default, FIPS mode is not enabled. If FIPS mode is enabled, the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines that OpenShift Container Platform runs on bypass the default Kubernetes cryptography suite and use the cryptography modules that are provided with RHCOS instead.

**IMPORTANT**

To enable FIPS mode for your cluster, you must run the installation program from a Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) computer configured to operate in FIPS mode. For more information about configuring FIPS mode on RHEL, see *Installing the system in FIPS mode*. When running Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) or Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) booted in FIPS mode, OpenShift Container Platform core components use the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures.

You can optionally provide the `sshKey` value that you use to access the machines in your cluster.

**NOTE**

For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your `ssh-agent` process uses.

How to publish the user-facing endpoints of your cluster. Set `publish` to `Internal` to deploy a private cluster, which cannot be accessed from the internet. The default value is `External`. 
6.11.9.2. Minimum resource requirements for cluster installation

Each cluster machine must meet the following minimum requirements:

**Table 6.14. Minimum resource requirements**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bootstrap</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control plane</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compute</td>
<td>RHCOS, RHEL 8.6 and later [3]</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. One vCPU is equivalent to one physical core when simultaneous multithreading (SMT), or hyperthreading, is not enabled. When enabled, use the following formula to calculate the corresponding ratio: \((\text{threads per core} \times \text{cores}) \times \text{sockets} = \text{vCPUs}\).

2. OpenShift Container Platform and Kubernetes are sensitive to disk performance, and faster storage is recommended, particularly for etcd on the control plane nodes which require a 10 ms p99 fsync duration. Note that on many cloud platforms, storage size and IOPS scale together, so you might need to over-allocate storage volume to obtain sufficient performance.

3. As with all user-provisioned installations, if you choose to use RHEL compute machines in your cluster, you take responsibility for all operating system life cycle management and maintenance, including performing system updates, applying patches, and completing all other required tasks. Use of RHEL 7 compute machines is deprecated and has been removed in OpenShift Container Platform 4.10 and later.

If an instance type for your platform meets the minimum requirements for cluster machines, it is supported to use in OpenShift Container Platform.

**Additional resources**

- Optimizing storage

6.11.9.3. Tested instance types for AWS

The following Amazon Web Services (AWS) instance types have been tested with OpenShift Container Platform.

**NOTE**

Use the machine types included in the following charts for your AWS instances. If you use an instance type that is not listed in the chart, ensure that the instance size you use matches the minimum resource requirements that are listed in "Minimum resource requirements for cluster installation".
Example 6.43. Machine types based on 64-bit x86 architecture

- c4.*
- c5.*
- c5a.*
- i3.*
- m4.*
- m5.*
- m5a.*
- m6i.*
- r4.*
- r5.*
- r5a.*
- r6i.*
- t3.*
- t3a.*

6.11.9.4. Tested instance types for AWS on 64-bit ARM infrastructures

The following Amazon Web Services (AWS) 64-bit ARM instance types have been tested with OpenShift Container Platform.

NOTE

Use the machine types included in the following charts for your AWS ARM instances. If you use an instance type that is not listed in the chart, ensure that the instance size you use matches the minimum resource requirements that are listed in "Minimum resource requirements for cluster installation".

Example 6.44. Machine types based on 64-bit ARM architecture

- c6g.*
- m6g.*

6.11.9.5. Configuring the cluster-wide proxy during installation

Production environments can deny direct access to the internet and instead have an HTTP or HTTPS proxy available. You can configure a new OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use a proxy by configuring the proxy settings in the install-config.yaml file.
Prerequisites

- You have an existing `install-config.yaml` file.

- You reviewed the sites that your cluster requires access to and determined whether any of them need to bypass the proxy. By default, all cluster egress traffic is proxied, including calls to hosting cloud provider APIs. You added sites to the `Proxy` object’s `spec.noProxy` field to bypass the proxy if necessary.

**NOTE**

The `Proxy` object `status.noProxy` field is populated with the values of the `networking.machineNetwork[].cidr`, `networking.clusterNetwork[].cidr`, and `networking.serviceNetwork[]` fields from your installation configuration.

For installations on Amazon Web Services (AWS), Google Cloud Platform (GCP), Microsoft Azure, and Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP), the `Proxy` object `status.noProxy` field is also populated with the instance metadata endpoint (169.254.169.254).

Procedure

1. Edit your `install-config.yaml` file and add the proxy settings. For example:

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: my.domain.com
proxy:
  httpProxy: http://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port> 1
  httpsProxy: https://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port> 2
  noProxy: ec2.<aws_region>.amazonaws.com,elasticloadbalancing.<aws_region>.amazonaws.com,s3.<aws_region>.amazonaws.com 3
  additionalTrustBundle: |
    ------BEGIN CERTIFICATE------
    <MY_TRUSTED_CA_CERT>
    ------END CERTIFICATE------
  additionalTrustBundlePolicy: <policy_to_add_additionalTrustBundle> 5

1 A proxy URL to use for creating HTTP connections outside the cluster. The URL scheme must be **http**.

2 A proxy URL to use for creating HTTPS connections outside the cluster.

3 A comma-separated list of destination domain names, IP addresses, or other network CIDRs to exclude from proxying. Preface a domain with . to match subdomains only. For example, `.y.com` matches `x.y.com`, but not `y.com`. Use * to bypass the proxy for all destinations. If you have added the Amazon **EC2 Elastic Load Balancing**, and **S3** VPC endpoints to your VPC, you must add these endpoints to the `noProxy` field.

4 If provided, the installation program generates a config map that is named `user-ca-bundle` in the `openshift-config` namespace that contains one or more additional CA certificates that are required for proxying HTTPS connections. The Cluster Network Operator then creates a `trusted-ca-bundle` config map that merges these contents with the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) trust bundle, and this config map is referenced in the `trustedCA` field of the `Proxy` object. The `additionalTrustBundle` field is required unless the proxy’s identity certificate is signed by an authority from the RHCOS trust bundle.
Optional: The policy to determine the configuration of the **Proxy** object to reference the `user-ca-bundle` config map in the `trustedCA` field. The allowed values are **Proxy-only** and **Proxy-only**.

**NOTE**

The installation program does not support the proxy `readinessEndpoints` field.

**NOTE**

If the installer times out, restart and then complete the deployment by using the `wait-for` command of the installer. For example:

```
$ ./openshift-install wait-for install-complete --log-level debug
```

2. Save the file and reference it when installing OpenShift Container Platform.

The installation program creates a cluster-wide proxy that is named **cluster** that uses the proxy settings in the provided `install-config.yaml` file. If no proxy settings are provided, a **cluster Proxy** object is still created, but it will have a nil `spec`.

**NOTE**

Only the **Proxy** object named **cluster** is supported, and no additional proxies can be created.

### 6.11.9.6. Applying existing AWS security groups to the cluster

Applying existing AWS security groups to your control plane and compute machines can help you meet the security needs of your organization, in such cases where you need to control the incoming or outgoing traffic of these machines.

**Prerequisites**

- You have created the security groups in AWS. For more information, see the AWS documentation about working with security groups.

- The security groups must be associated with the existing VPC that you are deploying the cluster to. The security groups cannot be associated with another VPC.

- You have an existing `install-config.yaml` file.

**Procedure**

1. In the `install-config.yaml` file, edit the `compute.platform.aws.additionalSecurityGroupIDs` parameter to specify one or more custom security groups for your compute machines.

2. Edit the `controlPlane.platform.aws.additionalSecurityGroupIDs` parameter to specify one or more custom security groups for your control plane machines.

3. Save the file and reference it when deploying the cluster.

**Sample `install-config.yaml` file that specifies custom security groups**

```yaml
...
```
1 Specify the name of the security group as it appears in the Amazon EC2 console, including the `sg` prefix.

2 Specify subnets for each availability zone that your cluster uses.

### 6.11.10. 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 4.14. 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**


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 v4.14 Linux Client** entry and save the file.

5. Unpack the archive:

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

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

   ```bash
   $ echo $PATH
   ```

**Verification**

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

   ```bash
   $ oc <command>
   ```

---

**Installing the OpenShift CLI on Windows**

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

**Procedure**


2. Select the appropriate version from the **Version** drop-down list.

3. Click **Download Now** next to the **OpenShift v4.14 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:

   ```bash
   C:\> path
   ```

**Verification**

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

   ```bash
   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**


2. Select the appropriate version from the **Version** drop-down list.

3. Click **Download Now** next to the **OpenShift v4.14 macOS Client** entry and save the file.
NOTE

For macOS arm64, choose the OpenShift v4.14 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>
     ```

   6.11. Alternatives to storing administrator-level secrets in the kube-system project

   By default, administrator secrets are stored in the `kube-system` project. If you configured the `credentialsMode` parameter in the `install-config.yaml` file to `Manual`, you must use one of the following alternatives:

   • To manage long-term cloud credentials manually, follow the procedure in Manually creating long-term credentials.

   • To implement short-term credentials that are managed outside the cluster for individual components, follow the procedures in Configuring an AWS cluster to use short-term credentials.

   6.11.11. Manually creating long-term credentials

   The Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) can be put into manual mode prior to installation in environments where the cloud identity and access management (IAM) APIs are not reachable, or the administrator prefers not to store an administrator-level credential secret in the cluster `kube-system` namespace.

   Procedure

   1. If you did not set the `credentialsMode` parameter in the `install-config.yaml` configuration file to `Manual`, modify the value as shown:

      Sample configuration file snippet
      
      ```yaml
      apiVersion: v1
      baseDomain: example.com
      credentialsMode: Manual
      # ...
      ```

   2. If you have not previously created installation manifest files, do so by running the following command:
3. Set a `$RELEASE_IMAGE` variable with the release image from your installation file by running the following command:

```
$ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
```

4. Extract the list of `CredentialsRequest` custom resources (CRs) from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

```
$ oc adm release extract \ 
  --from=$RELEASE_IMAGE \ 
  --credentials-requests \ 
  --included \ 
  --install-config=<path_to_directory_with_installation_configuration>/install-config.yaml \ 
  --to=<path_to_directory_for_credentials_requests>
```

1. The `--included` parameter includes only the manifests that your specific cluster configuration requires.

2. Specify the location of the `install-config.yaml` file.

3. Specify the path to the directory where you want to store the `CredentialsRequest` objects. If the specified directory does not exist, this command creates it.

This command creates a YAML file for each `CredentialsRequest` object.

**Sample CredentialsRequest object**

```yaml
apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
kind: CredentialsRequest
metadata:
  name: <component_credentials_request>
  namespace: openshift-cloud-credential-operator

spec:
  providerSpec:
    apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
    kind: AWSProviderSpec
    statementEntries:
      - effect: Allow
        action:
          - iam:GetUser
          - iam:GetUserPolicy
          - iam:ListAccessKeys
        resource: "*"

...""
```

5. Create YAML files for secrets in the `openshift-install` manifests directory that you generated previously. The secrets must be stored using the namespace and secret name defined in the `spec.secretRef` for each `CredentialsRequest` object.

**Sample CredentialsRequest object with secrets**
Before upgrading a cluster that uses manually maintained credentials, you must ensure that the CCO is in an upgradeable state.

6.11.11.2. Configuring an AWS cluster to use short-term credentials

To install a cluster that is configured to use the AWS Security Token Service (STS), you must configure the CCO utility and create the required AWS resources for your cluster.

6.11.11.2.1. Configuring the Cloud Credential Operator utility

To create and manage cloud credentials from outside of the cluster when the Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) is operating in manual mode, extract and prepare the CCO utility (ccoctl) binary.

NOTE

The ccoctl utility is a Linux binary that must run in a Linux environment.

Prerequisites
• You have access to an OpenShift Container Platform account with cluster administrator access.

• You have installed the OpenShift CLI (oc).

• You have created an AWS account for the ccoctl utility to use with the following permissions:

  Example 6.45. Required AWS permissions
  
  Required iam permissions
  
  ○ iam:CreateOpenIDConnectProvider
  ○ iam:CreateRole
  ○ iam:DeleteOpenIDConnectProvider
  ○ iam:DeleteRole
  ○ iam:DeleteRolePolicy
  ○ iam:GetOpenIDConnectProvider
  ○ iam:GetRole
  ○ iam:GetUser
  ○ iam:ListOpenIDConnectProviders
  ○ iam:ListRolePolicies
  ○ iam:ListRoles
  ○ iam:PutRolePolicy
  ○ iam:TagOpenIDConnectProvider
  ○ iam:TagRole

  Required s3 permissions
  
  ○ s3:CreateBucket
  ○ s3:DeleteBucket
  ○ s3:DeleteObject
  ○ s3:GetBucketAcl
  ○ s3:GetBucketTagging
  ○ s3:GetObject
  ○ s3:GetObjectAcl
  ○ s3:GetObjectTagging
  ○ s3:ListBucket
  ○ s3:PutBucketAcl
Procedure

1. Obtain the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:
$ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')

2. Obtain the CCO container image from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   $ CCO_IMAGE=$(oc adm release info --image-for='cloud-credential-operator' $RELEASE_IMAGE -a ~/.pull-secret)

   **NOTE**
   Ensure that the architecture of the $RELEASE_IMAGE matches the architecture of the environment in which you will use the ccoctl tool.

3. Extract the ccoctl binary from the CCO container image within the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   $ oc image extract $CCO_IMAGE --file="/usr/bin/ccoctl" -a ~/.pull-secret

4. Change the permissions to make ccoctl executable by running the following command:

   $ chmod 775 ccoctl

Verification

- To verify that ccoctl is ready to use, display the help file by running the following command:

   $ ccoctl --help

**Output of ccoctl --help**

OpenShift credentials provisioning tool

Usage:
ccoctl [command]

Available Commands:
alibabacloud Manage credentials objects for alibaba cloud
aws      Manage credentials objects for AWS cloud
azure    Manage credentials objects for Azure
gcp      Manage credentials objects for Google cloud
help      Help about any command
ibmcloud Manage credentials objects for IBM Cloud
nutanix  Manage credentials objects for Nutanix

Flags:
-h, --help help for ccoctl

Use "ccoctl [command] --help" for more information about a command.

6.11.11.2.2. Creating AWS resources with the Cloud Credential Operator utility

You have the following options when creating AWS resources:
You can use the `ccoctl aws create-all` command to create the AWS resources automatically. This is the quickest way to create the resources. See Creating AWS resources with a single command.

If you need to review the JSON files that the `ccoctl` tool creates before modifying AWS resources, or if the process the `ccoctl` tool uses to create AWS resources automatically does not meet the requirements of your organization, you can create the AWS resources individually. See Creating AWS resources individually.

6.11.1.2.2.1. Creating AWS resources with a single command

If the process the `ccoctl` tool uses to create AWS resources automatically meets the requirements of your organization, you can use the `ccoctl aws create-all` command to automate the creation of AWS resources.

Otherwise, you can create the AWS resources individually. For more information, see "Creating AWS resources individually".

**NOTE**

By default, `ccoctl` creates objects in the directory in which the commands are run. To create the objects in a different directory, use the `--output-dir` flag. This procedure uses `<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>` to refer to this directory.

Prerequisites

You must have:

- Extracted and prepared the `ccoctl` binary.

Procedure

1. Set a `$RELEASE_IMAGE` variable with the release image from your installation file by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
   ```

2. Extract the list of `CredentialsRequest` objects from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ oc adm release extract \
   --from=$RELEASE_IMAGE \
   --credentials-requests \
   --included \1 \
   --install-config=<path_to_directory_with_installation_configuration>/install-config.yaml \2 \
   --to=<path_to_directory_for_credentials_requests> \3
   ```

   - **1** The `--included` parameter includes only the manifests that your specific cluster configuration requires.
   - **2** Specify the location of the `install-config.yaml` file.
   - **3** Specify the path to the directory where you want to store the `CredentialsRequest` objects. If the specified directory does not exist, this command creates it.
NOTE
This command might take a few moments to run.

3. Use the `ccoctl` tool to process all `CredentialsRequest` objects by running the following command:

```
$ ccoctl aws create-all \  
  --name=<name> \  
  --region=<aws_region> \  
  --credentials-requests-dir=<path_to_credentials_requests_directory> \  
  --output-dir=<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir> \  
  --create-private-s3-bucket
```

1. Specify the name used to tag any cloud resources that are created for tracking.
2. Specify the AWS region in which cloud resources will be created.
3. Specify the directory containing the files for the component `CredentialsRequest` objects.
4. Optional: Specify the directory in which you want the `ccoctl` utility to create objects. By default, the utility creates objects in the directory in which the commands are run.
5. Optional: By default, the `ccoctl` utility stores the OpenID Connect (OIDC) configuration files in a public S3 bucket and uses the S3 URL as the public OIDC endpoint. To store the OIDC configuration in a private S3 bucket that is accessed by the IAM identity provider through a public CloudFront distribution URL instead, use the `--create-private-s3-bucket` parameter.

NOTE
If your cluster uses Technology Preview features that are enabled by the `TechPreviewNoUpgrade` feature set, you must include the `--enable-tech-preview` parameter.

Verification
- To verify that the OpenShift Container Platform secrets are created, list the files in the `<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests` directory:

```
$ ls <path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests
```

Example output
```
cluster-authentication-02-config.yaml
openshift-cloud-credential-operator-cloud-credential-operator-iam-ro-creds-credentials.yaml
openshift-cluster-csi-drivers-ebst-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
openshift-image-registry-installer-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
openshift-ingress-operator-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
openshift-machine-api-aws-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
```
You can verify that the IAM roles are created by querying AWS. For more information, refer to AWS documentation on listing IAM roles.

6.11.2.2. Creating AWS resources individually

You can use the `ccoctl` tool to create AWS resources individually. This option might be useful for an organization that shares the responsibility for creating these resources among different users or departments.

Otherwise, you can use the `ccoctl aws create-all` command to create the AWS resources automatically. For more information, see “Creating AWS resources with a single command”.

NOTE

By default, `ccoctl` creates objects in the directory in which the commands are run. To create the objects in a different directory, use the `--output-dir` flag. This procedure uses `<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>` to refer to this directory.

Some `ccoctl` commands make AWS API calls to create or modify AWS resources. You can use the `--dry-run` flag to avoid making API calls. Using this flag creates JSON files on the local file system instead. You can review and modify the JSON files and then apply them with the AWS CLI tool using the `--cli-input-json` parameters.

Prerequisites

- Extract and prepare the `ccoctl` binary.

Procedure

1. Generate the public and private RSA key files that are used to set up the OpenID Connect provider for the cluster by running the following command:

```bash
$ ccoctl aws create-key-pair
```

Example output

```
2021/04/13 11:01:02 Generating RSA keypair
2021/04/13 11:01:03 Writing private key to /<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/serviceaccount-signer.private
2021/04/13 11:01:03 Writing public key to /<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/serviceaccount-signer.public
2021/04/13 11:01:03 Copying signing key for use by installer
```

where `serviceaccount-signer.private` and `serviceaccount-signer.public` are the generated key files.

This command also creates a private key that the cluster requires during installation in `<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/tls/bound-service-account-signing-key.key`.

2. Create an OpenID Connect identity provider and S3 bucket on AWS by running the following command:

```bash
$ ccoctl aws create-identity-provider \
  --name=<name> \
```

Prerequisites

- Extract and prepare the `ccoctl` binary.
--region=<aws_region>  
--public-key-file=<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/serviceaccount-signer.public

1. <name> is the name used to tag any cloud resources that are created for tracking.
2. <aws-region> is the AWS region in which cloud resources will be created.
3. <path_to_ccoctl_output_dir> is the path to the public key file that the `ccoctl aws create-key-pair` command generated.

Example output

2021/04/13 11:16:09 Bucket <name>-oidc created
2021/04/13 11:16:10 OpenID Connect discovery document in the S3 bucket <name>-oidc at .well-known/openid-configuration updated
2021/04/13 11:16:10 Reading public key
2021/04/13 11:16:10 JSON web key set (JWKS) in the S3 bucket <name>-oidc at keys.json updated

where `openid-configuration` is a discovery document and `keys.json` is a JSON web key set file.

This command also creates a YAML configuration file in `/<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests/cluster-authentication-02-config.yaml`. This file sets the issuer URL field for the service account tokens that the cluster generates, so that the AWS IAM identity provider trusts the tokens.

3. Create IAM roles for each component in the cluster:
   a. Set a `$RELEASE_IMAGE` variable with the release image from your installation file by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
   ```

   b. Extract the list of `CredentialsRequest` objects from the OpenShift Container Platform release image:

   ```bash
   $ oc adm release extract \
   --from=$RELEASE_IMAGE \
   --credentials-requests \
   --included \
   --install-config=<path_to_directory_with_installation_configuration>/install-config.yaml \
   --to=<path_to_directory_for_credentials_requests>
   ```

   The --`included` parameter includes only the manifests that your specific cluster configuration requires.

   Specify the location of the `install-config.yaml` file.

   Specify the path to the directory where you want to store the `CredentialsRequest` objects. If the specified directory does not exist, this command creates it.
c. Use the `ccoctl` tool to process all `CredentialsRequest` objects by running the following command:

```
$ ccoctl aws create-iam-roles \
--name=<name> \
--region=<aws_region> \
--credentials-requests-dir=<path_to_credentials_requests_directory> \
--identity-provider-arn=arn:aws:iam::<aws_account_id>:oidc-provider/<name>-oidc.<aws_region>.amazonaws.com
```

**NOTE**

For AWS environments that use alternative IAM API endpoints, such as GovCloud, you must also specify your region with the `--region` parameter.

If your cluster uses Technology Preview features that are enabled by the `TechPreviewNoUpgrade` feature set, you must include the `--enable-tech-preview` parameter.

For each `CredentialsRequest` object, `ccoctl` creates an IAM role with a trust policy that is tied to the specified OIDC identity provider, and a permissions policy as defined in each `CredentialsRequest` object from the OpenShift Container Platform release image.

**Verification**

- To verify that the OpenShift Container Platform secrets are created, list the files in the `<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests` directory:

```
$ ll <path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests
```

**Example output**

```
total 24
-rw-------. 1 <user> <user> 161 Apr 13 11:42 cluster-authentication-02-config.yaml
-rw-------. 1 <user> <user> 379 Apr 13 11:59 openshift-cloud-credential-operator-cloud-credential-operator-iam-ro-creds-credentials.yaml
-rw-------. 1 <user> <user> 353 Apr 13 11:59 openshift-cluster-csi-drivers-ebs-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
-rw-------. 1 <user> <user> 355 Apr 13 11:59 openshift-image-registry-installer-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
-rw-------. 1 <user> <user> 339 Apr 13 11:59 openshift-ingress-operator-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
-rw-------. 1 <user> <user> 337 Apr 13 11:59 openshift-machine-api-aws-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
```

You can verify that the IAM roles are created by querying AWS. For more information, refer to AWS documentation on listing IAM roles.

**6.11.11.2.3. Incorporating the Cloud Credential Operator utility manifests**

To implement short-term security credentials managed outside the cluster for individual components, you must move the manifest files that the Cloud Credential Operator utility (`ccoctl`) created to the correct directories for the installation program.
Prerequisites

- You have configured an account with the cloud platform that hosts your cluster.
- You have configured the Cloud Credential Operator utility (ccoctl).
- You have created the cloud provider resources that are required for your cluster with the ccoctl utility.

Procedure

1. If you did not set the credentialsMode parameter in the install-config.yaml configuration file to Manual, modify the value as shown:

   Sample configuration file snippet

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: v1
   baseDomain: example.com
   credentialsMode: Manual
   # ...
   ```

2. If you have not previously created installation manifest files, do so by running the following command:

   `$ openshift-install create manifests`

3. Copy the manifests that the ccoctl utility generated to the manifests directory that the installation program created by running the following command:

   `$ cp /<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests/* ./manifests/`

4. Copy the private key that the ccoctl utility generated in the tls directory to the installation directory by running the following command:

   `$ cp -a /<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/tls .`

6.11.12. Deploying the cluster

You can install OpenShift Container Platform on a compatible cloud platform.

   **IMPORTANT**

   You can run the create cluster command of the installation program only once, during initial installation.

Prerequisites

- You have configured an account with the cloud platform that hosts your cluster.
- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.
- You have verified that the cloud provider account on your host has the correct permissions to deploy the cluster. An account with incorrect permissions causes the installation process to fail with an error message that displays the missing permissions.

### Procedure

1. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and initialize the cluster deployment:

   ```bash
   $ ./openshift-install create cluster --dir <installation_directory> \
      --log-level=info
   ```

   **1** For `<installation_directory>`, specify the location of your customized `./install-config.yaml` file.

   **2** To view different installation details, specify `warn`, `debug`, or `error` instead of `info`.

2. Optional: Remove or disable the **AdministratorAccess** policy from the IAM account that you used to install the cluster.

   **NOTE**

   The elevated permissions provided by the **AdministratorAccess** policy are required only during installation.

### Verification

When the cluster deployment completes successfully:

- The terminal displays directions for accessing your cluster, including a link to the web console and credentials for the **kubeadmin** user.

- Credential information also outputs to `<installation_directory>/openshift_install.log`

   **IMPORTANT**

   Do not delete the installation program or the files that the installation program creates. Both are required to delete the cluster.

### Example output

```
INFO Install complete!
INFO To access the cluster as the system:admin user when using 'oc', run 'export KUBECONFIG=/home/myuser/install_dir/auth/kubeconfig'
INFO Access the OpenShift web-console here: https://console-openshift-console.apps.mycluster.example.com
INFO Login to the console with user: "kubeadmin", and password: "password"
INFO Time elapsed: 36m22s
```
IMPORTANT

- The Ignition config files that the installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending node-bootstrapper certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kublet certificates. See the documentation for Recovering from expired control plane certificates for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

6.11.13. Logging in to the cluster by using the CLI

You can log in to your cluster as a default system user by exporting the cluster kubeconfig file. The kubeconfig file contains information about the cluster that is used by the CLI to connect a client to the correct cluster and API server. The file is specific to a cluster and is created during OpenShift Container Platform installation.

Prerequisites

- You deployed an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- You installed the oc CLI.

Procedure

1. Export the kubeadmin credentials:

```
$ export KUBECONFIG=<installation_directory>/auth/kubeconfig
```

   1. For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

2. Verify you can run oc commands successfully using the exported configuration:

```
$ oc whoami
```

Example output

```
system:admin
```

6.11.14. Logging in to the cluster by using the web console

The kubeadmin user exists by default after an OpenShift Container Platform installation. You can log in to your cluster as the kubeadmin user by using the OpenShift Container Platform web console.

Prerequisites
You have access to the installation host.

You completed a cluster installation and all cluster Operators are available.

Procedure

1. Obtain the password for the `kubeadmin` user from the `kubeadmin-password` file on the installation host:

   ```bash
   $ cat <installation_directory>/auth/kubeadmin-password
   
   NOTE
   Alternatively, you can obtain the `kubeadmin` password from the `<installation_directory>/openshift_install.log` log file on the installation host.

2. List the OpenShift Container Platform web console route:

   ```bash
   $ oc get routes -n openshift-console | grep 'console-openshift'
   
   NOTE
   Alternatively, you can obtain the OpenShift Container Platform route from the `<installation_directory>/openshift_install.log` log file on the installation host.

   **Example output**

   ```
   console     console-openshift-console.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>            console
   https   reencrypt/Redirect   None
   ```

3. Navigate to the route detailed in the output of the preceding command in a web browser and log in as the `kubeadmin` user.

### 6.11.15. Telemetry access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the Telemetry service, which runs by default to provide metrics about cluster health and the success of updates, requires internet access. If your cluster is connected to the internet, Telemetry runs automatically, and your cluster is registered to [OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console](https://<cluster_name>.<base_domain>/console).

After you confirm that your [OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console](https://<cluster_name>.<base_domain>/console) inventory is correct, either maintained automatically by Telemetry or manually by using OpenShift Cluster Manager, use [subscription watch](https://<cluster_name>.<base_domain>/console/subscriptions) to track your OpenShift Container Platform subscriptions at the account or multi-cluster level.

**Additional resources**

- See [Accessing the web console](https://<cluster_name>.<base_domain>/console) for more details about accessing and understanding the OpenShift Container Platform web console.
- See [About remote health monitoring](https://<cluster_name>.<base_domain>/console) for more information about the Telemetry service.
6.11.16. Next steps

- Validating an installation.
- Customize your cluster.
- If necessary, you can opt out of remote health reporting.
- If necessary, you can remove cloud provider credentials.

6.12. INSTALLING A CLUSTER ON USER-PROVISIONED INFRASTRUCTURE IN AWS BY USING CLOUDFORMATION TEMPLATES

In OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14, you can install a cluster on Amazon Web Services (AWS) that uses infrastructure that you provide.

One way to create this infrastructure is to use the provided CloudFormation templates. You can modify the templates to customize your infrastructure or use the information that they contain to create AWS objects according to your company’s policies.

**IMPORTANT**

The steps for performing a user-provisioned infrastructure installation are provided as an example only. Installing a cluster with infrastructure you provide requires knowledge of the cloud provider and the installation process of OpenShift Container Platform. Several CloudFormation templates are provided to assist in completing these steps or to help model your own. You are also free to create the required resources through other methods; the templates are just an example.

6.12.1. Prerequisites

- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.
- You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.
- You configured an AWS account to host the cluster.

**IMPORTANT**

If you have an AWS profile stored on your computer, it must not use a temporary session token that you generated while using a multi-factor authentication device. The cluster continues to use your current AWS credentials to create AWS resources for the entire life of the cluster, so you must use key-based, long-term credentials. To generate appropriate keys, see Managing Access Keys for IAM Users in the AWS documentation. You can supply the keys when you run the installation program.

- You downloaded the AWS CLI and installed it on your computer. See Install the AWS CLI Using the Bundled Installer (Linux, macOS, or UNIX) in the AWS documentation.
- If you use a firewall, you configured it to allow the sites that your cluster requires access to.
6.12.2. Internet access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you require access to the internet to install your cluster.

You must have internet access to:

- Access OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console to download the installation program and perform subscription management. If the cluster has internet access and you do not disable Telemetry, that service automatically entitles your cluster.

- Access Quay.io to obtain the packages that are required to install your cluster.

- Obtain the packages that are required to perform cluster updates.

**IMPORTANT**

If your cluster cannot have direct internet access, you can perform a restricted network installation on some types of infrastructure that you provision. During that process, you download the required content and use it to populate a mirror registry with the installation packages. With some installation types, the environment that you install your cluster in will not require internet access. Before you update the cluster, you update the content of the mirror registry.

6.12.3. Requirements for a cluster with user-provisioned infrastructure

For a cluster that contains user-provisioned infrastructure, you must deploy all of the required machines.

This section describes the requirements for deploying OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure.

6.12.3.1. Required machines for cluster installation

The smallest OpenShift Container Platform clusters require the following hosts:

**Table 6.15. Minimum required hosts**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hosts</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One temporary bootstrap machine</td>
<td>The cluster requires the bootstrap machine to deploy the OpenShift Container Platform cluster on the three control plane machines. You can remove the bootstrap machine after you install the cluster.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Three control plane machines

The control plane machines run the Kubernetes and OpenShift Container Platform services that form the control plane.

At least two compute machines, which are also known as worker machines.

The workloads requested by OpenShift Container Platform users run on the compute machines.

**IMPORTANT**

To maintain high availability of your cluster, use separate physical hosts for these cluster machines.

The bootstrap and control plane machines must use Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) as the operating system. However, the compute machines can choose between Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS), Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 8.6 and later.

Note that RHCOS is based on Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 9.2 and inherits all of its hardware certifications and requirements. See [Red Hat Enterprise Linux technology capabilities and limits](#).

### 6.12.3.2. Minimum resource requirements for cluster installation

Each cluster machine must meet the following minimum requirements:

**Table 6.16. Minimum resource requirements**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bootstrap</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control plane</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compute</td>
<td>RHCOS, RHEL 8.6 and later [3]</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. One vCPU is equivalent to one physical core when simultaneous multithreading (SMT), or hyperthreading, is not enabled. When enabled, use the following formula to calculate the corresponding ratio: (threads per core × cores) × sockets = vCPUs.

2. OpenShift Container Platform and Kubernetes are sensitive to disk performance, and faster storage is recommended, particularly for etcd on the control plane nodes which require a 10 ms p99 fsync duration. Note that on many cloud platforms, storage size and IOPS scale together, so you might need to over-allocate storage volume to obtain sufficient performance.

3. As with all user-provisioned installations, if you choose to use RHEL compute machines in your cluster, you take responsibility for all operating system life cycle management and maintenance, including performing system updates, applying patches, and completing all other required tasks.
Use of RHEL 7 compute machines is deprecated and has been removed in OpenShift Container Platform 4.10 and later.

If an instance type for your platform meets the minimum requirements for cluster machines, it is supported to use in OpenShift Container Platform.

Additional resources

- Optimizing storage

6.12.3.3. Tested instance types for AWS

The following Amazon Web Services (AWS) instance types have been tested with OpenShift Container Platform.

**NOTE**

Use the machine types included in the following charts for your AWS instances. If you use an instance type that is not listed in the chart, ensure that the instance size you use matches the minimum resource requirements that are listed in "Minimum resource requirements for cluster installation".

Example 6.47. Machine types based on 64-bit x86 architecture

- c4.*
- c5.*
- c5a.*
- i3.*
- m4.*
- m5.*
- m5a.*
- m6i.*
- r4.*
- r5.*
- r5a.*
- r6i.*
- t3.*
- t3a.*

6.12.3.4. Tested instance types for AWS on 64-bit ARM infrastructures
The following Amazon Web Services (AWS) 64-bit ARM instance types have been tested with OpenShift Container Platform.

**NOTE**

Use the machine types included in the following charts for your AWS ARM instances. If you use an instance type that is not listed in the chart, ensure that the instance size you use matches the minimum resource requirements that are listed in "Minimum resource requirements for cluster installation".

**Example 6.48. Machine types based on 64-bit ARM architecture**

- c6g.*
- m6g.*

**6.12.3.5. Certificate signing requests management**

Because your cluster has limited access to automatic machine management when you use infrastructure that you provision, you must provide a mechanism for approving cluster certificate signing requests (CSRs) after installation. The `kube-controller-manager` only approves the kubelet client CSRs. The `machine-approver` cannot guarantee the validity of a serving certificate that is requested by using kubelet credentials because it cannot confirm that the correct machine issued the request. You must determine and implement a method of verifying the validity of the kubelet serving certificate requests and approving them.

**6.12.4. Required AWS infrastructure components**

To install OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure in Amazon Web Services (AWS), you must manually create both the machines and their supporting infrastructure.

For more information about the integration testing for different platforms, see the OpenShift Container Platform 4.x Tested Integrations page.

By using the provided CloudFormation templates, you can create stacks of AWS resources that represent the following components:

- An AWS Virtual Private Cloud (VPC)
- Networking and load balancing components
- Security groups and roles
- An OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap node
- OpenShift Container Platform control plane nodes
- An OpenShift Container Platform compute node

Alternatively, you can manually create the components or you can reuse existing infrastructure that meets the cluster requirements. Review the CloudFormation templates for more details about how the components interrelate.

**6.12.4.1. Other infrastructure components**
- A VPC
- DNS entries
- Load balancers (classic or network) and listeners
- A public and a private Route 53 zone
- Security groups
- IAM roles
- S3 buckets

If you are working in a disconnected environment, you are unable to reach the public IP addresses for EC2, ELB, and S3 endpoints. Depending on the level to which you want to restrict internet traffic during the installation, the following configuration options are available:

Option 1: Create VPC endpoints
Create a VPC endpoint and attach it to the subnets that the clusters are using. Name the endpoints as follows:

- ec2.<aws_region>.amazonaws.com
- elasticloadbalancing.<aws_region>.amazonaws.com
- s3.<aws_region>.amazonaws.com

With this option, network traffic remains private between your VPC and the required AWS services.

Option 2: Create a proxy without VPC endpoints
As part of the installation process, you can configure an HTTP or HTTPS proxy. With this option, internet traffic goes through the proxy to reach the required AWS services.

Option 3: Create a proxy with VPC endpoints
As part of the installation process, you can configure an HTTP or HTTPS proxy with VPC endpoints. Create a VPC endpoint and attach it to the subnets that the clusters are using. Name the endpoints as follows:

- ec2.<aws_region>.amazonaws.com
- elasticloadbalancing.<aws_region>.amazonaws.com
- s3.<aws_region>.amazonaws.com

When configuring the proxy in the install-config.yaml file, add these endpoints to the noProxy field. With this option, the proxy prevents the cluster from accessing the internet directly. However, network traffic remains private between your VPC and the required AWS services.

Required VPC components
You must provide a suitable VPC and subnets that allow communication to your machines.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>AWS type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VPC</td>
<td>AWS::EC2::VPC, AWS::EC2::VPCEndpoint</td>
<td>You must provide a public VPC for the cluster to use. The VPC uses an endpoint that references the route tables for each subnet to improve communication with the registry that is hosted in S3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public subnets</td>
<td>AWS::EC2::Subnet, AWS::EC2::SubnetNetworkAclAssociation</td>
<td>Your VPC must have public subnets for between 1 and 3 availability zones and associate them with appropriate Ingress rules.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet gateway</td>
<td>AWS::EC2::InternetGateway, AWS::EC2::VPCGatewayAttachment, AWS::EC2::RouteTable, AWS::EC2::Route, AWS::EC2::SubnetRouteTableAssociation, AWS::EC2::NatGateway, AWS::EC2::EIP</td>
<td>You must have a public internet gateway, with public routes, attached to the VPC. In the provided templates, each public subnet has a NAT gateway with an EIP address. These NAT gateways allow cluster resources, like private subnet instances, to reach the internet and are not required for some restricted network or proxy scenarios.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network access control</td>
<td>AWS::EC2::NetworkAcl, AWS::EC2::NetworkAclEntry</td>
<td>You must allow the VPC to access the following ports:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td>Reason</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>Inbound HTTP traffic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>443</td>
<td>Inbound HTTPS traffic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Inbound SSH traffic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1024 - 65535</td>
<td>Inbound ephemeral traffic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 - 65535</td>
<td>Outbound ephemeral traffic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Private subnets

- **AWS::EC2::Subnet**
- **AWS::EC2::RouteTable**
- **AWS::EC2::SubnetRouteTableAssociation**

Your VPC can have private subnets. The provided CloudFormation templates can create private subnets for between 1 and 3 availability zones. If you use private subnets, you must provide appropriate routes and tables for them.

**Required DNS and load balancing components**

Your DNS and load balancer configuration needs to use a public hosted zone and can use a private hosted zone similar to the one that the installation program uses if it provisions the cluster's infrastructure. You must create a DNS entry that resolves to your load balancer. An entry for `api.<cluster_name>..<domain>` must point to the external load balancer, and an entry for `api-int.<cluster_name>..<domain>` must point to the internal load balancer.

The cluster also requires load balancers and listeners for port 6443, which are required for the Kubernetes API and its extensions, and port 22623, which are required for the Ignition config files for new machines. The targets will be the control plane nodes. Port 6443 must be accessible to both clients external to the cluster and nodes within the cluster. Port 22623 must be accessible to nodes within the cluster.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>AWS type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DNS</td>
<td><strong>AWS::Route 53::HostedZone</strong></td>
<td>The hosted zone for your internal DNS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public load balancer</td>
<td><strong>AWS::ElasticLoadBalancingV2::LoadBalancer</strong></td>
<td>The load balancer for your public subnets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External API server record</td>
<td><strong>AWS::Route 53::RecordSetGroup</strong></td>
<td>Alias records for the external API server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External listener</td>
<td><strong>AWS::ElasticLoadBalancingV2::Listener</strong></td>
<td>A listener on port 6443 for the external load balancer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External target group</td>
<td><strong>AWS::ElasticLoadBalancingV2::TargetGroup</strong></td>
<td>The target group for the external load balancer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The load balancer for your private subnets.

Alias records for the internal API server.

A listener on port 22623 for the internal load balancer.

The target group for the internal load balancer.

A listener on port 6443 for the internal load balancer.

The target group for the internal load balancer.

**Security groups**

The control plane and worker machines require access to the following ports:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>IP Protocol</th>
<th>Port range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MasterSecurityGroup</td>
<td>AWS::EC2::Security Group</td>
<td>icmp</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>tcp</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>tcp</td>
<td>6443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>tcp</td>
<td>22623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WorkerSecurityGroup</td>
<td>AWS::EC2::Security Group</td>
<td>icmp</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Control plane Ingress

The control plane machines require the following Ingress groups. Each Ingress group is an AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress resource.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingress group</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>IP protocol</th>
<th>Port range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MasterIngress Etcld</td>
<td>etcd</td>
<td>tcp</td>
<td>2379- 2380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MasterIngress Vxlan</td>
<td>Vxlan packets</td>
<td>udp</td>
<td>4789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MasterIngress Vxlan</td>
<td>Vxlan packets</td>
<td>udp</td>
<td>4789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MasterIngress Internal</td>
<td>Internal cluster communication and Kubernetes proxy metrics</td>
<td>tcp</td>
<td>9000 - 9999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MasterIngress Internal</td>
<td>Internal cluster communication</td>
<td>tcp</td>
<td>9000 - 9999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MasterIngress Kube</td>
<td>Kubernetes kubelet, scheduler and controller manager</td>
<td>tcp</td>
<td>10250 - 10259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MasterIngress WorkerKube</td>
<td>Kubernetes kubelet, scheduler and controller manager</td>
<td>tcp</td>
<td>10250 - 10259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MasterIngress IngressServices</td>
<td>Kubernetes Ingress services</td>
<td>tcp</td>
<td>30000 - 32767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MasterIngress WorkerIngress Services</td>
<td>Kubernetes Ingress services</td>
<td>tcp</td>
<td>30000 - 32767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MasterIngress Geneve</td>
<td>Geneve packets</td>
<td>udp</td>
<td>6081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ingress group</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>IP protocol</td>
<td>Port range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MasterIngress WorkerGeneve</td>
<td>Geneve packets</td>
<td>udp</td>
<td>6081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WorkerGeneve</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MasterIngress IpsecIke</td>
<td>IPsec IKE packets</td>
<td>udp</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WorkerIpsecIke</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MasterIngress IpsecNat</td>
<td>IPsec NAT-T packets</td>
<td>udp</td>
<td>4500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WorkerIpsecNat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MasterIngress IpsecEsp</td>
<td>IPsec ESP packets</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WorkerIpsecEsp</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MasterIngress InternalUDP</td>
<td>Internal cluster communication</td>
<td>udp</td>
<td>9000 - 9999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WorkerInternalUDP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MasterIngress IngressServic</td>
<td>Kubernetes Ingress services</td>
<td>udp</td>
<td>30000 - 32767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>esUDP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MasterIngress WorkerIngressServicesUDP</td>
<td>Kubernetes Ingress services</td>
<td>udp</td>
<td>30000 - 32767</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Worker Ingress**

The worker machines require the following Ingress groups. Each Ingress group is a AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress resource.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingress group</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>IP protocol</th>
<th>Port range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WorkerIngress Vxlan</td>
<td>Vxlan packets</td>
<td>udp</td>
<td>4789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WorkerIngress Vxlan</td>
<td>Vxlan packets</td>
<td>udp</td>
<td>4789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WorkerIngress Internal</td>
<td>Internal cluster communication</td>
<td>tcp</td>
<td>9000 - 9999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WorkerIngress Internal</td>
<td>Internal cluster communication</td>
<td>tcp</td>
<td>9000 - 9999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WorkerIngress Kube</td>
<td>Kubernetes kubelet, scheduler, and controller manager</td>
<td>tcp</td>
<td>10250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WorkerIngress Kube</td>
<td>Kubernetes kubelet, scheduler, and controller manager</td>
<td>tcp</td>
<td>10250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WorkerIngress Services</td>
<td>Kubernetes Ingress services</td>
<td>tcp</td>
<td>30000 - 32767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WorkerIngress Services</td>
<td>Kubernetes Ingress services</td>
<td>tcp</td>
<td>30000 - 32767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WorkerIngress Geneve</td>
<td>Geneve packets</td>
<td>udp</td>
<td>6081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WorkerIngress Geneve</td>
<td>Geneve packets</td>
<td>udp</td>
<td>6081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WorkerIngress IpsecIke</td>
<td>IPsec IKE packets</td>
<td>udp</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WorkerIngress IpsecIke</td>
<td>IPsec IKE packets</td>
<td>udp</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WorkerIngress IpsecNat</td>
<td>IPsec NAT-T packets</td>
<td>udp</td>
<td>4500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WorkerIngress IpsecNat</td>
<td>IPsec NAT-T packets</td>
<td>udp</td>
<td>4500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### WorkerIngress

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role (Ingress group)</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>IP protocol</th>
<th>Port range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WorkerIngressIpsecEsp</td>
<td>IPsec ESP packets</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WorkerIngressIpsecEsp</td>
<td>IPsec ESP packets</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WorkerIngressInternalUDP</td>
<td>Internal cluster communication</td>
<td>udp</td>
<td>9000 - 9999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WorkerIngressMasterInternalUDP</td>
<td>Internal cluster communication</td>
<td>udp</td>
<td>9000 - 9999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WorkerIngressIngressServicesUDP</td>
<td>Kubernetes Ingress services</td>
<td>udp</td>
<td>30000 - 32767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WorkerIngressMasterIngressServicesUDP</td>
<td>Kubernetes Ingress services</td>
<td>udp</td>
<td>30000 - 32767</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Roles and instance profiles

You must grant the machines permissions in AWS. The provided CloudFormation templates grant the machines **Allow** permissions for the following **AWS::IAM::Role** objects and provide a **AWS::IAM::InstanceProfile** for each set of roles. If you do not use the templates, you can grant the machines the following broad permissions or the following individual permissions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Effect</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Resource</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Master</td>
<td>Allow</td>
<td>ec2:*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Allow</td>
<td>elasticloadbalancing:*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Allow</td>
<td>iam:PassRole</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Allow</td>
<td>s3:GetObject</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worker</td>
<td>Allow</td>
<td>ec2:Describe*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bootstrap</td>
<td>Allow</td>
<td>ec2:Describe*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Allow</td>
<td>ec2:AttachVolume</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Role</td>
<td>Effect</td>
<td>Action</td>
<td>Resource</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Allow</td>
<td>ec2:DetachVolume</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6.12.4.2. Cluster machines

You need **AWS::EC2::Instance** objects for the following machines:

- A bootstrap machine. This machine is required during installation, but you can remove it after your cluster deploys.
- Three control plane machines. The control plane machines are not governed by a control plane machine set.
- Compute machines. You must create at least two compute machines, which are also known as worker machines, during installation. These machines are not governed by a compute machine set.

### 6.12.4.3. Required AWS permissions for the IAM user

**NOTE**

Your IAM user must have the permission `tag:GetResources` in the region `us-east-1` to delete the base cluster resources. As part of the AWS API requirement, the OpenShift Container Platform installation program performs various actions in this region.

When you attach the **AdministratorAccess** policy to the IAM user that you create in Amazon Web Services (AWS), you grant that user all of the required permissions. To deploy all components of an OpenShift Container Platform cluster, the IAM user requires the following permissions:

**Example 6.49. Required EC2 permissions for installation**

- `ec2:AuthorizeSecurityGroupEgress`
- `ec2:AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress`
- `ec2:CopyImage`
- `ec2:CreateNetworkInterface`
- `ec2:AttachNetworkInterface`
- `ec2:CreateSecurityGroup`
- `ec2:CreateTags`
- `ec2:CreateVolume`
- `ec2:DeleteSecurityGroup`
- `ec2:DeleteSnapshot`
- `ec2:DeleteTags`
• ec2:DeregisterImage
• ec2:DescribeAccountAttributes
• ec2:DescribeAddresses
• ec2:DescribeAvailabilityZones
• ec2:DescribeDhcpOptions
• ec2:DescribeImages
• ec2:DescribeInstanceAttribute
• ec2:DescribeInstanceCreditSpecifications
• ec2:DescribeInstances
• ec2:DescribeInstanceTypes
• ec2:DescribeInternetGateways
• ec2:DescribeKeyPairs
• ec2:DescribeNatGateways
• ec2:DescribeNetworkAcls
• ec2:DescribeNetworkInterfaces
• ec2:DescribePrefixLists
• ec2:DescribeRegions
• ec2:DescribeRouteTables
• ec2:DescribeSecurityGroups
• ec2:DescribeSubnets
• ec2:DescribeTags
• ec2:DescribeVolumes
• ec2:DescribeVpcAttribute
• ec2:DescribeVpcClassicLink
• ec2:DescribeVpcClassicLinkDnsSupport
• ec2:DescribeVpcEndpoints
• ec2:DescribeVpcs
• ec2:GetEbsDefaultKmsKeyId
• ec2:ModifyInstanceAttribute
Example 6.50. Required permissions for creating network resources during installation

- ec2:ModifyNetworkInterfaceAttribute
- ec2:RevokeSecurityGroupEgress
- ec2:RevokeSecurityGroupIngress
- ec2:RunInstances
- ec2:TerminateInstances

**NOTE**

If you use an existing VPC, your account does not require these permissions for creating network resources.

Example 6.51. Required Elastic Load Balancing permissions (ELB) for installation

- elasticloadbalancing:AddTags
- elasticloadbalancing:ApplySecurityGroupsToLoadBalancer
- elasticloadbalancing:AttachLoadBalancerToSubnets
- elasticloadbalancing:ConfigureHealthCheck
- elasticloadbalancing:CreateLoadBalancer
- elasticloadbalancing:CreateLoadBalancerListeners
- elasticloadbalancing:DeleteLoadBalancer
- elasticloadbalancing:DeregisterInstancesFromLoadBalancer
- elasticloadbalancing:DescribeInstanceHealth
- elasticloadbalancing:DescribeLoadBalancerAttributes
- elasticloadbalancing:DescribeLoadBalancers
- elasticloadbalancing:DescribeTags
- elasticloadbalancing:ModifyLoadBalancerAttributes
- elasticloadbalancing:RegisterInstancesWithLoadBalancer
- elasticloadbalancing:SetLoadBalancerPoliciesOfListener

Example 6.52. Required Elastic Load Balancing permissions (ELBv2) for installation

- elasticloadbalancing:AddTags
- elasticloadbalancing:CreateListener
- elasticloadbalancing:CreateLoadBalancer
- elasticloadbalancing:CreateTargetGroup
- elasticloadbalancing:DeleteLoadBalancer
- elasticloadbalancing:DeregisterTargets
- elasticloadbalancing:DescribeListeners
- elasticloadbalancing:DescribeLoadBalancerAttributes
- elasticloadbalancing:DescribeLoadBalancers
- elasticloadbalancing:DescribeTargetGroupAttributes
- elasticloadbalancing:DescribeTargetHealth
- elasticloadbalancing:ModifyLoadBalancerAttributes
- elasticloadbalancing:ModifyTargetGroup
- elasticloadbalancing:ModifyTargetGroupAttributes
- elasticloadbalancing:RegisterTargets
Example 6.53. Required IAM permissions for installation

- iam:AddRoleToInstanceProfile
- iam:CreateInstanceProfile
- iam:CreateRole
- iam:DeleteInstanceProfile
- iam:DeleteRole
- iam:DeleteRolePolicy
- iam:GetInstanceProfile
- iam:GetRole
- iam:GetRolePolicy
- iam:GetUser
- iam:ListInstanceProfilesForRole
- iam:ListRoles
- iam:ListUsers
- iam:PassRole
- iam:PutRolePolicy
- iam:RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfile
- iam:SimulatePrincipalPolicy
- iam:TagRole

NOTE

If you have not created a load balancer in your AWS account, the IAM user also requires the **iam:CreateServiceLinkedRole** permission.

Example 6.54. Required Route 53 permissions for installation

- route53:ChangeResourceRecordSets
- route53:ChangeTagsForResource
- route53:CreateHostedZone
- route53:DeleteHostedZone
- route53:GetChange
- route53:GetHostedZone
- route53:ListHostedZones
- route53:ListHostedZonesByName
- route53:ListResourceRecordSets
- route53:ListTagsForResource
- route53:UpdateHostedZoneComment

Example 6.55. Required S3 permissions for installation

- s3:CreateBucket
- s3:DeleteBucket
- s3:GetAccelerateConfiguration
- s3:GetBucketAcl
- s3:GetBucketCors
- s3:GetBucketLocation
- s3:GetBucketLogging
- s3:GetBucketPolicy
- s3:GetBucketObjectLockConfiguration
- s3:GetBucketReplication
- s3:GetBucketRequestPayment
- s3:GetBucketTagging
- s3:GetBucketVersioning
- s3:GetBucketWebsite
- s3:GetEncryptionConfiguration
- s3:GetLifecycleConfiguration
- s3:GetReplicationConfiguration
- s3:ListBucket
- s3:PutBucketAcl
- s3:PutBucketTagging
- s3:PutEncryptionConfiguration
Example 6.56. S3 permissions that cluster Operators require

- s3:DeleteObject
- s3:GetObject
- s3:GetObjectAcl
- s3:GetObjectTagging
- s3:GetObjectVersion
- s3:PutObject
- s3:PutObjectAcl
- s3:PutObjectTagging

Example 6.57. Required permissions to delete base cluster resources

- autoscaling:DescribeAutoScalingGroups
- ec2:DeletePlacementGroup
- ec2:DeleteNetworkInterface
- ec2:DeleteVolume
- elasticloadbalancing:DeleteTargetGroup
- elasticloadbalancing:DescribeTargetGroups
- iam:DeleteAccessKey
- iam:DeleteUser
- iam:ListAttachedRolePolicies
- iam:ListInstanceProfiles
- iam:ListRolePolicies
- iam:ListUserPolicies
- s3:DeleteObject
- s3:ListBucketVersions
- tag:GetResources

Example 6.58. Required permissions to delete network resources

- ec2:DeleteDhcpOptions
- ec2:DeleteInternetGateway
- ec2:DeleteNatGateway
- ec2:DeleteRoute
- ec2:DeleteRouteTable
- ec2:DeleteSubnet
- ec2:DeleteVpc
- ec2:DeleteVpcEndpoints
- ec2:DetachInternetGateway
- ec2:DisassociateRouteTable
- ec2:ReleaseAddress
- ec2:ReplaceRouteTableAssociation

**NOTE**

If you use an existing VPC, your account does not require these permissions to delete network resources. Instead, your account only requires the `tag:UntagResources` permission to delete network resources.

Example 6.59. Required permissions to delete a cluster with shared instance roles

- iam:UntagRole

Example 6.60. Additional IAM and S3 permissions that are required to create manifests

- iam:DeleteAccessKey
- iam:DeleteUser
- iam:DeleteUserPolicy
- iam:GetUserPolicy
- iam:ListAccessKeys
- iam:PutUserPolicy
- iam:TagUser
- s3:PutBucketPublicAccessBlock
- s3:GetBucketPublicAccessBlock
- s3:PutLifecycleConfiguration
- s3:HeadBucket
6.12.5. Obtaining an AWS Marketplace image

If you are deploying an OpenShift Container Platform cluster using an AWS Marketplace image, you must first subscribe through AWS. Subscribing to the offer provides you with the AMI ID that the installation program uses to deploy worker nodes.

**Prerequisites**

- You have an AWS account to purchase the offer. This account does not have to be the same account that is used to install the cluster.

**Procedure**

1. Complete the OpenShift Container Platform subscription from the AWS Marketplace.

2. Record the AMI ID for your specific region. If you use the CloudFormation template to deploy your worker nodes, you must update the `worker0.type.properties.ImageID` parameter with this value.

6.12.6. Obtaining the installation program

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform, download the installation file on the host you are using for installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You have a computer that runs Linux or macOS, with 500 MB of local disk space.

**Procedure**
1. Access the Infrastructure Provider page on the OpenShift Cluster Manager site. If you have a Red Hat account, log in with your credentials. If you do not, create an account.

2. Select your infrastructure provider.

3. Navigate to the page for your installation type, download the installation program that corresponds with your host operating system and architecture, and place the file in the directory where you will store the installation configuration files.

   **IMPORTANT**

   The installation program creates several files on the computer that you use to install your cluster. You must keep the installation program and the files that the installation program creates after you finish installing the cluster. Both files are required to delete the cluster.

   **IMPORTANT**

   Deleting the files created by the installation program does not remove your cluster, even if the cluster failed during installation. To remove your cluster, complete the OpenShift Container Platform uninstallation procedures for your specific cloud provider.

4. Extract the installation program. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   ```bash
   $ tar -xvf openshift-install-linux.tar.gz
   ```

5. Download your installation pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager. This pull secret allows you to authenticate with the services that are provided by the included authorities, including Quay.io, which serves the container images for OpenShift Container Platform components.

6.12.7. Generating a key pair for cluster node SSH access

During an OpenShift Container Platform installation, you can provide an SSH public key to the installation program. The key is passed to the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes through their Ignition config files and is used to authenticate SSH access to the nodes. The key is added to the `~/.ssh/authorized_keys` list for the `core` user on each node, which enables password-less authentication.

After the key is passed to the nodes, you can use the key pair to SSH in to the RHCOS nodes as the user `core`. To access the nodes through SSH, the private key identity must be managed by SSH for your local user.

If you want to SSH in to your cluster nodes to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, you must provide the SSH public key during the installation process. The `./openshift-install gather` command also requires the SSH public key to be in place on the cluster nodes.

   **IMPORTANT**

   Do not skip this procedure in production environments, where disaster recovery and debugging is required.
NOTE
You must use a local key, not one that you configured with platform-specific approaches such as AWS key pairs.

Procedure

1. If you do not have an existing SSH key pair on your local machine to use for authentication onto your cluster nodes, create one. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   ```bash
   $ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -N "" -f <path>/<file_name>
   ``

   Specify the path and file name, such as `~/.ssh/id_ed25519`, of the new SSH key. If you have an existing key pair, ensure your public key is in the your `~/.ssh` directory.

   **NOTE**
   If you plan to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the `x86_64`, `ppc64le`, and `s390x` architectures, do not create a key that uses the `ed25519` algorithm. Instead, create a key that uses the `rsa` or `ecdsa` algorithm.

2. View the public SSH key:

   ```bash
   $ cat <path>/<file_name>.pub
   ``

   For example, run the following to view the `~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub` public key:

   ```bash
   $ cat ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub
   ``

3. Add the SSH private key identity to the SSH agent for your local user, if it has not already been added. SSH agent management of the key is required for password-less SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes, or if you want to use the `./openshift-install gather` command.

   **NOTE**
   On some distributions, default SSH private key identities such as `~/.ssh/id_rsa` and `~/.ssh/id_dsa` are managed automatically.

   a. If the `ssh-agent` process is not already running for your local user, start it as a background task:

      ```bash
      $ eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"
      ``

      **Example output**

      ```bash
      Agent pid 31874
      ```
NOTE

If your cluster is in FIPS mode, only use FIPS-compliant algorithms to generate the SSH key. The key must be either RSA or ECDSA.

4. Add your SSH private key to the **ssh-agent**:

   ```
   $ ssh-add <path>/<file_name>
   ```

   Specify the path and file name for your SSH private key, such as `~/.ssh/id_ed25519`

   **Example output**

   ```
   Identity added: /home/<you>/<path>/<file_name> (<computer_name>)
   ```

**Next steps**

- When you install OpenShift Container Platform, provide the SSH public key to the installation program. If you install a cluster on infrastructure that you provision, you must provide the key to the installation program.

**6.12.8. Creating the installation files for AWS**

To install OpenShift Container Platform on Amazon Web Services (AWS) using user-provisioned infrastructure, you must generate the files that the installation program needs to deploy your cluster and modify them so that the cluster creates only the machines that it will use. You generate and customize the **install-config.yaml** file, Kubernetes manifests, and Ignition config files. You also have the option to first set up a separate **var** partition during the preparation phases of installation.

**6.12.8.1. Optional: Creating a separate **var** partition**

It is recommended that disk partitioning for OpenShift Container Platform be left to the installer. However, there are cases where you might want to create separate partitions in a part of the filesystem that you expect to grow.

OpenShift Container Platform supports the addition of a single partition to attach storage to either the **var** partition or a subdirectory of **var**. For example:

- **/var/lib/containers**: Holds container-related content that can grow as more images and containers are added to a system.
- **/var/lib/etcd**: Holds data that you might want to keep separate for purposes such as performance optimization of etcd storage.
- **/var**: Holds data that you might want to keep separate for purposes such as auditing.

Storing the contents of a **var** directory separately makes it easier to grow storage for those areas as needed and reinstall OpenShift Container Platform at a later date and keep that data intact. With this method, you will not have to pull all your containers again, nor will you have to copy massive log files when you update systems.

Because **var** must be in place before a fresh installation of Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS), the following procedure sets up the separate **var** partition by creating a machine config manifest that is
inserted during the `openshift-install` preparation phases of an OpenShift Container Platform installation.

**IMPORTANT**

If you follow the steps to create a separate `/var` partition in this procedure, it is not necessary to create the Kubernetes manifest and Ignition config files again as described later in this section.

**Procedure**

1. Create a directory to hold the OpenShift Container Platform installation files:

   ```
   $ mkdir $HOME/clusterconfig
   ```

2. Run `openshift-install` to create a set of files in the `manifest` and `openshift` subdirectories. Answer the system questions as you are prompted:

   ```
   $ openshift-install create manifests --dir $HOME/clusterconfig
   ```

**Example output**

```
? SSH Public Key ...
INFO Credentials loaded from the "myprofile" profile in file "/home/myuser/.aws/credentials"
INFO Consuming Install Config from target directory
INFO Manifests created in: $HOME/clusterconfig/manifests and $HOME/clusterconfig/openshift
```

3. Optional: Confirm that the installation program created manifests in the `clusterconfig/openshift` directory:

   ```
   $ ls $HOME/clusterconfig/openshift/
   ```

**Example output**

```
99_kubeadmin-password-secret.yaml
99_openshift-cluster-api_master-machines-0.yaml
99_openshift-cluster-api_master-machines-1.yaml
99_openshift-cluster-api_master-machines-2.yaml
...
```

4. Create a Butane config that configures the additional partition. For example, name the file `$HOME/clusterconfig/98-var-partition.bu`, change the disk device name to the name of the storage device on the worker systems, and set the storage size as appropriate. This example places the `/var` directory on a separate partition:

   ```yaml
   variant: openshift
   version: 4.14.0
   metadata:
     labels:
       machineconfiguration.openshift.io/role: worker
     name: 98-var-partition
   storage:
   ```
The storage device name of the disk that you want to partition.

When adding a data partition to the boot disk, a minimum value of 25000 MiB (Mebibytes) is recommended. The root file system is automatically resized to fill all available space up to the specified offset. If no value is specified, or if the specified value is smaller than the recommended minimum, the resulting root file system will be too small, and future reinstalls of RHCOS might overwrite the beginning of the data partition.

The size of the data partition in mebibytes.

The \texttt{prjquota} mount option must be enabled for filesystems used for container storage.

\textbf{NOTE}

When creating a separate \texttt{/var} partition, you cannot use different instance types for worker nodes, if the different instance types do not have the same device name.

5. Create a manifest from the Butane config and save it to the \texttt{clusterconfig/openshift} directory. For example, run the following command:

\begin{verbatim}
$ butane $HOME/clusterconfig/98-var-partition.bu -o $HOME/clusterconfig/openshift/98-var-partition.yaml
\end{verbatim}

6. Run \texttt{openshift-install} again to create Ignition configs from a set of files in the \texttt{manifest} and \texttt{openshift} subdirectories:

\begin{verbatim}
$ openshift-install create ignition-configs --dir $HOME/clusterconfig
$ ls $HOME/clusterconfig/
auth bootstrap.ign master.ign metadata.json worker.ign
\end{verbatim}

Now you can use the Ignition config files as input to the installation procedures to install Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) systems.

\textbf{6.12.8.2. Creating the installation configuration file}

Generate and customize the installation configuration file that the installation program needs to deploy your cluster.
Prerequisites

- You obtained the OpenShift Container Platform installation program for user-provisioned infrastructure and the pull secret for your cluster.

- You checked that you are deploying your cluster to a region with an accompanying Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) AMI published by Red Hat. If you are deploying to a region that requires a custom AMI, such as an AWS GovCloud region, you must create the `install-config.yaml` file manually.

Procedure

1. Create the `install-config.yaml` file.
   a. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and run the following command:

   ```bash
   $ ./openshift-install create install-config --dir <installation_directory>
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the directory name to store the files that the installation program creates.

   **IMPORTANT**
   Specify an empty directory. Some installation assets, like bootstrap X.509 certificates have short expiration intervals, so you must not reuse an installation directory. If you want to reuse individual files from another cluster installation, you can copy them into your directory. However, the file names for the installation assets might change between releases. Use caution when copying installation files from an earlier OpenShift Container Platform version.

   b. At the prompts, provide the configuration details for your cloud:

   i. Optional: Select an SSH key to use to access your cluster machines.

      **NOTE**
      For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your `ssh-agent` process uses.

   ii. Select `aws` as the platform to target.

   iii. If you do not have an AWS profile stored on your computer, enter the AWS access key ID and secret access key for the user that you configured to run the installation program.
iv. Select the AWS region to deploy the cluster to.

v. Select the base domain for the Route 53 service that you configured for your cluster.

vi. Enter a descriptive name for your cluster.

vii. Paste the pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager.

2. If you are installing a three-node cluster, modify the `install-config.yaml` file by setting the `compute.replicas` parameter to 0. This ensures that the cluster’s control planes are schedulable. For more information, see "Installing a three-node cluster on AWS".

3. Optional: Back up the `install-config.yaml` file.

   **IMPORTANT**

   The `install-config.yaml` file is consumed during the installation process. If you want to reuse the file, you must back it up now.

**Additional resources**

- See Configuration and credential file settings in the AWS documentation for more information about AWS profile and credential configuration.

### 6.12.8.3. Configuring the cluster-wide proxy during installation

Production environments can deny direct access to the internet and instead have an HTTP or HTTPS proxy available. You can configure a new OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use a proxy by configuring the proxy settings in the `install-config.yaml` file.

**Prerequisites**

- You have an existing `install-config.yaml` file.

- You reviewed the sites that your cluster requires access to and determined whether any of them need to bypass the proxy. By default, all cluster egress traffic is proxied, including calls to hosting cloud provider APIs. You added sites to the `Proxy` object’s `spec.noProxy` field to bypass the proxy if necessary.
NOTE

The Proxy object status.noProxy field is populated with the values of the networking.machineNetwork[].cidr, networking.clusterNetwork[].cidr, and networking.serviceNetwork[] fields from your installation configuration.

For installations on Amazon Web Services (AWS), Google Cloud Platform (GCP), Microsoft Azure, and Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP), the Proxy object status.noProxy field is also populated with the instance metadata endpoint (169.254.169.254).

Procedure

1. Edit your install-config.yaml file and add the proxy settings. For example:

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: v1
   baseDomain: my.domain.com
   proxy:
     httpProxy: http://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port>  # 1
     httpsProxy: https://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port>  # 2
     noProxy: ec2.<aws_region>.amazonaws.com,elasticloadbalancing.<aws_region>.amazonaws.com,s3.<aws_region>.amazonaws.com  # 3
   additionalTrustBundle: |
     -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
     <MY_TRUSTED_CA_CERT>
     -----END CERTIFICATE-----
   additionalTrustBundlePolicy: <policy_to_add_additionalTrustBundle>  # 5
   ```

   - **1** A proxy URL to use for creating HTTP connections outside the cluster. The URL scheme must be http.
   - **2** A proxy URL to use for creating HTTPS connections outside the cluster.
   - **3** A comma-separated list of destination domain names, IP addresses, or other network CIDRs to exclude from proxying. Preface a domain with . to match subdomains only. For example, .y.com matches x.y.com, but not y.com. Use * to bypass the proxy for all destinations. If you have added the Amazon EC2 Elastic Load Balancing and S3 VPC endpoints to your VPC, you must add these endpoints to the noProxy field.
   - **4** If provided, the installation program generates a config map that is named user-ca-bundle in the openshift-config namespace that contains one or more additional CA certificates that are required for proxying HTTPS connections. The Cluster Network Operator then creates a trusted-ca-bundle config map that merges these contents with the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) trust bundle, and this config map is referenced in the trustedCA field of the Proxy object. The additionalTrustBundle field is required unless the proxy’s identity certificate is signed by an authority from the RHCOS trust bundle.
   - **5** Optional: The policy to determine the configuration of the Proxy object to reference the user-ca-bundle config map in the trustedCA field. The allowed values are Proxyonly and Always. Use Proxyonly to reference the user-ca-bundle config map only when http/https proxy is configured. Use Always to always reference the user-ca-bundle config map. The default value is Proxyonly.
NOTE
The installation program does not support the proxy `readinessEndpoints` field.

NOTE
If the installer times out, restart and then complete the deployment by using the `wait-for` command of the installer. For example:

```
$ ./openshift-install wait-for install-complete --log-level debug
```

2. Save the file and reference it when installing OpenShift Container Platform.

The installation program creates a cluster-wide proxy that is named `cluster` that uses the proxy settings in the provided `install-config.yaml` file. If no proxy settings are provided, a `cluster Proxy` object is still created, but it will have a nil `spec`.

NOTE
Only the `Proxy` object named `cluster` is supported, and no additional proxies can be created.

6.12.8.4. Creating the Kubernetes manifest and Ignition config files

Because you must modify some cluster definition files and manually start the cluster machines, you must generate the Kubernetes manifest and Ignition config files that the cluster needs to configure the machines.

The installation configuration file transforms into the Kubernetes manifests. The manifests wrap into the Ignition configuration files, which are later used to configure the cluster machines.

IMPORTANT
- The Ignition config files that the OpenShift Container Platform installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending `node-bootstrapper` certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for Recovering from expired control plane certificates for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

Prerequisites
- You obtained the OpenShift Container Platform installation program.
- You created the `install-config.yaml` installation configuration file.

Procedure
1. Change to the directory that contains the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and generate the Kubernetes manifests for the cluster:

   ```
   $ ./openshift-install create manifests --dir <installation_directory>  
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the installation directory that contains the `install-config.yaml` file you created.

2. Remove the Kubernetes manifest files that define the control plane machines:

   ```
   $ rm -f <installation_directory>/openshift/99_openshift-cluster-api_master-machines-*.yaml
   ```

   By removing these files, you prevent the cluster from automatically generating control plane machines.

3. Remove the Kubernetes manifest files that define the control plane machine set:

   ```
   $ rm -f <installation_directory>/openshift/99_openshift-machine-api_master-control-plane-machine-set.yaml
   $ rm -f <installation_directory>/openshift/99_openshift-cluster-api_worker-machineset-*.yaml
   ```

   Because you create and manage the worker machines yourself, you do not need to initialize these machines.

   **WARNING**

   If you are installing a three-node cluster, skip the following step to allow the control plane nodes to be schedulable.

   **IMPORTANT**

   When you configure control plane nodes from the default unschedulable to schedulable, additional subscriptions are required. This is because control plane nodes then become compute nodes.

4. Check that the `mastersSchedulable` parameter in the `<installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-scheduler-02-config.yml` Kubernetes manifest file is set to `false`. This setting prevents pods from being scheduled on the control plane machines:

   a. Open the `<installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-scheduler-02-config.yml` file.

   b. Locate the `mastersSchedulable` parameter and ensure that it is set to `false`.

   c. Save and exit the file.

5. Optional: If you do not want the Ingress Operator to create DNS records on your behalf, remove
Optional: If you do not want the Ingress Operator to create DNS records on your behalf, remove the `privateZone` and `publicZone` sections from the `<installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-dns-02-config.yml` DNS configuration file:

```yaml
apiVersion: config.openshift.io/v1
kind: DNS
metadata:
  creationTimestamp: null
name: cluster
spec:
  baseDomain: example.openshift.com
  privateZone:
    id: mycluster-100419-private-zone
  publicZone:
    id: example.openshift.com
status: {}
```

1. Remove this section completely.

If you do so, you must add ingress DNS records manually in a later step.

6. To create the Ignition configuration files, run the following command from the directory that contains the installation program:

   ```bash
   $ ./openshift-install create ignition-configs --dir <installation_directory>
   ```

   1. For `<installation_directory>`, specify the same installation directory.

   Ignition config files are created for the bootstrap, control plane, and compute nodes in the installation directory. The `kubeadmin-password` and `kubeconfig` files are created in the `./<installation_directory>/auth` directory:

   ```bash
   ├── auth
   │   ├── kubeadmin-password
   │   └── kubeconfig
   │       └── bootstrap.ign
   │           └── master.ign
   │                   └── metadata.json
   │                           └── worker.ign
   ```

6.12.9. Extracting the infrastructure name

The Ignition config files contain a unique cluster identifier that you can use to uniquely identify your cluster in Amazon Web Services (AWS). The infrastructure name is also used to locate the appropriate AWS resources during an OpenShift Container Platform installation. The provided CloudFormation templates contain references to this infrastructure name, so you must extract it.

**Prerequisites**

- You obtained the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.
You generated the Ignition config files for your cluster.

You installed the `jq` package.

**Procedure**

- To extract and view the infrastructure name from the Ignition config file metadata, run the following command:

  ```bash
  $ jq -r .infraID <installation_directory>/metadata.json
  ```

  For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

**Example output**

```
openshift-vw9j6
```

The output of this command is your cluster name and a random string.

### 6.12.10. Creating a VPC in AWS

You must create a Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) in Amazon Web Services (AWS) for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use. You can customize the VPC to meet your requirements, including VPN and route tables.

You can use the provided CloudFormation template and a custom parameter file to create a stack of AWS resources that represent the VPC.

**NOTE**

If you do not use the provided CloudFormation template to create your AWS infrastructure, you must review the provided information and manually create the infrastructure. If your cluster does not initialize correctly, you might have to contact Red Hat support with your installation logs.

**Prerequisites**

- You configured an AWS account.
- You added your AWS keys and region to your local AWS profile by running `aws configure`.
- You generated the Ignition config files for your cluster.

**Procedure**

1. Create a JSON file that contains the parameter values that the template requires:

   ```json
   [ 
   { 
   "ParameterKey": "VpcCidr",  
   "ParameterValue": "10.0.0.0/16" 
   } 
   ]
   ```
1. The CIDR block for the VPC.

2. Specify a CIDR block in the format `x.x.x.x/16-24`.

3. The number of availability zones to deploy the VPC in.

4. Specify an integer between 1 and 3.

5. The size of each subnet in each availability zone.

6. Specify an integer between 5 and 13, where 5 is /27 and 13 is /19.

2. Copy the template from the CloudFormation template for the VPC section of this topic and save it as a YAML file on your computer. This template describes the VPC that your cluster requires.

3. Launch the CloudFormation template to create a stack of AWS resources that represent the VPC:

   ```
   IMPORTANT
   You must enter the command on a single line.
   
   $ aws cloudformation create-stack --stack-name <name> 1
   --template-body file://<template>.yaml 2
   --parameters file://<parameters>.json 3
   
   <name> is the name for the CloudFormation stack, such as `cluster-vpc`. You need the name of this stack if you remove the cluster.
   
   <template> is the relative path to and name of the CloudFormation template YAML file that you saved.
   
   <parameters> is the relative path to and name of the CloudFormation parameters JSON file.
   
   Example output
   
   arn:aws:cloudformation:us-east-1:269333783861:stack/cluster-vpc/dbedae40-2fd3-11eb-820e-12a48460849f
   ```
4. Confirm that the template components exist:

   ```
   $ aws cloudformation describe-stacks --stack-name <name>
   ```

After the StackStatus displays CREATE_COMPLETE, the output displays values for the following parameters. You must provide these parameter values to the other CloudFormation templates that you run to create your cluster:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VpcId</td>
<td>The ID of your VPC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PublicSubnetIds</td>
<td>The IDs of the new public subnets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PrivateSubnetIds</td>
<td>The IDs of the new private subnets.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6.12.10.1. CloudFormation template for the VPC

You can use the following CloudFormation template to deploy the VPC that you need for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

#### Example 6.63. CloudFormation template for the VPC

```yaml
AWSTemplateFormatVersion: 2010-09-09
Description: Template for Best Practice VPC with 1-3 AZs

Parameters:
  VpcCidr:
    ConstraintDescription: CIDR block parameter must be in the form x.x.x.x/16-24.
    Default: 10.0.0.0/16
    Description: CIDR block for VPC.
    Type: String
  AvailabilityZoneCount:
    ConstraintDescription: "The number of availability zones. (Min: 1, Max: 3)"
    MinValue: 1
    MaxValue: 3
    Default: 1
    Description: "How many AZs to create VPC subnets for. (Min: 1, Max: 3)"
    Type: Number
  SubnetBits:
    ConstraintDescription: CIDR block parameter must be in the form x.x.x.x/19-27.
    MinValue: 5
    MaxValue: 13
    Default: 12
    Description: "Size of each subnet to create within the availability zones. (Min: 5 = /27, Max: 13 = /19)"
    Type: Number

Metadata:
AWS::CloudFormation::Interface:
ParameterGroups:
```
- Label: "Network Configuration"
  Parameters:
  - VpcCidr
  - SubnetBits
- Label: "Availability Zones"
  Parameters:
  - AvailabilityZoneCount
ParameterLabels:
  AvailabilityZoneCount: "Availability Zone Count"
VpcCidr: 
  default: "VPC CIDR"
SubnetBits:
  default: "Bits Per Subnet"

Conditions:
DoAz3: !Equals [3, !Ref AvailabilityZoneCount]
DoAz2: !Or [!Equals [2, !Ref AvailabilityZoneCount], Condition: DoAz3]

Resources:
VPC:
  Type: "AWS::EC2::VPC"
  Properties:
    EnableDnsSupport: "true"
    EnableDnsHostnames: "true"
    CidrBlock: !Ref VpcCidr
PublicSubnet:
  Type: "AWS::EC2::Subnet"
  Properties:
    VpcId: !Ref VPC
    CidrBlock: !Select [0, !Cidr [!Ref VpcCidr, 6, !Ref SubnetBits]]
    AvailabilityZone: !Select
      - 0
    - Fn::GetAZs: !Ref "AWS::Region"
PublicSubnet2:
  Type: "AWS::EC2::Subnet"
  Condition: DoAz2
  Properties:
    VpcId: !Ref VPC
    CidrBlock: !Select [1, !Cidr [!Ref VpcCidr, 6, !Ref SubnetBits]]
    AvailabilityZone: !Select
      - 1
    - Fn::GetAZs: !Ref "AWS::Region"
PublicSubnet3:
  Type: "AWS::EC2::Subnet"
  Condition: DoAz3
  Properties:
    VpcId: !Ref VPC
    CidrBlock: !Select [2, !Cidr [!Ref VpcCidr, 6, !Ref SubnetBits]]
    AvailabilityZone: !Select
      - 2
    - Fn::GetAZs: !Ref "AWS::Region"
InternetGateway:
  Type: "AWS::EC2::InternetGateway"
GatewayToInternet:
  Type: "AWS::EC2::VPCGatewayAttachment"
  Properties:
    VpcId: !Ref VPC
    InternetGatewayId: !Ref InternetGateway
PublicRouteTable:
  Type: "AWS::EC2::RouteTable"
  Properties:
    VpcId: !Ref VPC
PublicRoute:
  Type: "AWS::EC2::Route"
  DependsOn: GatewayToInternet
  Properties:
    RouteTableId: !Ref PublicRouteTable
    DestinationCidrBlock: 0.0.0.0/0
    GatewayId: !Ref InternetGateway
PublicSubnetRouteTableAssociation:
  Type: "AWS::EC2::SubnetRouteTableAssociation"
  Properties:
    SubnetId: !Ref PublicSubnet
    RouteTableId: !Ref PublicRouteTable
PublicSubnetRouteTableAssociation2:
  Type: "AWS::EC2::SubnetRouteTableAssociation"
  Condition: DoAz2
  Properties:
    SubnetId: !Ref PublicSubnet2
    RouteTableId: !Ref PublicRouteTable
PublicSubnetRouteTableAssociation3:
  Type: "AWS::EC2::SubnetRouteTableAssociation"
  Condition: DoAz3
  Properties:
    SubnetId: !Ref PublicSubnet3
    RouteTableId: !Ref PublicRouteTable
PrivateSubnet:
  Type: "AWS::EC2::Subnet"
  Properties:
    VpcId: !Ref VPC
    CidrBlock: !Select [3, !Cidr [!Ref VpcCidr, 6, !Ref SubnetBits]]
    AvailabilityZone: !Select
      - 0
      - Fn::GetAZs: !Ref "AWS::Region"
PrivateRouteTable:
  Type: "AWS::EC2::RouteTable"
  Properties:
    VpcId: !Ref VPC
PrivateSubnetRouteTableAssociation:
  Type: "AWS::EC2::SubnetRouteTableAssociation"
  Properties:
    SubnetId: !Ref PrivateSubnet
    RouteTableId: !Ref PrivateRouteTable
NAT:
  DependsOn:
    - GatewayToInternet
  Type: "AWS::EC2::NatGateway"
  Properties:
    AllocationId:
"Fn::GetAtt":
  - EIP
  - AllocationId
    SubnetId: !Ref PublicSubnet

EIP:
  Type: "AWS::EC2::EIP"
  Properties:
    Domain: vpc

Route:
  Type: "AWS::EC2::Route"
  Properties:
    RouteTableId:
      Ref: PrivateRouteTable
    DestinationCidrBlock: 0.0.0.0/0
    NatGatewayId:
      Ref: NAT

PrivateSubnet2:
  Type: "AWS::EC2::Subnet"
  Condition: DoAz2
  Properties:
    VpcId: !Ref VPC
    CidrBlock: !Select [4, !Cidr ![Ref VpcCidr, 6, !Ref SubnetBits]]
    AvailabilityZone: !Select
      - 1
      - Fn::GetAZs: !Ref "AWS::Region"

PrivateRouteTable2:
  Type: "AWS::EC2::RouteTable"
  Condition: DoAz2
  Properties:
    VpcId: !Ref VPC

PrivateSubnetRouteTableAssociation2:
  Type: "AWS::EC2::SubnetRouteTableAssociation"
  Condition: DoAz2
  Properties:
    SubnetId: !Ref PrivateSubnet2
    RouteTableId: !Ref PrivateRouteTable2

NAT2:
  DependsOn:
    - GatewayToInternet
  Type: "AWS::EC2::NatGateway"
  Condition: DoAz2
  Properties:
    AllocationId:
      "Fn::GetAtt":
        - EIP2
        - AllocationId
    SubnetId: !Ref PublicSubnet2

EIP2:
  Type: "AWS::EC2::EIP"
  Condition: DoAz2
  Properties:
    Domain: vpc

Route2:
  Type: "AWS::EC2::Route"
  Condition: DoAz2
  Properties:
You can view details about the CloudFormation stacks that you create by navigating to the AWS CloudFormation console.

### 6.12.11. Creating networking and load balancing components in AWS

You must configure networking and classic or network load balancing in Amazon Web Services (AWS) that your OpenShift Container Platform cluster can use.

You can use the provided CloudFormation template and a custom parameter file to create a stack of AWS resources. The stack represents the networking and load balancing components that your
OpenShift Container Platform cluster requires. The template also creates a hosted zone and subnet tags.

You can run the template multiple times within a single Virtual Private Cloud (VPC).

**NOTE**

If you do not use the provided CloudFormation template to create your AWS infrastructure, you must review the provided information and manually create the infrastructure. If your cluster does not initialize correctly, you might have to contact Red Hat support with your installation logs.

**Prerequisites**

- You configured an AWS account.
- You added your AWS keys and region to your local AWS profile by running `aws configure`.
- You generated the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- You created and configured a VPC and associated subnets in AWS.

**Procedure**

1. Obtain the hosted zone ID for the Route 53 base domain that you specified in the `install-config.yaml` file for your cluster. You can obtain details about your hosted zone by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ aws route53 list-hosted-zones-by-name --dns-name <route53_domain> ①
   ```

   For the `<route53_domain>`, specify the Route 53 base domain that you used when you generated the `install-config.yaml` file for the cluster.

   **Example output**

   ```
   mycluster.example.com. False 100
   HOSTEDZONES 65F8F38E-2268-B835-E15C-AB55336FCBFA
   /hostedzone/Z21IXYZABCZ2A4 mycluster.example.com. 10
   ```

   In the example output, the hosted zone ID is `Z21IXYZABCZ2A4`.

2. Create a JSON file that contains the parameter values that the template requires:

   ```json
   [  
   {  
      "ParameterKey": "ClusterName", ①  
      "ParameterValue": "mycluster" ②  
   },  
   {  
      "ParameterKey": "InfrastructureName", ③  
      "ParameterValue": "mycluster-<random_string>" ④  
   },  
   {  

```
A short, representative cluster name to use for hostnames, etc.

Specify the cluster name that you used when you generated the `install-config.yaml` file for the cluster.

The name for your cluster infrastructure that is encoded in your Ignition config files for the cluster.

Specify the infrastructure name that you extracted from the Ignition config file metadata, which has the format `<cluster-name>-<random-string>`.

The Route 53 public zone ID to register the targets with.

Specify the Route 53 public zone ID, which as a format similar to `Z21IXYZABCZ2A4`. You can obtain this value from the AWS console.

The Route 53 zone to register the targets with.

Specify the Route 53 base domain that you used when you generated the `install-config.yaml` file for the cluster. Do not include the trailing period (.) that is displayed in the AWS console.

The public subnets that you created for your VPC.

Specify the `PublicSubnetIds` value from the output of the CloudFormation template for the VPC.

The private subnets that you created for your VPC.

Specify the `PrivateSubnetIds` value from the output of the CloudFormation template for the VPC.

The VPC that you created for the cluster.
Specify the `VpcId` value from the output of the CloudFormation template for the VPC.

3. Copy the template from the **CloudFormation template for the network and load balancers** section of this topic and save it as a YAML file on your computer. This template describes the networking and load balancing objects that your cluster requires.

   **IMPORTANT**

   If you are deploying your cluster to an AWS government or secret region, you must update the `InternalApiServerRecord` in the CloudFormation template to use **CNAME** records. Records of type **ALIAS** are not supported for AWS government regions.

4. Launch the CloudFormation template to create a stack of AWS resources that provide the networking and load balancing components:

   **IMPORTANT**

   You must enter the command on a single line.

   ```bash
   $ aws cloudformation create-stack --stack-name <name> 
   --template-body file://<template>.yaml 
   --parameters file://<parameters>.json 
   --capabilities CAPABILITY_NAMED_IAM
   ```

   1. `<name>` is the name for the CloudFormation stack, such as `cluster-dns`. You need the name of this stack if you remove the cluster.

   2. `<template>` is the relative path to and name of the CloudFormation template YAML file that you saved.

   3. `<parameters>` is the relative path to and name of the CloudFormation parameters JSON file.

   4. You must explicitly declare the `CAPABILITY_NAMED_IAM` capability because the provided template creates some `AWS::IAM::Role` resources.

   **Example output**

   ```bash
   arn:aws:cloudformation:us-east-1:269333783861:stack/cluster-dns/cd3e5de0-2fd4-11eb-5cf0-12be5c33a183
   ```

5. Confirm that the template components exist:

   ```bash
   $ aws cloudformation describe-stacks --stack-name <name>
   ```

   After the `StackStatus` displays **CREATE_COMPLETE**, the output displays values for the following parameters. You must provide these parameter values to the other CloudFormation templates that you run to create your cluster:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PrivateHostedZoneID</th>
<th>Hosted zone ID for the private DNS.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ExternalApiLoadBalancerName</td>
<td>Full name of the external API load balancer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InternalApiLoadBalancerName</td>
<td>Full name of the internal API load balancer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ApiServerDnsName</td>
<td>Full hostname of the API server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RegisterNlbIpTargetLambda</td>
<td>Lambda ARN useful to help register/deregister IP targets for these load balancers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ExternalApiTargetGroupArn</td>
<td>ARN of external API target group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InternalApiTargetGroupArn</td>
<td>ARN of internal API target group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InternalServiceTargetGroupArn</td>
<td>ARN of internal service target group.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6.12.11.1. CloudFormation template for the network and load balancers

You can use the following CloudFormation template to deploy the networking objects and load balancers that you need for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

#### Example 6.64. CloudFormation template for the network and load balancers

```yaml
AWSTemplateFormatVersion: 2010-09-09
Description: Template for OpenShift Cluster Network Elements (Route53 & LBs)

Parameters:
ClusterName:
  AllowedPattern: ^([a-zA-Z][a-zA-Z0-9-]{0,26})$
  MaxLength: 27
  MinLength: 1
  ConstraintDescription: Cluster name must be alphanumeric, start with a letter, and have a maximum of 27 characters.
  Description: A short, representative cluster name to use for host names and other identifying names.
```
Type: String
InfrastructureName:
  AllowedPattern: ^([a-zA-Z][a-zA-Z0-9-]{0,26})$
  MaxLength: 27
  MinLength: 1
  ConstraintDescription: Infrastructure name must be alphanumeric, start with a letter, and have a maximum of 27 characters.
  Description: A short, unique cluster ID used to tag cloud resources and identify items owned or used by the cluster.
  Type: String
HostedZoneId:
  Description: The Route53 public zone ID to register the targets with, such as Z21IYXZABCZ2A4.
  Type: String
HostedZoneName:
  Description: The Route53 zone to register the targets with, such as example.com. Omit the trailing period.
  Type: String
  Default: "example.com"
PublicSubnets:
  Description: The internet-facing subnets.
  Type: List<AWS::EC2::Subnet::Id>
PrivateSubnets:
  Description: The internal subnets.
  Type: List<AWS::EC2::Subnet::Id>
VpcId:
  Description: The VPC-scoped resources will belong to this VPC.
  Type: AWS::EC2::VPC::Id

Metadata:
AWS::CloudFormation::Interface:
  ParameterGroups:
  - default: "Cluster Information"
    Parameters:
      - ClusterName
      - InfrastructureName
  - default: "Network Configuration"
    Parameters:
      - VpcId
      - PublicSubnets
      - PrivateSubnets
  - default: "DNS"
    Parameters:
      - HostedZoneName
      - HostedZoneId
ParameterLabels:
  ClusterName:
    default: "Cluster Name"
  InfrastructureName:
    default: "Infrastructure Name"
  VpcId:
    default: "VPC ID"
PublicSubnets:
default: "Public Subnets"
PrivateSubnets:
  default: "Private Subnets"
HostedZoneName:
  default: "Public Hosted Zone Name"
HostedZoneId:
  default: "Public Hosted Zone ID"

Resources:

ExtApiElb:
  Type: AWS::ElasticLoadBalancingV2::LoadBalancer
  Properties:
    Name: !Join ["-", [!Ref InfrastructureName, "ext"]]
    IpAddressType: ipv4
    Subnets: !Ref PublicSubnets
    Type: network

IntApiElb:
  Type: AWS::ElasticLoadBalancingV2::LoadBalancer
  Properties:
    Name: !Join ["-", [!Ref InfrastructureName, "int"]]
    Scheme: internal
    IpAddressType: ipv4
    Subnets: !Ref PrivateSubnets
    Type: network

IntDns:
  Type: "AWS::Route53::HostedZone"
  Properties:
    HostedZoneConfig:
      Comment: "Managed by CloudFormation"
      Name: !Join [".", [!Ref ClusterName, !Ref HostedZoneName]]
    HostedZoneTags:
      - Key: Name
        Value: !Join ["-", [!Ref InfrastructureName, "int"]]
      - Key: !Join ["", [kubernetes.io/cluster/", !Ref InfrastructureName]]
        Value: "owned"
    VPCs:
      - VPCId: !Ref VpcId
    VPCRegion: !Ref "AWS::Region"

ExternalApiServerRecord:
  Type: AWS::Route53::RecordSetGroup
  Properties:
    Comment: Alias record for the API server
    HostedZoneId: !Ref HostedZoneId
    RecordSets:
      - Name:
          !Join [".", ["api", !Ref ClusterName, !Join [".", [!Ref HostedZoneName, "."]]]]
        Type: A
        AliasTarget:
          HostedZoneId: !GetAtt ExtApiElb.CanonicalHostedZoneID
          DNSName: !GetAtt ExtApiElb.DNSName
InternalApiServerRecord:
  Type: AWS::Route53::RecordSetGroup
  Properties:
    Comment: Alias record for the API server
    HostedZoneId: !Ref IntDns
  RecordSets:
    - Name:
      !Join
        [".", ["api", !Ref ClusterName, !Join ["", [!Ref HostedZoneName, "."]]]],
      Type: A
    AliasTarget:
      HostedZoneId: !GetAtt IntApiElb.CanonicalHostedZoneID
      DNSName: !GetAtt IntApiElb.DNSName
    - Name:
      !Join
        [".", ["api-int", !Ref ClusterName, !Join ["", [!Ref HostedZoneName, "."]]]],
      Type: A
    AliasTarget:
      HostedZoneId: !GetAtt IntApiElb.CanonicalHostedZoneID
      DNSName: !GetAtt IntApiElb.DNSName

ExternalApiListener:
  Type: AWS::ElasticLoadBalancingV2::Listener
  Properties:
    DefaultActions:
      - Type: forward
        TargetGroupArn:
          !Ref ExternalApiTargetGroup
        LoadBalancerArn:
          !Ref ExtApiElb
        Port: 6443
        Protocol: TCP

ExternalApiTargetGroup:
  Type: AWS::ElasticLoadBalancingV2::TargetGroup
  Properties:
    HealthCheckIntervalSeconds: 10
    HealthCheckPath: "/readyz"
    HealthCheckPort: 6443
    HealthCheckProtocol: HTTPS
    HealthyThresholdCount: 2
    UnhealthyThresholdCount: 2
    Port: 6443
    Protocol: TCP
    TargetType: ip
    VpcId:
      !Ref VpcId
    TargetGroupAttributes:
      - Key: deregistration_delay.timeout_seconds
        Value: 60
InternalApiListener:
Type: AWS::ElasticLoadBalancingV2::Listener
Properties:
  DefaultActions:
  - Type: forward
    TargetGroupArn:
      Ref: InternalApiTargetGroup
  LoadBalancerArn:
    Ref: IntApiElb
  Port: 6443
  Protocol: TCP

InternalApiTargetGroup:
Type: AWS::ElasticLoadBalancingV2::TargetGroup
Properties:
  HealthCheckIntervalSeconds: 10
  HealthCheckPath: "/readyz"
  HealthCheckPort: 6443
  HealthCheckProtocol: HTTPS
  HealthyThresholdCount: 2
  UnhealthyThresholdCount: 2
  Port: 6443
  Protocol: TCP
  TargetType: ip
  VpcId:
    Ref: VpcId
  TargetGroupAttributes:
  - Key: deregistration_delay.timeout_seconds
    Value: 60

InternalServiceInternalListener:
Type: AWS::ElasticLoadBalancingV2::Listener
Properties:
  DefaultActions:
  - Type: forward
    TargetGroupArn:
      Ref: InternalServiceTargetGroup
  LoadBalancerArn:
    Ref: IntApiElb
  Port: 22623
  Protocol: TCP

InternalServiceTargetGroup:
Type: AWS::ElasticLoadBalancingV2::TargetGroup
Properties:
  HealthCheckIntervalSeconds: 10
  HealthCheckPath: "/healthz"
  HealthCheckPort: 22623
  HealthCheckProtocol: HTTPS
  HealthyThresholdCount: 2
  UnhealthyThresholdCount: 2
  Port: 22623
  Protocol: TCP
  TargetType: ip
  VpcId:
    Ref: VpcId
TargetGroupAttributes:
- Key: deregistration_delay.timeout_seconds
  Value: 60

RegisterTargetLambdaIamRole:
Type: AWS::IAM::Role
Properties:
  RoleName: !Join ["-", [!Ref InfrastructureName, "nlb", "lambda", "role"]]
AssumeRolePolicyDocument:
  Version: "2012-10-17"
  Statement:
    - Effect: "Allow"
      Principal:
        Service: "lambda.amazonaws.com"
      Action:
        - "sts:AssumeRole"
    Path: "/"
  Policies:
    - PolicyName: !Join ["-", [!Ref InfrastructureName, "master", "policy"]]
      PolicyDocument:
        Version: "2012-10-17"
        Statement:
          - Effect: "Allow"
            Action:
              - elasticloadbalancing:RegisterTargets"
              - elasticloadbalancing:DeregisterTargets"
            Resource: !Ref InternalApiTargetGroup
          - Effect: "Allow"
            Action:
              - elasticloadbalancing:RegisterTargets",
              - elasticloadbalancing:DeregisterTargets",
            Resource: !Ref InternalServiceTargetGroup
          - Effect: "Allow"
            Action:
              - elasticloadbalancing:RegisterTargets",
              - elasticloadbalancing:DeregisterTargets",
            Resource: !Ref ExternalApiTargetGroup

RegisterNlbIpTargets:
Type: "AWS::Lambda::Function"
Properties:
  Handler: "index.handler"
  Role:
    Fn::GetAtt:
      - "RegisterTargetLambdaIamRole"
      - "Arn"
  Code:
    ZipFile: |
      import json
import boto3
import cfnresponse
def handler(event, context):
elb = boto3.client('elbv2')
if event['RequestType'] == 'Delete':
elb.deregister_targets(TargetGroupArn=event['ResourceProperties']['TargetArn'], Targets=[{'Id': event['ResourceProperties']['TargetIp']}])(
eelif event['RequestType'] == 'Create':
elb.register_targets(TargetGroupArn=event['ResourceProperties']['TargetArn'], Targets=[{'Id': event['ResourceProperties']['TargetIp']}])(
 responseData = {}
cfnresponse.send(event, context, cfnresponse.SUCCESS, responseData,
  event['ResourceProperties']['TargetArn'] + event['ResourceProperties']['TargetIp'])
Runtime: "python3.8"
Timeout: 120

RegisterSubnetTagsLambdaIamRole:
Type: AWS::IAM::Role
Properties:
  RoleName: !Join ["-", [!Ref InfrastructureName, "subnet-tags-lambda-role"]]
  AssumeRolePolicyDocument:
    Version: "2012-10-17"
    Statement:
      - Effect: "Allow"
        Principal:
          Service:
            - "lambda.amazonaws.com"
        Action:
          - "sts:AssumeRole"
    Path: "/
    Policies:
      - PolicyName: !Join ["-", [!Ref InfrastructureName, "subnet-tagging-policy"]]
        PolicyDocument:
          Version: "2012-10-17"
          Statement:
            - Effect: "Allow"
              Action:
                ["ec2:DeleteTags", "ec2:CreateTags"]
            Resource: "arn:aws:ec2:*:*:subnet/"
            - Effect: "Allow"
              Action:
                ["ec2:DescribeSubnets", "ec2:DescribeTags"]
            Resource: ""

RegisterSubnetTags:
Type: "AWS::Lambda::Function"
Properties:
  Handler: "index.handler"
  Role:
    Fn::GetAtt:
import json
import boto3
import cfnresponse
def handler(event, context):
    ec2_client = boto3.client('ec2')
    if event['RequestType'] == 'Delete':
        for subnet_id in event['ResourceProperties']['Subnets']:
            ec2_client.delete_tags(Resources=[subnet_id], Tags=[{'Key': 'kubernetes.io/cluster/' + event['ResourceProperties']['InfrastructureName']}])
    elif event['RequestType'] == 'Create':
        for subnet_id in event['ResourceProperties']['Subnets']:
            ec2_client.create_tags(Resources=[subnet_id], Tags=[{'Key': 'kubernetes.io/cluster/' + event['ResourceProperties']['InfrastructureName'], 'Value': 'shared'}])
    responseData = {}  
    cfnresponse.send(event, context, cfnresponse.SUCCESS, responseData, event['ResourceProperties']['InfrastructureName']+event['ResourceProperties']['Subnets'][0])

Runtime: "python3.8"

Timeout: 120

RegisterPublicSubnetTags:
Type: Custom::SubnetRegister
Properties:
    ServiceToken: !GetAtt RegisterSubnetTags.Arn
    InfrastructureName: !Ref InfrastructureName
    Subnets: !Ref PublicSubnets

RegisterPrivateSubnetTags:
Type: Custom::SubnetRegister
Properties:
    ServiceToken: !GetAtt RegisterSubnetTags.Arn
    InfrastructureName: !Ref InfrastructureName
    Subnets: !Ref PrivateSubnets

Outputs:
PrivateHostedZoneId:
    Description: Hosted zone ID for the private DNS, which is required for private records.
    Value: !Ref IntDns

ExternalApiLoadBalancerName:
    Description: Full name of the external API load balancer.
    Value: !GetAtt ExtApiElb.LoadBalancerFullName

InternalApiLoadBalancerName:
    Description: Full name of the internal API load balancer.
    Value: !GetAtt IntApiElb.LoadBalancerFullName

ApiServerDnsName:
    Description: Full hostname of the API server, which is required for the Ignition config files.
    Value: !Join [".", ["api-int", !Ref ClusterName, !Ref HostedZoneName]]

RegisterNlbIpTargetsLambda:
    Description: Lambda ARN useful to help register or deregister IP targets for these load balancers.
    Value: !GetAtt RegisterNlbIpTargets.Arn

ExternalApiTargetGroupArn:
    Description: ARN of the external API target group.
IMPORTANT

If you are deploying your cluster to an AWS government or secret region, you must update the InternalApiServerRecord to use CNAME records. Records of type ALIAS are not supported for AWS government regions. For example:

Type: CNAME
TTL: 10
ResourceRecords:
  - !GetAtt IntApiElb.DNSName

Additional resources

- You can view details about the CloudFormation stacks that you create by navigating to the AWS CloudFormation console.
- You can view details about your hosted zones by navigating to the AWS Route 53 console.
- See Listing public hosted zones in the AWS documentation for more information about listing public hosted zones.

6.12.12. Creating security group and roles in AWS

You must create security groups and roles in Amazon Web Services (AWS) for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use.

You can use the provided CloudFormation template and a custom parameter file to create a stack of AWS resources. The stack represents the security groups and roles that your OpenShift Container Platform cluster requires.

NOTE

If you do not use the provided CloudFormation template to create your AWS infrastructure, you must review the provided information and manually create the infrastructure. If your cluster does not initialize correctly, you might have to contact Red Hat support with your installation logs.

Prerequisites

- You configured an AWS account.
- You added your AWS keys and region to your local AWS profile by running `aws configure`.
- You generated the Ignition config files for your cluster.
You created and configured a VPC and associated subnets in AWS.

Procedure

1. Create a JSON file that contains the parameter values that the template requires:

   ```json
   [
     {
       "ParameterKey": "InfrastructureName",  1
       "ParameterValue": "mycluster-<random_string>"  2
     },
     {
       "ParameterKey": "VpcCidr",  3
       "ParameterValue": "10.0.0.0/16"  4
     },
     {
       "ParameterKey": "PrivateSubnets",  5
       "ParameterValue": "subnet-<random_string>"  6
     },
     {
       "ParameterKey": "VpcId",  7
       "ParameterValue": "vpc-<random_string>"  8
     }
   ]
   ``

   1 The name for your cluster infrastructure that is encoded in your Ignition config files for the cluster.
   2 Specify the infrastructure name that you extracted from the Ignition config file metadata, which has the format `<cluster-name>-<random-string>`.
   3 The CIDR block for the VPC.
   4 Specify the CIDR block parameter that you used for the VPC that you defined in the form `x.x.x.x/16-24`.
   5 The private subnets that you created for your VPC.
   6 Specify the `PrivateSubnetIds` value from the output of the CloudFormation template for the VPC.
   7 The VPC that you created for the cluster.
   8 Specify the `VpcId` value from the output of the CloudFormation template for the VPC.

2. Copy the template from the CloudFormation template for security objects section of this topic and save it as a YAML file on your computer. This template describes the security groups and roles that your cluster requires.

3. Launch the CloudFormation template to create a stack of AWS resources that represent the security groups and roles:
IMPORTANT

You must enter the command on a single line.

```
$ aws cloudformation create-stack --stack-name <name> 1
    --template-body file://<template>.yaml 2
    --parameters file://<parameters>.json 3
    --capabilities CAPABILITY_NAMED_IAM 4
```

1. `<name>` is the name for the CloudFormation stack, such as `cluster-sec`. You need the name of this stack if you remove the cluster.

2. `<template>` is the relative path to and name of the CloudFormation template YAML file that you saved.

3. `<parameters>` is the relative path to and name of the CloudFormation parameters JSON file.

4. You must explicitly declare the `CAPABILITY_NAMED_IAM` capability because the provided template creates some `AWS::IAM::Role` and `AWS::IAM::InstanceProfile` resources.

Example output

```
arn:aws:cloudformation:us-east-1:269333783861:stack/cluster-sec/03bd4210-2ed7-11eb-6d7a-13fc0b61e9db
```

4. Confirm that the template components exist:

```
$ aws cloudformation describe-stacks --stack-name <name>
```

After the `StackStatus` displays `CREATE_COMPLETE`, the output displays values for the following parameters. You must provide these parameter values to the other CloudFormation templates that you run to create your cluster:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MasterSecurityGroupId</th>
<th>Master Security Group ID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WorkerSecurityGroupId</td>
<td>Worker Security Group ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MasterInstanceProfile</td>
<td>Master IAM Instance Profile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WorkerInstanceProfile</td>
<td>Worker IAM Instance Profile</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can use the following CloudFormation template to deploy the security objects that you need for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

Example 6.65. CloudFormation template for security objects

```yaml
AWSTemplateFormatVersion: 2010-09-09
Description: Template for OpenShift Cluster Security Elements (Security Groups & IAM)

Parameters:
  InfrastructureName:
    AllowedPattern: ^([a-zA-Z][a-zA-Z0-9-]{0,26})$
    MaxLength: 27
    MinLength: 1
    ConstraintDescription: Infrastructure name must be alphanumeric, start with a letter, and have a maximum of 27 characters.
    Description: A short, unique cluster ID used to tag cloud resources and identify items owned or used by the cluster.
    Type: String
  VpcCidr:
    AllowedPattern: ^((\[0-9]\[1-9]\[0-9]\[1-9]\[0-9]\[2-4]\[0-9]\[25\[0-5]\]\[3\]\[0-9]\[1-9]\[0-9]\[1-9]\[1-9]\[2-4]\[0-9]\[25\[0-5]\]\\((1[6][9]\[2-4]))$\n    ConstraintDescription: CIDR block parameter must be in the form x.x.x.x/16-24.
    Default: 10.0.0.0/16
    Description: CIDR block for VPC.
    Type: String
  VpcId:
    Description: The VPC-scoped resources will belong to this VPC.
    Type: AWS::EC2::VPC::Id
  PrivateSubnets:
    Description: The internal subnets.
    Type: List<AWS::EC2::Subnet::Id>

Metadata:
AWS::CloudFormation::Interface:
  ParameterGroups:
  - Label: "Cluster Information"
    Parameters:
      InfrastructureName
  - Label: "Network Configuration"
    Parameters:
      - VpcId
      - VpcCidr
      - PrivateSubnets
  ParameterLabels:
    InfrastructureName:
      default: "Infrastructure Name"
    VpcId:
      default: "VPC ID"
    VpcCidr:
      default: "VPC CIDR"
    PrivateSubnets:
      default: "Private Subnets"
```
Resources:
MasterSecurityGroup:
  Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroup
  Properties:
    GroupDescription: Cluster Master Security Group
    SecurityGroupIngress:
      - IpProtocol: icmp
        FromPort: 0
        ToPort: 0
        CidrIp: !Ref VpcCidr
      - IpProtocol: tcp
        FromPort: 22
        ToPort: 22
        CidrIp: !Ref VpcCidr
      - IpProtocol: tcp
        ToPort: 6443
        FromPort: 6443
        CidrIp: !Ref VpcCidr
      - IpProtocol: tcp
        FromPort: 22623
        ToPort: 22623
        CidrIp: !Ref VpcCidr
    VpcId: !Ref VpcId

WorkerSecurityGroup:
  Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroup
  Properties:
    GroupDescription: Cluster Worker Security Group
    SecurityGroupIngress:
      - IpProtocol: icmp
        FromPort: 0
        ToPort: 0
        CidrIp: !Ref VpcCidr
      - IpProtocol: tcp
        FromPort: 22
        ToPort: 22
        CidrIp: !Ref VpcCidr
    VpcId: !Ref VpcId

MasterIngressEtcd:
  Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
  Properties:
    GroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
    SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
    Description: etcd
    FromPort: 2379
    ToPort: 2380
    IpProtocol: tcp

MasterIngressVxlan:
  Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
  Properties:
    GroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
    SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
    Description: Vxlan packets
FromPort: 4789
ToPort: 4789
IpProtocol: udp

MasterIngressWorkerVxlan:
Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
Properties:
  GroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
  SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
  Description: Vxlan packets
  FromPort: 4789
  ToPort: 4789
  IpProtocol: udp

MasterIngressGeneve:
Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
Properties:
  GroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
  SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
  Description: Geneve packets
  FromPort: 6081
  ToPort: 6081
  IpProtocol: udp

MasterIngressWorkerGeneve:
Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
Properties:
  GroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
  SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
  Description: Geneve packets
  FromPort: 6081
  ToPort: 6081
  IpProtocol: udp

MasterIngressIpsecIke:
Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
Properties:
  GroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
  SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
  Description: IPsec IKE packets
  FromPort: 500
  ToPort: 500
  IpProtocol: udp

MasterIngressIpsecNat:
Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
Properties:
  GroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
  SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
  Description: IPsec NAT-T packets
  FromPort: 4500
  ToPort: 4500
  IpProtocol: udp

MasterIngressIpsecEsp:
Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
Properties:
  GroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
  SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
  Description: IPsec ESP packets
  IpProtocol: 50

MasterIngressWorkerIpsecIke:
  Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
  Properties:
    GroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
    SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
    Description: IPsec IKE packets
    FromPort: 500
    ToPort: 500
    IpProtocol: udp

MasterIngressWorkerIpsecNat:
  Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
  Properties:
    GroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
    SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
    Description: IPsec NAT-T packets
    FromPort: 4500
    ToPort: 4500
    IpProtocol: udp

MasterIngressWorkerIpsecEsp:
  Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
  Properties:
    GroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
    SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
    Description: IPsec ESP packets
    IpProtocol: 50

MasterIngressInternal:
  Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
  Properties:
    GroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
    SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
    Description: Internal cluster communication
    FromPort: 9000
    ToPort: 9999
    IpProtocol: tcp

MasterIngressWorkerInternal:
  Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
  Properties:
    GroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
    SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
    Description: Internal cluster communication
    FromPort: 9000
    ToPort: 9999
    IpProtocol: tcp

MasterIngressInternalUDP:
  Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
Properties:
  GroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
  SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
  Description: Internal cluster communication
  FromPort: 9000
  ToPort: 9999
  IpProtocol: udp

MasterIngressWorkerInternalUDP:
  Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
  Properties:
    GroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
    SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
    Description: Internal cluster communication
    FromPort: 9000
    ToPort: 9999
    IpProtocol: udp

MasterIngressKube:
  Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
  Properties:
    GroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
    SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
    Description: Kubernetes kubelet, scheduler and controller manager
    FromPort: 10250
    ToPort: 10259
    IpProtocol: tcp

MasterIngressWorkerKube:
  Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
  Properties:
    GroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
    SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
    Description: Kubernetes kubelet, scheduler and controller manager
    FromPort: 10250
    ToPort: 10259
    IpProtocol: tcp

MasterIngressIngressServices:
  Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
  Properties:
    GroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
    SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
    Description: Kubernetes ingress services
    FromPort: 30000
    ToPort: 32767
    IpProtocol: tcp

MasterIngressWorkerIngressServices:
  Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
  Properties:
    GroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
    SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
    Description: Kubernetes ingress services
    FromPort: 30000
    ToPort: 32767
IpProtocol: tcp

MasterIngressIngressServicesUDP:
Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
Properties:
  GroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
  SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
  Description: Kubernetes ingress services
  FromPort: 30000
  ToPort: 32767
  IpProtocol: udp

MasterIngressWorkerIngressServicesUDP:
Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
Properties:
  GroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
  SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
  Description: Kubernetes ingress services
  FromPort: 30000
  ToPort: 32767
  IpProtocol: udp

WorkerIngressVxlan:
Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
Properties:
  GroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
  SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
  Description: Vxlan packets
  FromPort: 4789
  ToPort: 4789
  IpProtocol: udp

WorkerIngressMasterVxlan:
Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
Properties:
  GroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
  SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
  Description: Vxlan packets
  FromPort: 4789
  ToPort: 4789
  IpProtocol: udp

WorkerIngressGeneve:
Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
Properties:
  GroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
  SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
  Description: Geneve packets
  FromPort: 6081
  ToPort: 6081
  IpProtocol: udp

WorkerIngressMasterGeneve:
Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
Properties:
  GroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
Description: Geneve packets
FromPort: 6081
ToPort: 6081
IpProtocol: udp

WorkerIngressIpsecIke:
Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
Properties:
  GroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
  SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
Description: IPsec IKE packets
  FromPort: 500
  ToPort: 500
  IpProtocol: udp

WorkerIngressIpsecNat:
Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
Properties:
  GroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
  SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
Description: IPsec NAT-T packets
  FromPort: 4500
  ToPort: 4500
  IpProtocol: udp

WorkerIngressIpsecEsp:
Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
Properties:
  GroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
  SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
Description: IPsec ESP packets
  IpProtocol: 50

WorkerIngressMasterIpsecIke:
Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
Properties:
  GroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
  SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
Description: IPsec IKE packets
  FromPort: 500
  ToPort: 500
  IpProtocol: udp

WorkerIngressMasterIpsecNat:
Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
Properties:
  GroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
  SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
Description: IPsec NAT-T packets
  FromPort: 4500
  ToPort: 4500
  IpProtocol: udp

WorkerIngressMasterIpsecEsp:
Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
Properties:
  GroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
  SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
  Description: IPsec ESP packets
  IpProtocol: 50

WorkerIngressInternal:
  Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
  Properties:
    GroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
    SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
    Description: Internal cluster communication
    FromPort: 9000
    ToPort: 9999
    IpProtocol: tcp

WorkerIngressMasterInternal:
  Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
  Properties:
    GroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
    SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
    Description: Internal cluster communication
    FromPort: 9000
    ToPort: 9999
    IpProtocol: tcp

WorkerIngressInternalUDP:
  Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
  Properties:
    GroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
    SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
    Description: Internal cluster communication
    FromPort: 9000
    ToPort: 9999
    IpProtocol: udp

WorkerIngressMasterInternalUDP:
  Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
  Properties:
    GroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
    SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
    Description: Internal cluster communication
    FromPort: 9000
    ToPort: 9999
    IpProtocol: udp

WorkerIngressKube:
  Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
  Properties:
    GroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
    SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
    Description: Kubernetes secure kubelet port
    FromPort: 10250
    ToPort: 10250
    IpProtocol: tcp
WorkerIngressWorkerKube:
Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
Properties:
  GroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
  SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
  Description: Internal Kubernetes communication
  FromPort: 10250
  ToPort: 10250
  IpProtocol: tcp

WorkerIngressIngressServices:
Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
Properties:
  GroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
  SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
  Description: Kubernetes ingress services
  FromPort: 30000
  ToPort: 32767
  IpProtocol: tcp

WorkerIngressMasterIngressServices:
Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
Properties:
  GroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
  SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
  Description: Kubernetes ingress services
  FromPort: 30000
  ToPort: 32767
  IpProtocol: tcp

WorkerIngressIngressServicesUDP:
Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
Properties:
  GroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
  SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
  Description: Kubernetes ingress services
  FromPort: 30000
  ToPort: 32767
  IpProtocol: udp

WorkerIngressMasterIngressServicesUDP:
Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
Properties:
  GroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
  SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
  Description: Kubernetes ingress services
  FromPort: 30000
  ToPort: 32767
  IpProtocol: udp

MasterIamRole:
Type: AWS::IAM::Role
Properties:
  AssumeRolePolicyDocument:
    Version: "2012-10-17"
    Statement:
- Effect: "Allow"
  Principal:
  Service:
  - "ec2.amazonaws.com"
  Action:
  - "sts:AssumeRole"

Policies:
- PolicyName: !Join ["-", [!Ref InfrastructureName, "master", "policy"]]

PolicyDocument:
  Version: "2012-10-17"
  Statement:
  - Effect: "Allow"
    Action:
    - "ec2:AttachVolume"
    - "ec2:AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress"
    - "ec2:CreateSecurityGroup"
    - "ec2:CreateTags"
    - "ec2:CreateVolume"
    - "ec2:DeleteSecurityGroup"
    - "ec2:DeleteVolume"
    - "ec2:Describe"
    - "ec2:DetachVolume"
    - "ec2:ModifyInstanceAttribute"
    - "ec2:ModifyVolume"
    - "ec2:RevokeSecurityGroupIngress"
    - "elasticloadbalancing:AddTags"
    - "elasticloadbalancing:AttachLoadBalancerToSubnets"
    - "elasticloadbalancing:ApplySecurityGroupsToLoadBalancer"
    - "elasticloadbalancing:CreateListener"
    - "elasticloadbalancing:CreateLoadBalancer"
    - "elasticloadbalancing:CreateLoadBalancerPolicy"
    - "elasticloadbalancing:CreateLoadBalancerListeners"
    - "elasticloadbalancing:CreateTargetGroup"
    - "elasticloadbalancing:ConfigureHealthCheck"
    - "elasticloadbalancing:DeleteListener"
    - "elasticloadbalancing:DeleteLoadBalancer"
    - "elasticloadbalancing:DeleteLoadBalancerListeners"
    - "elasticloadbalancing:DeleteTargetGroup"
    - "elasticloadbalancing:DeregisterInstancesFromLoadBalancer"
    - "elasticloadbalancing:DeregisterTargets"
    - "elasticloadbalancing:Describe"
    - "elasticloadbalancing:DetachLoadBalancerFromSubnets"
    - "elasticloadbalancing:ModifyListener"
    - "elasticloadbalancing:ModifyLoadBalancerAttributes"
    - "elasticloadbalancing:ModifyTargetGroup"
    - "elasticloadbalancing:ModifyTargetGroupAttributes"
    - "elasticloadbalancing:RegisterInstancesWithLoadBalancer"
    - "elasticloadbalancing:RegisterTargets"
    - "elasticloadbalancing:SetLoadBalancerPoliciesForBackendServer"
    - "elasticloadbalancing:SetLoadBalancerPoliciesOfListener"
    - "kms:DescribeKey"

Resource: """

MasterInstanceProfile:
  Type: "AWS::IAM::InstanceProfile"
  Properties:
Roles:
- Ref: "MasterIamRole"

WorkerIamRole:
Type: AWS::IAM::Role
Properties:
  AssumeRolePolicyDocument:
    Version: "2012-10-17"
    Statement:
    - Effect: "Allow"
      Principal:
        Service:
        - "ec2.amazonaws.com"
      Action:
        - "sts:AssumeRole"
  Policies:
    - PolicyName: !Join ["-", [!Ref InfrastructureName, "worker", "policy"]]
      PolicyDocument:
        Version: "2012-10-17"
        Statement:
        - Effect: "Allow"
          Action:
          - "ec2:DescribeInstances"
          - "ec2:DescribeRegions"
          Resource: "*"

WorkerInstanceProfile:
Type: "AWS::IAM::InstanceProfile"
Properties:
  Roles:
  - Ref: "WorkerIamRole"

Outputs:
  MasterSecurityGroupId:
    Description: Master Security Group ID
    Value: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId

  WorkerSecurityGroupId:
    Description: Worker Security Group ID
    Value: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId

  MasterInstanceProfile:
    Description: Master IAM Instance Profile
    Value: !Ref MasterInstanceProfile

  WorkerInstanceProfile:
    Description: Worker IAM Instance Profile
    Value: !Ref WorkerInstanceProfile

Additional resources
- You can view details about the CloudFormation stacks that you create by navigating to the AWS CloudFormation console.
6.12.13. Accessing RHCOS AMIs with stream metadata

In OpenShift Container Platform, stream metadata provides standardized metadata about RHCOS in the JSON format and injects the metadata into the cluster. Stream metadata is a stable format that supports multiple architectures and is intended to be self-documenting for maintaining automation.

You can use the `coreos print-stream-json` sub-command of `openshift-install` to access information about the boot images in the stream metadata format. This command provides a method for printing stream metadata in a scriptable, machine-readable format.

For user-provisioned installations, the `openshift-install` binary contains references to the version of RHCOS boot images that are tested for use with OpenShift Container Platform, such as the AWS AMI.

**Procedure**

To parse the stream metadata, use one of the following methods:

- From a Go program, use the official `stream-metadata-go` library at https://github.com/coreos/stream-metadata-go. You can also view example code in the library.
- From another programming language, such as Python or Ruby, use the JSON library of your preferred programming language.
- From a command-line utility that handles JSON data, such as `jq`:
  - Print the current x86_64 or aarch64 AMI for an AWS region, such as `us-west-1`:

  **Example output**

  For x86_64

  ```bash
  $ openshift-install coreos print-stream-json | jq -r '.architectures.x86_64.images.aws.regions["us-west-1"].image'
  ```

  Example output

  `ami-0d3e625f84626bbda`

  For aarch64

  ```bash
  $ openshift-install coreos print-stream-json | jq -r '.architectures.aarch64.images.aws.regions["us-west-1"].image'
  ```

  Example output

  `ami-0af1d3b7fa5be2131`

  The output of this command is the AWS AMI ID for your designated architecture and the `us-west-1` region. The AMI must belong to the same region as the cluster.

6.12.14. RHCOS AMIs for the AWS infrastructure

Red Hat provides Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) AMIs that are valid for the various AWS regions and instance architectures that you can manually specify for your OpenShift Container Platform nodes.
NOTE
By importing your own AMI, you can also install to regions that do not have a published RHCOS AMI.

Table 6.17. x86_64 RHCOS AMIs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AWS zone</th>
<th>AWS AMI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>af-south-1</td>
<td>ami-01860370941726bdd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap-east-1</td>
<td>ami-05bc702cda7e4251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap-northeast-1</td>
<td>ami-098932fd93c15690d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap-northeast-2</td>
<td>ami-006f4e02d97910a36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap-northeast-3</td>
<td>ami-0c4bd5b172482273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap-south-1</td>
<td>ami-0cbf22b638724853d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap-south-2</td>
<td>ami-031f4d165f4b429c4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap-southeast-1</td>
<td>ami-0dc3e381a731ab9fc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap-southeast-2</td>
<td>ami-032ae8d0f287a66a6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap-southeast-3</td>
<td>ami-0393130e034b86423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap-southeast-4</td>
<td>ami-0b38f776bced7d7d7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ca-central-1</td>
<td>ami-058ea81b3a1d17edd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eu-central-1</td>
<td>ami-011010debd974a250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eu-central-2</td>
<td>ami-0623b105ae811a5e2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eu-north-1</td>
<td>ami-0c4bb9ce0f3526d4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eu-south-1</td>
<td>ami-06c29eccd3d74df52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eu-south-2</td>
<td>ami-00e0b5f3181a3f98b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eu-west-1</td>
<td>ami-087bfa513d600676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eu-west-2</td>
<td>ami-0ebad59c0e9554473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eu-west-3</td>
<td>ami-074e63b65eaf83f96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AWS zone</td>
<td>AWS AMI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>me-central-1</td>
<td>ami-0179d6ae1d908ace9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>me-south-1</td>
<td>ami-0b60c75273d3efcd7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sa-east-1</td>
<td>ami-0913cbfba9a7a53c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>us-east-1</td>
<td>ami-0f71dcd99e6a1cd53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>us-east-2</td>
<td>ami-0545fae7edbbbf061</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>us-gov-east-1</td>
<td>ami-081eabdc478e501e5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>us-gov-west-1</td>
<td>ami-076102c394767f319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>us-west-1</td>
<td>ami-0609e4436c4ae5eff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>us-west-2</td>
<td>ami-0c5d3e030ab9b19a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6.18. aarch64 RHCOS AMIs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AWS zone</th>
<th>AWS AMI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>af-south-1</td>
<td>ami-08dd66a61a2caa326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap-east-1</td>
<td>ami-0232cd715f8168c34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap-northeast-1</td>
<td>ami-0bc0b17618da96700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap-northeast-2</td>
<td>ami-0ee505fb62eed2fd6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap-northeast-3</td>
<td>ami-0462cd2c3b7044c77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap-south-1</td>
<td>ami-0e0b4d951b43adc58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap-south-2</td>
<td>ami-06d457b151cc0e407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap-southeast-1</td>
<td>ami-0874e1640dfc15f17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap-southeast-2</td>
<td>ami-05f215734ceb0f5ad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap-southeast-3</td>
<td>ami-073030df265c88b3f</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap-southeast-4</td>
<td>ami-043f4c40a6fc3238a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### AWS regions without a published RHCOS AMI

You can deploy an OpenShift Container Platform cluster to Amazon Web Services (AWS) regions without native support for a Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) Amazon Machine Image (AMI) or the AWS software development kit (SDK). If a published AMI is not available for an AWS region, you can upload a custom AMI prior to installing the cluster.

If you are deploying to a region not supported by the AWS SDK and you do not specify a custom AMI, the installation program copies the **us-east-1** AMI to the user account automatically. Then the installation program creates the control plane machines with encrypted EBS volumes using the default

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AWS zone</th>
<th>AWS AMI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ca-central-1</td>
<td>ami-0840622f99a32f586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eu-central-1</td>
<td>ami-09a5e6ebe667ae6b5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eu-central-2</td>
<td>ami-0835cb1bf387e609a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eu-north-1</td>
<td>ami-069d9bda521a10a27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eu-south-1</td>
<td>ami-09c5cc21026032b4c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eu-south-2</td>
<td>ami-0c36ab2a8bbed045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eu-west-1</td>
<td>ami-0d2723c8228cb2df3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eu-west-2</td>
<td>ami-0abd66103d09f9a8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eu-west-3</td>
<td>ami-08c7249d59239fc5c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>me-central-1</td>
<td>ami-0685f33ebb18445a2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>me-south-1</td>
<td>ami-0466944f4e5c56fe6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sa-east-1</td>
<td>ami-08cddc0c8a972f4763</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>us-east-1</td>
<td>ami-0d461970173c4332d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>us-east-2</td>
<td>ami-0e9cddc0e85e0a6ae6b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>us-gov-east-1</td>
<td>ami-0b896df727672ce09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>us-gov-west-1</td>
<td>ami-0b896df727672ce09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>us-west-1</td>
<td>ami-027b7cc5f4c74e6c1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>us-west-2</td>
<td>ami-0b189d89b44bdfbf2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

6.12.14.1. AWS regions without a published RHCOS AMI

You can deploy an OpenShift Container Platform cluster to Amazon Web Services (AWS) regions without native support for a Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) Amazon Machine Image (AMI) or the AWS software development kit (SDK). If a published AMI is not available for an AWS region, you can upload a custom AMI prior to installing the cluster.

If you are deploying to a region not supported by the AWS SDK and you do not specify a custom AMI, the installation program copies the **us-east-1** AMI to the user account automatically. Then the installation program creates the control plane machines with encrypted EBS volumes using the default
or user-specified Key Management Service (KMS) key. This allows the AMI to follow the same process workflow as published RHCOS AMIs.

A region without native support for an RHCOS AMI is not available to select from the terminal during cluster creation because it is not published. However, you can install to this region by configuring the custom AMI in the `install-config.yaml` file.

### 6.12.14.2. Uploading a custom RHCOS AMI in AWS

If you are deploying to a custom Amazon Web Services (AWS) region, you must upload a custom Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) Amazon Machine Image (AMI) that belongs to that region.

#### Prerequisites

- You configured an AWS account.
- You created an Amazon S3 bucket with the required IAM service role.
- You uploaded your RHCOS VMDK file to Amazon S3. The RHCOS VMDK file must be the highest version that is less than or equal to the OpenShift Container Platform version you are installing.
- You downloaded the AWS CLI and installed it on your computer. See Install the AWS CLI Using the Bundled Installer.

#### Procedure

1. Export your AWS profile as an environment variable:
   
   ```
   $ export AWS_PROFILE=<aws_profile>
   ```

2. Export the region to associate with your custom AMI as an environment variable:
   
   ```
   $ export AWS_DEFAULT_REGION=<aws_region>
   ```

3. Export the version of RHCOS you uploaded to Amazon S3 as an environment variable:
   
   ```
   $ export RHCOS_VERSION=<version>
   ```


4. Export the Amazon S3 bucket name as an environment variable:
   
   ```
   $ export VMIMPORT_BUCKET_NAME=<s3_bucket_name>
   ```

5. Create the `containers.json` file and define your RHCOS VMDK file:
   
   ```
   $ cat <<EOF > containers.json
   {
   "Description": "rhcos-$[RHCOS_VERSION]-x86_64-aws.x86_64",
   "Format": "vmdk",
   "UserBucket": {
   "S3Bucket": "$[VMIMPORT_BUCKET_NAME]",
   ```
6. Import the RHCOS disk as an Amazon EBS snapshot:

   $ aws ec2 import-snapshot --region ${AWS_DEFAULT_REGION} \
   --description "$description" \ 
   --disk-container "file://<file_path>/containers.json"

   The description of your RHCOS disk being imported, like `rhcos-${RHCOS_VERSION}-x86_64-aws.x86_64`.

   The file path to the JSON file describing your RHCOS disk. The JSON file should contain your Amazon S3 bucket name and key.

7. Check the status of the image import:

   $ watch -n 5 aws ec2 describe-import-snapshot-tasks --region ${AWS_DEFAULT_REGION}

   Example output

   ```json
   {
     "ImportSnapshotTasks": [
       {
         "Description": "rhcos-4.7.0-x86_64-aws.x86_64",
         "ImportTaskId": "import-snap-fh6i8uil",
         "SnapshotTaskDetail": {
           "Description": "rhcos-4.7.0-x86_64-aws.x86_64",
           "DiskImageSize": 819056640.0,
           "Format": "VMDK",
           "SnapshotId": "snap-06331325870076318",
           "Status": "completed",
           "UserBucket": {
             "S3Bucket": "external-images",
             "S3Key": "rhcos-4.7.0-x86_64-aws.x86_64.vmdk"
           }
         }
       }
     ]
   }
   ```

   Copy the **SnapshotId** to register the image.

8. Create a custom RHCOS AMI from the RHCOS snapshot:

   $ aws ec2 register-image \
   --region ${AWS_DEFAULT_REGION} \ 
   --architecture x86_64 \  
   --description "rhcos-${RHCOS_VERSION}-x86_64-aws.x86_64" \  
   --ena-support \  
   --name "rhcos-${RHCOS_VERSION}-x86_64-aws.x86_64"

   "S3Key": "rhcos-${RHCOS_VERSION}-x86_64-aws.x86_64.vmdk"
   }
}

EOF
The RHCOS VMDK architecture type, like `x86_64`, `aarch64`, `s390x`, or `ppc64le`.

1. The **Description** from the imported snapshot.
2. The name of the RHCOS AMI.
3. The **SnapshotID** from the imported snapshot.

To learn more about these APIs, see the AWS documentation for importing snapshots and creating EBS-backed AMIs.

### 6.12.15. Creating the bootstrap node in AWS

You must create the bootstrap node in Amazon Web Services (AWS) to use during OpenShift Container Platform cluster initialization. You do this by:

- Providing a location to serve the `bootstrap.ign` Ignition config file to your cluster. This file is located in your installation directory. The provided CloudFormation Template assumes that the Ignition config files for your cluster are served from an S3 bucket. If you choose to serve the files from another location, you must modify the templates.

- Using the provided CloudFormation template and a custom parameter file to create a stack of AWS resources. The stack represents the bootstrap node that your OpenShift Container Platform installation requires.

**NOTE**

If you do not use the provided CloudFormation template to create your bootstrap node, you must review the provided information and manually create the infrastructure. If your cluster does not initialize correctly, you might have to contact Red Hat support with your installation logs.

**Prerequisites**

- You configured an AWS account.
- You added your AWS keys and region to your local AWS profile by running `aws configure`.
- You generated the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- You created and configured a VPC and associated subnets in AWS.
- You created and configured DNS, load balancers, and listeners in AWS.
- You created the security groups and roles required for your cluster in AWS.

**Procedure**

1. Create the bucket by running the following command:

   ```bash
   aws s3 mb s3://<BUCKET_NAME>
   ```
$ aws s3 mb s3://<cluster-name>-infra  

<cluster-name>-infra is the bucket name. When creating the install-config.yaml file, replace <cluster-name> with the name specified for the cluster.

You must use a presigned URL for your S3 bucket, instead of the s3:// schema, if you are:

- Deploying to a region that has endpoints that differ from the AWS SDK.
- Deploying a proxy.
- Providing your own custom endpoints.

2. Upload the bootstrap.ign Ignition config file to the bucket by running the following command:

   $ aws s3 cp <installation_directory>/bootstrap.ign s3://<cluster-name>-infra/bootstrap.ign

   For <installation_directory>, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

3. Verify that the file uploaded by running the following command:

   $ aws s3 ls s3://<cluster-name>-infra/

Example output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date/Time</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2019-04-03</td>
<td>314878</td>
<td>bootstrap.ign</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**

The bootstrap Ignition config file does contain secrets, like X.509 keys. The following steps provide basic security for the S3 bucket. To provide additional security, you can enable an S3 bucket policy to allow only certain users, such as the OpenShift IAM user, to access objects that the bucket contains. You can avoid S3 entirely and serve your bootstrap Ignition config file from any address that the bootstrap machine can reach.

4. Create a JSON file that contains the parameter values that the template requires:

```json
[
  {
    "ParameterKey": "InfrastructureName",  
    "ParameterValue": "mycluster-<random_string>"
  },
  {
    "ParameterKey": "RhcosAmi",
    "ParameterValue": "ami-<random_string>"
  },
  {
    "ParameterKey": "AllowedBootstrapSshCidr",
    "ParameterValue": "0.0.0.0/0"
  }
]
```
The name for your cluster infrastructure that is encoded in your Ignition config files for the cluster.

Specify the infrastructure name that you extracted from the Ignition config file metadata, which has the format `<cluster-name>_-<random-string>`.

Current Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) AMI to use for the bootstrap node based on your selected architecture.

Specify a valid `AWS::EC2::Image::Id` value.
5. Copy the template from the CloudFormation template for the bootstrap machine section of this topic and save it as a YAML file on your computer. This template describes the bootstrap machine that your cluster requires.

6. Optional: If you are deploying the cluster with a proxy, you must update the ignition in the template to add the `ignition.config.proxy` fields. Additionally, if you have added the Amazon
EC2, Elastic Load Balancing, and S3 VPC endpoints to your VPC, you must add these endpoints to the noProxy field.

7. Launch the CloudFormation template to create a stack of AWS resources that represent the bootstrap node:

**IMPORTANT**

You must enter the command on a single line.

```
$ aws cloudformation create-stack --stack-name <name> 1
    --template-body file://<template>.yaml 2
    --parameters file://<parameters>.json 3
    --capabilities CAPABILITY_NAMED_IAM 4
```

1. `<name>` is the name for the CloudFormation stack, such as `cluster-bootstrap`. You need the name of this stack if you remove the cluster.

2. `<template>` is the relative path to and name of the CloudFormation template YAML file that you saved.

3. `<parameters>` is the relative path to and name of the CloudFormation parameters JSON file.

4. You must explicitly declare the `CAPABILITY_NAMED_IAM` capability because the provided template creates some `AWS::IAM::Role` and `AWS::IAM::InstanceProfile` resources.

**Example output**

```
arn:aws:cloudformation:us-east-1:269333783861:stack/cluster-bootstrap/12944486-2add-11eb-9dee-12dace8e3a83
```

8. Confirm that the template components exist:

```
$ aws cloudformation describe-stacks --stack-name <name>
```

After the StackStatus displays `CREATE_COMPLETE`, the output displays values for the following parameters. You must provide these parameter values to the other CloudFormation templates that you run to create your cluster:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bootstrap InstanceId</th>
<th>The bootstrap Instance ID.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bootstrap PublicIp</td>
<td>The bootstrap node public IP address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bootstrap PrivateIp</td>
<td>The bootstrap node private IP address.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.12.15.1. CloudFormation template for the bootstrap machine

You can use the following CloudFormation template to deploy the bootstrap machine that you need for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

Example 6.66. CloudFormation template for the bootstrap machine

```
AWSTemplateFormatVersion: 2010-09-09
Description: Template for OpenShift Cluster Bootstrap (EC2 Instance, Security Groups and IAM)

Parameters:
InfrastructureName:
  AllowedPattern: ^([a-zA-Z][a-zA-Z0-9-]{0,26})$
  MaxLength: 27
  MinLength: 1
  ConstraintDescription: Infrastructure name must be alphanumeric, start with a letter, and have a maximum of 27 characters.
  Description: A short, unique cluster ID used to tag cloud resources and identify items owned or used by the cluster.
  Type: String
RhcosAmi:
  Description: Current Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS AMI to use for bootstrap.
  Type: AWS::EC2::Image::Id
AllowedBootstrapSshCidr:
  AllowedPattern: ^((0-9)|[1-9][0-9]|1[0-9][0-9]|2[0-4][0-9]|25[0-5])\.(\d{3})$|1\.(\d{2})$|25\.(\d{2})$|2\.(\d{2})$|3(0-2))$
  ConstraintDescription: CIDR block parameter must be in the form x.x.x.x/0-32.
  Default: 0.0.0.0/0
  Description: CIDR block to allow SSH access to the bootstrap node.
  Type: String
PublicSubnet:
  Description: The public subnet to launch the bootstrap node into.
  Type: AWS::EC2::Subnet::Id
MasterSecurityGroupId:
  Description: The master security group ID for registering temporary rules.
  Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroup::Id
VpcId:
  Description: The VPC-scoped resources will belong to this VPC.
  Type: AWS::EC2::VPC::Id
BootstrapIgnitionLocation:
  Default: s3://my-s3-bucket/bootstrap.ign
  Description: Ignition config file location.
  Type: String
AutoRegisterELB:
  Default: "yes"
  AllowedValues:
  - "yes"
  - "no"
  Description: Do you want to invoke NLB registration, which requires a Lambda ARN parameter?
  Type: String
RegisterNlbIpTargetsLambdaArn:
  Description: ARN for NLB IP target registration lambda.
  Type: String
ExternalApiTargetGroupArn:
  Description: ARN for external API load balancer target group.
  Type: String
```
InternalApiTargetGroupArn:
  Description: ARN for internal API load balancer target group.
  Type: String
InternalServiceTargetGroupArn:
  Description: ARN for internal service load balancer target group.
  Type: String
BootstrapInstanceType:
  Description: Instance type for the bootstrap EC2 instance
  Default: "i3.large"
  Type: String

Metadata:
AWS::CloudFormation::Interface:
  ParameterGroups:
  - Label:
    default: "Cluster Information"
  Parameters:
    - InfrastructureName
  - Label:
    default: "Host Information"
  Parameters:
    - RhcosAmi
    - BootstrapIgnitionLocation
    - MasterSecurityGroupId
  - Label:
    default: "Network Configuration"
  Parameters:
    - VpcId
    - AllowedBootstrapSshCidr
    - PublicSubnet
  - Label:
    default: "Load Balancer Automation"
  Parameters:
    - AutoRegisterELB
    - RegisterNlbIpTargetsLambdaArn
    - ExternalApiTargetGroupArn
    - InternalApiTargetGroupArn
    - InternalServiceTargetGroupArn
ParameterLabels:
  InfrastructureName:
    default: "Infrastructure Name"
  VpcId:
    default: "VPC ID"
  AllowedBootstrapSshCidr:
    default: "Allowed SSH Source"
  PublicSubnet:
    default: "Public Subnet"
  RhcosAmi:
    default: "Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS AMI ID"
  BootstrapIgnitionLocation:
    default: "Bootstrap Ignition Source"
  MasterSecurityGroupId:
    default: "Master Security Group ID"
  AutoRegisterELB:
    default: "Use Provided ELB Automation"
Conditions:
DoRegistration: !Equals ["yes", !Ref AutoRegisterELB]

Resources:
BootstrapIamRole:
  Type: AWS::IAM::Role
  Properties:
    AssumeRolePolicyDocument:
      Version: "2012-10-17"
      Statement:
        - Effect: "Allow"
          Principal:
            Service:
              - "ec2.amazonaws.com"
          Action:
            - "sts:AssumeRole"
          Path: "/
        Policies:
          - PolicyName: !Join ["-", [{Ref InfrastructureName, "bootstrap", "policy"}]]
            PolicyDocument:
              Version: "2012-10-17"
              Statement:
                - Effect: "Allow"
                  Action: "ec2:Describe*"
                  Resource: "*"
                - Effect: "Allow"
                  Action: "ec2:AttachVolume"
                  Resource: "*"
                - Effect: "Allow"
                  Action: "ec2:DetachVolume"
                  Resource: "*"
                - Effect: "Allow"
                  Action: "s3:GetObject"
                  Resource: "*"

BootstrapInstanceProfile:
  Type: "AWS::IAM::InstanceProfile"
  Properties:
    Path: "/
    Roles:
      - Ref: "BootstrapIamRole"

BootstrapSecurityGroup:
  Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroup
  Properties:
    GroupDescription: Cluster Bootstrap Security Group
    SecurityGroupIngress:
      - IpProtocol: tcp
        FromPort: 22
        ToPort: 22
        CidrIp: !Ref AllowedBootstrapSshCidr
      - IpProtocol: tcp
        ToPort: 19531
        FromPort: 19531
        CidrIp: 0.0.0.0/0
    VpcId: !Ref VpcId
BootstrapInstance:
  Type: AWS::EC2::Instance
  Properties:
    ImageId: !Ref RhcosAmi
    IamInstanceProfile: !Ref BootstrapInstanceProfile
    InstanceType: !Ref BootstrapInstanceType
    NetworkInterfaces:
      - AssociatePublicIpAddress: "true"
        DeviceIndex: "0"
        GroupSet:
          - !Ref "BootstrapSecurityGroup"
          - !Ref "MasterSecurityGroupId"
        SubnetId: !Ref "PublicSubnet"
    UserData:
      Fn::Base64: !Sub
        - '{"ignition":{"config":{"replace":{"source":"${S3Loc}"},"version":"3.1.0"}}}
        - { S3Loc: !Ref BootstrapIgnitionLocation }
  RegisterBootstrapApiTarget:
    Condition: DoRegistration
    Type: Custom::NLBRegister
    Properties:
      ServiceToken: !Ref RegisterNlbIpTargetsLambdaArn
      TargetArn: !Ref ExternalApiTargetGroupArn
      TargetIp: !GetAtt BootstrapInstance.PrivateIp
  RegisterBootstrapInternalApiTarget:
    Condition: DoRegistration
    Type: Custom::NLBRegister
    Properties:
      ServiceToken: !Ref RegisterNlbIpTargetsLambdaArn
      TargetArn: !Ref InternalApiTargetGroupArn
      TargetIp: !GetAtt BootstrapInstance.PrivateIp
  RegisterBootstrapInternalServiceTarget:
    Condition: DoRegistration
    Type: Custom::NLBRegister
    Properties:
      ServiceToken: !Ref RegisterNlbIpTargetsLambdaArn
      TargetArn: !Ref InternalServiceTargetGroupArn
      TargetIp: !GetAtt BootstrapInstance.PrivateIp
  Outputs:
    BootstrapInstanceId:
      Description: Bootstrap Instance ID.
      Value: !Ref BootstrapInstance
    BootstrapPublicIp:
      Description: The bootstrap node public IP address.
      Value: !GetAtt BootstrapInstance.PublicIp
6.12.16. Creating the control plane machines in AWS

You must create the control plane machines in Amazon Web Services (AWS) that your cluster will use.

You can use the provided CloudFormation template and a custom parameter file to create a stack of AWS resources that represent the control plane nodes.

**IMPORTANT**

The CloudFormation template creates a stack that represents three control plane nodes.

**NOTE**

If you do not use the provided CloudFormation template to create your control plane nodes, you must review the provided information and manually create the infrastructure. If your cluster does not initialize correctly, you might have to contact Red Hat support with your installation logs.

**Prerequisites**

- You configured an AWS account.
- You added your AWS keys and region to your local AWS profile by running `aws configure`.
- You generated the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- You created and configured a VPC and associated subnets in AWS.
- You created and configured DNS, load balancers, and listeners in AWS.
- You created the security groups and roles required for your cluster in AWS.
- You created the bootstrap machine.

**Procedure**

1. Create a JSON file that contains the parameter values that the template requires:

   ```json
   [
     {
       "ParameterKey": "InfrastructureName",
   ```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ParameterKey</th>
<th>ParameterValue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;ParameterValue&quot;:</td>
<td>&quot;mycluster-&lt;random_string&gt;&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;ParameterValue&quot;:</td>
<td>&quot;ami-&lt;random_string&gt;&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;ParameterValue&quot;:</td>
<td>&quot;yes&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;ParameterValue&quot;:</td>
<td>&quot;&lt;random_string&gt;&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;ParameterValue&quot;:</td>
<td>&quot;mycluster.example.com&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;ParameterValue&quot;:</td>
<td>&quot;subnet-&lt;random_string&gt;&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;ParameterValue&quot;:</td>
<td>&quot;subnet-&lt;random_string&gt;&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;ParameterValue&quot;:</td>
<td>&quot;subnet-&lt;random_string&gt;&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;ParameterValue&quot;:</td>
<td>&quot;sg-&lt;random_string&gt;&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;ParameterValue&quot;:</td>
<td>&quot;<a href="https://api-int">https://api-int</a>.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;domain_name&gt;:22623/config/master&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;ParameterValue&quot;:</td>
<td>&quot;data:text/plain;charset=utf-8;base64,ABC...xYz==&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;ParameterValue&quot;:</td>
<td>&quot;&lt;roles_stack&gt;-MasterInstanceProfile-&lt;random_string&gt;&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;ParameterValue&quot;:</td>
<td>&quot;&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;ParameterValue&quot;:</td>
<td>&quot;AutoRegisterELB&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CHAPTER 6. INSTALLING ON AWS
The name for your cluster infrastructure that is encoded in your Ignition config files for the cluster.

Specify the infrastructure name that you extracted from the Ignition config file metadata, which has the format `<cluster-name>_<random-string>`.

Current Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) AMI to use for the control plane machines based on your selected architecture.

Specify an `AWS::EC2::Image::Id` value.

Whether or not to perform DNS etcd registration.

Specify `yes` or `no`. If you specify `yes`, you must provide hosted zone information.

The Route 53 private zone ID to register the etcd targets with.

Specify the `PrivateHostedZoneId` value from the output of the CloudFormation template for DNS and load balancing.

The Route 53 zone to register the targets with.

Specify `<cluster_name>`.`<domain_name>` where `<domain_name>` is the Route 53 base domain that you used when you generated `install-config.yaml` file for the cluster. Do not include the trailing period (.) that is displayed in the AWS console.

A subnet, preferably private, to launch the control plane machines on.

Specify a subnet from the `PrivateSubnets` value from the output of the CloudFormation template for DNS and load balancing.
17. The master security group ID to associate with control plane nodes.
18. Specify the MasterSecurityGroupId value from the output of the CloudFormation template for the security group and roles.
19. The location to fetch control plane Ignition config file from.
21. The base64 encoded certificate authority string to use.
22. Specify the value from the master.ign file that is in the installation directory. This value is the long string with the format data:text/plain;charset=utf-8;base64,ABC…xYz==.
23. The IAM profile to associate with control plane nodes.
24. Specify the MasterInstanceProfile parameter value from the output of the CloudFormation template for the security group and roles.
25. The type of AWS instance to use for the control plane machines based on your selected architecture.
26. The instance type value corresponds to the minimum resource requirements for control plane machines. For example m6i.xlarge is a type for AMD64 and m6g.xlarge is a type for ARM64.
27. Whether or not to register a network load balancer (NLB).
28. Specify yes or no. If you specify yes, you must provide a Lambda Amazon Resource Name (ARN) value.
29. The ARN for NLB IP target registration lambda group.
30. Specify the RegisterNlbIpTargetsLambda value from the output of the CloudFormation template for DNS and load balancing. Use arn:aws-us-gov if deploying the cluster to an AWS GovCloud region.
31. The ARN for external API load balancer target group.
32. Specify the ExternalApiTargetGroupArn value from the output of the CloudFormation template for DNS and load balancing. Use arn:aws-us-gov if deploying the cluster to an AWS GovCloud region.
33. The ARN for internal API load balancer target group.
34. Specify the InternalApiTargetGroupArn value from the output of the CloudFormation template for DNS and load balancing. Use arn:aws-us-gov if deploying the cluster to an AWS GovCloud region.
35. The ARN for internal service load balancer target group.
36. Specify the InternalServiceTargetGroupArn value from the output of the CloudFormation template for DNS and load balancing. Use arn:aws-us-gov if deploying the cluster to an AWS GovCloud region.
OpenShift Container Platform 4.14 Installing

2. Copy the template from the **CloudFormation template for control plane machines** section of this topic and save it as a YAML file on your computer. This template describes the control plane machines that your cluster requires.

3. If you specified an m5 instance type as the value for **MasterInstanceType**, add that instance type to the **MasterInstanceType.AllowedValues** parameter in the CloudFormation template.

4. Launch the CloudFormation template to create a stack of AWS resources that represent the control plane nodes:

   ![IMPORTANT]
   
   You must enter the command on a single line.

   ```bash
   $ aws cloudformation create-stack --stack-name <name>  
   --template-body file://<template>.yaml  
   --parameters file://<parameters>.json
   
   1. `<name>` is the name for the CloudFormation stack, such as `cluster-control-plane`. You need the name of this stack if you remove the cluster.

   2. `<template>` is the relative path to and name of the CloudFormation template YAML file that you saved.

   3. `<parameters>` is the relative path to and name of the CloudFormation parameters JSON file.

   Example output

   ```
   arn:aws:cloudformation:us-east-1:269333783861:stack/cluster-control-plane/21c7e2b0-2ee2-11eb-c6f6-0aa34627df4b
   ```

   ![NOTE]
   
   The CloudFormation template creates a stack that represents three control plane nodes.

5. Confirm that the template components exist:

   ```bash
   $ aws cloudformation describe-stacks --stack-name <name>
   ```

   6.12.16.1. **CloudFormation template for control plane machines**

   You can use the following CloudFormation template to deploy the control plane machines that you need for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

   ![Example 6.67. CloudFormation template for control plane machines]
   
   **AWSTemplateFormatVersion**: 2010-09-09  
   **Description**: Template for OpenShift Cluster Node Launch (EC2 master instances)
Parameters:
InfrastructureName:
  AllowedPattern: ^([a-zA-Z][a-zA-Z0-9-]{0,26})$
  MaxLength: 27
  MinLength: 1
  ConstraintDescription: Infrastructure name must be alphanumeric, start with a letter, and have a maximum of 27 characters.
  Description: A short, unique cluster ID used to tag nodes for the kubelet cloud provider.
  Type: String
RhosAmi:
  Description: Current Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS AMI to use for bootstrap.
  Type: AWS::EC2::Image::Id
AutoRegisterDNS:
  Default: ""
  Description: unused
  Type: String
PrivateHostedZoneld:
  Default: ""
  Description: unused
  Type: String
PrivateHostedZoneName:
  Default: ""
  Description: unused
  Type: String
Master0Subnet:
  Description: The subnets, recommend private, to launch the master nodes into.
  Type: AWS::EC2::Subnet::Id
Master1Subnet:
  Description: The subnets, recommend private, to launch the master nodes into.
  Type: AWS::EC2::Subnet::Id
Master2Subnet:
  Description: The subnets, recommend private, to launch the master nodes into.
  Type: AWS::EC2::Subnet::Id
MasterSecurityGroupId:
  Description: The master security group ID to associate with master nodes.
  Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroup::Id
IgnitionLocation:
  Default: https://api-int.$CLUSTER_NAME.$DOMAIN:22623/config/master
  Description: Ignition config file location.
  Type: String
CertificateAuthorities:
  Default: data:text/plain;charset=utf-8;base64,ABC...xYz==
  Description: Base64 encoded certificate authority string to use.
  Type: String
MasterInstanceProfileName:
  Description: IAM profile to associate with master nodes.
  Type: String
MasterInstanceType:
  Default: m5.xlarge
  Type: String
AutoRegisterELB:
  Default: "yes"
  AllowedValues:
  - "yes"
  - "no"
Description: Do you want to invoke NLB registration, which requires a Lambda ARN parameter?
Type: String
RegisterNlbIpTargetsLambdaArn:
Description: ARN for NLB IP target registration lambda. Supply the value from the cluster infrastructure or select "no" for AutoRegisterELB.
Type: String
ExternalApiTargetGroupArn:
Description: ARN for external API load balancer target group. Supply the value from the cluster infrastructure or select "no" for AutoRegisterELB.
Type: String
InternalApiTargetGroupArn:
Description: ARN for internal API load balancer target group. Supply the value from the cluster infrastructure or select "no" for AutoRegisterELB.
Type: String
InternalServiceTargetGroupArn:
Description: ARN for internal service load balancer target group. Supply the value from the cluster infrastructure or select "no" for AutoRegisterELB.
Type: String

Metadata:
AWS::CloudFormation::Interface:
ParameterGroups:
- Label: "Cluster Information"
Parameters:
- InfrastructureName

- Label: "Host Information"
Parameters:
- MasterInstanceType
- RhcosAmi
- IgnitionLocation
- CertificateAuthorities
- MasterSecurityGroupId
- MasterInstanceProfileName

- Label: "Network Configuration"
Parameters:
- VpcId
- AllowedBootstrapSshCidr
- Master0Subnet
- Master1Subnet
- Master2Subnet

- Label: "Load Balancer Automation"
Parameters:
- AutoRegisterELB
- RegisterNlbIpTargetsLambdaArn
- ExternalApiTargetGroupArn
- InternalApiTargetGroupArn
- InternalServiceTargetGroupArn

ParameterLabels:
InfrastrucureName: default: "Infrastructure Name"
VpcId: default: "VPC ID"
Master0Subnet:
  default: "Master-0 Subnet"
Master1Subnet:
  default: "Master-1 Subnet"
Master2Subnet:
  default: "Master-2 Subnet"
MasterInstanceType:
  default: "Master Instance Type"
MasterInstanceProfileName:
  default: "Master Instance Profile Name"
RhcosAmi:
  default: "Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS AMI ID"
BootstrapIgnitionLocation:
  default: "Master Ignition Source"
CertificateAuthorities:
  default: "Ignition CA String"
MasterSecurityGroupId:
  default: "Master Security Group ID"
AutoRegisterELB:
  default: "Use Provided ELB Automation"

Conditions:
DoRegistration: !Equals ["yes", !Ref AutoRegisterELB]

Resources:
Master0:
  Type: AWS::EC2::Instance
  Properties:
    ImageId: !Ref RhcosAmi
    BlockDeviceMappings:
      - DeviceName: /dev/xvda
        Ebs:
          VolumeSize: "120"
          VolumeType: "gp2"
    IamInstanceProfile: !Ref MasterInstanceProfileName
    InstanceType: !Ref MasterInstanceType
    NetworkInterfaces:
      - AssociatePublicIpAddress: "false"
        DeviceIndex: "0"
        GroupSet:
          - !Ref "MasterSecurityGroupId"
        SubnetId: !Ref "Master0Subnet"
        UserData:
          Fn::Base64: !Sub
            - !template
            - "{"ignition":{"config":{"merge":[{"source":"${SOURCE}"}]},"security":{"tls":{"certificateAuthorities":[{"source":"${CA_BUNDLE}"}]},"version":"3.1.0"}}}
            - { SOURCE: !Ref IgnitionLocation, CA_BUNDLE: !Ref CertificateAuthorities, }"
    Tags:
      - Key: !Join ["", ["kubernetes.io/cluster/", !Ref InfrastructureName]]
        Value: "shared"

RegisterMaster0:
  Condition: DoRegistration
Type: Custom::NLBRegister
Properties:
  ServiceToken: !Ref RegisterNlbIpTargetsLambdaArn
  TargetArn: !Ref ExternalApiTargetGroupArn
  TargetIp: !GetAtt Master0.PrivateIp

RegisterMaster0InternalApiTarget:
Condition: DoRegistration
Type: Custom::NLBRegister
Properties:
  ServiceToken: !Ref RegisterNlbIpTargetsLambdaArn
  TargetArn: !Ref InternalApiTargetGroupArn
  TargetIp: !GetAtt Master0.PrivateIp

RegisterMaster0InternalServiceTarget:
Condition: DoRegistration
Type: Custom::NLBRegister
Properties:
  ServiceToken: !Ref RegisterNlbIpTargetsLambdaArn
  TargetArn: !Ref InternalServiceTargetGroupArn
  TargetIp: !GetAtt Master0.PrivateIp

Master1:
Type: AWS::EC2::Instance
Properties:
  ImageId: !Ref RhcosAmi
  BlockDeviceMappings:
    - DeviceName: /dev/xvda
      Ebs:
        VolumeSize: "120"
        VolumeType: "gp2"
  IamInstanceProfile: !Ref MasterInstanceProfileName
  InstanceType: !Ref MasterInstanceType
  NetworkInterfaces:
    - AssociatePublicIpAddress: "false"
      DeviceIndex: "0"
      GroupSet:
        - !Ref "MasterSecurityGroupId"
      SubnetId: !Ref "Master1Subnet"
  UserData:
    Fn::Base64: !Sub
      - '{"ignition":{"config":{"merge":{{"source":"${SOURCE}"}}}},{"security":{"tls":{"certificateAuthorities":{{"source":"${CA_BUNDLE}"}}}},{"version":"3.1.0"}}}
      - {
        SOURCE: !Ref IgnitionLocation,
        CA_BUNDLE: !Ref CertificateAuthorities,
      }
  Tags:
    - Key: !Join ["", ["kubernetes.io/cluster/", !Ref InfrastructureName]]
      Value: "shared"

RegisterMaster1:
Condition: DoRegistration
Type: Custom::NLBRegister
Properties:
  ServiceToken: !Ref RegisterNlbIpTargetsLambdaArn
TargetArn: !Ref ExternalApiTargetGroupArn
TargetIp: !GetAtt Master1.PrivateIp

RegisterMaster1InternalApiTarget:
Condition: DoRegistration
Type: Custom::NLBRegister
Properties:
  ServiceToken: !Ref RegisterNlbIpTargetsLambdaArn
  TargetArn: !Ref InternalApiTargetGroupArn
  TargetIp: !GetAtt Master1.PrivateIp

RegisterMaster1InternalServiceTarget:
Condition: DoRegistration
Type: Custom::NLBRegister
Properties:
  ServiceToken: !Ref RegisterNlbIpTargetsLambdaArn
  TargetArn: !Ref InternalServiceTargetGroupArn
  TargetIp: !GetAtt Master1.PrivateIp

Master2:
Type: AWS::EC2::Instance
Properties:
  ImageId: !Ref RhcosAmi
  BlockDeviceMappings:
    - DeviceName: /dev/xvda
      Ebs:
        VolumeSize: "120"
        VolumeType: "gp2"
  IamInstanceProfile: !Ref MasterInstanceProfileName
  InstanceType: !Ref MasterInstanceType
  NetworkInterfaces:
    - AssociatePublicIpAddress: "false"
      DeviceIndex: "0"
      GroupSet:
        - !Ref "MasterSecurityGroupId"
      SubnetId: !Ref "Master2Subnet"
  UserData:
    Fn::Base64: !Sub
      - '{"ignition":{"config":{"merge":[{"source":"${SOURCE}"}]},"security":{"tls":{"certificateAuthorities":[{"source":"${CA_BUNDLE}"}]},"version":"3.1.0"}}}
      - 
    Tags:
      - Key: !Join ["", ["kubernetes.io/cluster/", !Ref InfrastructureName]]
        Value: "shared"

RegisterMaster2:
Condition: DoRegistration
Type: Custom::NLBRegister
Properties:
  ServiceToken: !Ref RegisterNlbIpTargetsLambdaArn
  TargetArn: !Ref ExternalApiTargetGroupArn
  TargetIp: !GetAtt Master2.PrivateIp
You can view details about the CloudFormation stacks that you create by navigating to the AWS CloudFormation console.

**6.12.17. Creating the worker nodes in AWS**

You can create worker nodes in Amazon Web Services (AWS) for your cluster to use.

**NOTE**

If you are installing a three-node cluster, skip this step. A three-node cluster consists of three control plane machines, which also act as compute machines.

You can use the provided CloudFormation template and a custom parameter file to create a stack of AWS resources that represent a worker node.

**IMPORTANT**

The CloudFormation template creates a stack that represents one worker node. You must create a stack for each worker node.
NOTE

If you do not use the provided CloudFormation template to create your worker nodes, you must review the provided information and manually create the infrastructure. If your cluster does not initialize correctly, you might have to contact Red Hat support with your installation logs.

Prerequisites

- You configured an AWS account.
- You added your AWS keys and region to your local AWS profile by running `aws configure`.
- You generated the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- You created and configured a VPC and associated subnets in AWS.
- You created and configured DNS, load balancers, and listeners in AWS.
- You created the security groups and roles required for your cluster in AWS.
- You created the bootstrap machine.
- You created the control plane machines.

Procedure

1. Create a JSON file that contains the parameter values that the CloudFormation template requires:

   ```json
   [
     {
       "ParameterKey": "InfrastructureName", 1
       "ParameterValue": "mycluster-<random_string>" 2
     },
     {
       "ParameterKey": "RhcosAmi", 3
       "ParameterValue": "ami-<random_string>" 4
     },
     {
       "ParameterKey": "Subnet", 5
       "ParameterValue": "subnet-<random_string>" 6
     },
     {
       "ParameterKey": "WorkerSecurityGroupId", 7
       "ParameterValue": "sg-<random_string>" 8
     },
     {
       "ParameterKey": "IgnitionLocation", 9
       "ParameterValue": "https://api-int.<cluster_name>.<domain_name>:22623/config/worker" 10
     },
     {
       "ParameterKey": "CertificateAuthorities", 11
       "ParameterValue": "" 12
     }
   ]
   ```
The name for your cluster infrastructure that is encoded in your Ignition config files for the cluster.

Specify the infrastructure name that you extracted from the Ignition config file metadata, which has the format `<cluster-name>-<random-string>`.

Current Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) AMI to use for the worker nodes based on your selected architecture.

Specify an `AWS::EC2::Image::Id` value.

A subnet, preferably private, to start the worker nodes on.

Specify a subnet from the `PrivateSubnets` value from the output of the CloudFormation template for DNS and load balancing.

The worker security group ID to associate with worker nodes.

Specify the `WorkerSecurityGroupId` value from the output of the CloudFormation template for the security group and roles.

The location to fetch the bootstrap Ignition config file from.

Specify the generated Ignition config location, `https://api-int.<cluster_name>.-<domain_name>:22623/config/worker`.

Base64 encoded certificate authority string to use.

Specify the value from the `worker.ign` file that is in the installation directory. This value is the long string with the format `data:text/plain;charset=utf-8;base64,ABC...xYz==`.

The IAM profile to associate with worker nodes.

Specify the `WorkerInstanceProfile` parameter value from the output of the CloudFormation template for the security group and roles.

The type of AWS instance to use for the compute machines based on your selected architecture.

The instance type value corresponds to the minimum resource requirements for compute machines. For example `m6i.large` is a type for AMD64 and `m6g.large` is a type for ARM64.

2. Copy the template from the CloudFormation template for worker machines section of this topic and save it as a YAML file on your computer. This template describes the networking objects and load balancers that your cluster requires.
3. Optional: If you specified an m5 instance type as the value for WorkerInstanceType, add that instance type to the WorkerInstanceType.AllowedValues parameter in the CloudFormation template.

4. Optional: If you are deploying with an AWS Marketplace image, update the Worker0.type.properties.ImageID parameter with the AMI ID that you obtained from your subscription.

5. Use the CloudFormation template to create a stack of AWS resources that represent a worker node:

   IMPORTANT
   You must enter the command on a single line.

   $ aws cloudformation create-stack --stack-name <name>  
   --template-body file://<template>.yaml  
   --parameters file://<parameters>.json

   <name> is the name for the CloudFormation stack, such as cluster-worker-1. You need the name of this stack if you remove the cluster.

   <template> is the relative path to and name of the CloudFormation template YAML file that you saved.

   <parameters> is the relative path to and name of the CloudFormation parameters JSON file.

   Example output


   NOTE
   The CloudFormation template creates a stack that represents one worker node.

6. Confirm that the template components exist:

   $ aws cloudformation describe-stacks --stack-name <name>

7. Continue to create worker stacks until you have created enough worker machines for your cluster. You can create additional worker stacks by referencing the same template and parameter files and specifying a different stack name.

   IMPORTANT
   You must create at least two worker machines, so you must create at least two stacks that use this CloudFormation template.

6.12.17.1. CloudFormation template for worker machines
You can use the following CloudFormation template to deploy the worker machines that you need for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

Example 6.68. CloudFormation template for worker machines

AWSTemplateFormatVersion: 2010-09-09
Description: Template for OpenShift Cluster Node Launch (EC2 worker instance)

Parameters:
InfrastructureName:
  AllowedPattern: ^([a-zA-Z][a-zA-Z0-9-][0,26])$
  MaxLength: 27
  MinLength: 1
  ConstraintDescription: Infrastructure name must be alphanumeric, start with a letter, and have a maximum of 27 characters.
  Type: String
RhcosAmi:
  Description: Current Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS AMI to use for bootstrap.
  Type: AWS::EC2::Image::Id
Subnet:
  Description: The subnets, recommend private, to launch the master nodes into.
  Type: AWS::EC2::Subnet::Id
WorkerSecurityGroupId:
  Description: The master security group ID to associate with master nodes.
  Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroup::Id
IgnitionLocation:
  Default: https://api-int.$CLUSTER_NAME.$DOMAIN:22623/config/worker
  Description: Ignition config file location.
  Type: String
CertificateAuthorities:
  Default: data:text/plain;charset=utf-8;base64,ABC...xYz==
  Description: Base64 encoded certificate authority string to use.
  Type: String
WorkerInstanceProfileName:
  Description: IAM profile to associate with master nodes.
  Type: String
WorkerInstanceType:
  Default: m5.large
  Type: String

Metadata:
AWS::CloudFormation::Interface:
  ParameterGroups:
  - Label: default: "Cluster Information"
    Parameters:
      - InfrastructureName
        - Label: default: "Host Information"
          Parameters:
            - WorkerInstanceType
              - RhcosAmi
              - IgnitionLocation
              - CertificateAuthorities
              - WorkerSecurityGroupId
- WorkerInstanceProfileName
  - Label:
    - default: "Network Configuration"
  Parameters:
    - Subnet
  ParameterLabels:
    Subnet:
      - default: "Subnet"
    InfrastructureName:
      - default: "Infrastructure Name"
    WorkerInstanceType:
      - default: "Worker Instance Type"
    WorkerInstanceProfileName:
      - default: "Worker Instance Profile Name"
    RhcosAmi:
      - default: "Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS AMI ID"
    IgnitionLocation:
      - default: "Worker Ignition Source"
    CertificateAuthorities:
      - default: "Ignition CA String"
    WorkerSecurityGroupId:
      - default: "Worker Security Group ID"

Resources:
Worker0:
  Type: AWS::EC2::Instance
  Properties:
    ImageId: !Ref RhcosAmi
    BlockDeviceMappings:
      - DeviceName: /dev/xvda
        Ebs:
          VolumeSize: "120"
          VolumeType: "gp2"
        IamInstanceProfile: !Ref WorkerInstanceProfileName
        InstanceType: !Ref WorkerInstanceType
    NetworkInterfaces:
      - AssociatePublicIpAddress: "false"
        DeviceIndex: "0"
        GroupSet:
          - !Ref "WorkerSecurityGroupId"
        SubnetId: !Ref "Subnet"
    UserData:
      Fn::Base64: !Sub
        - '{"ignition":{"config":{{merge:[{"source":"${SOURCE}"}]}}}},{security":{"tls":{{certificateAuthorities:[{"source":"${CA_BUNDLE}"}]}}},{version":"3.1.0"}}'
      - SOURCE: !Ref IgnitionLocation,
        CA_BUNDLE: !Ref CertificateAuthorities,
    Tags:
      - Key: !Join ["", ["kubernetes.io/cluster/", !Ref InfrastructureName]]
        Value: "shared"

Outputs:
You can view details about the CloudFormation stacks that you create by navigating to the AWS CloudFormation console.

6.12.18. Initializing the bootstrap sequence on AWS with user-provisioned infrastructure

After you create all of the required infrastructure in Amazon Web Services (AWS), you can start the bootstrap sequence that initializes the OpenShift Container Platform control plane.

Prerequisites

- You configured an AWS account.
- You added your AWS keys and region to your local AWS profile by running `aws configure`.
- You generated the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- You created and configured a VPC and associated subnets in AWS.
- You created and configured DNS, load balancers, and listeners in AWS.
- You created the security groups and roles required for your cluster in AWS.
- You created the bootstrap machine.
- You created the control plane machines.
- You created the worker nodes.

Procedure

1. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and start the bootstrap process that initializes the OpenShift Container Platform control plane:

   ```bash
   $ ./openshift-install wait-for bootstrap-complete --dir <installation_directory> \
   --log-level=info
   ``

   1 For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

   2 To view different installation details, specify `warn`, `debug`, or `error` instead of `info`.

Example output

```
INFO Waiting up to 20m0s for the Kubernetes API at https://api.mycluster.example.com:6443...
```
If the command exits without a **FATAL** warning, your OpenShift Container Platform control plane has initialized.

**NOTE**

After the control plane initializes, it sets up the compute nodes and installs additional services in the form of Operators.

### Additional resources

- See [Monitoring installation progress](#) for details about monitoring the installation, bootstrap, and control plane logs as an OpenShift Container Platform installation progresses.
- See [Gathering bootstrap node diagnostic data](#) for information about troubleshooting issues related to the bootstrap process.
- You can view details about the running instances that are created by using the [AWS EC2 console](http).

### 6.12.19. 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 4.14. 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**

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 v4.14 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:
Installing the OpenShift CLI on Windows
You can install the OpenShift CLI (oc) binary on Windows by using the following procedure.

Procedure


2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.

3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 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:

   ```
   $ echo $PATH
   $ oc <command>
   ```

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


2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.

3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 macOS Client entry and save the file.

   **NOTE**
   For macOS arm64, choose the OpenShift v4.14 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:
After you install the OpenShift CLI, it is available using the `oc` command:

```
$ oc <command>
```

6.12.20. Logging in to the cluster by using the CLI

You can log in to your cluster as a default system user by exporting the cluster `kubeconfig` file. The `kubeconfig` file contains information about the cluster that is used by the CLI to connect a client to the correct cluster and API server. The file is specific to a cluster and is created during OpenShift Container Platform installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You deployed an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- You installed the `oc` CLI.

**Procedure**

1. Export the `kubeadmin` credentials:

   ```
   $ export KUBECONFIG=<installation_directory>/auth/kubeconfig
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

2. Verify you can run `oc` commands successfully using the exported configuration:

   ```
   $ oc whoami
   ```

   **Example output**

   ```
   system:admin
   ```

6.12.21. Approving the certificate signing requests for your machines

When you add machines to a cluster, two pending certificate signing requests (CSRs) are generated for each machine that you added. You must confirm that these CSRs are approved or, if necessary, approve them yourself. The client requests must be approved first, followed by the server requests.

**Prerequisites**

- You added machines to your cluster.

**Procedure**

1. Confirm that the cluster recognizes the machines:
$ oc get nodes

Example output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>ROLES</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>VERSION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>master-0</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>63m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>master-1</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>63m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>master-2</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>64m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The output lists all of the machines that you created.

NOTE

The preceding output might not include the compute nodes, also known as worker nodes, until some CSRs are approved.

2. Review the pending CSRs and ensure that you see the client requests with the Pending or Approved status for each machine that you added to the cluster:

$ oc get csr

Example output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>REQUESTOR</th>
<th>CONDITION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>csr-8b2br</td>
<td>15m</td>
<td>system:serviceaccount:openshift-machine-config-operator:node-bootstrapper</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>csr-8vnps</td>
<td>15m</td>
<td>system:serviceaccount:openshift-machine-config-operator:node-bootstrapper</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this example, two machines are joining the cluster. You might see more approved CSRs in the list.

3. If the CSRs were not approved, after all of the pending CSRs for the machines you added are in Pending status, approve the CSRs for your cluster machines:

NOTE

Because the CSRs rotate automatically, approve your CSRs within an hour of adding the machines to the cluster. If you do not approve them within an hour, the certificates will rotate, and more than two certificates will be present for each node. You must approve all of these certificates. After the client CSR is approved, the Kubelet creates a secondary CSR for the serving certificate, which requires manual approval. Then, subsequent serving certificate renewal requests are automatically approved by the machine-approver if the Kubelet requests a new certificate with identical parameters.
CHAPTER 6. INSTALLING ON AWS

NOTE
For clusters running on platforms that are not machine API enabled, such as bare
metal and other user-provisioned infrastructure, you must implement a method
of automatically approving the kubelet serving certificate requests (CSRs). If a
request is not approved, then the oc exec, oc rsh, and oc logs commands
cannot succeed, because a serving certificate is required when the API server
connects to the kubelet. Any operation that contacts the Kubelet endpoint
requires this certificate approval to be in place. The method must watch for new
CSRs, confirm that the CSR was submitted by the node-bootstrapper service
account in the system:node or system:admin groups, and confirm the identity
of the node.
To approve them individually, run the following command for each valid CSR:
$ oc adm certificate approve <csr_name> 1
1

<csr_name> is the name of a CSR from the list of current CSRs.

To approve all pending CSRs, run the following command:
$ oc get csr -o go-template='{{range .items}}{{if not .status}}{{.metadata.name}}{{"\n"}}
{{end}}{{end}}' | xargs --no-run-if-empty oc adm certificate approve

NOTE
Some Operators might not become available until some CSRs are approved.
4. Now that your client requests are approved, you must review the server requests for each
machine that you added to the cluster:
$ oc get csr

Example output
NAME
AGE REQUESTOR
CONDITION
csr-bfd72 5m26s system:node:ip-10-0-50-126.us-east-2.compute.internal
Pending
csr-c57lv 5m26s system:node:ip-10-0-95-157.us-east-2.compute.internal
Pending
...
5. If the remaining CSRs are not approved, and are in the Pending status, approve the CSRs for
your cluster machines:
To approve them individually, run the following command for each valid CSR:
$ oc adm certificate approve <csr_name> 1
1

<csr_name> is the name of a CSR from the list of current CSRs.

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To approve all pending CSRs, run the following command:

```bash
$ oc get csr -o go-template="{{range .items}}{{if not .status}}{{.metadata.name}}{{"\n"}}{{end}}{{end}}" | xargs oc adm certificate approve
```

6. After all client and server CSRs have been approved, the machines have the **Ready** status. Verify this by running the following command:

```bash
$ oc get nodes
```

**Example output**

```
NAME      STATUS    ROLES   AGE   VERSION
master-0  Ready     master  73m   v1.27.3
master-1  Ready     master  73m   v1.27.3
master-2  Ready     master  74m   v1.27.3
worker-0  Ready     worker  11m   v1.27.3
worker-1  Ready     worker  11m   v1.27.3
```

**NOTE**

It can take a few minutes after approval of the server CSRs for the machines to transition to the **Ready** status.

**Additional information**

- For more information on CSRs, see [Certificate Signing Requests](#).

---

### 6.12.22. Initial Operator configuration

After the control plane initializes, you must immediately configure some Operators so that they all become available.

**Prerequisites**

- Your control plane has initialized.

**Procedure**

1. Watch the cluster components come online:

```bash
$ watch -n5 oc get clusteroperators
```

**Example output**

```
NAME                     VERSION  AVAILABLE  PROGRESSING  DEGRADED
authentication           4.14.0  True     False     False     19m
baremetal                4.14.0  True     False     False     37m
cloud-credential         4.14.0  True     False     False     40m
cluster-autoscaler       4.14.0  True     False     False     37m
config-operator          4.14.0  True     False     False     38m
```
6.12.22.1. Image registry storage configuration

Amazon Web Services provides default storage, which means the Image Registry Operator is available after installation. However, if the Registry Operator cannot create an S3 bucket and automatically configure storage, you must manually configure registry storage.

Instructions are shown for configuring a persistent volume, which is required for production clusters. Where applicable, instructions are shown for configuring an empty directory as the storage location, which is available for only non-production clusters.

Additional instructions are provided for allowing the image registry to use block storage types by using the **Recreate** rollout strategy during upgrades.

You can configure registry storage for user-provisioned infrastructure in AWS to deploy OpenShift Container Platform to hidden regions. See Configuring the registry for AWS user-provisioned infrastructure for more information.

6.12.22.1.1. Configuring registry storage for AWS with user-provisioned infrastructure

During installation, your cloud credentials are sufficient to create an Amazon S3 bucket and the Registry Operator will automatically configure storage.

If the Registry Operator cannot create an S3 bucket and automatically configure storage, you can create an S3 bucket and configure storage with the following procedure.

Prerequisites
You have a cluster on AWS with user-provisioned infrastructure.

For Amazon S3 storage, the secret is expected to contain two keys:

- `REGISTRY_STORAGE_S3_ACCESSKEY`
- `REGISTRY_STORAGE_S3_SECRETKEY`

**Procedure**

Use the following procedure if the Registry Operator cannot create an S3 bucket and automatically configure storage.

1. Set up a **Bucket Lifecycle Policy** to abort incomplete multipart uploads that are one day old.

2. Fill in the storage configuration in `configs.imageregistry.operator.openshift.io/cluster`:

   ```bash
   $ oc edit configs.imageregistry.operator.openshift.io/cluster
   
   Example configuration
   
   storage:
   s3:
   bucket: <bucket-name>
   region: <region-name>
   
   **WARNING**
   To secure your registry images in AWS, block public access to the S3 bucket.

**6.12.22.1.2. Configuring storage for the image registry in non-production clusters**

You must configure storage for the Image Registry Operator. For non-production clusters, you can set the image registry to an empty directory. If you do so, all images are lost if you restart the registry.

**Procedure**

- To set the image registry storage to an empty directory:

  ```bash
  $ oc patch configs.imageregistry.operator.openshift.io cluster --type merge --patch '{"spec":
  {"storage":{"emptyDir":{}}}}'
  
  **WARNING**
  Configure this option for only non-production clusters.
If you run this command before the Image Registry Operator initializes its components, the `oc patch` command fails with the following error:

```
Error from server (NotFound): configs.imageregistry.operator.openshift.io "cluster" not found
```

Wait a few minutes and run the command again.

### 6.12.23. Deleting the bootstrap resources

After you complete the initial Operator configuration for the cluster, remove the bootstrap resources from Amazon Web Services (AWS).

**Prerequisites**

- You completed the initial Operator configuration for your cluster.

**Procedure**

1. Delete the bootstrap resources. If you used the CloudFormation template, delete its stack:

   - Delete the stack by using the AWS CLI:

   ```shell
   $ aws cloudformation delete-stack --stack-name <name> ①
   ① <name> is the name of your bootstrap stack.
   ```

   - Delete the stack by using the AWS CloudFormation console.

### 6.12.24. Creating the Ingress DNS Records

If you removed the DNS Zone configuration, manually create DNS records that point to the Ingress load balancer. You can create either a wildcard record or specific records. While the following procedure uses A records, you can use other record types that you require, such as CNAME or alias.

**Prerequisites**

- You deployed an OpenShift Container Platform cluster on Amazon Web Services (AWS) that uses infrastructure that you provisioned.

- You installed the OpenShift CLI (`oc`).

- You installed the `jq` package.

- You downloaded the AWS CLI and installed it on your computer. See Install the AWS CLI Using the Bundled Installer (Linux, macOS, or Unix).

**Procedure**

1. Determine the routes to create.

   - To create a wildcard record, use `*.apps.<cluster_name>.<domain_name>`, where `<cluster_name>` is your cluster name, and `<domain_name>` is the Route 53 base domain for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
To create specific records, you must create a record for each route that your cluster uses, as shown in the output of the following command:

```bash
$ oc get --all-namespaces -o jsonpath='{range .items[*]}{range .status.ingress[*]}{.host}{"\n"}{}{end}{end}' routes
```  

**Example output**

```plaintext
oauth-openshift.apps.<cluster_name>.<domain_name>
console-openshift-console.apps.<cluster_name>.<domain_name>
downloads-openshift-console.apps.<cluster_name>.<domain_name>
alertmanager-main-openshift-monitoring.apps.<cluster_name>.<domain_name>
prometheus-k8s-openshift-monitoring.apps.<cluster_name>.<domain_name>
```

2. Retrieve the Ingress Operator load balancer status and note the value of the external IP address that it uses, which is shown in the **EXTERNAL-IP** column:

```bash
$ oc -n openshift-ingress get service router-default
```

**Example output**

```
NAME             TYPE           CLUSTER-IP      EXTERNAL-IP                            PORT(S)     AGE
router-default   LoadBalancer   172.30.62.215   ab3...28.us-east-2.elb.amazonaws.com  80:31499/TCP,443:30693/TCP   5m
```

3. Locate the hosted zone ID for the load balancer:

```bash
$ aws elb describe-load-balancers | jq -r '.LoadBalancerDescriptions[] | select(.DNSName == "<external_ip>" ).CanonicalHostedZoneNameID'
```

**Example output**

```
Z3AADJGX6KTTL2
```

The output of this command is the load balancer hosted zone ID.

4. Obtain the public hosted zone ID for your cluster’s domain:

```bash
$ aws route53 list-hosted-zones-by-name \   --dns-name "<domain_name>" \   --query 'HostedZones[? Config.PrivateZone != `true` && Name == `<domain_name>`.].Id' \   --output text
```

**Example output**

```
Z3AADJGX6KTTL2
```

For `<domain_name>`, specify the Route 53 base domain for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
Example output

/hostedzone/Z3URY6TWQ91KVV

The public hosted zone ID for your domain is shown in the command output. In this example, it is Z3URY6TWQ91KVV.

5. Add the alias records to your private zone:

```bash
$ aws route53 change-resource-record-sets --hosted-zone-id "<private_hosted_zone_id>" --change-batch '{
  "Changes": [
    {
      "Action": "CREATE",
      "ResourceRecordSet": {
        "Name": "\052.apps.<cluster_domain>",
        "Type": "A",
        "AliasTarget": {
          "HostedZoneId": "<hosted_zone_id>",
          "DNSName": "<external_ip>",
          "EvaluateTargetHealth": false
        }
      }
    ]
  ]
}
```

1. For `<private_hosted_zone_id>`, specify the value from the output of the CloudFormation template for DNS and load balancing.

2. For `<cluster_domain>`, specify the domain or subdomain that you use with your OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

3. For `<hosted_zone_id>`, specify the public hosted zone ID for the load balancer that you obtained.

4. For `<external_ip>`, specify the value of the external IP address of the Ingress Operator load balancer. Ensure that you include the trailing period (.) in this parameter value.

6. Add the records to your public zone:

```bash
$ aws route53 change-resource-record-sets --hosted-zone-id "<public_hosted_zone_id>" --change-batch '{
  "Changes": [
    {
      "Action": "CREATE",
      "ResourceRecordSet": {
        "Name": "\052.apps.<cluster_domain>",
        "Type": "A",
        "AliasTarget": {
          "HostedZoneId": "<hosted_zone_id>",
          "DNSName": "<external_ip>",
          "EvaluateTargetHealth": false
        }
      }
    ]
  ]
}
```

1. Specify the public hosted zone ID for the load balancer that you obtained.

2. For `<cluster_domain>`, specify the domain or subdomain that you use with your OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

3. For `<hosted_zone_id>`, specify the public hosted zone ID for the load balancer that you obtained.

4. For `<external_ip>`, specify the value of the external IP address of the Ingress Operator load balancer. Ensure that you include the trailing period (.) in this parameter value.
For `<public_hosted_zone_id>`, specify the public hosted zone for your domain.

For `<cluster_domain>`, specify the domain or subdomain that you use with your OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

For `<hosted_zone_id>`, specify the public hosted zone ID for the load balancer that you obtained.

For `<external_ip>`, specify the value of the external IP address of the Ingress Operator load balancer. Ensure that you include the trailing period (.) in this parameter value.

### 6.12.25. Completing an AWS installation on user-provisioned infrastructure

After you start the OpenShift Container Platform installation on Amazon Web Service (AWS) user-provisioned infrastructure, monitor the deployment to completion.

**Prerequisites**

- You removed the bootstrap node for an OpenShift Container Platform cluster on user-provisioned AWS infrastructure.
- You installed the `oc` CLI.

**Procedure**

- From the directory that contains the installation program, complete the cluster installation:

  ```shell
  $ ./openshift-install --dir <installation_directory> wait-for install-complete
  ```

  For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

**Example output**

```
INFO Waiting up to 40m0s for the cluster at https://api.mycluster.example.com:6443 to initialize...
INFO Waiting up to 10m0s for the openshift-console route to be created...
INFO Install complete!
INFO To access the cluster as the system:admin user when using 'oc', run 'export KUBECONFIG=/home/myuser/install_dir/auth/kubeconfig'
INFO Access the OpenShift web-console here: https://console-openshift-console.apps.mycluster.example.com
INFO Login to the console with user: "kubeadmin", and password: "password"
INFO Time elapsed: 1s
```
6.12.26. Logging in to the cluster by using the web console

The `kubeadmin` user exists by default after an OpenShift Container Platform installation. You can log in to your cluster as the `kubeadmin` user by using the OpenShift Container Platform web console.

Prerequisites

- You have access to the installation host.
- You completed a cluster installation and all cluster Operators are available.

Procedure

1. Obtain the password for the `kubeadmin` user from the `kubeadm-password` file on the installation host:

   ```
   $ cat <installation_directory>/auth/kubeadmin-password
   ```

   **NOTE**

   Alternatively, you can obtain the `kubeadmin` password from the `<installation_directory>/openshift_install.log` log file on the installation host.

2. List the OpenShift Container Platform web console route:

   ```
   $ oc get routes -n openshift-console | grep 'console-openshift'
   ```

   **NOTE**

   Alternatively, you can obtain the OpenShift Container Platform route from the `<installation_directory>/openshift_install.log` log file on the installation host.

   **Example output**

   ```
   console console-openshift-console.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain> console
   https reencrypt/Redirect None
   ```
3. Navigate to the route detailed in the output of the preceding command in a web browser and log in as the kubeadmin user.

Additional resources

- See Accessing the web console for more details about accessing and understanding the OpenShift Container Platform web console.

6.12.27. Telemetry access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the Telemetry service, which runs by default to provide metrics about cluster health and the success of updates, requires internet access. If your cluster is connected to the internet, Telemetry runs automatically, and your cluster is registered to OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console.

After you confirm that your OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console inventory is correct, either maintained automatically by Telemetry or manually by using OpenShift Cluster Manager, use subscription watch to track your OpenShift Container Platform subscriptions at the account or multi-cluster level.

Additional resources

- See About remote health monitoring for more information about the Telemetry service.

6.12.28. Additional resources

- See Working with stacks in the AWS documentation for more information about AWS CloudFormation stacks.

6.12.29. Next steps

- Validating an installation.

- Customize your cluster.

- If necessary, you can opt out of remote health reporting.

- If necessary, you can remove cloud provider credentials.

6.13. INSTALLING A CLUSTER ON AWS WITH WORKER NODES ON AWS LOCAL ZONES

You can quickly install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster in Amazon Web Services (AWS) Local Zones by setting the zone names in the edge compute pool of the install-config.yaml file, or install a cluster in an existing VPC that lists Local Zone subnets.

AWS Local Zones are a type of infrastructure that place Cloud Resources close to metropolitan regions. For more information, see the AWS Local Zones Documentation.
6.13.1. Prerequisites

- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.
- You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.
- You configured an AWS account to host the cluster.

**IMPORTANT**

If you have an AWS profile stored on your computer, it must not use a temporary session token that you generated while using a multi-factor authentication device. The cluster continues to use your current AWS credentials to create AWS resources for the entire life of the cluster, so you must use key-based, long-term credentials. To generate appropriate keys, see Managing Access Keys for IAM Users in the AWS documentation. You can supply the keys when you run the installation program.

- You noted the region and supported AWS Local Zones locations to create the network resources in.
- You read the Features for each AWS Local Zones location.
- You downloaded the AWS CLI and installed it on your computer. See Install the AWS CLI Using the Bundled Installer (Linux, macOS, or UNIX) in the AWS documentation.
- If you use a firewall, you configured it to allow the sites that your cluster requires access to.

**NOTE**

Be sure to also review this site list if you are configuring a proxy.

- Add permission for the user who creates the cluster to modify the Local Zone group with `ec2:ModifyAvailabilityZoneGroup`. For example:

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
  {
    "Action": [
```
6.13.2. Cluster limitations in AWS Local Zones

Some limitations exist when you attempt to deploy a cluster with a default installation configuration in Amazon Web Services (AWS) Local Zones.

**IMPORTANT**

The following list details limitations when deploying a cluster in AWS Local Zones:

- The Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU) between an Amazon EC2 instance in a Local Zone and an Amazon EC2 instance in the Region is 1300. This causes the cluster-wide network MTU to change according to the network plugin that is used on the deployment.

- Network resources such as Network Load Balancer (NLB), Classic Load Balancer, and Network Address Translation (NAT) Gateways are not globally supported in AWS Local Zones.

- For an OpenShift Container Platform cluster on AWS, the AWS Elastic Block Storage (EBS) gp3 type volume is the default for node volumes and the default for the storage class. This volume type is not globally available on Local Zone locations. By default, the nodes running in Local Zones are deployed with the gp2 EBS volume. The **gp2-csi StorageClass** must be set when creating workloads on Local Zone nodes.

If you want the installation program to automatically create Local Zone subnets for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster, specific configuration limitations apply with this method.

**IMPORTANT**

The following configuration limitation applies when you set the installation program to automatically create subnets for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster:

- The private subnets for an AWS Local Zone associate with the route table of the parent zone, so that each private subnet can route egress traffic to the internet. If this route table does not exist during cluster installation, the private subnet associates with the first available private route table in the Virtual Private Cloud (VPC). This approach is valid only for AWS Local Zones subnets in an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

**Additional resources**

- **Storage classes**
- **Ingress Controller sharding**
6.13.3. Internet access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you require access to the internet to install your cluster.

You must have internet access to:

- Access **OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console** to download the installation program and perform subscription management. If the cluster has internet access and you do not disable Telemetry, that service automatically entitles your cluster.

- Access **Quay.io** to obtain the packages that are required to install your cluster.

- Obtain the packages that are required to perform cluster updates.

**IMPORTANT**

If your cluster cannot have direct internet access, you can perform a restricted network installation on some types of infrastructure that you provision. During that process, you download the required content and use it to populate a mirror registry with the installation packages. With some installation types, the environment that you install your cluster in will not require internet access. Before you update the cluster, you update the content of the mirror registry.

6.13.4. Obtaining an AWS Marketplace image

If you are deploying an OpenShift Container Platform cluster using an AWS Marketplace image, you must first subscribe through AWS. Subscribing to the offer provides you with the AMI ID that the installation program uses to deploy worker nodes.

**Prerequisites**

- You have an AWS account to purchase the offer. This account does not have to be the same account that is used to install the cluster.

**Procedure**

1. Complete the OpenShift Container Platform subscription from the **AWS Marketplace**.

2. Record the AMI ID for your specific region. As part of the installation process, you must update the **install-config.yaml** file with this value before deploying the cluster.

**Sample install-config.yaml file with AWS Marketplace worker nodes**

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: example.com
compute:
  - hyperthreading: Enabled
    name: worker
    platform:
      aws:
        amiId: ami-06c4d345f7c207239
        type: m5.4xlarge
    replicas: 3
metadata:
  name: test-cluster
```
The AMI ID from your AWS Marketplace subscription.

Your AMI ID is associated with a specific AWS region. When creating the installation configuration file, ensure that you select the same AWS region that you specified when configuring your subscription.

6.13.5. 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 4.14. 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**


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 v4.14 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**


2. Select the appropriate version from the **Version** drop-down list.

3. Click **Download Now** next to the **OpenShift v4.14 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**


2. Select the appropriate version from the **Version** drop-down list.

3. Click **Download Now** next to the **OpenShift v4.14 macOS Client** entry and save the file.

   **NOTE**

   For macOS arm64, choose the **OpenShift v4.14 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>
  ```
6.13.6. Preparing for the installation

Before you extend nodes to local zones, you must prepare certain resources for the cluster installation environment.

6.13.6.1. Obtaining the installation program

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform, download the installation file on the host you are using for installation.

Prerequisites

- You have a computer that runs Linux or macOS, with 500 MB of local disk space.

Procedure

1. Access the Infrastructure Provider page on the OpenShift Cluster Manager site. If you have a Red Hat account, log in with your credentials. If you do not, create an account.

2. Select your infrastructure provider.

3. Navigate to the page for your installation type, download the installation program that corresponds with your host operating system and architecture, and place the file in the directory where you will store the installation configuration files.

   **IMPORTANT**

   The installation program creates several files on the computer that you use to install your cluster. You must keep the installation program and the files that the installation program creates after you finish installing the cluster. Both files are required to delete the cluster.

   **IMPORTANT**

   Deleting the files created by the installation program does not remove your cluster, even if the cluster failed during installation. To remove your cluster, complete the OpenShift Container Platform uninstallation procedures for your specific cloud provider.

4. Extract the installation program. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   ```
   $ tar -xvf openshift-install-linux.tar.gz
   ```

5. Download your installation pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager. This pull secret allows you to authenticate with the services that are provided by the included authorities, including Quay.io, which serves the container images for OpenShift Container Platform components.

6.13.6.2. Generating a key pair for cluster node SSH access

During an OpenShift Container Platform installation, you can provide an SSH public key to the installation program. The key is passed to the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes through their Ignition config files and is used to authenticate SSH access to the nodes. The key is added
to the `~/.ssh/authorized_keys` list for the `core` user on each node, which enables password-less authentication.

After the key is passed to the nodes, you can use the key pair to SSH in to the RHCOS nodes as the user `core`. To access the nodes through SSH, the private key identity must be managed by SSH for your local user.

If you want to SSH in to your cluster nodes to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, you must provide the SSH public key during the installation process. The `/openshift-install gather` command also requires the SSH public key to be in place on the cluster nodes.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not skip this procedure in production environments, where disaster recovery and debugging is required.

**NOTE**

You must use a local key, not one that you configured with platform-specific approaches such as AWS key pairs.

**Procedure**

1. If you do not have an existing SSH key pair on your local machine to use for authentication onto your cluster nodes, create one. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

```
$ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -N "" -f <path>/<file_name> ①
```

   ① Specify the path and file name, such as `~/.ssh/id_ed25519`, of the new SSH key. If you have an existing key pair, ensure your public key is in the your `~/.ssh` directory.

**NOTE**

If you plan to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the `x86_64`, `ppc64le`, and `s390x` architectures, do not create a key that uses the `ed25519` algorithm. Instead, create a key that uses the `rsa` or `ecdsa` algorithm.

2. View the public SSH key:

```
$ cat <path>/<file_name>.pub
```

For example, run the following to view the `~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub` public key:

```
$ cat ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub
```

3. Add the SSH private key identity to the SSH agent for your local user, if it has not already been added. SSH agent management of the key is required for password-less SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes, or if you want to use the `/openshift-install gather` command.
NOTE
On some distributions, default SSH private key identities such as ~/.ssh/id_rsa and ~/.ssh/id_dsa are managed automatically.

a. If the ssh-agent process is not already running for your local user, start it as a background task:

   $ eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"

Example output

   Agent pid 31874

NOTE
If your cluster is in FIPS mode, only use FIPS-compliant algorithms to generate the SSH key. The key must be either RSA or ECDSA.

4. Add your SSH private key to the ssh-agent:

   $ ssh-add /path/to/file

   1 Specify the path and file name for your SSH private key, such as ~/.ssh/id_ed25519

Example output

   Identity added: /home/<you>/path/to/file (computer_name)

Next steps

- When you install OpenShift Container Platform, provide the SSH public key to the installation program.

6.13.6.3. Creating the installation files for AWS

To install OpenShift Container Platform on Amazon Web Services (AWS) using user-provisioned infrastructure, you must generate the files that the installation program needs to deploy your cluster and modify them so that the cluster creates only the machines that it will use. You generate and customize the install-config.yaml file, Kubernetes manifests, and Ignition config files. You also have the option to first set up a separate var partition during the preparation phases of installation.

6.13.6.4. Minimum resource requirements for cluster installation

Each cluster machine must meet the following minimum requirements:

Table 6.19. Minimum resource requirements
### Table: Machine Specifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bootstrap</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control plane</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compute</td>
<td>RHCOS, RHEL 8.6 and later [3]</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. One vCPU is equivalent to one physical core when simultaneous multithreading (SMT), or hyperthreading, is not enabled. When enabled, use the following formula to calculate the corresponding ratio: \((\text{threads per core} \times \text{cores}) \times \text{sockets} = \text{vCPUs}\).

2. OpenShift Container Platform and Kubernetes are sensitive to disk performance, and faster storage is recommended, particularly for etcd on the control plane nodes which require a 10 ms p99 fsync duration. Note that on many cloud platforms, storage size and IOPS scale together, so you might need to over-allocate storage volume to obtain sufficient performance.

3. As with all user-provisioned installations, if you choose to use RHEL compute machines in your cluster, you take responsibility for all operating system life cycle management and maintenance, including performing system updates, applying patches, and completing all other required tasks. Use of RHEL 7 compute machines is deprecated and has been removed in OpenShift Container Platform 4.10 and later.

If an instance type for your platform meets the minimum requirements for cluster machines, it is supported to use in OpenShift Container Platform.

#### 6.13.6.5. Tested instance types for AWS

The following Amazon Web Services (AWS) instance types have been tested with OpenShift Container Platform for use with AWS Local Zones.

**NOTE**

Use the machine types included in the following charts for your AWS instances. If you use an instance type that is not listed in the chart, ensure that the instance size you use matches the minimum resource requirements that are listed in "Minimum resource requirements for cluster installation”.

**Example 6.69. Machine types based on 64-bit x86 architecture for AWS Local Zones**

- c5.*
- c5d.*
- m6i.*
- m5.*
Additional resources

- See AWS Local Zones features in the AWS documentation for more information about AWS Local Zones and the supported instances types and services.

6.13.6.6. Creating the installation configuration file

Generate and customize the installation configuration file that the installation program needs to deploy your cluster.

Prerequisites

- You obtained the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.

- You checked that you are deploying your cluster to a region with an accompanying Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) AMI published by Red Hat. If you are deploying to a region that requires a custom AMI, such as an AWS GovCloud region, you must create the `install-config.yaml` file manually.

Procedure

1. Create the `install-config.yaml` file.
   
   a. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and run the following command:

   ```bash
   $ ./openshift-install create install-config --dir <installation_directory>  
   ```

   **IMPORTANT**

   Specifying an empty directory. Some installation assets, like bootstrap X.509 certificates have short expiration intervals, so you must not reuse an installation directory. If you want to reuse individual files from another cluster installation, you can copy them into your directory. However, the file names for the installation assets might change between releases. Use caution when copying installation files from an earlier OpenShift Container Platform version.

   b. At the prompts, provide the configuration details for your cloud:

      i. Optional: Select an SSH key to use to access your cluster machines.
NOTE

For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your ssh-agent process uses.

ii. Select aws as the platform to target.

iii. If you do not have an AWS profile stored on your computer, enter the AWS access key ID and secret access key for the user that you configured to run the installation program.

NOTE

The AWS access key ID and secret access key are stored in ~/.aws/credentials in the home directory of the current user on the installation host. You are prompted for the credentials by the installation program if the credentials for the exported profile are not present in the file. Any credentials that you provide to the installation program are stored in the file.

iv. Select the AWS region to deploy the cluster to. The region that you specify must be the same region that contains the Local Zone that you opted in to for your AWS account.

v. Select the base domain for the Route 53 service that you configured for your cluster.

vi. Enter a descriptive name for your cluster.

vii. Paste the pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager.

2. Optional: Back up the install-config.yaml file.

IMPORTANT

The install-config.yaml file is consumed during the installation process. If you want to reuse the file, you must back it up now.

6.13.6.7. Edge compute pools and AWS Local Zones

Edge worker nodes are tainted worker nodes that run in AWS Local Zones locations.

When deploying a cluster that uses Local Zones, consider the following points:

- Amazon EC2 instances in the Local Zones are more expensive than Amazon EC2 instances in the Availability Zones.

- Latency between applications and end users is lower in Local Zones, and latency might vary by location. A latency impact exists for some workloads if, for example, ingress traffic is mixed between Local Zones and Availability Zones.
IMPORTANT

Generally, the maximum transmission unit (MTU) between an Amazon EC2 instance in a Local Zone and an Amazon EC2 instance in the Region is 1300. For more information, see How Local Zones work in the AWS documentation. The cluster network MTU must be always less than the EC2 MTU to account for the overhead. The specific overhead is determined by the network plugin, for example:

- OVN-Kubernetes: **100 bytes**
- OpenShift SDN: **50 bytes**

The network plugin can provide additional features, like IPsec, that also must be decreased the MTU. For additional information, see the documentation.

OpenShift Container Platform 4.12 introduced a new compute pool, edge, that is designed for use in remote zones. The edge compute pool configuration is common between AWS Local Zones locations. Because of the type and size limitations of resources like EC2 and EBS on Local Zone resources, the default instance type can vary from the traditional worker pool.

The default Elastic Block Store (EBS) for Local Zone locations is **gp2**, which differs from the regular worker pool. The instance type used for each Local Zone on edge compute pool also might differ from worker pools, depending on the instance offerings on the zone.

The edge compute pool creates new labels that developers can use to deploy applications onto AWS Local Zones nodes. The new labels are:

- `node-role.kubernetes.io/edge="`
- `machine.openshift.io/zone-type=local-zone`
- `machine.openshift.io/zone-group=$ZONE_GROUP_NAME`

By default, the machine sets for the edge compute pool defines the taint of **NoSchedule** to prevent regular workloads from spreading on Local Zone instances. Users can only run user workloads if they define tolerations in the pod specification.

The following examples show **install-config.yaml** files that use the edge machine pool.

### Configuration that uses an edge pool with a custom instance type

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: devcluster.openshift.com
metadata:
  name: ipi-localzone
compute:
- name: edge
  platform:
    aws:
      type: m5.4xlarge
platform:
  aws:
    region: us-west-2
pullSecret: '{"auths": ...}'
sshKey: ssh-ed25519 AAAA...
```
Instance types differ between locations. To verify availability in the Local Zone in which the cluster runs, see the AWS documentation.

**Configuration that uses an edge pool with a custom EBS type**

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: devcluster.openshift.com
metadata:
  name: ipi-localzone
compute:
- name: edge
  platform:
    aws:
      rootVolume:
        type: gp3
        size: 120
platform:
  aws:
    region: us-west-2
pullSecret: '{"auths": ...}'
sshKey: ssh-ed25519 AAAA...
```

EBS types differ between locations. Check the AWS documentation to verify availability in the Local Zone in which the cluster runs.

**Configuration that uses an edge pool with custom security groups**

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: devcluster.openshift.com
metadata:
  name: ipi-localzone
compute:
- name: edge
  platform:
    aws:
      additionalSecurityGroupIDs:
        - sg-1
        - sg-2
platform:
  aws:
    region: us-west-2
pullSecret: '{"auths": ...}'
sshKey: ssh-ed25519 AAAA...
```

Specify the name of the security group as it appears in the Amazon EC2 console, including the `sg` prefix.

**Additional resources**

- Changing the MTU for the cluster network
- Enabling IPsec encryption
- Understanding taints and tolerations
6.13.7. Opting in to AWS Local Zones

If you plan to create the subnets in AWS Local Zones, you must opt in to each zone group separately.

Prerequisites

- You have installed the AWS CLI.
- You have determined an AWS Region for where you want to deploy your OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- You have attached a permissive IAM policy to a user or role account that opts in to the zone group. Consider the following configuration as an example IAM policy:

```json
{
    "Version": "2012-10-17",
    "Statement": [
        {
            "Action": [
                "ec2:ModifyAvailabilityZoneGroup"
            ],
            "Effect": "Allow",
            "Resource": "*"
        }
    ]
}
```

Procedure

1. List the zones that are available in your AWS Region by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ aws --region "<value_of_AWS_Region>" ec2 describe-availability-zones \
   --query 'AvailabilityZones[].{ZoneName: ZoneName, GroupName: GroupName, Status: OptInStatus}' \
   --filters Name=zone-type,Values=local-zone \
   --all-availability-zones
   
   Depending on the AWS Region, the list of available zones can be long. The command returns the following fields:

   **ZoneName**
   
   The name of the Local Zone.

   **GroupName**
   
   The group that comprises the zone. To opt in to the region, save the name.

   **Status**
   
   The status of the Local Zone group. If the status is **not-opted-in**, you must opt in the **GroupName** by running the commands that follow.

2. Opt in to the zone group on your AWS account by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ aws ec2 modify-availability-zone-group \
   --group-name "<value_of_GroupName>" \
   --opt-in-status opted-in
   ```
For `<value_of_GroupName>`, specify the name of the group of the Local Zone where you want to create subnets. For example, specify `us-east-1-nyc-1` to use the zone `us-east-1-nyc-1a` (US East New York).

6.13.8. Cluster installation options for an AWS Local Zones environment

To install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster in an AWS Local Zones environment on AWS infrastructure, choose one of the following installation options:

- Installing a cluster to quickly extend workers to edge compute pools, where the installation program automatically creates resources for the OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

- Installing a cluster on AWS into an existing VPC, where you must add Local Zone subnets to the `install-config.yaml` file.

Next steps

Choose one of the following options to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster in an AWS Local Zones environment:

- Installing a cluster quickly in AWS Local Zones

- Installing a cluster in an existing VPC with defined Local Zone subnets

6.13.9. Install a cluster quickly in AWS Local Zones

For OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you can quickly install a cluster on Amazon Web Services (AWS) to extend compute nodes to Local Zone locations. By using this installation route, the installation program automatically creates network resources and Local Zone subnets for each Local Zone that you defined in your configuration file. To customize the installation, you must modify parameters in the `install-config.yaml` file before you deploy the cluster.

6.13.9.1. Modifying an installation configuration file to use AWS Local Zones

Modify an `install-config.yaml` file to include AWS Local Zones.

Prerequisites

- You have configured an AWS account.

- You added your AWS keys and region to your local AWS profile by running `aws configure`.

- You have read the configuration limitations that apply when you specify the installation program to automatically create subnets for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster. See the section named "Cluster limitations in AWS Local Zones".

- You opted in to the Local Zone group for each zone.

- You created an `install-config.yaml` file by using the procedure "Creating the installation configuration file".

Procedure

1. Modify the `install-config.yaml` file by specifying Local Zone names in the `platform.aws.zones` property of the edge compute pool. For example:
The AWS Region name.

The list of Local Zone names that must belong in the same AWS Region.

Example of a configuration to install a cluster in the us-west-2 AWS Region that extends edge nodes to Local Zones in Los Angeles and Las Vegas locations.

```
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: example.com
metadata:
  name: cluster-name
platform:
  aws:
    region: us-west-2
compute:
  - name: edge
    platform:
      aws:
        zones:
        - us-west-2-lax-1a
        - us-west-2-lax-1b
        - us-west-2-las-1a
pullSecret: '{"auths": ...}"
sshKey: 'ssh-ed25519 AAAA...'
```

2. Deploy your cluster.

Additional resources

- Creating the installation configuration file
- Cluster limitations in AWS Local Zones

Next steps

- Deploying the cluster

6.13.10. Installing a cluster in an existing VPC that has Local Zone subnets

You can install a cluster into an existing Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) on Amazon Web Services...
(AWS). The installation program provisions the rest of the required infrastructure, which you can further customize. To customize the installation, modify parameters in the `install-config.yaml` file before you install the cluster.

Installing a cluster on AWS into an existing VPC requires extending workers to the edge of the Cloud Infrastructure by using AWS Local Zones.

Local Zone subnets extend regular workers' nodes to edge networks. Each edge worker nodes runs a user workload. After you create an Amazon Web Service (AWS) Local Zone environment, and you deploy your cluster, you can use edge worker nodes to create user workloads in Local Zone subnets.

You can use a provided CloudFormation template to create the VPC and public subnets. Additionally, you can modify a template to customize your infrastructure or use the information that they contain to create AWS objects according to your company’s policies.

**NOTE**

If you want to create private subnets, you must either modify the provided CloudFormation template or create your own template.

### 6.13.10.1. Creating a VPC in AWS

You can create a Virtual Private Cloud (VPC), and subnets for each Local Zone location, in Amazon Web Services (AWS) for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster to extend worker nodes to the edge locations. You can further customize the VPC to meet your requirements, including VPN, route tables, and add new Local Zone subnets that are not included at initial deployment.

You can use the provided CloudFormation template and a custom parameter file to create a stack of AWS resources that represent the VPC.

**NOTE**

If you do not use the provided CloudFormation template to create your AWS infrastructure, you must review the provided information and manually create the infrastructure. If your cluster does not initialize correctly, you might have to contact Red Hat support with your installation logs.

**Prerequisites**

- You configured an AWS account.
- You added your AWS keys and region to your local AWS profile by running `aws configure`.
- You opted in to the AWS Local Zones on your AWS account.

**Procedure**

1. Create a JSON file that contains the parameter values that the template requires:

```json
[
  {
    "ParameterKey": "VpcCidr", 1
    "ParameterValue": "10.0.0.0/16" 2
  },
  {
```
The CIDR block for the VPC.

2. Specify a CIDR block in the format `x.x.x.x/16-24`.

3. The number of availability zones to deploy the VPC in.

4. Specify an integer between 1 and 3.

5. The size of each subnet in each availability zone.

6. Specify an integer between 5 and 13, where 5 is /27 and 13 is /19.

2. Copy the template from the CloudFormation template for the VPC section of this topic and save it as a YAML file on your computer. This template describes the VPC that your cluster requires.

3. Launch the CloudFormation template to create a stack of AWS resources that represent the VPC by running the following command:

```bash
IMPORTANT
You must enter the command on a single line.

$ aws cloudformation create-stack --stack-name <name> \\ 1
   --template-body file://<template>.yaml \ 2
   --parameters file://<parameters>.json 3
```

1. `<name>` is the name for the CloudFormation stack, such as `cluster-vpc`. You need the name of this stack if you remove the cluster.

2. `<template>` is the relative path to and name of the CloudFormation template YAML file that you saved.

3. `<parameters>` is the relative path to and name of the CloudFormation parameters JSON file.

Example output

```
arn:aws:cloudformation:us-east-1:123456789012:stack/cluster-vpc/dbedae40-2fd3-11eb-820e-12a48460849f
```

4. Confirm that the template components exist by running the following command:
$ aws cloudformation describe-stacks --stack-name <name>

After the StackStatus displays CREATE_COMPLETE, the output displays values for the following parameters. You must provide these parameter values to the other CloudFormation templates that you run to create your cluster:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VpcId</td>
<td>The ID of your VPC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PublicSubnetIds</td>
<td>The IDs of the new public subnets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PrivateSubnetIds</td>
<td>The IDs of the new private subnets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PublicRouteTableId</td>
<td>The ID of the new public route table ID.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6.13.10.2. Creating a subnet in AWS Local Zones

You must create a subnet in AWS Local Zones before you configure a worker machineset for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

You must repeat the following process for each Local Zone you want to deploy worker nodes to.

You can use the provided CloudFormation template and a custom parameter file to create a stack of AWS resources that represent the subnet.

**NOTE**

If you do not use the provided CloudFormation template to create your AWS infrastructure, you must review the provided information and manually create the infrastructure. If your cluster does not initialize correctly, you might have to contact Red Hat support with your installation logs.

#### Prerequisites

- You configured an AWS account.
- You added your AWS keys and region to your local AWS profile by running `aws configure`.
- You opted in to the Local Zone group.

#### Procedure

1. Create a JSON file that contains the parameter values that the template requires:

   ```json
   [
   {
     "ParameterKey": "VpcId",
     "ParameterValue": "<value_of_VpcId>" ①
   },
   {
   ```
Specify the VPC ID, which is the value `VpcId` in the output of the CloudFormation template for the VPC.

Specify the Route Table ID, which is the value of the `PublicRouteTableId` in the CloudFormation stack for the VPC.

Specify the AWS Local Zone name, which is the value of the `ZoneName` field in the `AvailabilityZones` object that you retrieve in the section "Opting in to AWS Local Zones".

Specify a CIDR block that is used to create the Local Zone subnet. This block must be part of the VPC CIDR block `VpcCidr`.

2. Copy the template from the CloudFormation template for the subnet section of this topic and save it as a YAML file on your computer. This template describes the VPC that your cluster requires.

3. Launch the CloudFormation template to create a stack of AWS resources that represent the VPC by running the following command:

```bash
$ aws cloudformation create-stack --stack-name <subnet_stack_name> \
   --template-body file://<template>.yaml \ 
   --parameters file://<parameters>.json
```

1. `<subnet_stack_name>` is the name for the CloudFormation stack, such as `cluster-lz-<local_zone_shortname>`. You need the name of this stack if you remove the cluster.

2. `<template>` is the relative path to and name of the CloudFormation template YAML file that you saved.

3. `<parameters>` is the relative path to and name of the CloudFormation parameters JSON file.
4. Confirm that the template components exist by running the following command:

$ aws cloudformation describe-stacks --stack-name <subnet_stack_name>

After the StackStatus displays CREATE_COMPLETE, the output displays values for the following parameters. You must provide these parameter values to the other CloudFormation templates that you run to create your cluster:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PublicSubnetIds</td>
<td>The IDs of the new public subnets.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6.13.10.3. CloudFormation template for the VPC

You can use the following CloudFormation template to deploy the VPC that you need for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

**Example 6.70. CloudFormation template for the VPC**

```yaml
AWSTemplateFormatVersion: '2010-09-09'
Description: Template for Best Practice VPC with 1-3 AZs

Parameters:
VpcCidr:
  ConstraintDescription: CIDR block parameter must be in the form x.x.x.x/16-24.  
  Default: 10.0.0.0/16
  Description: CIDR block for VPC.
  Type: String

AvailabilityZoneCount:
  ConstraintDescription: "The number of availability zones. (Min: 1, Max: 3)"
  MinValue: 1
  MaxValue: 3
  Default: 1
  Description: "How many AZs to create VPC subnets for. (Min: 1, Max: 3)"
  Type: Number

SubnetBits:
  ConstraintDescription: CIDR block parameter must be in the form x.x.x.x/19-27.
  MinValue: 5
  MaxValue: 13
  Default: 12
  Description: "Size of each subnet to create within the availability zones. (Min: 5 = /27, Max: 13 = /19)"
  Type: Number
```

Metadata:
AWS::CloudFormation::Interface:
  ParameterGroups:
- Label:
  default: "Network Configuration"
Parameters:
- VpcCidr
- SubnetBits
- Label:
  default: "Availability Zones"
Parameters:
- AvailabilityZoneCount
ParameterLabels:
  AvailabilityZoneCount:
    default: "Availability Zone Count"
VpcCidr:
  default: "VPC CIDR"
SubnetBits:
  default: "Bits Per Subnet"

Conditions:
DoAz3: !Equals [3, !Ref AvailabilityZoneCount]
DoAz2: !Or [!Equals [2, !Ref AvailabilityZoneCount], Condition: DoAz3]

Resources:
VPC:
  Type: "AWS::EC2::VPC"
  Properties:
    EnableDnsSupport: "true"
    EnableDnsHostnames: "true"
    CidrBlock: !Ref VpcCidr
PublicSubnet:
  Type: "AWS::EC2::Subnet"
  Properties:
    VpcId: !Ref VPC
    CidrBlock: !Select [0, !Cidr [!Ref VpcCidr, 6, !Ref SubnetBits]]
    AvailabilityZone: !Select
    - 0
    - Fn::GetAZs: !Ref "AWS::Region"
PublicSubnet2:
  Type: "AWS::EC2::Subnet"
  Condition: DoAz2
  Properties:
    VpcId: !Ref VPC
    CidrBlock: !Select [1, !Cidr [!Ref VpcCidr, 6, !Ref SubnetBits]]
    AvailabilityZone: !Select
    - 1
    - Fn::GetAZs: !Ref "AWS::Region"
PublicSubnet3:
  Type: "AWS::EC2::Subnet"
  Condition: DoAz3
  Properties:
    VpcId: !Ref VPC
    CidrBlock: !Select [2, !Cidr [!Ref VpcCidr, 6, !Ref SubnetBits]]
    AvailabilityZone: !Select
    - 2
    - Fn::GetAZs: !Ref "AWS::Region"
InternetGateway:
  Type: "AWS::EC2::InternetGateway"
 GatewayToInternet:
  Type: "AWS::EC2::VPCGatewayAttachment"
  Properties:
    VpcId: !Ref VPC
    InternetGatewayId: !Ref InternetGateway
 PublicRouteTable:
  Type: "AWS::EC2::RouteTable"
  Properties:
    VpcId: !Ref VPC
 PublicRoute:
  Type: "AWS::EC2::Route"
  DependsOn: GatewayToInternet
  Properties:
    RouteTableId: !Ref PublicRouteTable
    DestinationCidrBlock: 0.0.0.0/0
    GatewayId: !Ref InternetGateway
 PublicSubnetRouteTableAssociation:
  Type: "AWS::EC2::SubnetRouteTableAssociation"
  Properties:
    SubnetId: !Ref PublicSubnet
    RouteTableId: !Ref PublicRouteTable
 PublicSubnetRouteTableAssociation2:
  Type: "AWS::EC2::SubnetRouteTableAssociation"
  Condition: DoAz2
  Properties:
    SubnetId: !Ref PublicSubnet2
    RouteTableId: !Ref PublicRouteTable
 PublicSubnetRouteTableAssociation3:
  Condition: DoAz3
  Type: "AWS::EC2::SubnetRouteTableAssociation"
  Properties:
    SubnetId: !Ref PublicSubnet3
    RouteTableId: !Ref PublicRouteTable
 PrivateSubnet:
  Type: "AWS::EC2::Subnet"
  Properties:
    VpcId: !Ref VPC
    CidrBlock: !Select [3, !Cidr [[!Ref VpcCidr, 6, !Ref SubnetBits]]
                AvailabilityZone: !Select
                - 0
                - Fn::GetAZs: !Ref "AWS::Region"
 PrivateRouteTable:
  Type: "AWS::EC2::RouteTable"
  Properties:
    VpcId: !Ref VPC
 PrivateSubnetRouteTableAssociation:
  Type: "AWS::EC2::SubnetRouteTableAssociation"
  Properties:
    SubnetId: !Ref PrivateSubnet
    RouteTableId: !Ref PrivateRouteTable
 NAT:
  DependsOn:
    - GatewayToInternet
  Type: "AWS::EC2::NatGateway"
  Properties:
    AllocationId:
"Fn::GetAtt":
  - EIP
  - AllocationId
SubnetId: !Ref PublicSubnet

EIP:
  Type: "AWS::EC2::EIP"
  Properties:
    Domain: vpc

Route:
  Type: "AWS::EC2::Route"
  Properties:
    RouteTableId:
      Ref: PrivateRouteTable
    DestinationCidrBlock: 0.0.0.0/0
    NatGatewayId:
      Ref: NAT

PrivateSubnet2:
  Type: "AWS::EC2::Subnet"
  Condition: DoAz2
  Properties:
    VpcId: !Ref VPC
    CidrBlock:
      !Select [4, !Cidr ![Ref VpcCidr, 6, !Ref SubnetBits]]
    AvailabilityZone:
      !Select
        - 1
        - Fn::GetA Zs: !Ref "AWS::Region"

PrivateRouteTable2:
  Type: "AWS::EC2::RouteTable"
  Condition: DoAz2
  Properties:
    VpcId: !Ref VPC

PrivateSubnetRouteTableAssociation2:
  Type: "AWS::EC2::SubnetRouteTableAssociation"
  Condition: DoAz2
  Properties:
    SubnetId: !Ref PrivateSubnet2
    RouteTableId: !Ref PrivateRouteTable2

NAT:
  DependsOn:
    - GatewayToInternet
  Type: "AWS::EC2::NatGateway"
  Condition: DoAz2
  Properties:
    AllocationId:
      "Fn::GetAtt":
        - EIP2
        - AllocationId
    SubnetId: !Ref PublicSubnet2

EIP2:
  Type: "AWS::EC2::EIP"
  Condition: DoAz2
  Properties:
    Domain: vpc

Route2:
  Type: "AWS::EC2::Route"
  Condition: DoAz2
  Properties:
RouteTableId:
  Ref: PrivateRouteTable2
DestinationCidrBlock: 0.0.0.0/0
NatGatewayId:
  Ref: NAT2
PrivateSubnet3:
  Type: "AWS::EC2::Subnet"
Condition: DoAz3
Properties:
  VpcId: !Ref VPC
  CidrBlock: !Select [5, !Cidr [!Ref VpcCidr, 6, !Ref SubnetBits]]
  AvailabilityZone: !Select
    - 2
    - Fn::GetAZs: !Ref "AWS::Region"
PrivateRouteTable3:
  Type: "AWS::EC2::RouteTable"
Condition: DoAz3
Properties:
  VpcId: !Ref VPC
PrivateSubnetRouteTableAssociation3:
  Type: "AWS::EC2::SubnetRouteTableAssociation"
Condition: DoAz3
Properties:
  SubnetId: !Ref PrivateSubnet3
  RouteTableId: !Ref PrivateRouteTable3
NAT3:
  DependsOn:
    - GatewayToInternet
  Type: "AWS::EC2::NatGateway"
Condition: DoAz3
Properties:
  AllocationId:
    "Fn::GetAtt":
      - EIP3
      - AllocationId
  SubnetId: !Ref PublicSubnet3
EIP3:
  Type: "AWS::EC2::EIP"
Condition: DoAz3
Properties:
  Domain: vpc
Route3:
  Type: "AWS::EC2::Route"
Condition: DoAz3
Properties:
  RouteTableId:
    Ref: PrivateRouteTable3
  DestinationCidrBlock: 0.0.0.0/0
  NatGatewayId:
    Ref: NAT3
S3Endpoint:
  Type: AWS::EC2::VPCEndpoint
Properties:
  PolicyDocument:
    Version: 2012-10-17
    Statement:
6.13.10.4. AWS security groups

By default, the installation program creates and attaches security groups to control plane and compute machines. The rules associated with the default security groups cannot be modified.

However, you can apply additional existing AWS security groups, which are associated with your existing VPC, to control plane and compute machines. Applying custom security groups can help you meet the security needs of your organization, in such cases where you need to control the incoming or outgoing traffic of these machines.

As part of the installation process, you apply custom security groups by modifying the `install-config.yaml` file before deploying the cluster.

- Effect: Allow
  Principal: '*'
  Action:
    - *
  Resource:
    - *
  RouteTableIds:
    - !Ref PublicRouteTable
    - !Ref PrivateRouteTable
    - !If [DoAz2, !Ref PrivateRouteTable2, !Ref "AWS::NoValue"]
    - !If [DoAz3, !Ref PrivateRouteTable3, !Ref "AWS::NoValue"]

ServiceName: !Join
  - - com.amazonaws.
    - !Ref 'AWS::Region'
    - .s3
VpcId: !Ref VPC

Outputs:
VpcId:
  Description: ID of the new VPC.
  Value: !Ref VPC
PublicSubnetIds:
  Description: Subnet IDs of the public subnets.
  Value:
    !Join [" ",
      [!Ref PublicSubnet, !If [DoAz2, !Ref PublicSubnet2, !Ref "AWS::NoValue"], !If [DoAz3, !Ref PublicSubnet3, !Ref "AWS::NoValue"]]]
PrivateSubnetIds:
  Description: Subnet IDs of the private subnets.
  Value:
    !Join [" ",
      [!Ref PrivateSubnet, !If [DoAz2, !Ref PrivateSubnet2, !Ref "AWS::NoValue"], !If [DoAz3, !Ref PrivateSubnet3, !Ref "AWS::NoValue"]]]
PublicRouteTableId:
  Description: Public Route table ID
  Value: !Ref PublicRouteTable
For more information, see “Edge compute pools and AWS Local Zones”.

6.13.10.5. CloudFormation template for the subnet that uses AWS Local Zones

You can use the following CloudFormation template to deploy the subnet that you need for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses AWS Local Zones.

Example 6.71. CloudFormation template for the subnet

```
# CloudFormation template used to create Local Zone subnets and dependencies
AWSTemplateFormatVersion: 2010-09-09
Description: Template for create Public Local Zone subnets

Parameters:
  VpcId:
    Description: VPC Id
    Type: String
  ZoneName:
    Description: Local Zone Name (Example us-east-1-nyc-1a)
    Type: String
  SubnetName:
    Description: Local Zone Name (Example cluster-public-us-east-1-nyc-1a)
    Type: String
  PublicRouteTableId:
    Description: Public Route Table ID to associate the Local Zone subnet
    Type: String
  PublicSubnetCidr:
    AllowedPattern: ^((\[0-9]\|[1-9]\[0-9]\]|1[0-9]\[0-9]\]|2[0-4]\[0-9]\]|2[5-6]\[0-5])\.(\[0-9]\|[1-9]\[0-9]\]|1[0-9]\[0-9]\]|2[0-4]\[0-9]\]|25\[0-5])$\)
    ConstraintDescription: CIDR block parameter must be in the form x.x.x.x/16-24.
    Default: 10.0.128.0/20
    Description: CIDR block for Public Subnet
    Type: String

Resources:
  PublicSubnet:
    Type: "AWS::EC2::Subnet"
    Properties:
      VpcId: !Ref VpcId
      CidrBlock: !Ref PublicSubnetCidr
      AvailabilityZone: !Ref ZoneName
      Tags:
        - Key: Name
          Value: !Ref SubnetName
        - Key: kubernetes.io/cluster/unmanaged
          Value: "true"

  PublicSubnetRouteTableAssociation:
    Type: "AWS::EC2::SubnetRouteTableAssociation"
    Properties:
      SubnetId: !Ref PublicSubnet
      RouteTableId: !Ref PublicRouteTableId

Outputs:
  PublicSubnetIds:
```
You can view details about the CloudFormation stacks that you create by navigating to the AWS CloudFormation console.

6.13.10.6. Modifying an installation configuration file to use AWS Local Zones subnets

Modify an install-config.yaml file to include AWS Local Zones subnets.

Prerequisites

- You created subnets by using the procedure "Creating a subnet in AWS Local Zones".
- You created an install-config.yaml file by using the procedure "Creating the installation configuration file".

Procedure

- Modify the install-config.yaml configuration file by specifying Local Zone subnets in the platform.aws.subnets property, as demonstrated in the following example:

```yaml
... platform: aws: region: us-west-2 subnets: 1 - publicSubnetId-1 - publicSubnetId-2 - publicSubnetId-3 - privateSubnetId-1 - privateSubnetId-2 - privateSubnetId-3 - publicSubnetId-LocalZone-1 ...
```

1 List of subnets created in the Availability and Local Zones.

Additional resources

- See Configuration and credential file settings in the AWS documentation for more information about AWS profile and credential configuration.

6.13.11. Deploying the cluster

You can install OpenShift Container Platform on a compatible cloud platform.
**IMPORTANT**

You can run the `create cluster` command of the installation program only once, during initial installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You have configured an account with the cloud platform that hosts your cluster.
- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.
- You have verified that the cloud provider account on your host has the correct permissions to deploy the cluster. An account with incorrect permissions causes the installation process to fail with an error message that displays the missing permissions.

**Procedure**

1. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and initialize the cluster deployment:

   ```
   $ ./openshift-install create cluster --dir <installation_directory> \  
   --log-level=info  
   ```

   1. For `<installation_directory>`, specify the location of your customized `./install-config.yaml` file.
   2. To view different installation details, specify `warn`, `debug`, or `error` instead of `info`.

2. Optional: Remove or disable the `AdministratorAccess` policy from the IAM account that you used to install the cluster.

   **NOTE**

   The elevated permissions provided by the `AdministratorAccess` policy are required only during installation.

**Verification**

When the cluster deployment completes successfully:

- The terminal displays directions for accessing your cluster, including a link to the web console and credentials for the `kubeadmin` user.
- Credential information also outputs to `<installation_directory>/openshift_install.log`.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not delete the installation program or the files that the installation program creates. Both are required to delete the cluster.

**Example output**
IMPORTANT

- The Ignition config files that the installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending `node-bootstrapper` certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for Recovering from expired control plane certificates for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

Next steps

- Creating user workloads in AWS Local Zones

6.13.12. Logging in to the cluster by using the CLI

You can log in to your cluster as a default system user by exporting the cluster `kubeconfig` file. The `kubeconfig` file contains information about the cluster that is used by the CLI to connect a client to the correct cluster and API server. The file is specific to a cluster and is created during OpenShift Container Platform installation.

Prerequisites

- You deployed an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- You installed the `oc` CLI.

Procedure

1. Export the `kubeadmin` credentials:

   ```bash
   $ export KUBECONFIG=<installation_directory>/auth/kubeconfig
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

2. Verify you can run `oc` commands successfully using the exported configuration:
6.13.13. Logging in to the cluster by using the web console

The **kubeadmin** user exists by default after an OpenShift Container Platform installation. You can log in to your cluster as the **kubeadmin** user by using the OpenShift Container Platform web console.

**Prerequisites**

- You have access to the installation host.
- You completed a cluster installation and all cluster Operators are available.

**Procedure**

1. Obtain the password for the **kubeadmin** user from the **kubeadmin-password** file on the installation host:

   ```
   $ cat <installation_directory>/auth/kubeadmin-password
   ```

   **NOTE**

   Alternatively, you can obtain the **kubeadmin** password from the `<installation_directory>/openshift_install.log` log file on the installation host.

2. List the OpenShift Container Platform web console route:

   ```
   $ oc get routes -n openshift-console | grep 'console-openshift'
   ```

   **NOTE**

   Alternatively, you can obtain the OpenShift Container Platform route from the `<installation_directory>/openshift_install.log` log file on the installation host.

**Example output**

```
console console-openshift-console.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain> console
https  reencrypt/Redirect None
```

3. Navigate to the route detailed in the output of the preceding command in a web browser and log in as the **kubeadmin** user.

**Additional resources**

- See Accessing the web console for more details about accessing and understanding the OpenShift Container Platform web console.
6.13.14. Verifying nodes that were created with edge compute pool

After you install a cluster that uses AWS Local Zones, check the status of the machine that was created by the machine set manifests created at install time.

1. To check the machine sets created from the subnet you added to the install-config.yaml file, run the following command:

   $ oc get machineset -n openshift-machine-api

   **Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>DESIRED</th>
<th>CURRENT</th>
<th>READY</th>
<th>AVAILABLE</th>
<th>AGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cluster-7xw5g-edge-us-east-1-nyc-1a</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3h4m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cluster-7xw5g-worker-us-east-1a</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3h4m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cluster-7xw5g-worker-us-east-1b</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3h4m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cluster-7xw5g-worker-us-east-1c</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3h4m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. To check the machines that were created from the machine sets, run the following command:

   $ oc get machines -n openshift-machine-api

   **Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>PHASE</th>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>REGION</th>
<th>ZONE</th>
<th>AGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cluster-7xw5g-edge-us-east-1-nyc-1a</td>
<td>Running</td>
<td>c5d.2xlarge</td>
<td>us-east-1</td>
<td>us-east-1-nyc-1a</td>
<td>3h4m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cluster-7xw5g-master-0</td>
<td>Running</td>
<td>m6i.xlarge</td>
<td>us-east-1</td>
<td>us-east-1a</td>
<td>3h4m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cluster-7xw5g-master-1</td>
<td>Running</td>
<td>m6i.xlarge</td>
<td>us-east-1</td>
<td>us-east-1b</td>
<td>3h4m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cluster-7xw5g-master-2</td>
<td>Running</td>
<td>m6i.xlarge</td>
<td>us-east-1</td>
<td>us-east-1c</td>
<td>3h4m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cluster-7xw5g-worker-us-east-1a-rtp45</td>
<td>Running</td>
<td>m6i.xlarge</td>
<td>us-east-1</td>
<td>us-east-1a</td>
<td>3h4m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cluster-7xw5g-worker-us-east-1b-glm7c</td>
<td>Running</td>
<td>m6i.xlarge</td>
<td>us-east-1</td>
<td>us-east-1b</td>
<td>3h4m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cluster-7xw5g-worker-us-east-1c-qfvz4</td>
<td>Running</td>
<td>m6i.xlarge</td>
<td>us-east-1</td>
<td>us-east-1c</td>
<td>3h4m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. To check nodes with edge roles, run the following command:

   $ oc get nodes -l node-role.kubernetes.io/edge

   **Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>ROLES</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>VERSION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ip-10-0-207-188.ec2.internal</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>edge,worker</td>
<td>172m</td>
<td>v1.25.2+d2e245f</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.13.15. Telemetry access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the Telemetry service, which runs by default to provide metrics about cluster health and the success of updates, requires internet access. If your cluster is connected to the internet, Telemetry runs automatically, and your cluster is registered to OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console.
After you confirm that your OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console inventory is correct, either maintained automatically by Telemetry or manually by using OpenShift Cluster Manager, use subscription watch to track your OpenShift Container Platform subscriptions at the account or multi-cluster level.

Additional resources

- See About remote health monitoring for more information about the Telemetry service.

6.13.16. Next steps

- Creating user workloads in AWS Local Zones.
- Validating an installation.
- Customize your cluster.
- If necessary, you can opt out of remote health reporting.

6.14. INSTALLING A CLUSTER ON AWS IN A RESTRICTED NETWORK WITH USER-PROVISIONED INFRASTRUCTURE

In OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14, you can install a cluster on Amazon Web Services (AWS) using infrastructure that you provide and an internal mirror of the installation release content.

**IMPORTANT**

While you can install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster by using mirrored installation release content, your cluster still requires internet access to use the AWS APIs.

One way to create this infrastructure is to use the provided CloudFormation templates. You can modify the templates to customize your infrastructure or use the information that they contain to create AWS objects according to your company’s policies.

**IMPORTANT**

The steps for performing a user-provisioned infrastructure installation are provided as an example only. Installing a cluster with infrastructure you provide requires knowledge of the cloud provider and the installation process of OpenShift Container Platform. Several CloudFormation templates are provided to assist in completing these steps or to help model your own. You are also free to create the required resources through other methods; the templates are just an example.

6.14.1. Prerequisites

- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.
- You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.
You created a mirror registry on your mirror host and obtained the `imageContentSources` data for your version of OpenShift Container Platform.

**IMPORTANT**

Because the installation media is on the mirror host, you can use that computer to complete all installation steps.

You configured an AWS account to host the cluster.

**IMPORTANT**

If you have an AWS profile stored on your computer, it must not use a temporary session token that you generated while using a multi-factor authentication device. The cluster continues to use your current AWS credentials to create AWS resources for the entire life of the cluster, so you must use key-based, long-term credentials. To generate appropriate keys, see [Managing Access Keys for IAM Users](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/userguide/idp-manage-access-keys.html) in the AWS documentation. You can supply the keys when you run the installation program.

You downloaded the AWS CLI and installed it on your computer. See [Install the AWS CLI Using the Bundled Installer (Linux, macOS, or Unix)](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/userguide/cli-ref-install-linux-macos-unix.html) in the AWS documentation.

If you use a firewall and plan to use the Telemetry service, you configured the firewall to allow the sites that your cluster requires access to.

**NOTE**

Be sure to also review this site list if you are configuring a proxy.

If the cloud identity and access management (IAM) APIs are not accessible in your environment, or if you do not want to store an administrator-level credential secret in the `kube-system` namespace, you can manually create and maintain long-term credentials.

### 6.14.2. About installations in restricted networks

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you can perform an installation that does not require an active connection to the internet to obtain software components. Restricted network installations can be completed using installer-provisioned infrastructure or user-provisioned infrastructure, depending on the cloud platform to which you are installing the cluster.

If you choose to perform a restricted network installation on a cloud platform, you still require access to its cloud APIs. Some cloud functions, like Amazon Web Service’s Route 53 DNS and IAM services, require internet access. Depending on your network, you might require less internet access for an installation on bare metal hardware, Nutanix, or on VMware vSphere.

To complete a restricted network installation, you must create a registry that mirrors the contents of the OpenShift image registry and contains the installation media. You can create this registry on a mirror host, which can access both the internet and your closed network, or by using other methods that meet your restrictions.
Because of the complexity of the configuration for user-provisioned installations, consider completing a standard user-provisioned infrastructure installation before you attempt a restricted network installation using user-provisioned infrastructure. Completing this test installation might make it easier to isolate and troubleshoot any issues that might arise during your installation in a restricted network.

6.14.2.1. Additional limits

Clusters in restricted networks have the following additional limitations and restrictions:

- The ClusterVersion status includes an Unable to retrieve available updates error.
- By default, you cannot use the contents of the Developer Catalog because you cannot access the required image stream tags.

6.14.3. Internet access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you require access to the internet to obtain the images that are necessary to install your cluster.

You must have internet access to:

- Access OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console to download the installation program and perform subscription management. If the cluster has internet access and you do not disable Telemetry, that service automatically entitles your cluster.
- Access Quay.io to obtain the packages that are required to install your cluster.
- Obtain the packages that are required to perform cluster updates.

6.14.4. Requirements for a cluster with user-provisioned infrastructure

For a cluster that contains user-provisioned infrastructure, you must deploy all of the required machines.

This section describes the requirements for deploying OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure.

6.14.4.1. Required machines for cluster installation

The smallest OpenShift Container Platform clusters require the following hosts:

Table 6.20. Minimum required hosts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hosts</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One temporary bootstrap machine</td>
<td>The cluster requires the bootstrap machine to deploy the OpenShift Container Platform cluster on the three control plane machines. You can remove the bootstrap machine after you install the cluster.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Three control plane machines

The control plane machines run the Kubernetes and OpenShift Container Platform services that form the control plane.

At least two compute machines, which are also known as worker machines.

The workloads requested by OpenShift Container Platform users run on the compute machines.

**IMPORTANT**

To maintain high availability of your cluster, use separate physical hosts for these cluster machines.

The bootstrap and control plane machines must use Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) as the operating system. However, the compute machines can choose between Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS), Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 8.6 and later.

Note that RHCOS is based on Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 9.2 and inherits all of its hardware certifications and requirements. See Red Hat Enterprise Linux technology capabilities and limits.

6.14.4.2. Minimum resource requirements for cluster installation

Each cluster machine must meet the following minimum requirements:

**Table 6.21. Minimum resource requirements**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bootstrap</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control plane</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compute</td>
<td>RHCOS, RHEL 8.6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. One vCPU is equivalent to one physical core when simultaneous multithreading (SMT), or hyperthreading, is not enabled. When enabled, use the following formula to calculate the corresponding ratio: \((\text{threads per core} \times \text{cores}) \times \text{sockets} = \text{vCPUs}\).

2. OpenShift Container Platform and Kubernetes are sensitive to disk performance, and faster storage is recommended, particularly for etcd on the control plane nodes which require a 10 ms p99 fsync duration. Note that on many cloud platforms, storage size and IOPS scale together, so you might need to over-allocate storage volume to obtain sufficient performance.

3. As with all user-provisioned installations, if you choose to use RHEL compute machines in your cluster, you take responsibility for all operating system life cycle management and maintenance, including performing system updates, applying patches, and completing all other required tasks.
Use of RHEL 7 compute machines is deprecated and has been removed in OpenShift Container Platform 4.10 and later.

If an instance type for your platform meets the minimum requirements for cluster machines, it is supported to use in OpenShift Container Platform.

Additional resources

- Optimizing storage

6.14.4.3. Tested instance types for AWS

The following Amazon Web Services (AWS) instance types have been tested with OpenShift Container Platform.

**NOTE**

Use the machine types included in the following charts for your AWS instances. If you use an instance type that is not listed in the chart, ensure that the instance size you use matches the minimum resource requirements that are listed in "Minimum resource requirements for cluster installation".

**Example 6.72. Machine types based on 64-bit x86 architecture**

- c4.*
- c5.*
- c5a.*
- i3.*
- m4.*
- m5.*
- m5a.*
- m6i.*
- r4.*
- r5.*
- r5a.*
- r6i.*
- t3.*
- t3a.*

6.14.4.4. Tested instance types for AWS on 64-bit ARM infrastructures
The following Amazon Web Services (AWS) 64-bit ARM instance types have been tested with OpenShift Container Platform.

**NOTE**

Use the machine types included in the following charts for your AWS ARM instances. If you use an instance type that is not listed in the chart, ensure that the instance size you use matches the minimum resource requirements that are listed in "Minimum resource requirements for cluster installation".

Example 6.73. Machine types based on 64-bit ARM architecture

- c6g.*
- m6g.*

6.14.4.5. Certificate signing requests management

Because your cluster has limited access to automatic machine management when you use infrastructure that you provision, you must provide a mechanism for approving cluster certificate signing requests (CSRs) after installation. The `kube-controller-manager` only approves the kubelet client CSRs. The `machine-approver` cannot guarantee the validity of a serving certificate that is requested by using kubelet credentials because it cannot confirm that the correct machine issued the request. You must determine and implement a method of verifying the validity of the kubelet serving certificate requests and approving them.

6.14.5. Required AWS infrastructure components

To install OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure in Amazon Web Services (AWS), you must manually create both the machines and their supporting infrastructure.

For more information about the integration testing for different platforms, see the OpenShift Container Platform 4.x Tested Integrations page.

By using the provided CloudFormation templates, you can create stacks of AWS resources that represent the following components:

- An AWS Virtual Private Cloud (VPC)
- Networking and load balancing components
- Security groups and roles
- An OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap node
- OpenShift Container Platform control plane nodes
- An OpenShift Container Platform compute node

Alternatively, you can manually create the components or you can reuse existing infrastructure that meets the cluster requirements. Review the CloudFormation templates for more details about how the components interrelate.

6.14.5.1. Other infrastructure components
A VPC
- DNS entries
- Load balancers (classic or network) and listeners
- A public and a private Route 53 zone
- Security groups
- IAM roles
- S3 buckets

If you are working in a disconnected environment, you are unable to reach the public IP addresses for EC2, ELB, and S3 endpoints. Depending on the level to which you want to restrict internet traffic during the installation, the following configuration options are available:

**Option 1: Create VPC endpoints**
Create a VPC endpoint and attach it to the subnets that the clusters are using. Name the endpoints as follows:

- `ec2.<aws_region>.amazonaws.com`
- `elasticloadbalancing.<aws_region>.amazonaws.com`
- `s3.<aws_region>.amazonaws.com`

With this option, network traffic remains private between your VPC and the required AWS services.

**Option 2: Create a proxy without VPC endpoints**
As part of the installation process, you can configure an HTTP or HTTPS proxy. With this option, internet traffic goes through the proxy to reach the required AWS services.

**Option 3: Create a proxy with VPC endpoints**
As part of the installation process, you can configure an HTTP or HTTPS proxy with VPC endpoints. Create a VPC endpoint and attach it to the subnets that the clusters are using. Name the endpoints as follows:

- `ec2.<aws_region>.amazonaws.com`
- `elasticloadbalancing.<aws_region>.amazonaws.com`
- `s3.<aws_region>.amazonaws.com`

When configuring the proxy in the `install-config.yaml` file, add these endpoints to the `noProxy` field. With this option, the proxy prevents the cluster from accessing the internet directly. However, network traffic remains private between your VPC and the required AWS services.

**Required VPC components**
You must provide a suitable VPC and subnets that allow communication to your machines.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>AWS type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VPC</td>
<td>- AWS::EC2::VPC</td>
<td>You must provide a public VPC for the cluster to use. The VPC uses an endpoint that references the route tables for each subnet to improve communication with the registry that is hosted in S3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- AWS::EC2::VPCEndpoint</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public subnets</td>
<td>- AWS::EC2::Subnet</td>
<td>Your VPC must have public subnets for between 1 and 3 availability zones and associate them with appropriate Ingress rules.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- AWS::EC2::SubnetNetworkAclAssociation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet gateway</td>
<td>- AWS::EC2::InternetGateway</td>
<td>You must have a public internet gateway, with public routes, attached to the VPC. In the provided templates, each public subnet has a NAT gateway with an EIP address. These NAT gateways allow cluster resources, like private subnet instances, to reach the internet and are not required for some restricted network or proxy scenarios.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- AWS::EC2::VPCGatewayAttachment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- AWS::EC2::RouteTable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- AWS::EC2::Route</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- AWS::EC2::SubnetRouteTableAssociation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- AWS::EC2::NatGateway</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- AWS::EC2::EIP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network access</td>
<td>- AWS::EC2::NetworkAcl</td>
<td>You must allow the VPC to access the following ports:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>control</td>
<td>- AWS::EC2::NetworkAclEntry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Port</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1024 - 65535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0 - 65535</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Private subnets

- AWS::EC2::Subnet
- AWS::EC2::RouteTable
- AWS::EC2::SubnetRouteTableAssociation

Your VPC can have private subnets. The provided CloudFormation templates can create private subnets for between 1 and 3 availability zones. If you use private subnets, you must provide appropriate routes and tables for them.

Required DNS and load balancing components

Your DNS and load balancer configuration needs to use a public hosted zone and can use a private hosted zone similar to the one that the installation program uses if it provisions the cluster’s infrastructure. You must create a DNS entry that resolves to your load balancer. An entry for `api.<cluster_name>.<domain>` must point to the external load balancer, and an entry for `api-int.<cluster_name>.<domain>` must point to the internal load balancer.

The cluster also requires load balancers and listeners for port 6443, which are required for the Kubernetes API and its extensions, and port 22623, which are required for the Ignition config files for new machines. The targets will be the control plane nodes. Port 6443 must be accessible to both clients external to the cluster and nodes within the cluster. Port 22623 must be accessible to nodes within the cluster.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>AWS type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DNS</td>
<td>AWS::Route53::HostedZone</td>
<td>The hosted zone for your internal DNS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public load balancer</td>
<td>AWS::ElasticLoadBalancingV2::LoadBalancer</td>
<td>The load balancer for your public subnets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External API server record</td>
<td>AWS::Route53::RecordSetGroup</td>
<td>Alias records for the external API server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External listener</td>
<td>AWS::ElasticLoadBalancingV2::Listener</td>
<td>A listener on port 6443 for the external load balancer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External target group</td>
<td>AWS::ElasticLoadBalancingV2::TargetGroup</td>
<td>The target group for the external load balancer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Component</td>
<td>AWS type</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private load balancer</td>
<td>AWS::ElasticLoadBalancingV2::LoadBalancer</td>
<td>The load balancer for your private subnets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal API server record</td>
<td>AWS::Route53::RecordSetGroup</td>
<td>Alias records for the internal API server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal listener</td>
<td>AWS::ElasticLoadBalancingV2::Listener</td>
<td>A listener on port 22623 for the internal load balancer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal target group</td>
<td>AWS::ElasticLoadBalancingV2::TargetGroup</td>
<td>The target group for the internal load balancer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal listener</td>
<td>AWS::ElasticLoadBalancingV2::Listener</td>
<td>A listener on port 6443 for the internal load balancer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal target group</td>
<td>AWS::ElasticLoadBalancingV2::TargetGroup</td>
<td>The target group for the internal load balancer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Security groups**

The control plane and worker machines require access to the following ports:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>IP Protocol</th>
<th>Port range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MasterSecurityGroup</td>
<td>AWS::EC2::Security Group</td>
<td>icmp</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>tcp</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>tcp</td>
<td>6443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>tcp</td>
<td>22623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WorkerSecurityGroup</td>
<td>AWS::EC2::Security Group</td>
<td>icmp</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>IP Protocol</td>
<td>Port range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tcp</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BootstrapSecurityGroup</td>
<td>AWS::EC2::Security Group</td>
<td>tcp</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tcp</td>
<td>19531</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Control plane Ingress

The control plane machines require the following Ingress groups. Each Ingress group is an AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress resource.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingress group</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>IP protocol</th>
<th>Port range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MasterIngressEtdc</td>
<td>etcd</td>
<td>tcp</td>
<td>2379-2380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MasterIngressVxlan</td>
<td>Vxlan packets</td>
<td>udp</td>
<td>4789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MasterIngressVxlan</td>
<td>Vxlan packets</td>
<td>udp</td>
<td>4789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MasterIngressInternal</td>
<td>Internal cluster communication and Kubernetes proxy metrics</td>
<td>tcp</td>
<td>9000-9999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MasterIngressWorkerInternal</td>
<td>Internal cluster communication</td>
<td>tcp</td>
<td>9000-9999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MasterIngressKube</td>
<td>Kubernetes kubelet, scheduler and controller manager</td>
<td>tcp</td>
<td>10250-10259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MasterIngressWorkerKube</td>
<td>Kubernetes kubelet, scheduler and controller manager</td>
<td>tcp</td>
<td>10250-10259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MasterIngressIngressServices</td>
<td>Kubernetes Ingress services</td>
<td>tcp</td>
<td>30000-32767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MasterIngressWorkerIngressServices</td>
<td>Kubernetes Ingress services</td>
<td>tcp</td>
<td>30000-32767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MasterIngressGeneve</td>
<td>Geneve packets</td>
<td>udp</td>
<td>6081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ingress group</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>IP protocol</td>
<td>Port range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MasterIngress WorkerGeneve</td>
<td>Geneve packets</td>
<td>udp</td>
<td>6081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MasterIngress IpsecIke</td>
<td>IPsec IKE packets</td>
<td>udp</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MasterIngress WorkerIpsecIke</td>
<td>IPsec IKE packets</td>
<td>udp</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MasterIngress IpsecNat</td>
<td>IPsec NAT-T packets</td>
<td>udp</td>
<td>4500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MasterIngress WorkerIpsecNat</td>
<td>IPsec NAT-T packets</td>
<td>udp</td>
<td>4500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MasterIngress IpsecEsp</td>
<td>IPsec ESP packets</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MasterIngress WorkerIpsecEsp</td>
<td>IPsec ESP packets</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MasterIngress InternalUDP</td>
<td>Internal cluster communication</td>
<td>udp</td>
<td>9000 - 9999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MasterIngress WorkerInternalUDP</td>
<td>Internal cluster communication</td>
<td>udp</td>
<td>9000 - 9999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MasterIngress IngressServicesUDP</td>
<td>Kubernetes Ingress services</td>
<td>udp</td>
<td>30000 - 32767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MasterIngress WorkerIngressServicesUDP</td>
<td>Kubernetes Ingress services</td>
<td>udp</td>
<td>30000 - 32767</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Worker Ingress**

The worker machines require the following Ingress groups. Each Ingress group is an **AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress** resource.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingress group</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>IP protocol</th>
<th>Port range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WorkerIngress Vxlan</td>
<td>Vxlan packets</td>
<td>udp</td>
<td>4789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WorkerIngress WorkerVxlan</td>
<td>Vxlan packets</td>
<td>udp</td>
<td>4789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WorkerIngress Internal</td>
<td>Internal cluster communication</td>
<td>tcp</td>
<td>9000 - 9999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WorkerIngress WorkerInternal</td>
<td>Internal cluster communication</td>
<td>tcp</td>
<td>9000 - 9999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WorkerIngress Kube</td>
<td>Kubernetes kubelet, scheduler, and controller manager</td>
<td>tcp</td>
<td>10250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WorkerIngress WorkerKube</td>
<td>Kubernetes kubelet, scheduler, and controller manager</td>
<td>tcp</td>
<td>10250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WorkerIngress IngressServices</td>
<td>Kubernetes Ingress services</td>
<td>tcp</td>
<td>30000 - 32767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WorkerIngress WorkerIngressServices</td>
<td>Kubernetes Ingress services</td>
<td>tcp</td>
<td>30000 - 32767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WorkerIngress Geneve</td>
<td>Geneve packets</td>
<td>udp</td>
<td>6081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WorkerIngress MasterGeneve</td>
<td>Geneve packets</td>
<td>udp</td>
<td>6081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WorkerIngress IpsecIke</td>
<td>IPsec IKE packets</td>
<td>udp</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WorkerIngress MasterIpsecIke</td>
<td>IPsec IKE packets</td>
<td>udp</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WorkerIngress IpsecNat</td>
<td>IPsec NAT-T packets</td>
<td>udp</td>
<td>4500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WorkerIngress MasterIpsecNat</td>
<td>IPsec NAT-T packets</td>
<td>udp</td>
<td>4500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Ingress group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingress group</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>IP protocol</th>
<th>Port range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WorkerIngress IpsecEsp</td>
<td>IPsec ESP packets</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WorkerIngress MasterIpsecEsp</td>
<td>IPsec ESP packets</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WorkerIngress InternalUDP</td>
<td>Internal cluster communication</td>
<td>udp</td>
<td>9000 - 9999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WorkerIngress MasterInternalUDP</td>
<td>Internal cluster communication</td>
<td>udp</td>
<td>9000 - 9999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WorkerIngress IngressServicesUDP</td>
<td>Kubernetes Ingress services</td>
<td>udp</td>
<td>30000 - 32767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WorkerIngress MasterIngressServicesUDP</td>
<td>Kubernetes Ingress services</td>
<td>udp</td>
<td>30000 - 32767</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Roles and instance profiles

You must grant the machines permissions in AWS. The provided CloudFormation templates grant the machines **Allow** permissions for the following **AWS::IAM::Role** objects and provide a **AWS::IAM::InstanceProfile** for each set of roles. If you do not use the templates, you can grant the machines the following broad permissions or the following individual permissions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Effect</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Resource</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Master</td>
<td>Allow</td>
<td>ec2:*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Allow</td>
<td>elasticloadbalancing:*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Allow</td>
<td>iam:PassRole</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Allow</td>
<td>s3:GetObject</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worker</td>
<td>Allow</td>
<td>ec2:Describe*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bootstrap</td>
<td>Allow</td>
<td>ec2:Describe*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Allow</td>
<td>ec2:AttachVolume</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 6.14.5.2. Cluster machines

You need **AWS::EC2::Instance** objects for the following machines:

- A bootstrap machine. This machine is required during installation, but you can remove it after your cluster deploys.

- Three control plane machines. The control plane machines are not governed by a control plane machine set.

- Compute machines. You must create at least two compute machines, which are also known as worker machines, during installation. These machines are not governed by a compute machine set.

### 6.14.5.3. Required AWS permissions for the IAM user

**NOTE**

Your IAM user must have the permission `tag:GetResources` in the region **us-east-1** to delete the base cluster resources. As part of the AWS API requirement, the OpenShift Container Platform installation program performs various actions in this region.

When you attach the **AdministratorAccess** policy to the IAM user that you create in Amazon Web Services (AWS), you grant that user all of the required permissions. To deploy all components of an OpenShift Container Platform cluster, the IAM user requires the following permissions:

**Example 6.74. Required EC2 permissions for installation**

- `ec2:AuthorizeSecurityGroupEgress`
- `ec2:AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress`
- `ec2:CopyImage`
- `ec2:CreateNetworkInterface`
- `ec2:AttachNetworkInterface`
- `ec2:CreateSecurityGroup`
- `ec2:CreateTags`
- `ec2:CreateVolume`
- `ec2:DeleteSecurityGroup`
- `ec2:DeleteSnapshot`
- `ec2:DeleteTags`
- ec2:DeregisterImage
- ec2:DescribeAccountAttributes
- ec2:DescribeAddresses
- ec2:DescribeAvailabilityZones
- ec2:DescribeDhcpOptions
- ec2:DescribeImages
- ec2:DescribeInstanceAttribute
- ec2:DescribeInstanceCreditSpecifications
- ec2:DescribeInstances
- ec2:DescribeInstanceTypes
- ec2:DescribeInternetGateways
- ec2:DescribeKeyPairs
- ec2:DescribeNatGateways
- ec2:DescribeNetworkAcls
- ec2:DescribeNetworkInterfaces
- ec2:DescribePrefixLists
- ec2:DescribeRegions
- ec2:DescribeRouteTables
- ec2:DescribeSecurityGroups
- ec2:DescribeSubnets
- ec2:DescribeTags
- ec2:DescribeVolumes
- ec2:DescribeVpcAttribute
- ec2:DescribeVpcClassicLink
- ec2:DescribeVpcClassicLinkDnsSupport
- ec2:DescribeVpcEndpoints
- ec2:DescribeVpcs
- ec2:GetEbsDefaultKmsKeyId
- ec2:ModifyInstanceAttribute
Example 6.75. Required permissions for creating network resources during installation

- ec2:AllocateAddress
- ec2:AssociateAddress
- ec2:AssociateDhcpOptions
- ec2:AssociateRouteTable
- ec2:AttachInternetGateway
- ec2:CreateDhcpOptions
- ec2:CreateInternetGateway
- ec2:CreateNatGateway
- ec2:CreateRoute
- ec2:CreateRouteTable
- ec2:CreateSubnet
- ec2:CreateVpc
- ec2:CreateVpcEndpoint
- ec2:ModifySubnetAttribute
- ec2:ModifyVpcAttribute

**NOTE**

If you use an existing VPC, your account does not require these permissions for creating network resources.

Example 6.76. Required Elastic Load Balancing permissions (ELB) for installation

- elasticloadbalancing:AddTags
- elasticloadbalancing:ApplySecurityGroupsToLoadBalancer
- elasticloadbalancing:AttachLoadBalancerToSubnets
• elasticloadbalancing:ConfigureHealthCheck
• elasticloadbalancing:CreateLoadBalancer
• elasticloadbalancing:CreateLoadBalancerListeners
• elasticloadbalancing:DeleteLoadBalancer
• elasticloadbalancing:DeregisterInstancesFromLoadBalancer
• elasticloadbalancing:DescribeInstanceHealth
• elasticloadbalancing:DescribeLoadBalancerAttributes
• elasticloadbalancing:DescribeLoadBalancers
• elasticloadbalancing:DescribeTags
• elasticloadbalancing:ModifyLoadBalancerAttributes
• elasticloadbalancing:RegisterInstancesWithLoadBalancer
• elasticloadbalancing:SetLoadBalancerPoliciesOfListener

Example 6.77. Required Elastic Load Balancing permissions (ELBv2) for installation

• elasticloadbalancing:AddTags
• elasticloadbalancing:CreateListener
• elasticloadbalancing:CreateLoadBalancer
• elasticloadbalancing:CreateTargetGroup
• elasticloadbalancing:DeleteLoadBalancer
• elasticloadbalancing:DeregisterTargets
• elasticloadbalancing:DescribeListeners
• elasticloadbalancing:DescribeLoadBalancerAttributes
• elasticloadbalancing:DescribeLoadBalancers
• elasticloadbalancing:DescribeTargetGroupAttributes
• elasticloadbalancing:DescribeTargetHealth
• elasticloadbalancing:ModifyLoadBalancerAttributes
• elasticloadbalancing:ModifyTargetGroup
• elasticloadbalancing:ModifyTargetGroupAttributes
• elasticloadbalancing:RegisterTargets
Example 6.78. Required IAM permissions for installation

- `iam:AddRoleToInstanceProfile`
- `iam:CreateInstanceProfile`
- `iam:CreateRole`
- `iam:DeleteInstanceProfile`
- `iam:DeleteRole`
- `iam:DeleteRolePolicy`
- `iam:GetInstanceProfile`
- `iam:GetRole`
- `iam:GetRolePolicy`
- `iam:GetUser`
- `iam:ListInstanceProfilesForRole`
- `iam:ListRoles`
- `iam:ListUsers`
- `iam:PassRole`
- `iam:PutRolePolicy`
- `iam:RemoveRoleFromInstanceProfile`
- `iam:SimulatePrincipalPolicy`
- `iam:TagRole`

**NOTE**

If you have not created a load balancer in your AWS account, the IAM user also requires the `iam:CreateServiceLinkedRole` permission.

Example 6.79. Required Route 53 permissions for installation

- `route53:ChangeResourceRecordSets`
- `route53:ChangeTagsForResource`
- `route53:CreateHostedZone`
- `route53:DeleteHostedZone`
- `route53:GetChange`
- route53:GetHostedZone
- route53:ListHostedZones
- route53:ListHostedZonesByName
- route53:ListResourceRecordSets
- route53:ListTagsForResource
- route53:UpdateHostedZoneComment

Example 6.80. Required S3 permissions for installation

- s3:CreateBucket
- s3:DeleteBucket
- s3:GetAccelerateConfiguration
- s3:GetBucketAcl
- s3:GetBucketCors
- s3:GetBucketLocation
- s3:GetBucketLogging
- s3:GetBucketPolicy
- s3:GetBucketObjectLockConfiguration
- s3:GetBucketReplication
- s3:GetBucketRequestPayment
- s3:GetBucketTagging
- s3:GetBucketVersioning
- s3:GetBucketWebsite
- s3:GetEncryptionConfiguration
- s3:GetLifecycleConfiguration
- s3:GetReplicationConfiguration
- s3:ListBucket
- s3:PutBucketAcl
- s3:PutBucketTagging
- s3:PutEncryptionConfiguration
Example 6.81. S3 permissions that cluster Operators require

- s3:DeleteObject
- s3:GetObject
- s3:GetObjectAcl
- s3:GetObjectTagging
- s3:GetObjectVersion
- s3:PutObject
- s3:PutObjectAcl
- s3:PutObjectTagging

Example 6.82. Required permissions to delete base cluster resources

- autoscaling:DescribeAutoScalingGroups
- ec2:DeletePlacementGroup
- ec2:DeleteNetworkInterface
- ec2:DeleteVolume
- elasticloadbalancing:DeleteTargetGroup
- elasticloadbalancing:DescribeTargetGroups
- iam:DeleteAccessKey
- iam:DeleteUser
- iam:ListAttachedRolePolicies
- iam:ListInstanceProfiles
- iam:ListRolePolicies
- iam:ListUserPolicies
- s3:DeleteObject
- s3:ListBucketVersions
- tag:GetResources

Example 6.83. Required permissions to delete network resources

- ec2:DeleteDhcpOptions
- ec2:DeleteInternetGateway
- ec2:DeleteNatGateway
- ec2:DeleteRoute
- ec2:DeleteRouteTable
- ec2:DeleteSubnet
- ec2:DeleteVpc
- ec2:DeleteVpcEndpoints
- ec2:DetachInternetGateway
- ec2:DisassociateRouteTable
- ec2:ReleaseAddress
- ec2:ReplaceRouteTableAssociation

**NOTE**

If you use an existing VPC, your account does not require these permissions to delete network resources. Instead, your account only requires the `tag:UntagResources` permission to delete network resources.

**Example 6.84. Required permissions to delete a cluster with shared instance roles**

- iam:UntagRole

**Example 6.85. Additional IAM and S3 permissions that are required to create manifests**

- iam:DeleteAccessKey
- iam:DeleteUser
- iam:DeleteUserPolicy
- iam:GetUserPolicy
- iam:ListAccessKeys
- iam:PutUserPolicy
- iam:TagUser
- s3:PutBucketPublicAccessBlock
- s3:GetBucketPublicAccessBlock
- s3:PutLifecycleConfiguration
- s3:HeadBucket
• s3:ListBucketMultipartUploads
• s3:AbortMultipartUpload

NOTE
If you are managing your cloud provider credentials with mint mode, the IAM user also requires the `iam:CreateAccessKey` and `iam:CreateUser` permissions.

Example 6.86. Optional permissions for instance and quota checks for installation

• ec2:DescribeInstanceTypeOfferings
• servicequotas:ListAWSDefaultServiceQuotas

Example 6.87. Optional permissions for the cluster owner account when installing a cluster on a shared VPC

• sts:AssumeRole

6.14.6. Generating a key pair for cluster node SSH access

During an OpenShift Container Platform installation, you can provide an SSH public key to the installation program. The key is passed to the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes through their Ignition config files and is used to authenticate SSH access to the nodes. The key is added to the `~/.ssh/authorized_keys` list for the `core` user on each node, which enables password-less authentication.

After the key is passed to the nodes, you can use the key pair to SSH in to the RHCOS nodes as the user `core`. To access the nodes through SSH, the private key identity must be managed by SSH for your local user.

If you want to SSH in to your cluster nodes to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, you must provide the SSH public key during the installation process. The `./openshift-install gather` command also requires the SSH public key to be in place on the cluster nodes.

IMPORTANT
Do not skip this procedure in production environments, where disaster recovery and debugging is required.

NOTE
You must use a local key, not one that you configured with platform-specific approaches such as AWS key pairs.

Procedure
1. If you do not have an existing SSH key pair on your local machine to use for authentication onto your cluster nodes, create one. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   ```bash
   $ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -N " -f <path>/<file_name>
   ```

   Specify the path and file name, such as `~/.ssh/id_ed25519`, of the new SSH key. If you have an existing key pair, ensure your public key is in the your `~/.ssh` directory.

   **NOTE**

   If you plan to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the `x86_64`, `ppc64le`, and `s390x` architectures, do not create a key that uses the `ed25519` algorithm. Instead, create a key that uses the `rsa` or `ecdsa` algorithm.

2. View the public SSH key:

   ```bash
   $ cat <path>/<file_name>.pub
   ```

   For example, run the following to view the `~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub` public key:

   ```bash
   $ cat ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub
   ```

3. Add the SSH private key identity to the SSH agent for your local user, if it has not already been added. SSH agent management of the key is required for password-less SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes, or if you want to use the `/openshift-install gather` command.

   **NOTE**

   On some distributions, default SSH private key identities such as `~/.ssh/id_rsa` and `~/.ssh/id_dsa` are managed automatically.

   a. If the `ssh-agent` process is not already running for your local user, start it as a background task:

   ```bash
   $ eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"
   ```

   **Example output**

   ```bash
   Agent pid 31874
   ```

   **NOTE**

   If your cluster is in FIPS mode, only use FIPS-compliant algorithms to generate the SSH key. The key must be either RSA or ECDSA.

4. Add your SSH private key to the `ssh-agent`:
$ ssh-add <path>/<file_name>

Specify the path and file name for your SSH private key, such as ~/.ssh/id_ed25519

Example output

Identity added: /home/<you>/<path>/<file_name> (<computer_name>)

Next steps

- When you install OpenShift Container Platform, provide the SSH public key to the installation program. If you install a cluster on infrastructure that you provision, you must provide the key to the installation program.

6.14.7. Creating the installation files for AWS

To install OpenShift Container Platform on Amazon Web Services (AWS) using user-provisioned infrastructure, you must generate the files that the installation program needs to deploy your cluster and modify them so that the cluster creates only the machines that it will use. You generate and customize the install-config.yaml file, Kubernetes manifests, and Ignition config files. You also have the option to first set up a separate var partition during the preparation phases of installation.

6.14.7.1. Optional: Creating a separate /var partition

It is recommended that disk partitioning for OpenShift Container Platform be left to the installer. However, there are cases where you might want to create separate partitions in a part of the filesystem that you expect to grow.

OpenShift Container Platform supports the addition of a single partition to attach storage to either the /var partition or a subdirectory of /var. For example:

- /var/lib/containers: Holds container-related content that can grow as more images and containers are added to a system.
- /var/lib/etcd: Holds data that you might want to keep separate for purposes such as performance optimization of etcd storage.
- /var: Holds data that you might want to keep separate for purposes such as auditing.

Storing the contents of a /var directory separately makes it easier to grow storage for those areas as needed and reinstall OpenShift Container Platform at a later date and keep that data intact. With this method, you will not have to pull all your containers again, nor will you have to copy massive log files when you update systems.

Because /var must be in place before a fresh installation of Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS), the following procedure sets up the separate /var partition by creating a machine config manifest that is inserted during the openshift-install preparation phases of an OpenShift Container Platform installation.
IMPORTANT

If you follow the steps to create a separate /var partition in this procedure, it is not necessary to create the Kubernetes manifest and Ignition config files again as described later in this section.

Procedure

1. Create a directory to hold the OpenShift Container Platform installation files:

   $ mkdir $HOME/clusterconfig

2. Run openshift-install to create a set of files in the manifest and openshift subdirectories. Answer the system questions as you are prompted:

   $ openshift-install create manifests --dir $HOME/clusterconfig

   Example output

   ? SSH Public Key ...
   INFO Credentials loaded from the "myprofile" profile in file "/home/myuser/.aws/credentials"
   INFO Consuming Install Config from target directory
   INFO Manifests created in: $HOME/clusterconfig/manifests and $HOME/clusterconfig/openshift

3. Optional: Confirm that the installation program created manifests in the clusterconfig/openshift directory:

   $ ls $HOME/clusterconfig/openshift/

   Example output

   99_kubeadmin-password-secret.yaml
   99_openshift-cluster-api_master-machines-0.yaml
   99_openshift-cluster-api_master-machines-1.yaml
   99_openshift-cluster-api_master-machines-2.yaml
   ...

4. Create a Butane config that configures the additional partition. For example, name the file $HOME/clusterconfig/98-var-partition.bu, change the disk device name to the name of the storage device on the worker systems, and set the storage size as appropriate. This example places the /var directory on a separate partition:

   variant: openshift
   version: 4.14.0
   metadata:
     labels:
       machineconfiguration.openshift.io/role: worker
     name: 98-var-partition
   storage:
     disks:
     - device:/dev/disk/by-id/<device_name>  # 1
     partitions:
The storage device name of the disk that you want to partition.

When adding a data partition to the boot disk, a minimum value of 25000 MiB (Mebibytes) is recommended. The root file system is automatically resized to fill all available space up to the specified offset. If no value is specified, or if the specified value is smaller than the recommended minimum, the resulting root file system will be too small, and future reinstalls of RHCOS might overwrite the beginning of the data partition.

The size of the data partition in mebibytes.

The `prjquota` mount option must be enabled for filesystems used for container storage.

**NOTE**

When creating a separate `/var` partition, you cannot use different instance types for worker nodes, if the different instance types do not have the same device name.

5. Create a manifest from the Butane config and save it to the `clusterconfig/openshift` directory. For example, run the following command:

```bash
$ butane $HOME/clusterconfig/98-var-partition.bu -o $HOME/clusterconfig/openshift/98-var-partition.yaml
```

6. Run `openshift-install` again to create Ignition configs from a set of files in the `manifest` and `openshift` subdirectories:

```bash
$ openshift-install create ignition-configs --dir $HOME/clusterconfig
$ ls $HOME/clusterconfig/
auth bootstrap.ign master.ign metadata.json worker.ign
```

Now you can use the Ignition config files as input to the installation procedures to install Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) systems.

### 6.14.7.2. Creating the installation configuration file

Generate and customize the installation configuration file that the installation program needs to deploy your cluster.

**Prerequisites**
You obtained the OpenShift Container Platform installation program for user-provisioned infrastructure and the pull secret for your cluster. For a restricted network installation, these files are on your mirror host.

You checked that you are deploying your cluster to a region with an accompanying Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) AMI published by Red Hat. If you are deploying to a region that requires a custom AMI, such as an AWS GovCloud region, you must create the `install-config.yaml` file manually.

**Procedure**

1. Create the `install-config.yaml` file.
   
a. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and run the following command:

   ```bash
   $ ./openshift-install create install-config --dir <installation_directory>  # 1
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the directory name to store the files that the installation program creates.

   **IMPORTANT**

   Specify an empty directory. Some installation assets, like bootstrap X.509 certificates have short expiration intervals, so you must not reuse an installation directory. If you want to reuse individual files from another cluster installation, you can copy them into your directory. However, the file names for the installation assets might change between releases. Use caution when copying installation files from an earlier OpenShift Container Platform version.

   b. At the prompts, provide the configuration details for your cloud:

      i. Optional: Select an SSH key to use to access your cluster machines.

         **NOTE**

         For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your `ssh-agent` process uses.

      ii. Select `aws` as the platform to target.

      iii. If you do not have an AWS profile stored on your computer, enter the AWS access key ID and secret access key for the user that you configured to run the installation program.
NOTE

The AWS access key ID and secret access key are stored in
~/.aws/credentials in the home directory of the current user on the
installation host. You are prompted for the credentials by the installation
program if the credentials for the exported profile are not present in the
file. Any credentials that you provide to the installation program are
stored in the file.

iv. Select the AWS region to deploy the cluster to.

v. Select the base domain for the Route 53 service that you configured for your cluster.

vi. Enter a descriptive name for your cluster.

vii. Paste the pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager.

2. Edit the install-config.yaml file to give the additional information that is required for an
installation in a restricted network.

a. Update the pullSecret value to contain the authentication information for your registry:

```yaml
pullSecret: '{"auths":{"<local_registry>": {"auth": ":"<credentials>"},"email":
"you@example.com"}}'
```

For `<local_registry>`, specify the registry domain name, and optionally the port, that your
mirror registry uses to serve content. For example registry.example.com or
registry.example.com:5000. For `<credentials>`, specify the base64-encoded user name
and password for your mirror registry.

b. Add the additionalTrustBundle parameter and value. The value must be the contents of
the certificate file that you used for your mirror registry. The certificate file can be an
existing, trusted certificate authority or the self-signed certificate that you generated for
the mirror registry.

```yaml
additionalTrustBundle: |
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
ZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZ ZZ
-----END CERTIFICATE-----
```

c. Add the image content resources:

```yaml
imageContentSources:
  - mirrors:
    - `<local_registry>/<local_repository_name>/release
source: quay.io/openshift-release-dev/ocp-release
  - mirrors:
    - `<local_registry>/<local_repository_name>/release
source: quay.io/openshift-release-dev/ocp-v4.0-art-dev
```

Use the imageContentSources section from the output of the command to mirror the
repository or the values that you used when you mirrored the content from the media that
you brought into your restricted network.
d. Optional: Set the publishing strategy to **Internal**:

```
publish: Internal
```

By setting this option, you create an internal Ingress Controller and a private load balancer.

3. Optional: Back up the `install-config.yaml` file.

**IMPORTANT**

The `install-config.yaml` file is consumed during the installation process. If you want to reuse the file, you must back it up now.

**Additional resources**

- See [Configuration and credential file settings](#) in the AWS documentation for more information about AWS profile and credential configuration.

### 6.14.7.3. Configuring the cluster-wide proxy during installation

Production environments can deny direct access to the internet and instead have an HTTP or HTTPS proxy available. You can configure a new OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use a proxy by configuring the proxy settings in the `install-config.yaml` file.

**Prerequisites**

- You have an existing `install-config.yaml` file.

- You reviewed the sites that your cluster requires access to and determined whether any of them need to bypass the proxy. By default, all cluster egress traffic is proxied, including calls to hosting cloud provider APIs. You added sites to the Proxy object’s `spec.noProxy` field to bypass the proxy if necessary.

**NOTE**

The Proxy object status.noProxy field is populated with the values of the `networking.machineNetwork[].cidr`, `networking.clusterNetwork[].cidr`, and `networking.serviceNetwork[]` fields from your installation configuration.

For installations on Amazon Web Services (AWS), Google Cloud Platform (GCP), Microsoft Azure, and Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP), the Proxy object status.noProxy field is also populated with the instance metadata endpoint (169.254.169.254).

**Procedure**

1. Edit your `install-config.yaml` file and add the proxy settings. For example:

```
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: my.domain.com
proxy:
  httpProxy: http://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port>
  httpsProxy: https://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port>
  noProxy: ec2.<aws_region>.amazonaws.com,elasticloadbalancing.
```
A proxy URL to use for creating HTTP connections outside the cluster. The URL scheme must be `http`.  

A proxy URL to use for creating HTTPS connections outside the cluster.  

A comma-separated list of destination domain names, IP addresses, or other network CIDRs to exclude from proxying. Preface a domain with `.` to match subdomains only. For example, `.y.com` matches `x.y.com`, but not `y.com`. Use `*` to bypass the proxy for all destinations. If you have added the Amazon EC2 Elastic Load Balancing and S3 VPC endpoints to your VPC, you must add these endpoints to the `noProxy` field.  

If provided, the installation program generates a config map that is named `user-ca-bundle` in the `openshift-config` namespace that contains one or more additional CA certificates that are required for proxying HTTPS connections. The Cluster Network Operator then creates a `trusted-ca-bundle` config map that merges these contents with the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) trust bundle, and this config map is referenced in the `trustedCA` field of the `Proxy` object. The `additionalTrustBundle` field is required unless the proxy’s identity certificate is signed by an authority from the RHCOS trust bundle.  

Optional: The policy to determine the configuration of the `Proxy` object to reference the `user-ca-bundle` config map in the `trustedCA` field. The allowed values are `Proxyonly` and `Always`. Use `Proxyonly` to reference the `user-ca-bundle` config map only when `http/https` proxy is configured. Use `Always` to always reference the `user-ca-bundle` config map. The default value is `Proxyonly`.  

NOTE  
The installation program does not support the proxy `readinessEndpoints` field.  

NOTE  
If the installer times out, restart and then complete the deployment by using the `wait-for` command of the installer. For example:  

```bash  
$ ./openshift-install wait-for install-complete --log-level debug  
```

2. Save the file and reference it when installing OpenShift Container Platform.  
The installation program creates a cluster-wide proxy that is named `cluster` that uses the proxy settings in the provided `install-config.yaml` file. If no proxy settings are provided, a `cluster Proxy` object is still created, but it will have a nil `spec`.  

NOTE  
Only the `Proxy` object named `cluster` is supported, and no additional proxies can be created.
6.14.7.4. Creating the Kubernetes manifest and Ignition config files

Because you must modify some cluster definition files and manually start the cluster machines, you must generate the Kubernetes manifest and Ignition config files that the cluster needs to configure the machines.

The installation configuration file transforms into the Kubernetes manifests. The manifests wrap into the Ignition configuration files, which are later used to configure the cluster machines.

**IMPORTANT**

- The Ignition config files that the OpenShift Container Platform installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending `node-bootstrapper` certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for Recovering from expired control plane certificates for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You obtained the OpenShift Container Platform installation program. For a restricted network installation, these files are on your mirror host.

- You created the `install-config.yaml` installation configuration file.

**Procedure**

1. Change to the directory that contains the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and generate the Kubernetes manifests for the cluster:

   
   ```bash
   $ ./openshift-install create manifests --dir <installation_directory>
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the installation directory that contains the `install-config.yaml` file you created.

2. Remove the Kubernetes manifest files that define the control plane machines:

   
   ```bash
   $ rm -f <installation_directory>/openshift/99_openshift-cluster-api_master-machines-*.yaml
   ```

   By removing these files, you prevent the cluster from automatically generating control plane machines.

3. Remove the Kubernetes manifest files that define the control plane machine set:

   
   ```bash
   $ rm -f <installation_directory>/openshift/99_openshift-machine-api_master-control-plane-machine-set.yaml
   ```
Because you create and manage the worker machines yourself, you do not need to initialize these machines.

4. Check that the mastersSchedulable parameter in the `<installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-scheduler-02-config.yml` Kubernetes manifest file is set to false. This setting prevents pods from being scheduled on the control plane machines:

   a. Open the `<installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-scheduler-02-config.yml` file.
   
   b. Locate the mastersSchedulable parameter and ensure that it is set to false.
   
   c. Save and exit the file.

5. Optional: If you do not want the Ingress Operator to create DNS records on your behalf, remove the privateZone and publicZone sections from the `<installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-dns-02-config.yml` DNS configuration file:

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: config.openshift.io/v1
   kind: DNS
   metadata:
     creationTimestamp: null
   name: cluster
   spec:
     baseDomain: example.openshift.com
     privateZone: 1
     id: mycluster-100419-private-zone
     publicZone: 2
     id: example.openshift.com
   status: {}
   ```

   1 2 Remove this section completely.

   If you do so, you must add ingress DNS records manually in a later step.

6. To create the Ignition configuration files, run the following command from the directory that contains the installation program:

   ```bash
   $ ./openshift-install create ignition-configs --dir <installation_directory> 1
   
   1 For `<installation_directory>`, specify the same installation directory.
   ```

   Ignition config files are created for the bootstrap, control plane, and compute nodes in the installation directory. The kubeadm-password and kubeconfig files are created in the `<installation_directory>/auth` directory:
Additional resources

- Manually creating long-term credentials

6.14.8. Extracting the infrastructure name

The Ignition config files contain a unique cluster identifier that you can use to uniquely identify your cluster in Amazon Web Services (AWS). The infrastructure name is also used to locate the appropriate AWS resources during an OpenShift Container Platform installation. The provided CloudFormation templates contain references to this infrastructure name, so you must extract it.

Prerequisites

- You obtained the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.
- You generated the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- You installed the `jq` package.

Procedure

To extract and view the infrastructure name from the Ignition config file metadata, run the following command:

```
$ jq -r .infraID <installation_directory>/metadata.json
```

For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

Example output

```
openshift-vw9j6
```

The output of this command is your cluster name and a random string.

6.14.9. Creating a VPC in AWS

You must create a Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) in Amazon Web Services (AWS) for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use. You can customize the VPC to meet your requirements, including VPN and route tables.

You can use the provided CloudFormation template and a custom parameter file to create a stack of AWS resources that represent the VPC.
NOTE

If you do not use the provided CloudFormation template to create your AWS infrastructure, you must review the provided information and manually create the infrastructure. If your cluster does not initialize correctly, you might have to contact Red Hat support with your installation logs.

Prerequisites

- You configured an AWS account.
- You added your AWS keys and region to your local AWS profile by running `aws configure`.
- You generated the Ignition config files for your cluster.

Procedure

1. Create a JSON file that contains the parameter values that the template requires:

   ```json
   [
   {
   "ParameterKey": "VpcCidr", 1
   "ParameterValue": "10.0.0.0/16" 2
   },
   {
   "ParameterKey": "AvailabilityZoneCount", 3
   "ParameterValue": "1" 4
   },
   {
   "ParameterKey": "SubnetBits", 5
   "ParameterValue": "12" 6
   }
   ]
   ```

   1 The CIDR block for the VPC.
   2 Specify a CIDR block in the format `x.x.x.x/16-24`.
   3 The number of availability zones to deploy the VPC in.
   4 Specify an integer between 1 and 3.
   5 The size of each subnet in each availability zone.
   6 Specify an integer between 5 and 13, where 5 is /27 and 13 is /19.

2. Copy the template from the CloudFormation template for the VPC section of this topic and save it as a YAML file on your computer. This template describes the VPC that your cluster requires.

3. Launch the CloudFormation template to create a stack of AWS resources that represent the VPC:
IMPORTANT
You must enter the command on a single line.

$ aws cloudformation create-stack --stack-name <name> 1
   --template-body file://<template>.yaml 2
   --parameters file://<parameters>.json 3

1  <name> is the name for the CloudFormation stack, such as cluster-vpc. You need the name of this stack if you remove the cluster.

2  <template> is the relative path to and name of the CloudFormation template YAML file that you saved.

3  <parameters> is the relative path to and name of the CloudFormation parameters JSON file.

Example output

arn:aws:cloudformation:us-east-1:269333783861:stack/cluster-vpc/dbedae40-2fd3-11eb-820e-12a48460849f

4. Confirm that the template components exist:

   $ aws cloudformation describe-stacks --stack-name <name>

After the StackStatus displays CREATE_COMPLETE, the output displays values for the following parameters. You must provide these parameter values to the other CloudFormation templates that you run to create your cluster:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VpcId</td>
<td>The ID of your VPC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PublicSubnetIds</td>
<td>The IDs of the new public subnets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PrivateSubnetIds</td>
<td>The IDs of the new private subnets.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.14.9.1. CloudFormation template for the VPC

You can use the following CloudFormation template to deploy the VPC that you need for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

Example 6.88. CloudFormation template for the VPC

AWSTemplateFormatVersion: 2010-09-09
Description: Template for Best Practice VPC with 1-3 AZs

Parameters:
VpcCidr:
ConstraintDescription: CIDR block parameter must be in the form x.x.x.x/16-24.  
Default: 10.0.0.0/16  
Description: CIDR block for VPC.  
Type: String  
AvailabilityZoneCount:  
ConstraintDescription: "The number of availability zones. (Min: 1, Max: 3)"  
MinValue: 1  
MaxValue: 3  
Default: 1  
Description: "How many AZs to create VPC subnets for. (Min: 1, Max: 3)"  
Type: Number  
SubnetBits:  
ConstraintDescription: CIDR block parameter must be in the form x.x.x.x/19-27.  
MinValue: 5  
MaxValue: 13  
Default: 12  
Description: "Size of each subnet to create within the availability zones. (Min: 5 = /27, Max: 13 = /19)"  
Type: Number  
Metadata:  
AWS::CloudFormation::Interface:  
ParameterGroups:  
- Label:  
  default: "Network Configuration"  
Parameters:  
- VpcCidr  
- SubnetBits  
- Label:  
  default: "Availability Zones"  
Parameters:  
- AvailabilityZoneCount  
ParameterLabels:  
AvailabilityZoneCount:  
  default: "Availability Zone Count"  
VpcCidr:  
  default: "VPC CIDR"  
SubnetBits:  
  default: "Bits Per Subnet"  
Conditions:  
DoAz3: !Equals [3, !Ref AvailabilityZoneCount]  
DoAz2: !Or [{Equals [2, !Ref AvailabilityZoneCount], Condition: DoAz3}  
Resources:  
VPC:  
  Type: "AWS::EC2::VPC"  
  Properties:  
    EnableDnsSupport: "true"  
    EnableDnsHostnames: "true"  
    CidrBlock: !Ref VpcCidr  
PublicSubnet:  
  Type: "AWS::EC2::Subnet"  
  Properties:
VpcId: !Ref VPC
CidrBlock: !Select [0, !Cidr [!Ref VpcCidr, 6, !Ref SubnetBits]]
AvailabilityZone: !Select
  - 0
  - Fn::GetAZs: !Ref "AWS::Region"
PublicSubnet2:
  Type: "AWS::EC2::Subnet"
  Condition: DoAz2
  Properties:
    VpcId: !Ref VPC
    CidrBlock: !Select [1, !Cidr [!Ref VpcCidr, 6, !Ref SubnetBits]]
    AvailabilityZone: !Select
      - 1
      - Fn::GetAZs: !Ref "AWS::Region"
PublicSubnet3:
  Type: "AWS::EC2::Subnet"
  Condition: DoAz3
  Properties:
    VpcId: !Ref VPC
    CidrBlock: !Select [2, !Cidr [!Ref VpcCidr, 6, !Ref SubnetBits]]
    AvailabilityZone: !Select
      - 2
      - Fn::GetAZs: !Ref "AWS::Region"
InternetGateway:
  Type: "AWS::EC2::InternetGateway"
GatewayToInternet:
  Type: "AWS::EC2::VP CGatewayAttachment"
  Properties:
    VpcId: !Ref VPC
    InternetGatewayId: !Ref InternetGateway
PublicRouteTable:
  Type: "AWS::EC2::RouteTable"
  Properties:
    VpcId: !Ref VPC
PublicRoute:
  Type: "AWS::EC2::Route"
  DependsOn: GatewayToInternet
  Properties:
    RouteTableId: !Ref PublicRouteTable
    DestinationCidrBlock: 0.0.0.0/0
    GatewayId: !Ref InternetGateway
PublicSubnetRouteTableAssociation:
  Type: "AWS::EC2::SubnetRouteTableAssociation"
  Properties:
    SubnetId: !Ref PublicSubnet
    RouteTableId: !Ref PublicRouteTable
PublicSubnetRouteTableAssociation2:
  Type: "AWS::EC2::SubnetRouteTableAssociation"
  Condition: DoAz2
  Properties:
    SubnetId: !Ref PublicSubnet2
    RouteTableId: !Ref PublicRouteTable
PublicSubnetRouteTableAssociation3:
  Condition: DoAz3
  Type: "AWS::EC2::SubnetRouteTableAssociation"
  Properties:
SubnetId: !Ref PublicSubnet3
RouteTableId: !Ref PublicRouteTable

PrivateSubnet:
  Type: "AWS::EC2::Subnet"
  Properties:
    VpcId: !Ref VPC
    CidrBlock: !Select [3, !Cidr [!Ref VpcCidr, 6, !Ref SubnetBits]]
    AvailabilityZone: !Select
      - 0
      - Fn::GetAZs: !Ref "AWS::Region"

PrivateRouteTable:
  Type: "AWS::EC2::RouteTable"
  Properties:
    VpcId: !Ref VPC

PrivateSubnetRouteTableAssociation:
  Type: "AWS::EC2::SubnetRouteTableAssociation"
  Properties:
    SubnetId: !Ref PrivateSubnet
    RouteTableId: !Ref PrivateRouteTable

NAT:
  DependsOn:
    - GatewayToInternet
  Type: "AWS::EC2::NatGateway"
  Properties:
    AllocationId:
      "Fn::GetAtt":
        - EIP
        - AllocationId
    SubnetId: !Ref PublicSubnet

EIP:
  Type: "AWS::EC2::EIP"
  Properties:
    Domain: vpc

Route:
  Type: "AWS::EC2::Route"
  Properties:
    RouteTableId:
      Ref: PrivateRouteTable
    DestinationCidrBlock: 0.0.0.0/0
    NatGatewayId:
      Ref: NAT

PrivateSubnet2:
  Type: "AWS::EC2::Subnet"
  Condition: DoAz2
  Properties:
    VpcId: !Ref VPC
    CidrBlock: !Select [4, !Cidr [!Ref VpcCidr, 6, !Ref SubnetBits]]
    AvailabilityZone: !Select
      - 1
      - Fn::GetAZs: !Ref "AWS::Region"

PrivateRouteTable2:
  Type: "AWS::EC2::RouteTable"
  Condition: DoAz2
  Properties:
    VpcId: !Ref VPC

PrivateSubnetRouteTableAssociation2:
Type: "AWS::EC2::SubnetRouteTableAssociation"
Condition: DoAz2
Properties:
  SubnetId: !Ref PrivateSubnet2
  RouteTableId: !Ref PrivateRouteTable2

NAT2:
DependsOn:
  - GatewayToInternet
Type: "AWS::EC2::NatGateway"
Condition: DoAz2
Properties:
  AllocationId:
    "Fn::GetAtt":
    - EIP2
    - AllocationId
  SubnetId: !Ref PublicSubnet2

EIP2:
Type: "AWS::EC2::EIP"
Condition: DoAz2
Properties:
  Domain: vpc

Route2:
Type: "AWS::EC2::Route"
Condition: DoAz2
Properties:
  RouteTableId:
    Ref: PrivateRouteTable2
  DestinationCidrBlock: 0.0.0.0/0
  NatGatewayId:
    Ref: NAT2

PrivateSubnet3:
Type: "AWS::EC2::Subnet"
Condition: DoAz3
Properties:
  VpcId: !Ref VPC
  CidrBlock: !Select [5, !Cidr [!Ref VpcCidr, 6, !Ref SubnetBits]]
  AvailabilityZone: !Select
    - 2
    - Fn::GetAZs: !Ref "AWS::Region"

PrivateRouteTable3:
Type: "AWS::EC2::RouteTable"
Condition: DoAz3
Properties:
  VpcId: !Ref VPC

PrivateSubnetRouteTableAssociation3:
Type: "AWS::EC2::SubnetRouteTableAssociation"
Condition: DoAz3
Properties:
  SubnetId: !Ref PrivateSubnet3
  RouteTableId: !Ref PrivateRouteTable3

NAT3:
DependsOn:
  - GatewayToInternet
Type: "AWS::EC2::NatGateway"
Condition: DoAz3
Properties:
AllocationId: 
  "Fn::GetAtt": 
  - EIP3 
  - AllocationId 
SubnetId: !Ref PublicSubnet3 

EIP3: 
  Type: "AWS::EC2::EIP" 
  Condition: DoAz3 
  Properties: 
    Domain: vpc 

Route3: 
  Type: "AWS::EC2::Route" 
  Condition: DoAz3 
  Properties: 
    RouteTableId: 
      Ref: PrivateRouteTable3 
    DestinationCidrBlock: 0.0.0.0/0 
    NatGatewayId: 
      Ref: NAT3 

S3Endpoint: 
  Type: AWS::EC2::VPCEndpoint 
  Properties: 
    PolicyDocument: 
      Version: 2012-10-17 
      Statement: 
        - Effect: Allow 
          Principal: '*' 
          Action: '-' 
          Resource: '-' 
          RouteTableIds: 
            - !Ref PublicRouteTable 
            - !Ref PrivateRouteTable 
            - !If [DoAz2, !Ref PrivateRouteTable2, !Ref "AWS::NoValue"] 
            - !If [DoAz3, !Ref PrivateRouteTable3, !Ref "AWS::NoValue"] 
    ServiceName: !Join 
      - '' 
      - com.amazonaws. 
      - !Ref 'AWS::Region' 
      - .s3 
    Vpclid: !Ref VPC 

Outputs: 
  Vpclid: 
    Description: ID of the new VPC. 
    Value: !Ref VPC 
  PublicSubnetIds: 
    Description: Subnet IDs of the public subnets. 
    Value: 
      !Join [ 
        "", 
        [!Ref PublicSubnet, !If [DoAz2, !Ref PublicSubnet2, !Ref "AWS::NoValue"], !If [DoAz3, !Ref PublicSubnet3, !Ref "AWS::NoValue"] ] 
      ] 
  PrivateSubnetIds:
6.14.10. Creating networking and load balancing components in AWS

You must configure networking and classic or network load balancing in Amazon Web Services (AWS) that your OpenShift Container Platform cluster can use.

You can use the provided CloudFormation template and a custom parameter file to create a stack of AWS resources. The stack represents the networking and load balancing components that your OpenShift Container Platform cluster requires. The template also creates a hosted zone and subnet tags.

You can run the template multiple times within a single Virtual Private Cloud (VPC).

**NOTE**

If you do not use the provided CloudFormation template to create your AWS infrastructure, you must review the provided information and manually create the infrastructure. If your cluster does not initialize correctly, you might have to contact Red Hat support with your installation logs.

**Prerequisites**

- You configured an AWS account.
- You added your AWS keys and region to your local AWS profile by running `aws configure`.
- You generated the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- You created and configured a VPC and associated subnets in AWS.

**Procedure**

1. Obtain the hosted zone ID for the Route 53 base domain that you specified in the `install-config.yaml` file for your cluster. You can obtain details about your hosted zone by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ aws route53 list-hosted-zones-by-name --dns-name <route53_domain> 1
   ```

   For the `<route53_domain>`, specify the Route 53 base domain that you used when you generated the `install-config.yaml` file for the cluster.

**Example output**

```bash
Description: Subnet IDs of the private subnets.
Value: !Join [ , !Ref PrivateSubnet, !If [DoAz2, !Ref PrivateSubnet2, !Ref "AWS::NoValue"], !If [DoAz3, !Ref PrivateSubnet3, !Ref "AWS::NoValue"] ]

PublicRouteTableId:
Description: Public Route table ID
Value: !Ref PublicRouteTable
```
In the example output, the hosted zone ID is **Z21IXYZABCZ2A4**.

2. Create a JSON file that contains the parameter values that the template requires:

```json
[
  {
    "ParameterKey": "ClusterName", 1
    "ParameterValue": "mycluster" 2
  },
  {
    "ParameterKey": "InfrastructureName", 3
    "ParameterValue": "mycluster-<random_string>" 4
  },
  {
    "ParameterKey": "HostedZoneId", 5
    "ParameterValue": "<random_string>" 6
  },
  {
    "ParameterKey": "HostedZoneName", 7
    "ParameterValue": "example.com" 8
  },
  {
    "ParameterKey": "PublicSubnets", 9
    "ParameterValue": "subnet-<random_string>" 10
  },
  {
    "ParameterKey": "PrivateSubnets", 11
    "ParameterValue": "subnet-<random_string>" 12
  },
  {
    "ParameterKey": "VpcId", 13
    "ParameterValue": "vpc-<random_string>" 14
  }
]
```

1. A short, representative cluster name to use for hostnames, etc.
2. Specify the cluster name that you used when you generated the `install-config.yaml` file for the cluster.
3. The name for your cluster infrastructure that is encoded in your Ignition config files for the cluster.
4. Specify the infrastructure name that you extracted from the Ignition config file metadata, which has the format `<cluster-name>-<random_string>`.
5. The Route 53 public zone ID to register the targets with.
6. Specify the Route 53 public zone ID, which as a format similar to **Z21IXYZABCZ2A4**. You can obtain this value from the AWS console.
7. The Route 53 zone to register the targets with.

8. Specify the Route 53 base domain that you used when you generated the install-config.yaml file for the cluster. Do not include the trailing period (.) that is displayed in the AWS console.

9. The public subnets that you created for your VPC.

10. Specify the **PublicSubnetIds** value from the output of the CloudFormation template for the VPC.

11. The private subnets that you created for your VPC.

12. Specify the **PrivateSubnetIds** value from the output of the CloudFormation template for the VPC.

13. The VPC that you created for the cluster.

14. Specify the **VpcId** value from the output of the CloudFormation template for the VPC.

3. Copy the template from the **CloudFormation template for the network and load balancers** section of this topic and save it as a YAML file on your computer. This template describes the networking and load balancing objects that your cluster requires.

   **IMPORTANT**
   
   If you are deploying your cluster to an AWS government or secret region, you must update the **InternalApiServerRecord** in the CloudFormation template to use **CNAME** records. Records of type **ALIAS** are not supported for AWS government regions.

4. Launch the CloudFormation template to create a stack of AWS resources that provide the networking and load balancing components:

   **IMPORTANT**
   
   You must enter the command on a single line.

   ```bash
   $ aws cloudformation create-stack --stack-name <name>  
   --template-body file://<template>.yaml  
   --parameters file://<parameters>.json  
   --capabilities CAPABILITY_NAMED_IAM
   ```

   - `<name>` is the name for the CloudFormation stack, such as `cluster-dns`. You need the name of this stack if you remove the cluster.
   - `<template>` is the relative path to and name of the CloudFormation template YAML file that you saved.
   - `<parameters>` is the relative path to and name of the CloudFormation parameters JSON file.
   - You must explicitly declare the **CAPABILITY_NAMED_IAM** capability because the
Example output

```
arn:aws:cloudformation:us-east-1:269333783861:stack/cluster-dns/cd3e5de0-2fd4-11eb-5cf0-12be5c33a183
```

5. Confirm that the template components exist:

```
$ aws cloudformation describe-stacks --stack-name <name>
```

After the **StackStatus** displays **CREATE_COMPLETE**, the output displays values for the following parameters. You must provide these parameter values to the other CloudFormation templates that you run to create your cluster:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PrivateHostedZoneId</strong></td>
<td>Hosted zone ID for the private DNS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ExternalApiLoadBalancerName</strong></td>
<td>Full name of the external API load balancer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>InternalApiLoadBalancerName</strong></td>
<td>Full name of the internal API load balancer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ApiServerDnsName</strong></td>
<td>Full hostname of the API server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RegisterNlbIpTargetLambda</strong></td>
<td>Lambda ARN useful to help register/deregister IP targets for these load balancers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ExternalApiTargetGroupArn</strong></td>
<td>ARN of external API target group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>InternalApiTargetGroupArn</strong></td>
<td>ARN of internal API target group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>InternalServiceTargetGroupArn</strong></td>
<td>ARN of internal service target group.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6.14.10.1. CloudFormation template for the network and load balancers

You can use the following CloudFormation template to deploy the networking objects and load balancers that you need for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
Example 6.89. CloudFormation template for the network and load balancers

AWSTemplateFormatVersion: 2010-09-09
Description: Template for OpenShift Cluster Network Elements (Route53 & LBs)

Parameters:
ClusterName:
   AllowedPattern: ^([a-zA-Z][a-zA-Z0-9-]{0,26})$
   MaxLength: 27
   MinLength: 1
   ConstraintDescription: Cluster name must be alphanumeric, start with a letter, and have a maximum of 27 characters.
   Description: A short, representative cluster name to use for host names and other identifying names.
   Type: String
InfrastructureName:
   AllowedPattern: ^([a-zA-Z][a-zA-Z0-9-]{0,26})$
   MaxLength: 27
   MinLength: 1
   ConstraintDescription: Infrastructure name must be alphanumeric, start with a letter, and have a maximum of 27 characters.
   Description: A short, unique cluster ID used to tag cloud resources and identify items owned or used by the cluster.
   Type: String
HostedZoneId:
   Description: The Route53 public zone ID to register the targets with, such as Z21IYXZABCZ2A4.
   Type: String
HostedZoneName:
   Description: The Route53 zone to register the targets with, such as example.com. Omit the trailing period.
   Type: String
   Default: "example.com"
PublicSubnets:
   Description: The internet-facing subnets.
   Type: List<AWS::EC2::Subnet::Id>
PrivateSubnets:
   Description: The internal subnets.
   Type: List<AWS::EC2::Subnet::Id>
VpcId:
   Description: The VPC-scoped resources will belong to this VPC.
   Type: AWS::EC2::VPC::Id

Metadata:
AWS::CloudFormation::Interface:
   ParameterGroups:
   - Label: "Cluster Information"
     Parameters:
     - ClusterName
     - InfrastructureName
   - Label: "Network Configuration"
     Parameters:
     - VpcId
     - PublicSubnets
- PrivateSubnets
- Label:
  default: "DNS"
Parameters:
- HostedZoneName
- HostedZoneld
ParameterLabels:
  ClusterName:
    default: "Cluster Name"
  InfrastructureName:
    default: "Infrastructure Name"
  VpcId:
    default: "VPC ID"
PublicSubnets:
  default: "Public Subnets"
PrivateSubnets:
  default: "Private Subnets"
HostedZoneName:
  default: "Public Hosted Zone Name"
HostedZoneld:
  default: "Public Hosted Zone ID"

Resources:
  ExtApiElb:
    Type: AWS::ElasticLoadBalancingV2::LoadBalancer
    Properties:
      Name: !Join ["-", [!Ref InfrastructureName, "ext"]]
      IpAddressType: ipv4
      Subnets: !Ref PublicSubnets
      Type: network
  IntApiElb:
    Type: AWS::ElasticLoadBalancingV2::LoadBalancer
    Properties:
      Name: !Join ["-", [!Ref InfrastructureName, "int"]]
      Scheme: internal
      IpAddressType: ipv4
      Subnets: !Ref PrivateSubnets
      Type: network
  IntDns:
    Type: "AWS::Route53::HostedZone"
    Properties:
      HostedZoneConfig:
        Comment: "Managed by CloudFormation"
        Name: !Join ["-", [!Ref ClusterName, !Ref HostedZoneName]]
      HostedZoneTags:
        - Key: Name
          Value: !Join ["-", [!Ref InfrastructureName, "int"]]
        - Key: !Join ["", ["kubernetes.io/cluster/", !Ref InfrastructureName]]
          Value: "owned"
      VPCs:
        - VPCId: !Ref VpcId
      VPCRegion: !Ref "AWS::Region"

ExternalApiServerRecord:
Type: AWS::Route53::RecordSetGroup
Properties:
  - Comment: Alias record for the API server
  - HostedZoneId: !Ref HostedZoneId
  - RecordSets:
    - Name:
      !Join
      - "-"
      - ["api", !Ref ClusterName, !Join ["", [!Ref HostedZoneName, "."]]]
    Type: A
    AliasTarget:
      HostedZoneId: !GetAtt ExtApiElb.CanonicalHostedZoneID
      DNSName: !GetAtt ExtApiElb.DNSName

InternalApiServerRecord:
Type: AWS::Route53::RecordSetGroup
Properties:
  - Comment: Alias record for the API server
  - HostedZoneId: !Ref IntDns
  - RecordSets:
    - Name:
      !Join
      - "-"
      - ["api", !Ref ClusterName, !Join ["", [!Ref HostedZoneName, "."]]]
    Type: A
    AliasTarget:
      HostedZoneId: !GetAtt IntApiElb.CanonicalHostedZoneID
      DNSName: !GetAtt IntApiElb.DNSName

ExternalApiListener:
Type: AWS::ElasticLoadBalancingV2::Listener
Properties:
  - DefaultActions:
    - Type: forward
      TargetGroupArn:
        Ref: ExternalApiTargetGroup
      LoadBalancerArn:
        Ref: ExtApiElb
      Port: 6443
      Protocol: TCP

ExternalApiTargetGroup:
Type: AWS::ElasticLoadBalancingV2::TargetGroup
Properties:
  - HealthCheckIntervalSeconds: 10
**HealthCheckPath:** "/readyz"
**HealthCheckPort:** 6443
**HealthCheckProtocol:** HTTPS
**HealthyThresholdCount:** 2
**UnhealthyThresholdCount:** 2
**Port:** 6443
**Protocol:** TCP
**TargetType:** ip
**VpcId:**
  - Ref: VpcId
**TargetGroupAttributes:**
  - Key: deregistration_delay.timeout_seconds
    - Value: 60

**InternalApiListener:**
  - Type: AWS::ElasticLoadBalancingV2::Listener
  - Properties:
    - DefaultActions:
      - Type: forward
    - TargetGroupArn:
      - Ref: InternalApiTargetGroup
    - LoadBalancerArn:
      - Ref: IntApiElb
    - Port: 6443
    - Protocol: TCP

**InternalApiTargetGroup:**
  - Type: AWS::ElasticLoadBalancingV2::TargetGroup
  - Properties:
    - HealthCheckIntervalSeconds: 10
    - HealthCheckPath: "/readyz"
    - HealthCheckPort: 6443
    - HealthCheckProtocol: HTTPS
    - HealthyThresholdCount: 2
    - UnhealthyThresholdCount: 2
    - Port: 6443
    - Protocol: TCP
    - TargetType: ip
    - VpcId:
      - Ref: VpcId
    - TargetGroupAttributes:
      - Key: deregistration_delay.timeout_seconds
        - Value: 60

**InternalServiceInternalListener:**
  - Type: AWS::ElasticLoadBalancingV2::Listener
  - Properties:
    - DefaultActions:
      - Type: forward
    - TargetGroupArn:
      - Ref: InternalServiceTargetGroup
    - LoadBalancerArn:
      - Ref: IntApiElb
    - Port: 22623
    - Protocol: TCP
InternalServiceTargetGroup:
  Type: AWS::ElasticLoadBalancingV2::TargetGroup
  Properties:
    HealthCheckIntervalSeconds: 10
    HealthCheckPath: "/healthz"
    HealthCheckPort: 22623
    HealthCheckProtocol: HTTPS
    HealthyThresholdCount: 2
    UnhealthyThresholdCount: 2
    Port: 22623
    Protocol: TCP
    TargetType: ip
    VpcId:
      Ref: VpcId
  TargetGroupAttributes:
    - Key: deregistration_delay.timeout_seconds
      Value: 60

RegisterTargetLambdaIamRole:
  Type: AWS::IAM::Role
  Properties:
    RoleName: !Join ["-", [!Ref InfrastructureName, "nlb", "lambda", "role"]]
  AssumeRolePolicyDocument:
    Version: "2012-10-17"
    Statement:
      - Effect: "Allow"
        Principal:
          Service:
            - "lambda.amazonaws.com"
        Action:
          - "sts:AssumeRole"
        Path: "/"
    Policies:
      - PolicyName: !Join ["-", [!Ref InfrastructureName, "master", "policy"]]
        PolicyDocument:
          Version: "2012-10-17"
          Statement:
            - Effect: "Allow"
              Action:
                - "elasticloadbalancing:RegisterTargets",
                  "elasticloadbalancing:DeregisterTargets"
              Resource: !Ref InternalApiTargetGroup
            - Effect: "Allow"
              Action:
                - "elasticloadbalancing:RegisterTargets",
                  "elasticloadbalancing:DeregisterTargets"
              Resource: !Ref InternalServiceTargetGroup
RegisterNlbIpTargets:
  Type: "AWS::Lambda::Function"
  Properties:
    Handler: "index.handler"
    Role:
      Fn::GetAtt:
      - "RegisterTargetLambdaIamRole"
      - "Arn"
  Code:
    ZipFile:
      import json
      import boto3
      import cfnresponse
      def handler(event, context):
        elb = boto3.client('elbv2')
        if event['RequestType'] == 'Delete':
          elb.deregister_targets(TargetGroupArn=event['ResourceProperties']['TargetArn'], Targets=[{'Id': event['ResourceProperties']['TargetIp']}] )
        elif event['RequestType'] == 'Create':
          elb.register_targets(TargetGroupArn=event['ResourceProperties']['TargetArn'], Targets=[{'Id': event['ResourceProperties']['TargetIp']}] )
        responseData = {}
        cfnresponse.send(event, context, cfnresponse.SUCCESS, responseData, event['ResourceProperties']['TargetArn']+event['ResourceProperties']['TargetIp'])

  Runtime: "python3.8"
  Timeout: 120

RegisterSubnetTagsLambdaIamRole:
  Type: AWS::IAM::Role
  Properties:
    RoleName: !Join ["-", [!Ref InfrastructureName, "subnet-tags-lambda-role"]]
    AssumeRolePolicyDocument:
      Version: "2012-10-17"
      Statement:
      - Effect: "Allow"
        Principal:
          Service:
            - "lambda.amazonaws.com"
        Action:
          - "sts:AssumeRole"
        Path: "/
      Policies:
      - PolicyName: !Join ["-", [!Ref InfrastructureName, "subnet-tagging-policy"]]
        PolicyDocument:
          Version: "2012-10-17"
          Statement:
          - Effect: "Allow"
            Action:
            - "ec2:DeleteTags",
            - "ec2:CreateTags"

  Resource: "arn:aws:ec2:::*:subnet/*"
Effect: "Allow"
Action:

[  "ec2:DescribeSubnets",  
  "ec2:DescribeTags"
]
Resource: "*"

RegisterSubnetTags:
Type: "AWS::Lambda::Function"
Properties:
  Handler: "index.handler"
  Role:
    Fn::GetAtt:
      - "RegisterSubnetTagsIamRole"
      - "Arn"
Code:
  ZipFile: |
    import json
    import boto3
    import cfnresponse
    def handler(event, context):
      ec2_client = boto3.client('ec2')
      if event['RequestType'] == 'Delete':
        for subnet_id in event['ResourceProperties']['Subnets']:
          ec2_client.delete_tags/Resources=[subnet_id], Tags=[{'Key': 'kubernetes.io/cluster/' +
          event['ResourceProperties']['InfraName'], 'Value': 'shared'}];
      elif event['RequestType'] == 'Create':
        for subnet_id in event['ResourceProperties']['Subnets']:
          ec2_client.create_tags/Resources=[subnet_id], Tags=[{'Key': 'kubernetes.io/cluster/' +
          event['ResourceProperties']['InfraName'], 'Value': 'shared'}];
      responseData = {}
      cfnresponse.send(event, context, cfnresponse.SUCCESS, responseData,
      event['ResourceProperties']['InfraName'] + event['ResourceProperties']['Subnets'][0])
  Runtime: "python3.8"
  Timeout: 120

RegisterPublicSubnetTags:
Type: Custom::SubnetRegister
Properties:
  ServiceToken: !GetAtt RegisterSubnetTags.Arn
  InfraName: !Ref InfraName
  Subnets: !Ref PublicSubnets

RegisterPrivateSubnetTags:
Type: Custom::SubnetRegister
Properties:
  ServiceToken: !GetAtt RegisterSubnetTags.Arn
  InfraName: !Ref InfraName
  Subnets: !Ref PrivateSubnets

Outputs:
  PrivateHostedZoneId:
    Description: Hosted zone ID for the private DNS, which is required for private records.
    Value: !Ref IntDns
  ExternalApiLoadBalancerName:
IMPORTANT

If you are deploying your cluster to an AWS government or secret region, you must update the `InternalApiServerRecord` to use `CNAME` records. Records of type `ALIAS` are not supported for AWS government regions. For example:

```plaintext
Type: CNAME
TTL: 10
ResourceRecords:
- !GetAtt IntApiElb.DNSName
```

Additional resources

- See [Listing public hosted zones](https://aws.amazon.com/documentation/zone/) in the AWS documentation for more information about listing public hosted zones.

### 6.14.11. Creating security group and roles in AWS

You must create security groups and roles in Amazon Web Services (AWS) for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use.

You can use the provided CloudFormation template and a custom parameter file to create a stack of AWS resources. The stack represents the security groups and roles that your OpenShift Container Platform cluster requires.

**NOTE**

If you do not use the provided CloudFormation template to create your AWS infrastructure, you must review the provided information and manually create the infrastructure. If your cluster does not initialize correctly, you might have to contact Red Hat support with your installation logs.
Prerequisites

- You configured an AWS account.
- You added your AWS keys and region to your local AWS profile by running `aws configure`.
- You generated the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- You created and configured a VPC and associated subnets in AWS.

Procedure

1. Create a JSON file that contains the parameter values that the template requires:

   ```json
   [
   {
   "ParameterKey": "InfrastructureName", 1
   "ParameterValue": "mycluster-<random_string>" 2
   },
   {
   "ParameterKey": "VpcCidr", 3
   "ParameterValue": "10.0.0.0/16" 4
   },
   {
   "ParameterKey": "PrivateSubnets", 5
   "ParameterValue": "subnet-<random_string>" 6
   },
   {
   "ParameterKey": "VpcId", 7
   "ParameterValue": "vpc-<random_string>" 8
   }
   ]
   
   1 The name for your cluster infrastructure that is encoded in your Ignition config files for the cluster.
   2 Specify the infrastructure name that you extracted from the Ignition config file metadata, which has the format `<cluster-name>-<random-string>`.
   3 The CIDR block for the VPC.
   4 Specify the CIDR block parameter that you used for the VPC that you defined in the form x.x.x.x/16-24.
   5 The private subnets that you created for your VPC.
   6 Specify the `PrivateSubnetIds` value from the output of the CloudFormation template for the VPC.
   7 The VPC that you created for the cluster.
   8 Specify the `VpcId` value from the output of the CloudFormation template for the VPC.
2. Copy the template from the CloudFormation template for security objects section of this topic and save it as a YAML file on your computer. This template describes the security groups and roles that your cluster requires.

3. Launch the CloudFormation template to create a stack of AWS resources that represent the security groups and roles:

   IMPORTANT

   You must enter the command on a single line.

   ```
   $ aws cloudformation create-stack --stack-name <name>  
   --template-body file://<template>.yaml  
   --parameters file://<parameters>.json  
   --capabilities CAPABILITY_NAMED_IAM
   ```

   1. `<name>` is the name for the CloudFormation stack, such as `cluster-sec`. You need the name of this stack if you remove the cluster.

   2. `<template>` is the relative path to and name of the CloudFormation template YAML file that you saved.

   3. `<parameters>` is the relative path to and name of the CloudFormation parameters JSON file.

   4. You must explicitly declare the CAPABILITY_NAMED_IAM capability because the provided template creates some AWS::IAM::Role and AWS::IAM::InstanceProfile resources.

**Example output**

```
arn:aws:cloudformation:us-east-1:269333783861:stack/cluster-sec/03bd4210-2ed7-11eb-6d7a-13fc0b61e9db
```

4. Confirm that the template components exist:

   ```
   $ aws cloudformation describe-stacks --stack-name <name>
   ```

   After the StackStatus displays CREATE_COMPLETE, the output displays values for the following parameters. You must provide these parameter values to the other CloudFormation templates that you run to create your cluster:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MasterSecurityGroupId</td>
<td>Master Security Group ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WorkerSecurityGroupId</td>
<td>Worker Security Group ID</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.14.11.1. CloudFormation template for security objects

You can use the following CloudFormation template to deploy the security objects that you need for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

Example 6.90. CloudFormation template for security objects

```yaml
AWSTemplateFormatVersion: 2010-09-09
Description: Template for OpenShift Cluster Security Elements (Security Groups & IAM)

Parameters:
  InfrastructureName:
    AllowedPattern: ^([a-zA-Z][a-zA-Z0-9-]{0,26})$
    MaxLength: 27
    MinLength: 1
    ConstraintDescription: Infrastructure name must be alphanumeric, start with a letter, and have a maximum of 27 characters.
    Description: A short, unique cluster ID used to tag cloud resources and identify items owned or used by the cluster.
    Type: String
  VpcCidr:
    AllowedPattern: ^((0-9]|[1-9][0-9]([2-4][0-9]|25[0-5])\.)\{3\}(0-9|[1-9][0-9]([0-9]|1[0-9][0-9]|2[0-4][0-9]|25[0-5])$
    ConstraintDescription: CIDR block parameter must be in the form x.x.x.x/16-24.
    Default: 10.0.0.0/16
    Description: CIDR block for VPC.
    Type: String
  VpcId:
    Description: The VPC-scoped resources will belong to this VPC.
    Type: AWS::EC2::VPC::Id
  PrivateSubnets:
    Description: The internal subnets.
    Type: List<AWS::EC2::Subnet::Id>
```

Metadata:
```yaml
AWS::CloudFormation::Interface:
  ParameterGroups:
    - Label: "Cluster Information"
      Parameters:
        - InfrastructureName
          - Label: "Network Configuration"
            Parameters:
              - VpcId
              - VpcCidr
```
- PrivateSubnets
ParameterLabels:
  InfrastructureName:
    default: "Infrastructure Name"
VpcId:
  default: "VPC ID"
VpcCidr:
  default: "VPC CIDR"
PrivateSubnets:
  default: "Private Subnets"

Resources:
MasterSecurityGroup:
  Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroup
  Properties:
    GroupDescription: Cluster Master Security Group
    SecurityGroupIngress:
      - IpProtocol: icmp
        FromPort: 0
        ToPort: 0
        CidrIp: !Ref VpcCidr
      - IpProtocol: tcp
        FromPort: 22
        ToPort: 22
        CidrIp: !Ref VpcCidr
      - IpProtocol: tcp
        FromPort: 6443
        ToPort: 6443
        CidrIp: !Ref VpcCidr
      - IpProtocol: tcp
        FromPort: 22623
        ToPort: 22623
        CidrIp: !Ref VpcCidr
    VpcId: !Ref VpcId
WorkerSecurityGroup:
  Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroup
  Properties:
    GroupDescription: Cluster Worker Security Group
    SecurityGroupIngress:
      - IpProtocol: icmp
        FromPort: 0
        ToPort: 0
        CidrIp: !Ref VpcCidr
      - IpProtocol: tcp
        FromPort: 22
        ToPort: 22
        CidrIp: !Ref VpcCidr
    VpcId: !Ref VpcId
MasterIngressEtcd:
  Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
  Properties:
    GroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
    SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
    Description: etcd
FromPort: 2379
ToPort: 2380
IpProtocol: tcp

MasterIngressVxlan:
Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
Properties:
  GroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
  SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
  Description: Vxlan packets
  FromPort: 4789
  ToPort: 4789
  IpProtocol: udp

MasterIngressWorkerVxlan:
Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
Properties:
  GroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
  SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
  Description: Vxlan packets
  FromPort: 4789
  ToPort: 4789
  IpProtocol: udp

MasterIngressGeneve:
Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
Properties:
  GroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
  SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
  Description: Geneve packets
  FromPort: 6081
  ToPort: 6081
  IpProtocol: udp

MasterIngressWorkerGeneve:
Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
Properties:
  GroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
  SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
  Description: Geneve packets
  FromPort: 6081
  ToPort: 6081
  IpProtocol: udp

MasterIngressIpsecIke:
Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
Properties:
  GroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
  SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
  Description: IPsec IKE packets
  FromPort: 500
  ToPort: 500
  IpProtocol: udp

MasterIngressIpsecNat:
Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
Properties:
   GroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
   SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
   Description: IPsec NAT-T packets
   FromPort: 4500
   ToPort: 4500
   IpProtocol: udp

MasterIngressIpsecEsp:
   Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
   Properties:
      GroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
      SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
      Description: IPsec ESP packets
      IpProtocol: 50

MasterIngressWorkerIpsecIke:
   Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
   Properties:
      GroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
      SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
      Description: IPsec IKE packets
      FromPort: 500
      ToPort: 500
      IpProtocol: udp

MasterIngressWorkerIpsecNat:
   Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
   Properties:
      GroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
      SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
      Description: IPsec NAT-T packets
      FromPort: 4500
      ToPort: 4500
      IpProtocol: udp

MasterIngressWorkerIpsecEsp:
   Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
   Properties:
      GroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
      SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
      Description: IPsec ESP packets
      IpProtocol: 50

MasterIngressInternal:
   Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
   Properties:
      GroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
      SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
      Description: Internal cluster communication
      FromPort: 9000
      ToPort: 9999
      IpProtocol: tcp

MasterIngressWorkerInternal:
   Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
Properties:
  GroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
  SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
  Description: Internal cluster communication
  FromPort: 9000
  ToPort: 9999
  IpProtocol: tcp

MasterIngressInternalUDP:
  Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
  Properties:
    GroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
    SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
    Description: Internal cluster communication
    FromPort: 9000
    ToPort: 9999
    IpProtocol: udp

MasterIngressWorkerInternalUDP:
  Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
  Properties:
    GroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
    SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
    Description: Internal cluster communication
    FromPort: 9000
    ToPort: 9999
    IpProtocol: udp

MasterIngressKube:
  Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
  Properties:
    GroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
    SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
    Description: Kubernetes kubelet, scheduler and controller manager
    FromPort: 10250
    ToPort: 10259
    IpProtocol: tcp

MasterIngressWorkerKube:
  Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
  Properties:
    GroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
    SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
    Description: Kubernetes kubelet, scheduler and controller manager
    FromPort: 10250
    ToPort: 10259
    IpProtocol: tcp

MasterIngressIngressServices:
  Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
  Properties:
    GroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
    SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
    Description: Kubernetes ingress services
    FromPort: 30000
    ToPort: 32767
IpProtocol: tcp

MasterIngressWorkerIngressServices:
  Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
  Properties:
    GroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
    SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
    Description: Kubernetes ingress services
    FromPort: 30000
    ToPort: 32767
    IpProtocol: tcp

MasterIngressIngressServicesUDP:
  Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
  Properties:
    GroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
    SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
    Description: Kubernetes ingress services
    FromPort: 30000
    ToPort: 32767
    IpProtocol: udp

MasterIngressWorkerIngressServicesUDP:
  Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
  Properties:
    GroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
    SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
    Description: Kubernetes ingress services
    FromPort: 30000
    ToPort: 32767
    IpProtocol: udp

WorkerIngressVxlan:
  Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
  Properties:
    GroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
    SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
    Description: Vxlan packets
    FromPort: 4789
    ToPort: 4789
    IpProtocol: udp

WorkerIngressMasterVxlan:
  Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
  Properties:
    GroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
    SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
    Description: Vxlan packets
    FromPort: 4789
    ToPort: 4789
    IpProtocol: udp

WorkerIngressGeneve:
  Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
  Properties:
    GroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
WorkerIngressMasterGeneve:
Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
Properties:
  GroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
  SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
  Description: Geneve packets
  FromPort: 6081
  ToPort: 6081
  IpProtocol: udp

WorkerIngressIpsecIke:
Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
Properties:
  GroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
  SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
  Description: IPsec IKE packets
  FromPort: 500
  ToPort: 500
  IpProtocol: udp

WorkerIngressIpsecNat:
Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
Properties:
  GroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
  SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
  Description: IPsec NAT-T packets
  FromPort: 4500
  ToPort: 4500
  IpProtocol: udp

WorkerIngressIpsecEsp:
Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
Properties:
  GroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
  SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
  Description: IPsec ESP packets
  IpProtocol: 50

WorkerIngressMasterIpsecIke:
Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
Properties:
  GroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
  SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
  Description: IPsec IKE packets
  FromPort: 500
  ToPort: 500
  IpProtocol: udp

WorkerIngressMasterIpsecNat:
Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
Properties:
  GroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
  SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
  Description: IPsec NAT-T packets
  FromPort: 4500
  ToPort: 4500
  IpProtocol: udp

WorkerIngressMasterIpsecEsp:
  Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
  Properties:
    GroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
    SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
    Description: IPsec ESP packets
    IpProtocol: 50

WorkerIngressInternal:
  Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
  Properties:
    GroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
    SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
    Description: Internal cluster communication
    FromPort: 9000
    ToPort: 9999
    IpProtocol: tcp

WorkerIngressMasterInternal:
  Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
  Properties:
    GroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
    SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
    Description: Internal cluster communication
    FromPort: 9000
    ToPort: 9999
    IpProtocol: tcp

WorkerIngressInternalUDP:
  Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
  Properties:
    GroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
    SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
    Description: Internal cluster communication
    FromPort: 9000
    ToPort: 9999
    IpProtocol: udp

WorkerIngressMasterInternalUDP:
  Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
  Properties:
    GroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
    SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
    Description: Internal cluster communication
    FromPort: 9000
    ToPort: 9999
    IpProtocol: udp
WorkerIngressKube:
  Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
  Properties:
    GroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
    SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
    Description: Kubernetes secure kubelet port
    FromPort: 10250
    ToPort: 10250
    IpProtocol: tcp

WorkerIngressWorkerKube:
  Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
  Properties:
    GroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
    SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
    Description: Internal Kubernetes communication
    FromPort: 10250
    ToPort: 10250
    IpProtocol: tcp

WorkerIngressIngressServices:
  Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
  Properties:
    GroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
    SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
    Description: Kubernetes ingress services
    FromPort: 30000
    ToPort: 32767
    IpProtocol: tcp

WorkerIngressMasterIngressServices:
  Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
  Properties:
    GroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
    SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
    Description: Kubernetes ingress services
    FromPort: 30000
    ToPort: 32767
    IpProtocol: tcp

WorkerIngressIngressServicesUDP:
  Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
  Properties:
    GroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
    SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
    Description: Kubernetes ingress services
    FromPort: 30000
    ToPort: 32767
    IpProtocol: udp

WorkerIngressMasterIngressServicesUDP:
  Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroupIngress
  Properties:
    GroupId: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId
    SourceSecurityGroupId: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId
    Description: Kubernetes ingress services
FromPort: 30000
ToPort: 32767
IpProtocol: udp

MasterIamRole:
  Type: AWS::IAM::Role
  Properties:
    AssumeRolePolicyDocument:
      Version: "2012-10-17"
      Statement:
        - Effect: "Allow"
          Principal:
            Service:
              - "ec2.amazonaws.com"
          Action:
            - "sts:AssumeRole"
      Policies:
        - PolicyName: !Join ["-", [!Ref InfrastructureName, "master", "policy"]]
          PolicyDocument:
            Version: "2012-10-17"
            Statement:
              - Effect: "Allow"
                Action:
                  - "ec2:AttachVolume"
                  - "ec2:AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress"
                  - "ec2:CreateSecurityGroup"
                  - "ec2:CreateTags"
                  - "ec2:CreateVolume"
                  - "ec2:DeleteSecurityGroup"
                  - "ec2:DeleteVolume"
                  - "ec2:Describe"
                  - "ec2:DetachVolume"
                  - "ec2:ModifyInstanceAttribute"
                  - "ec2:ModifyVolume"
                  - "ec2:RevokeSecurityGroupIngress"
                  - "elastiocloudbalancing:AddTags"
                  - "elastiocloudbalancing:AttachLoadBalancerToSubnets"
                  - "elastiocloudbalancing:ApplySecurityGroupsToLoadBalancer"
                  - "elastiocloudbalancing:CreateListener"
                  - "elastiocloudbalancing:CreateLoadBalancer"
                  - "elastiocloudbalancing:CreateLoadBalancerPolicy"
                  - "elastiocloudbalancing:CreateLoadBalancerListeners"
                  - "elastiocloudbalancing:CreateTargetGroup"
                  - "elastiocloudbalancing:ConfigureHealthCheck"
                  - "elastiocloudbalancing:DeleteListener"
                  - "elastiocloudbalancing:DeleteLoadBalancer"
                  - "elastiocloudbalancing:DeleteLoadBalancerListeners"
                  - "elastiocloudbalancing:DeleteTargetGroup"
                  - "elastiocloudbalancing:DeregisterInstancesFromLoadBalancer"
                  - "elastiocloudbalancing:DeregisterTargets"
                  - "elastiocloudbalancing:Describe"
                  - "elastiocloudbalancing:DetachLoadBalancerFromSubnets"
                  - "elastiocloudbalancing:ModifyListener"
                  - "elastiocloudbalancing:ModifyLoadBalancerAttributes"
                  - "elastiocloudbalancing:ModifyTargetGroup"
                  - "elastiocloudbalancing:ModifyTargetGroupAttributes"
- "elasticloadbalancing:RegisterInstancesWithLoadBalancer"
- "elasticloadbalancing:RegisterTargets"
- "elasticloadbalancing:SetLoadBalancerPoliciesForBackendServer"
- "elasticloadbalancing:SetLoadBalancerPoliciesOfListener"
- "kms:DescribeKey"

Resource: ***

MasterInstanceProfile:
  Type: "AWS::IAM::InstanceProfile"
  Properties:
  Roles:
    - Ref: "MasterIamRole"

WorkerIamRole:
  Type: AWS::IAM::Role
  Properties:
    AssumeRolePolicyDocument:
      Version: "2012-10-17"
      Statement:
        - Effect: "Allow"
          Principal:
            Service:
              - "ec2.amazonaws.com"
          Action:
            - "sts:AssumeRole"
        Policies:
          - PolicyName: \![Join \[\[`, [\!Ref InfrastructureName, "worker", "policy"]\]\]]
            PolicyDocument:
              Version: "2012-10-17"
              Statement:
                - Effect: "Allow"
                  Action:
                    - "ec2:DescribeInstances"
                    - "ec2:DescribeRegions"
                  Resource: ***

WorkerInstanceProfile:
  Type: "AWS::IAM::InstanceProfile"
  Properties:
  Roles:
    - Ref: "WorkerIamRole"

Outputs:
  MasterSecurityGroupId:
    Description: Master Security Group ID
    Value: !GetAtt MasterSecurityGroup.GroupId

  WorkerSecurityGroupId:
    Description: Worker Security Group ID
    Value: !GetAtt WorkerSecurityGroup.GroupId

  MasterInstanceProfile:
    Description: Master IAM Instance Profile
    Value: !Ref MasterInstanceProfile

In OpenShift Container Platform, *stream metadata* provides standardized metadata about RHCOS in the JSON format and injects the metadata into the cluster. Stream metadata is a stable format that supports multiple architectures and is intended to be self-documenting for maintaining automation.

You can use the `coreos print-stream-json` sub-command of `openshift-install` to access information about the boot images in the stream metadata format. This command provides a method for printing stream metadata in a scriptable, machine-readable format.

For user-provisioned installations, the `openshift-install` binary contains references to the version of RHCOS boot images that are tested for use with OpenShift Container Platform, such as the AWS AMI.

**Procedure**

To parse the stream metadata, use one of the following methods:

- From a Go program, use the official `stream-metadata-go` library at [https://github.com/coreos/stream-metadata-go](https://github.com/coreos/stream-metadata-go). You can also view example code in the library.

- From another programming language, such as Python or Ruby, use the JSON library of your preferred programming language.

- From a command-line utility that handles JSON data, such as `jq`:
  - Print the current `x86_64` or `aarch64` AMI for an AWS region, such as `us-west-1`:

    **For x86_64**
    ```
    $ openshift-install coreos print-stream-json | jq -r '.architectures.x86_64.images.aws.regions["us-west-1"].image'
    ```

    **Example output**
    ```
    ami-0d3e625f84626bbda
    ```

    **For aarch64**
    ```
    $ openshift-install coreos print-stream-json | jq -r '.architectures.aarch64.images.aws.regions["us-west-1"].image'
    ```

    **Example output**
    ```
    ami-0af1d3b7fa5be2131
    ```

    The output of this command is the AWS AMI ID for your designated architecture and the **us-west-1** region. The AMI must belong to the same region as the cluster.
6.14.13. RHCOS AMIs for the AWS infrastructure

Red Hat provides Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) AMIs that are valid for the various AWS regions and instance architectures that you can manually specify for your OpenShift Container Platform nodes.

NOTE

By importing your own AMI, you can also install to regions that do not have a published RHCOS AMI.

Table 6.22. x86_64 RHCOS AMIs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AWS zone</th>
<th>AWS AMI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>af-south-1</td>
<td>ami-01860370941726bddd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap-east-1</td>
<td>ami-05bc702cdaf7e4251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap-northeast-1</td>
<td>ami-098932fd93c15690d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap-northeast-2</td>
<td>ami-006f4e02d97910a36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap-northeast-3</td>
<td>ami-0c4bd5b1724f82273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap-south-1</td>
<td>ami-0cbf22b638724853d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap-south-2</td>
<td>ami-031f4d165f4b429c4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap-southeast-1</td>
<td>ami-0dc3e381a731ab9fc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap-southeast-2</td>
<td>ami-032ae8d0f287a66a6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap-southeast-3</td>
<td>ami-0393130e034b86423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap-southeast-4</td>
<td>ami-0b38f776bded7d7d7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ca-central-1</td>
<td>ami-058ea81b3a1d17edd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eu-central-1</td>
<td>ami-011010deb974a250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eu-central-2</td>
<td>ami-0623b105ae811a5e2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eu-north-1</td>
<td>ami-0c4bb9ce04f3526d4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eu-south-1</td>
<td>ami-06c29eccd3d74df52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eu-south-2</td>
<td>ami-00e0b5f3181a3f98b</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 6.23. aarch64 RHCOS AMIs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AWS zone</th>
<th>AWS AMI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>eu-west-1</td>
<td>ami-087bfa513dc600676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eu-west-2</td>
<td>ami-0ebad59c0e9554473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eu-west-3</td>
<td>ami-074e63b65eaf83f96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>me-central-1</td>
<td>ami-0179d6ae1d908ace9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>me-south-1</td>
<td>ami-0b60c75273d3efcd7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sa-east-1</td>
<td>ami-0913cbfbfa9a7a53c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>us-east-1</td>
<td>ami-0f71dcd99e6a1cd53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>us-east-2</td>
<td>ami-0545fae7edbbbf061</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>us-gov-east-1</td>
<td>ami-081eabcdc478e501e5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>us-gov-west-1</td>
<td>ami-076102c394767f319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>us-west-1</td>
<td>ami-0609e4436c4ae5eff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>us-west-2</td>
<td>ami-0c5d3e03c0ab9b19a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>af-south-1</td>
<td>ami-08dd66a61a2caa326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap-east-1</td>
<td>ami-0232cd715f8168c34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap-northeast-1</td>
<td>ami-0bc0b17618da96700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap-northeast-2</td>
<td>ami-0ee505fb62eed2fd6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap-northeast-3</td>
<td>ami-0462cd2c3b7044c77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap-south-1</td>
<td>ami-0e0b4d951b43adc58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap-south-2</td>
<td>ami-06d457b151cc0e407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap-southeast-1</td>
<td>ami-0874e1640dfc15f17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AWS zone</td>
<td>AWS AMI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap-southeast-2</td>
<td>ami-05f215734ceb0f5ad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap-southeast-3</td>
<td>ami-073030df265c88b3f</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap-southeast-4</td>
<td>ami-043f4c40a6fc3238a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ca-central-1</td>
<td>ami-0840622f99a32f586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eu-central-1</td>
<td>ami-09a5e6ebe667ae6b5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eu-central-2</td>
<td>ami-0835cb1bf387e609a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eu-north-1</td>
<td>ami-069ddbda521a10a27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eu-south-1</td>
<td>ami-09c5cc21026032b4c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eu-south-2</td>
<td>ami-0c36ab2a8bbeed045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eu-west-1</td>
<td>ami-0d2723c8228cb2df3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eu-west-2</td>
<td>ami-0abd66103d069f9a8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eu-west-3</td>
<td>ami-08c7249d59239fc5c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>me-central-1</td>
<td>ami-0685f33ebb18445a2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>me-south-1</td>
<td>ami-0466941f4e5c56fe6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sa-east-1</td>
<td>ami-08cdc0c8a972f4763</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>us-east-1</td>
<td>ami-0d461970173c4332d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>us-east-2</td>
<td>ami-0e9cdc0e85e0a6aeb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>us-gov-east-1</td>
<td>ami-0b896df727672ce09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>us-gov-west-1</td>
<td>ami-0b896df727672ce09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>us-west-1</td>
<td>ami-027b7cc5f4c74e6c1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>us-west-2</td>
<td>ami-0b189d89b44bdfbf2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You must create the bootstrap node in Amazon Web Services (AWS) to use during OpenShift Container Platform cluster initialization. You do this by:

- Providing a location to serve the `bootstrap.ign` Ignition config file to your cluster. This file is located in your installation directory. The provided CloudFormation Template assumes that the Ignition config files for your cluster are served from an S3 bucket. If you choose to serve the files from another location, you must modify the templates.

- Using the provided CloudFormation template and a custom parameter file to create a stack of AWS resources. The stack represents the bootstrap node that your OpenShift Container Platform installation requires.

**NOTE**

If you do not use the provided CloudFormation template to create your bootstrap node, you must review the provided information and manually create the infrastructure. If your cluster does not initialize correctly, you might have to contact Red Hat support with your installation logs.

**Prerequisites**

- You configured an AWS account.
- You added your AWS keys and region to your local AWS profile by running `aws configure`.
- You generated the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- You created and configured a VPC and associated subnets in AWS.
- You created and configured DNS, load balancers, and listeners in AWS.
- You created the security groups and roles required for your cluster in AWS.

**Procedure**

1. Create the bucket by running the following command:

   ```
   $ aws s3 mb s3://<cluster-name>-infra
   ```

   `<cluster-name>-infra` is the bucket name. When creating the `install-config.yaml` file, replace `<cluster-name>` with the name specified for the cluster.

   You must use a presigned URL for your S3 bucket, instead of the `s3://` schema, if you are:

   - Deploying to a region that has endpoints that differ from the AWS SDK.
   - Deploying a proxy.
   - Providing your own custom endpoints.

2. Upload the `bootstrap.ign` Ignition config file to the bucket by running the following command:

   ```
   $ aws s3 cp <installation_directory>/bootstrap.ign s3://<cluster-name>-infra/bootstrap.ign
   ```
For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

3. Verify that the file uploaded by running the following command:

```bash
$ aws s3 ls s3://<cluster-name>-infra/
```

**Example output**

```
2019-04-03 16:15:16  314878 bootstrap.ign
```

**NOTE**

The bootstrap Ignition config file does contain secrets, like X.509 keys. The following steps provide basic security for the S3 bucket. To provide additional security, you can enable an S3 bucket policy to allow only certain users, such as the OpenShift IAM user, to access objects that the bucket contains. You can avoid S3 entirely and serve your bootstrap Ignition config file from any address that the bootstrap machine can reach.

4. Create a JSON file that contains the parameter values that the template requires:

```json
[
  {
    "ParameterKey": "InfrastructureName",  
    "ParameterValue": "mycluster-<random_string>"
  },
  {
    "ParameterKey": "RhcosAmi",
    "ParameterValue": "ami-<random_string>"
  },
  {
    "ParameterKey": "AllowedBootstrapSshCidr",
    "ParameterValue": "0.0.0.0/0"
  },
  {
    "ParameterKey": "PublicSubnet",
    "ParameterValue": "subnet-<random_string>"
  },
  {
    "ParameterKey": "MasterSecurityGroupId",
    "ParameterValue": "sg-<random_string>"
  },
  {
    "ParameterKey": "VpcId",
    "ParameterValue": "vpc-<random_string>"
  },
  {
    "ParameterKey": "BootstrapIgnitionLocation",
    "ParameterValue": "s3://<bucket_name>/bootstrap.ign"
  }
]"
The name for your cluster infrastructure that is encoded in your Ignition config files for the cluster.

Specify the infrastructure name that you extracted from the Ignition config file metadata, which has the format `<cluster-name>-<random-string>`.

Current Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) AMI to use for the bootstrap node based on your selected architecture.

Specify a valid `AWS::EC2::Image::Id` value.

CIDR block to allow SSH access to the bootstrap node.

Specify a CIDR block in the format `x.x.x.x/16-24`.

The public subnet that is associated with your VPC to launch the bootstrap node into.

Specify the `PublicSubnetIds` value from the output of the CloudFormation template for the VPC.

The master security group ID (for registering temporary rules)

Specify the `MasterSecurityGroupId` value from the output of the CloudFormation template for the security group and roles.

The VPC created resources will belong to.

Specify the `VpcId` value from the output of the CloudFormation template for the VPC.
Location to fetch bootstrap Ignition config file from.

Specify the S3 bucket and file name in the form `s3://<bucket_name>/bootstrap.ign`.

Whether or not to register a network load balancer (NLB).

Specify `yes` or `no`. If you specify `yes`, you must provide a Lambda Amazon Resource Name (ARN) value.

The ARN for NLB IP target registration lambda group.

Specify the `RegisterNlbIpTargetsLambda` value from the output of the CloudFormation template for DNS and load balancing. Use `arn:aws-us-gov` if deploying the cluster to an AWS GovCloud region.

The ARN for external API load balancer target group.

Specify the `ExternalApiTargetGroupArn` value from the output of the CloudFormation template for DNS and load balancing. Use `arn:aws-us-gov` if deploying the cluster to an AWS GovCloud region.

The ARN for internal API load balancer target group.

Specify the `InternalApiTargetGroupArn` value from the output of the CloudFormation template for DNS and load balancing. Use `arn:aws-us-gov` if deploying the cluster to an AWS GovCloud region.

The ARN for internal service load balancer target group.

Specify the `InternalServiceTargetGroupArn` value from the output of the CloudFormation template for DNS and load balancing. Use `arn:aws-us-gov` if deploying the cluster to an AWS GovCloud region.

5. Copy the template from the CloudFormation template for the bootstrap machine section of this topic and save it as a YAML file on your computer. This template describes the bootstrap machine that your cluster requires.

6. Optional: If you are deploying the cluster with a proxy, you must update the ignition in the template to add the `ignition.config.proxy` fields. Additionally, If you have added the Amazon EC2, Elastic Load Balancing, and S3 VPC endpoints to your VPC, you must add these endpoints to the `noProxy` field.

7. Launch the CloudFormation template to create a stack of AWS resources that represent the bootstrap node:

   ![Important](image)

   You must enter the command on a single line.

   ```bash
   $ aws cloudformation create-stack --stack-name <name>  
   --template-body file://<template>.yaml  
   --parameters file://<parameters>.json  
   --capabilities CAPABILITY_NAMED_IAM
   ```
<name> is the name for the CloudFormation stack, such as cluster-bootstrap. You need the name of this stack if you remove the cluster.

$template> is the relative path to and name of the CloudFormation template YAML file that you saved.

<parameters> is the relative path to and name of the CloudFormation parameters JSON file.

You must explicitly declare the `CAPABILITY_NAMED_IAM` capability because the provided template creates some `AWS::IAM::Role` and `AWS::IAM::InstanceProfile` resources.

Example output

```
arn:aws:cloudformation:us-east-1:269333783861:stack/cluster-bootstrap/12944486-2add-11eb-9dee-12dace8e3a83
```

8. Confirm that the template components exist:

```
$ aws cloudformation describe-stacks --stack-name <name>
```

After the `StackStatus` displays `CREATE_COMPLETE`, the output displays values for the following parameters. You must provide these parameter values to the other CloudFormation templates that you run to create your cluster:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BootstrapInstanceId</td>
<td>The bootstrap Instance ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BootstrapPublicIp</td>
<td>The bootstrap node public IP address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BootstrapPrivateIp</td>
<td>The bootstrap node private IP address.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


You can use the following CloudFormation template to deploy the bootstrap machine that you need for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

**Example 6.91. CloudFormation template for the bootstrap machine**

```
AWSTemplateFormatVersion: 2010-09-09
Description: Template for OpenShift Cluster Bootstrap (EC2 Instance, Security Groups and IAM)

Parameters:
InfrastructureName:
  AllowedPattern: ^([a-zA-Z][a-zA-Z0-9-]0,26)$
  MaxLength: 27
  MinLength: 1
  ConstraintDescription: Infrastructure name must be alphanumeric, start with a letter, and have a maximum of 27 characters.
```
Description: A short, unique cluster ID used to tag cloud resources and identify items owned or used by the cluster.
Type: String
RhcosAmi:
Description: Current Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS AMI to use for bootstrap.
Type: AWS::EC2::Image::Id
AllowedBootstrapSshCidr:
  AllowedPattern: ^((\[0-9]+[1-9]|[0-9]+[2-4])[0-9]+[1-9][0-9]+[25][0-5])|((\[0-9]+[1-9]|[0-9]+[2-4])[0-9]+[0-9]+[25][0-5])|((\[0-9]+[1-9]|[0-9]+[2-4])[0-9]+[0-9]+[25][0-5])|((\[0-9]+[1-9]|[0-9]+[2-4])[0-9]+[0-9]+[25][0-5])$/
  ConstraintDescription: CIDR block parameter must be in the form x.x.x.x/0-32.
  Default: 0.0.0.0/0
Description: CIDR block to allow SSH access to the bootstrap node.
Type: String
PublicSubnet:
  Description: The public subnet to launch the bootstrap node into.
  Type: AWS::EC2::Subnet::Id
MasterSecurityGroupId:
  Description: The master security group ID for registering temporary rules.
  Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroup::Id
VpcId:
  Description: The VPC-scoped resources will belong to this VPC.
  Type: AWS::EC2::VPC::Id
BootstrapIgnitionLocation:
  Default: s3://my-s3-bucket/bootstrap.ign
  Description: Ignition config file location.
  Type: String
AutoRegisterELB:
  Default: "yes"
  AllowedValues:
  - "yes"
  - "no"
  Description: Do you want to invoke NLB registration, which requires a Lambda ARN parameter?
  Type: String
RegisterNlbIpTargetsLambdaArn:
  Description: ARN for NLB IP target registration lambda.
  Type: String
ExternalApiTargetGroupArn:
  Description: ARN for external API load balancer target group.
  Type: String
InternalApiTargetGroupArn:
  Description: ARN for internal API load balancer target group.
  Type: String
InternalServiceTargetGroupArn:
  Description: ARN for internal service load balancer target group.
  Type: String
BootstrapInstanceType:
  Description: Instance type for the bootstrap EC2 instance
  Default: "i3.large"
  Type: String

Metadata:
AWS::CloudFormation::Interface:
  ParameterGroups:
  - Label:
    default: "Cluster Information"
  Parameters:
- InfrastructureName
- Label:
  default: "Host Information"
Parameters:
  - RhcosAmi
  - BootstrapIgnitionLocation
  - MasterSecurityGroupId
- Label:
  default: "Network Configuration"
Parameters:
  - VpcId
  - AllowedBootstrapSshCidr
  - PublicSubnet
- Label:
  default: "Load Balancer Automation"
Parameters:
  - AutoRegisterELB
  - RegisterNlbIpgTargetsLambdaArn
  - ExternalApiTargetGroupArn
  - InternalApiTargetGroupArn
  - InternalServiceTargetGroupArn
ParameterLabels:
  InfrastructureName:
    default: "Infrastructure Name"
VpcId:
  default: "VPC ID"
AllowedBootstrapSshCidr:
  default: "Allowed SSH Source"
PublicSubnet:
  default: "Public Subnet"
RhcosAmi:
  default: "Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS AMI ID"
BootstrapIgnitionLocation:
  default: "Bootstrap Ignition Source"
MasterSecurityGroupId:
  default: "Master Security Group ID"
AutoRegisterELB:
  default: "Use Provided ELB Automation"

Conditions:
DoRegistration: !Equals ["yes", !Ref AutoRegisterELB]

Resources:
BootstrapIamRole:
  Type: AWS::IAM::Role
Properties:
  AssumeRolePolicyDocument:
    Version: "2012-10-17"
    Statement:
      - Effect: "Allow"
        Principal:
          Service:
            - "ec2.amazonaws.com"
        Action:
          - "sts:AssumeRole"
    Path: "/"
Policies:
- PolicyName: !Join ["-", [!Ref InfrastructureName, "bootstrap", "policy"]]

PolicyDocument:
Version: "2012-10-17"
Statement:
- Effect: "Allow"
  Action: "ec2:Describe*"
  Resource: "*"
- Effect: "Allow"
  Action: "ec2:AttachVolume"
  Resource: "*"
- Effect: "Allow"
  Action: "ec2:DetachVolume"
  Resource: "*"
- Effect: "Allow"
  Action: "s3:GetObject"
  Resource: "*"

BootstrapInstanceProfile:
  Type: "AWS::IAM::InstanceProfile"
  Properties:
    Path: "/"
    Roles:
    - Ref: "BootstrapIamRole"

BootstrapSecurityGroup:
  Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroup
  Properties:
    GroupDescription: Cluster Bootstrap Security Group
    SecurityGroupIngress:
    - IpProtocol: tcp
      FromPort: 22
      ToPort: 22
      CidrIp: !Ref AllowedBootstrapSshCidr
    - IpProtocol: tcp
      FromPort: 19531
      ToPort: 19531
      CidrIp: 0.0.0.0/0
    VpcId: !Ref VpcId

BootstrapInstance:
  Type: AWS::EC2::Instance
  Properties:
    ImageId: !Ref RhcosAmi
    IamInstanceProfile: !Ref BootstrapInstanceProfile
    InstanceType: !Ref BootstrapInstanceType
    NetworkInterfaces:
    - AssociatePublicIpAddress: "true"
      DeviceIndex: "0"
      GroupSet:
      - !Ref "BootstrapSecurityGroup"
      - !Ref "MasterSecurityGroupId"
      SubnetId: !Ref "PublicSubnet"
    UserData:
      Fn::Base64: !Sub
        - "{"ignition":{"config":{"replace":{{"source":"${S3Loc}"}}}}},"version":"3.1.0"}"
Additional resources

- See RHCOS AMIs for the AWS infrastructure for details about the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) AMIs for the AWS zones.

6.14.15. Creating the control plane machines in AWS

You must create the control plane machines in Amazon Web Services (AWS) that your cluster will use.

You can use the provided CloudFormation template and a custom parameter file to create a stack of AWS resources that represent the control plane nodes.
IMPORTANT

The CloudFormation template creates a stack that represents three control plane nodes.

NOTE

If you do not use the provided CloudFormation template to create your control plane
nodes, you must review the provided information and manually create the infrastructure.
If your cluster does not initialize correctly, you might have to contact Red Hat support
with your installation logs.

Prerequisites

- You configured an AWS account.
- You added your AWS keys and region to your local AWS profile by running `aws configure`.
- You generated the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- You created and configured a VPC and associated subnets in AWS.
- You created and configured DNS, load balancers, and listeners in AWS.
- You created the security groups and roles required for your cluster in AWS.
- You created the bootstrap machine.

Procedure

1. Create a JSON file that contains the parameter values that the template requires:

```json
[
  {
    "ParameterKey": "InfrastructureName", 1
    "ParameterValue": "mycluster-<random_string>" 2
  },
  {
    "ParameterKey": "RhcosAmi", 3
    "ParameterValue": "ami-<random_string>" 4
  },
  {
    "ParameterKey": "AutoRegisterDNS", 5
    "ParameterValue": "yes" 6
  },
  {
    "ParameterKey": "PrivateHostedZoneld", 7
    "ParameterValue": "<random_string>" 8
  },
  {
    "ParameterKey": "PrivateHostedZoneName", 9
    "ParameterValue": "mycluster.example.com" 10
  },
  {
    "ParameterKey": "Master0Subnet", 11
```
"ParameterValue": "subnet-<random_string>" 12
},
{
"ParameterKey": "Master1Subnet", 13
"ParameterValue": "subnet-<random_string>" 14
},
{
"ParameterKey": "Master2Subnet", 15
"ParameterValue": "subnet-<random_string>" 16
},
{
"ParameterKey": "MasterSecurityGroupId", 17
"ParameterValue": "sg-<random_string>" 18
},
{
"ParameterKey": "IgnitionLocation", 19
"ParameterValue": "https://api-int.<cluster_name>.<domain_name>:22623/config/master" 20
},
{
"ParameterKey": "CertificateAuthorities", 21
"ParameterValue": "data:text/plain;charset=utf-8;base64,ABC...xYz=" 22
},
{
"ParameterKey": "MasterInstanceProfileName", 23
"ParameterValue": "<roles_stack>-MasterInstanceProfile-<random_string>" 24
},
{
"ParameterKey": "MasterInstanceType", 25
"ParameterValue": "" 26
},
{
"ParameterKey": "AutoRegisterELB", 27
"ParameterValue": "yes" 28
},
{
"ParameterKey": "RegisterNlbIpTargetsLambdaArn", 29
"ParameterValue": "arn:aws:lambda:<aws_region>:<account_number>:function:<dns_stack_name>-RegisterNlbIpTargets-<random_string>" 30
},
{
"ParameterKey": "ExternalApiTargetGroupArn", 31
"ParameterValue": "arn:aws:elasticsearch:<aws_region>:<account_number>:targetgroup/<dns_stack_name>-Exter-<random_string>" 32
},
{
"ParameterKey": "InternalApiTargetGroupArn", 33
"ParameterValue": "arn:aws:elasticsearch:<aws_region>:<account_number>:targetgroup/<dns_stack_name>-Inter-<random_string>" 34
},
{
"ParameterKey": "InternalServiceTargetGroupArn", 35
"ParameterValue": "arn:aws:elasticsearch:<aws_region>:
The name for your cluster infrastructure that is encoded in your Ignition config files for the cluster.

Specify the infrastructure name that you extracted from the Ignition config file metadata, which has the format `<cluster-name>-.random-string>.

Current Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) AMI to use for the control plane machines based on your selected architecture.

Specify an AWS::EC2::Image::Id value.

Whether or not to perform DNS etcd registration.

Specify yes or no. If you specify yes, you must provide hosted zone information.

The Route 53 private zone ID to register the etcd targets with.

Specify the PrivateHostedZoneId value from the output of the CloudFormation template for DNS and load balancing.

The Route 53 zone to register the targets with.

Specify `<cluster_name>.<domain_name>` where `<domain_name>` is the Route 53 base domain that you used when you generated install-config.yaml file for the cluster. Do not include the trailing period (.) that is displayed in the AWS console.

A subnet, preferably private, to launch the control plane machines on.

Specify a subnet from the PrivateSubnets value from the output of the CloudFormation template for DNS and load balancing.

The master security group ID to associate with control plane nodes.

Specify the MasterSecurityGroupId value from the output of the CloudFormation template for the security group and roles.

The location to fetch control plane Ignition config file from.

Specify the generated Ignition config file location, https://api-int.<cluster_name>.<domain_name>:22623/config/master.

The base64 encoded certificate authority string to use.

Specify the value from the master.ign file that is in the installation directory. This value is the long string with the format data:text/plain;charset=utf-8;base64,ABC...xYz==.

The IAM profile to associate with control plane nodes.

Specify the MasterInstanceProfile parameter value from the output of the CloudFormation template for the security group and roles.

The type of AWS instance to use for the control plane machines based on your selected architecture.
The instance type value corresponds to the minimum resource requirements for control plane machines. For example `m6i.xlarge` is a type for AMD64 and `m6g.xlarge` is a type for

Whether or not to register a network load balancer (NLB).

Specify `yes` or `no`. If you specify `yes`, you must provide a Lambda Amazon Resource Name (ARN) value.

The ARN for NLB IP target registration lambda group.

Specify the `RegisterNlbIpTargetsLambda` value from the output of the CloudFormation template for DNS and load balancing. Use `arn:aws-us-gov` if deploying the cluster to an AWS GovCloud region.

The ARN for external API load balancer target group.

Specify the `ExternalApiTargetGroupArn` value from the output of the CloudFormation template for DNS and load balancing. Use `arn:aws-us-gov` if deploying the cluster to an AWS GovCloud region.

The ARN for internal API load balancer target group.

Specify the `InternalApiTargetGroupArn` value from the output of the CloudFormation template for DNS and load balancing. Use `arn:aws-us-gov` if deploying the cluster to an AWS GovCloud region.

The ARN for internal service load balancer target group.

Specify the `InternalServiceTargetGroupArn` value from the output of the CloudFormation template for DNS and load balancing. Use `arn:aws-us-gov` if deploying the cluster to an AWS GovCloud region.

2. Copy the template from the CloudFormation template for control plane machines section of this topic and save it as a YAML file on your computer. This template describes the control plane machines that your cluster requires.

3. If you specified an `m5` instance type as the value for `MasterInstanceType`, add that instance type to the `MasterInstanceType.AllowedValues` parameter in the CloudFormation template.

4. Launch the CloudFormation template to create a stack of AWS resources that represent the control plane nodes:

   **IMPORTANT**
   
   You must enter the command on a single line.

   ```
   $ aws cloudformation create-stack --stack-name <name> 1
   --template-body file://<template>.yaml 2
   --parameters file://<parameters>.json 3
   ```

   1. `<name>` is the name for the CloudFormation stack, such as `cluster-control-plane`. You need the name of this stack if you remove the cluster.

   2. `<template>` is the relative path to and name of the CloudFormation template YAML file.
<parameters> is the relative path to and name of the CloudFormation parameters JSON file.

**Example output**

```
arn:aws:cloudformation:us-east-1:269333783861:stack/cluster-control-plane/21c7e2b0-2ee2-11e1-c6f6-00a34627df4b
```

**NOTE**

The CloudFormation template creates a stack that represents three control plane nodes.

5. Confirm that the template components exist:

```
$ aws cloudformation describe-stacks --stack-name <name>
```

### 6.14.15.1. CloudFormation template for control plane machines

You can use the following CloudFormation template to deploy the control plane machines that you need for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

**Example 6.92. CloudFormation template for control plane machines**

```yaml
AWSTemplateFormatVersion: 2010-09-09
Description: Template for OpenShift Cluster Node Launch (EC2 master instances)

Parameters:
  InfrastructureName:
    AllowedPattern: ^([a-zA-Z][a-zA-Z0-9\-]{{0,26}})$
    MaxLength: 27
    MinLength: 1
    ConstraintDescription: Infrastructure name must be alphanumeric, start with a letter, and have a maximum of 27 characters.
    Description: A short, unique cluster ID used to tag nodes for the kubelet cloud provider.
    Type: String
  RhcosAmi:
    Description: Current Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS AMI to use for bootstrap.
    Type: AWS::EC2::Image::Id
  AutoRegisterDNS:
    Default: ""
    Description: unused
    Type: String
  PrivateHostedZoneId:
    Default: ""
    Description: unused
    Type: String
  PrivateHostedZoneName:
    Default: ""
    Description: unused
    Type: String
  Master0Subnet:
    Description: The subnets, recommend private, to launch the master nodes into.
```

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Master1Subnet:
  Description: The subnets, recommend private, to launch the master nodes into.
  Type: AWS::EC2::Subnet::Id

Master2Subnet:
  Description: The subnets, recommend private, to launch the master nodes into.
  Type: AWS::EC2::Subnet::Id

MasterSecurityGroupId:
  Description: The master security group ID to associate with master nodes.
  Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroup::Id

IgnitionLocation:
  Default: https://api-int.$CLUSTER_NAME.$DOMAIN:22623/config/master
  Description: Ignition config file location.
  Type: String

CertificateAuthorities:
  Default: data:text/plain;charset=utf-8;base64,ABC...xYz==
  Description: Base64 encoded certificate authority string to use.
  Type: String

MasterInstanceProfileName:
  Description: IAM profile to associate with master nodes.
  Type: String

MasterInstanceType:
  Default: m5.xlarge
  Type: String

AutoRegisterELB:
  Default: "yes"
  AllowedValues:
  - "yes"
  - "no"
  Description: Do you want to invoke NLB registration, which requires a Lambda ARN parameter?
  Type: String

RegisterNlbIpTargetsLambdaArn:
  Description: ARN for NLB IP target registration lambda. Supply the value from the cluster infrastructure or select "no" for AutoRegisterELB.
  Type: String

ExternalApiTargetGroupArn:
  Description: ARN for external API load balancer target group. Supply the value from the cluster infrastructure or select "no" for AutoRegisterELB.
  Type: String

InternalApiTargetGroupArn:
  Description: ARN for internal API load balancer target group. Supply the value from the cluster infrastructure or select "no" for AutoRegisterELB.
  Type: String

InternalServiceTargetGroupArn:
  Description: ARN for internal service load balancer target group. Supply the value from the cluster infrastructure or select "no" for AutoRegisterELB.
  Type: String

Metadata:
  AWS::CloudFormation::Interface:
    ParameterGroups:
      - Label:
          default: "Cluster Information"
    Parameters:
      - InfrastructureName
- Label: "Host Information"
  Parameters:
  - MasterInstanceType
  - RhcosAmi
  - IgnitionLocation
  - CertificateAuthorities
  - MasterSecurityGroupId
  - MasterInstanceProfileName
- Label: "Network Configuration"
  Parameters:
  - VpcId
  - AllowedBootstrapSshCidr
  - Master0Subnet
  - Master1Subnet
  - Master2Subnet
- Label: "Load Balancer Automation"
  Parameters:
  - AutoRegisterELB
  - RegisterNlbIpTargetsLambdaArn
  - ExternalApiTargetGroupArn
  - InternalApiTargetGroupArn
  - InternalServiceTargetGroupArn

ParameterLabels:
InfrastructureName:
  default: "Infrastructure Name"
VpcId:
  default: "VPC ID"
Master0Subnet:
  default: "Master-0 Subnet"
Master1Subnet:
  default: "Master-1 Subnet"
Master2Subnet:
  default: "Master-2 Subnet"
MasterInstanceType:
  default: "Master Instance Type"
MasterInstanceProfileName:
  default: "Master Instance Profile Name"
RhcosAmi:
  default: "Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS AMI ID"
BootstrapIgnitionLocation:
  default: "Master Ignition Source"
CertificateAuthorities:
  default: "Ignition CA String"
MasterSecurityGroupId:
  default: "Master Security Group ID"
AutoRegisterELB:
  default: "Use Provided ELB Automation"

Conditions:
DoRegistration: !Equals ["yes", !Ref AutoRegisterELB]

Resources:
Master0:
Type: AWS::EC2::Instance
Properties:
  ImageId: !Ref RhcosAmi
  BlockDeviceMappings:
    - DeviceName: /dev/xvda
      Ebs:
        VolumeSize: "120"
        VolumeType: "gp2"
    IamInstanceProfile: !Ref MasterInstanceProfileName
  InstanceType: !Ref MasterInstanceType
  NetworkInterfaces:
    - AssociatePublicIpAddress: "false"
      DeviceIndex: "0"
      GroupSet:
        - !Ref "MasterSecurityGroupId"
      SubnetId: !Ref "Master0Subnet"
  UserData:
    Fn::Base64: !Sub
    - "{"ignition":{"config":{"merge":[{"source":"${SOURCE}"}]},"security":{"tls":
        {"certificate Authorities":["source":"${CA_BUNDLE}"],"version":"3.1.0"]}}
      - 
        SOURCE: !Ref IgnitionLocation,
        CA_BUNDLE: !Ref CertificateAuthorities,
    }
    Tags:
      - Key: !Join ["", [kubernetes.io/cluster/", !Ref InfrastructureName]]
        Value: "shared"

RegisterMaster0:
  Condition: DoRegistration
  Type: Custom::NLBRegister
  Properties:
    ServiceToken: !Ref RegisterNlbIpTargetsLambdaArn
    TargetArn: !Ref ExternalApiTargetGroupArn
    TargetIp: !GetAtt Master0.PrivateIp

RegisterMaster0InternalApiTarget:
  Condition: DoRegistration
  Type: Custom::NLBRegister
  Properties:
    ServiceToken: !Ref RegisterNlbIpTargetsLambdaArn
    TargetArn: !Ref InternalApiTargetGroupArn
    TargetIp: !GetAtt Master0.PrivateIp

RegisterMaster0InternalServiceTarget:
  Condition: DoRegistration
  Type: Custom::NLBRegister
  Properties:
    ServiceToken: !Ref RegisterNlbIpTargetsLambdaArn
    TargetArn: !Ref InternalServiceTargetGroupArn
    TargetIp: !GetAtt Master0.PrivateIp

Master1:
  Type: AWS::EC2::Instance
  Properties:
    ImageId: !Ref RhcosAmi
BlockDeviceMappings:
  - DeviceName: /dev/xvda
    Ebs:
      VolumeSize: "120"
      VolumeType: "gp2"
IamInstanceProfile: !Ref MasterInstanceProfileName
InstanceType: !Ref MasterInstanceType
NetworkInterfaces:
  - AssociatePublicIpAddress: "false"
    DeviceIndex: "0"
    GroupSet:
      - !Ref "MasterSecurityGroupId"
    SubnetId: !Ref "Master1Subnet"
UserData:
  Fn::Base64: !Sub
    - '{"ignition":{"config":{"merge":[{"source":"${SOURCE}"}]}","security":{"tls":
        {"certificateAuthorities":[{"source":"${CA_BUNDLE}"}]},"version":"3.1.0"}}
    - {
        SOURCE: !Ref IgnitionLocation,
        CA_BUNDLE: !Ref CertificateAuthorities,
      }
Tags:
  - Key: !Join ["", ["kubernetes.io/cluster/", !Ref InfrastructureName]]
    Value: "shared"

RegisterMaster1:
  Condition: DoRegistration
  Type: Custom::NLBRegister
  Properties:
    ServiceToken: !Ref RegisterNlbIpTargetsLambdaArn
    TargetArn: !Ref ExternalApiTargetGroupArn
    TargetIp: !GetAtt Master1.PrivateIp

RegisterMaster1InternalApiTarget:
  Condition: DoRegistration
  Type: Custom::NLBRegister
  Properties:
    ServiceToken: !Ref RegisterNlbIpTargetsLambdaArn
    TargetArn: !Ref InternalApiTargetGroupArn
    TargetIp: !GetAtt Master1.PrivateIp

RegisterMaster1InternalServiceTarget:
  Condition: DoRegistration
  Type: Custom::NLBRegister
  Properties:
    ServiceToken: !Ref RegisterNlbIpTargetsLambdaArn
    TargetArn: !Ref InternalServiceTargetGroupArn
    TargetIp: !GetAtt Master1.PrivateIp

Master2:
  Type: AWS::EC2::Instance
  Properties:
    ImageId: !Ref RhcosAmi
    BlockDeviceMappings:
      - DeviceName: /dev/xvda
        Ebs:
VolumeSize: "120"
VolumeType: "gp2"
IamInstanceProfile: !Ref MasterInstanceProfileName
InstanceType: !Ref MasterInstanceType
NetworkInterfaces:
- AssociatePublicIpAddress: "false"
  DeviceIndex: "0"
  GroupSet:
  - !Ref "MasterSecurityGroupId"
    SubnetId: !Ref "Master2Subnet"
UserData:
  Fn::Base64: !Sub
    - "{"ignition":{"config":{"merge":[{"source":"${SOURCE}"}]},"security":{"tls":
      {"certificateAuthorities":[{"source":"${CA_BUNDLE}"}]},"version":"3.1.0"}}}
    - {
      SOURCE: !Ref IgnitionLocation,
      CA_BUNDLE: !Ref CertificateAuthorities,
    }
Tags:
- Key: !Join ["", ["kubernetes.io/cluster/", !Ref InfrastructureName]]
  Value: "shared"

RegisterMaster2:
  Condition: DoRegistration
  Type: Custom::NLBRegister
  Properties:
    ServiceToken: !Ref RegisterNlbIpTargetsLambdaArn
    TargetArn: !Ref ExternalApiTargetGroupArn
    TargetIp: !GetAtt Master2.PrivateIp

RegisterMaster2InternalApiTarget:
  Condition: DoRegistration
  Type: Custom::NLBRegister
  Properties:
    ServiceToken: !Ref RegisterNlbIpTargetsLambdaArn
    TargetArn: !Ref InternalApiTargetGroupArn
    TargetIp: !GetAtt Master2.PrivateIp

RegisterMaster2InternalServiceTarget:
  Condition: DoRegistration
  Type: Custom::NLBRegister
  Properties:
    ServiceToken: !Ref RegisterNlbIpTargetsLambdaArn
    TargetArn: !Ref InternalServiceTargetGroupArn
    TargetIp: !GetAtt Master2.PrivateIp

Outputs:
Outputs:
  PrivateIPs:
    Description: The control-plane node private IP addresses.
    Value:
      !Join [
        ",
        [!GetAtt Master0.PrivateIp, !GetAtt Master1.PrivateIp, !GetAtt Master2.PrivateIp]
      ]

You can create worker nodes in Amazon Web Services (AWS) for your cluster to use.

You can use the provided CloudFormation template and a custom parameter file to create a stack of AWS resources that represent a worker node.

**IMPORTANT**

The CloudFormation template creates a stack that represents one worker node. You must create a stack for each worker node.

**NOTE**

If you do not use the provided CloudFormation template to create your worker nodes, you must review the provided information and manually create the infrastructure. If your cluster does not initialize correctly, you might have to contact Red Hat support with your installation logs.

**Prerequisites**

- You configured an AWS account.
- You added your AWS keys and region to your local AWS profile by running `aws configure`.
- You generated the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- You created and configured a VPC and associated subnets in AWS.
- You created and configured DNS, load balancers, and listeners in AWS.
- You created the security groups and roles required for your cluster in AWS.
- You created the bootstrap machine.
- You created the control plane machines.

**Procedure**

1. Create a JSON file that contains the parameter values that the CloudFormation template requires:

   ```json
   [
     {
       "ParameterKey": "InfrastructureName", 1
       "ParameterValue": "mycluster-<random_string>" 2
     },
     {
       "ParameterKey": "RhcosAmi", 3
       "ParameterValue": "ami-<random_string>" 4
     },
     {
       "ParameterKey": "Subnet", 5
       "ParameterValue": "subnet-<random_string>" 6
     },
   ]
   ```
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{ "ParameterKey": "WorkerSecurityGroupId", 7
  "ParameterValue": "sg-<random_string>" 8
},
{ "ParameterKey": "IgnitionLocation", 9
  "ParameterValue": "https://api-int.<cluster_name>.<domain_name>:22623/config/worker" 10
},
{ "ParameterKey": "CertificateAuthorities", 11
  "ParameterValue": "" 12
},
{ "ParameterKey": "WorkerInstanceProfileName", 13
  "ParameterValue": "" 14
},
{ "ParameterKey": "WorkerInstanceType", 15
  "ParameterValue": "" 16
}
]

1 The name for your cluster infrastructure that is encoded in your Ignition config files for the cluster.
2 Specify the infrastructure name that you extracted from the Ignition config file metadata, which has the format <cluster-name>-<random-string>.
3 Current Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) AMI to use for the worker nodes based on your selected architecture.
4 Specify an AWS::EC2::Image::Id value.
5 A subnet, preferably private, to start the worker nodes on.
6 Specify a subnet from the PrivateSubnets value from the output of the CloudFormation template for DNS and load balancing.
7 The worker security group ID to associate with worker nodes.
8 Specify the WorkerSecurityGroupId value from the output of the CloudFormation template for the security group and roles.
9 The location to fetch the bootstrap Ignition config file from.
10 Specify the generated Ignition config location, https://api-int.<cluster_name>.<domain_name>:22623/config/worker.
11 Base64 encoded certificate authority string to use.
12 Specify the value from the worker.ign file that is in the installation directory. This value is the long string with the format data:text/plain;charset=utf-8;base64,ABC…xYz==.
13 The IAM profile to associate with worker nodes.
Specify the **WorkerInstanceProfile** parameter value from the output of the CloudFormation template for the security group and roles.

The type of AWS instance to use for the compute machines based on your selected architecture.

The instance type value corresponds to the minimum resource requirements for compute machines. For example, `m6i.large` is a type for AMD64 and `m6g.large` is a type for ARM64.

Copy the template from the CloudFormation template for worker machines section of this topic and save it as a YAML file on your computer. This template describes the networking objects and load balancers that your cluster requires.

Optional: If you specified an `m5` instance type as the value for **WorkerInstanceType**, add that instance type to the **WorkerInstanceType.AllowedValues** parameter in the CloudFormation template.

Optional: If you are deploying with an AWS Marketplace image, update the **Worker0.type.properties.ImageID** parameter with the AMI ID that you obtained from your subscription.

Use the CloudFormation template to create a stack of AWS resources that represent a worker node:

**IMPORTANT**

You must enter the command on a single line.

```
$ aws cloudformation create-stack --stack-name <name> 
   --template-body file://<template>.yaml 
   --parameters file://<parameters>.json
```

1. `<name>` is the name for the CloudFormation stack, such as `cluster-worker-1`. You need the name of this stack if you remove the cluster.

2. `<template>` is the relative path to and name of the CloudFormation template YAML file that you saved.

3. `<parameters>` is the relative path to and name of the CloudFormation parameters JSON file.

Example output

```
```

**NOTE**

The CloudFormation template creates a stack that represents one worker node.

Confirm that the template components exist:
7. Continue to create worker stacks until you have created enough worker machines for your cluster. You can create additional worker stacks by referencing the same template and parameter files and specifying a different stack name.

**IMPORTANT**

You must create at least two worker machines, so you must create at least two stacks that use this CloudFormation template.


You can use the following CloudFormation template to deploy the worker machines that you need for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

**Example 6.93. CloudFormation template for worker machines**

```yaml
AWSTemplateFormatVersion: 2010-09-09
Description: Template for OpenShift Cluster Node Launch (EC2 worker instance)

Parameters:
InfrastructureName:
  AllowedPattern: ^([a-zA-Z][a-zA-Z0-9-]{0,26})$
  MaxLength: 27
  MinLength: 1
  ConstraintDescription: Infrastructure name must be alphanumeric, start with a letter, and have a maximum of 27 characters.
  Description: A short, unique cluster ID used to tag nodes for the kubelet cloud provider.
  Type: String
RhcosAmi:
  Description: Current Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS AMI to use for bootstrap.
  Type: AWS::EC2::Image::Id
Subnet:
  Description: The subnets, recommend private, to launch the master nodes into.
  Type: AWS::EC2::Subnet::Id
WorkerSecurityGroupId:
  Description: The master security group ID to associate with master nodes.
  Type: AWS::EC2::SecurityGroup::Id
IgnitionLocation:
  Default: https://api-int.$CLUSTER_NAME.$DOMAIN:22623/config/worker
  Description: Ignition config file location.
  Type: String
CertificateAuthorities:
  Default: data:text/plain;charset=utf-8;base64,ABC...xYz==
  Description: Base64 encoded certificate authority string to use.
  Type: String
WorkerInstanceProfileName:
  Description: IAM profile to associate with master nodes.
  Type: String
WorkerInstanceType:
  Default: m5.large
  Type: String
```

```bash
$ aws cloudformation describe-stacks --stack-name <name>
```
Metadata:
AWS::CloudFormation::Interface:
  ParameterGroups:
  - Label:
    default: "Cluster Information"
  Parameters:
  - InfrastructureName
  - Label:
    default: "Host Information"
  Parameters:
  - WorkerInstanceType
  - RhcosAmi
  - IgnitionLocation
  - CertificateAuthorities
  - WorkerSecurityGroupId
  - WorkerInstanceProfileName
  - Label:
    default: "Network Configuration"
  Parameters:
  - Subnet

ParameterLabels:
  Subnet:
    default: "Subnet"
  InfrastructureName:
    default: "Infrastructure Name"
  WorkerInstanceType:
    default: "Worker Instance Type"
  WorkerInstanceProfileName:
    default: "Worker Instance Profile Name"
  RhcosAmi:
    default: "Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS AMI ID"
  IgnitionLocation:
    default: "Worker Ignition Source"
  CertificateAuthorities:
    default: "Ignition CA String"
  WorkerSecurityGroupId:
    default: "Worker Security Group ID"

Resources:
Worker0:
  Type: AWS::EC2::Instance
  Properties:
    ImageId: !Ref RhcosAmi
    BlockDeviceMappings:
    - DeviceName: /dev/xvda
      Ebs:
        VolumeSize: "120"
        VolumeType: "gp2"
    IamInstanceProfile: !Ref WorkerInstanceProfileName
    InstanceType: !Ref WorkerInstanceType
    NetworkInterfaces:
      - AssociatePublicIpAddress: "false"
        DeviceIndex: "0"
        GroupSet:
          - !Ref "WorkerSecurityGroupId"
        SubnetId: !Ref "Subnet"
6.14.17. Initializing the bootstrap sequence on AWS with user-provisioned infrastructure

After you create all of the required infrastructure in Amazon Web Services (AWS), you can start the bootstrap sequence that initializes the OpenShift Container Platform control plane.

Prerequisites

- You configured an AWS account.
- You added your AWS keys and region to your local AWS profile by running `aws configure`.
- You generated the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- You created and configured a VPC and associated subnets in AWS.
- You created and configured DNS, load balancers, and listeners in AWS.
- You created the security groups and roles required for your cluster in AWS.
- You created the bootstrap machine.
- You created the control plane machines.
- You created the worker nodes.

Procedure

1. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and start the bootstrap process that initializes the OpenShift Container Platform control plane:

   ```bash
   $ ./openshift-install wait-for bootstrap-complete --dir <installation_directory> 
   --log-level=info
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.
To view different installation details, specify `warn`, `debug`, or `error` instead of `info`.

**Example output**

INFO Waiting up to 20m0s for the Kubernetes API at https://api.mycluster.example.com:6443...
INFO API v1.27.3 up
INFO Waiting up to 30m0s for bootstrapping to complete...
INFO It is now safe to remove the bootstrap resources
INFO Time elapsed: 1s

If the command exits without a **FATAL** warning, your OpenShift Container Platform control plane has initialized.

**NOTE**

After the control plane initializes, it sets up the compute nodes and installs additional services in the form of Operators.

**Additional resources**

- See [Monitoring installation progress](#) for details about monitoring the installation, bootstrap, and control plane logs as an OpenShift Container Platform installation progresses.
- See [Gathering bootstrap node diagnostic data](#) for information about troubleshooting issues related to the bootstrap process.

### 6.14.18. Logging in to the cluster by using the CLI

You can log in to your cluster as a default system user by exporting the cluster **kubeconfig** file. The **kubeconfig** file contains information about the cluster that is used by the CLI to connect a client to the correct cluster and API server. The file is specific to a cluster and is created during OpenShift Container Platform installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You deployed an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- You installed the **oc** CLI.

**Procedure**

1. Export the **kubeadmin** credentials:

   ```
   $ export KUBECONFIG=<installation_directory>/auth/kubeconfig
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

2. Verify you can run **oc** commands successfully using the exported configuration:

   ```
   $ oc whoami
   ```
6.14.19. Approving the certificate signing requests for your machines

When you add machines to a cluster, two pending certificate signing requests (CSRs) are generated for each machine that you added. You must confirm that these CSRs are approved or, if necessary, approve them yourself. The client requests must be approved first, followed by the server requests.

Prerequisites

- You added machines to your cluster.

Procedure

1. Confirm that the cluster recognizes the machines:

```
$ oc get nodes
```

**Example output**

```
NAME      STATUS    ROLES    AGE     VERSION
master-0  Ready     master   63m     v1.27.3
master-1  Ready     master   63m     v1.27.3
master-2  Ready     master   64m     v1.27.3
```

The output lists all of the machines that you created.

**NOTE**

The preceding output might not include the compute nodes, also known as worker nodes, until some CSRs are approved.

2. Review the pending CSRs and ensure that you see the client requests with the **Pending** or **Approved** status for each machine that you added to the cluster:

```
$ oc get csr
```

**Example output**

```
NAME        AGE     REQUESTOR                                                                 CONDITION
csr-8b2br   15m     system:serviceaccount:openshift-machine-config-operator:node-bootstrapper Pending
csr-8vnpp   15m     system:serviceaccount:openshift-machine-config-operator:node-bootstrapper Pending
...          
```

In this example, two machines are joining the cluster. You might see more approved CSRs in the list.
3. If the CSRs were not approved, after all of the pending CSRs for the machines you added are in **Pending** status, approve the CSRs for your cluster machines:

**NOTE**

Because the CSRs rotate automatically, approve your CSRs within an hour of adding the machines to the cluster. If you do not approve them within an hour, the certificates will rotate, and more than two certificates will be present for each node. You must approve all of these certificates. After the client CSR is approved, the Kubelet creates a secondary CSR for the serving certificate, which requires manual approval. Then, subsequent serving certificate renewal requests are automatically approved by the `machine-approver` if the Kubelet requests a new certificate with identical parameters.

**NOTE**

For clusters running on platforms that are not machine API enabled, such as bare metal and other user-provisioned infrastructure, you must implement a method of automatically approving the kubelet serving certificate requests (CSRs). If a request is not approved, then the `oc exec`, `oc rsh`, and `oc logs` commands cannot succeed, because a serving certificate is required when the API server connects to the kubelet. Any operation that contacts the Kubelet endpoint requires this certificate approval to be in place. The method must watch for new CSRs, confirm that the CSR was submitted by the `node-bootstrapper` service account in the `system:node` or `system:admin` groups, and confirm the identity of the node.

- To approve them individually, run the following command for each valid CSR:

  ```sh
  $ oc adm certificate approve <csr_name>
  ```

  `<csr_name>` is the name of a CSR from the list of current CSRs.

- To approve all pending CSRs, run the following command:

  ```sh
  $ oc get csr -o go-template='{{range .items}}{{if not .status}}{{.metadata.name}}{{"\n"}}{{end}}{{end}}' | xargs --no-run-if-empty oc adm certificate approve
  ```

**NOTE**

Some Operators might not become available until some CSRs are approved.

4. Now that your client requests are approved, you must review the server requests for each machine that you added to the cluster:

```sh
$ oc get csr
```

**Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>REQUESTOR</th>
<th>CONDITION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>csr-bfd72</td>
<td>5m26s</td>
<td>system:node:ip-10-0-50-126.us-east-2.compute.internal</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. If the remaining CSRs are not approved, and are in the **Pending** status, approve the CSRs for your cluster machines:

   - To approve them individually, run the following command for each valid CSR:
     
     ```
     $ oc adm certificate approve <csr_name> 1
     ```
     
     `<csr_name>` is the name of a CSR from the list of current CSRs.

   - To approve all pending CSRs, run the following command:
     
     ```
     $ oc get csr -o go-template='{{range .items}}{{if not .status}}{{.metadata.name}}{{"\n"}}{{end}}{{end}}' | xargs oc adm certificate approve
     ```

6. After all client and server CSRs have been approved, the machines have the **Ready** status. Verify this by running the following command:

   ```
   $ oc get nodes
   ```

### Example output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>ROLES</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>VERSION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>master-0</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>73m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>master-1</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>73m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>master-2</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>74m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>worker-0</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>worker</td>
<td>11m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>worker-1</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>worker</td>
<td>11m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**

It can take a few minutes after approval of the server CSRs for the machines to transition to the **Ready** status.

### Additional information

- For more information on CSRs, see **Certificate Signing Requests**.

### 6.14.20. Initial Operator configuration

After the control plane initializes, you must immediately configure some Operators so that they all become available.

#### Prerequisites

- Your control plane has initialized.

#### Procedure
1. Watch the cluster components come online:

```
$ watch -n5 oc get clusteroperators
```

**Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>VERSION</th>
<th>AVAILABLE</th>
<th>PROGRESSING</th>
<th>DEGRADED</th>
<th>SINCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>authentication</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>19m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baremetal</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cloud-credential</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>40m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cluster-autoscaler</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config-operator</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>38m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>console</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>26m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>csi-snapshot-controller</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dns</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>etcd</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>36m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>image-registry</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>31m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ingress</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>30m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insights</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>31m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kube-apiserver</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>26m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kube-controller-manager</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>36m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kube-scheduler</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>36m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kube-storage-version-migrator</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>machine-api</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>29m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>machine-approver</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>machine-config</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>36m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marketplace</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monitoring</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>29m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>network</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>38m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node-tuning</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-apiserver</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>32m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-controller-manager</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>30m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-samples</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>32m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>operator-lifecycle-manager</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>operator-lifecycle-manager-catalog</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>operator-lifecycle-manager-packageserver</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>32m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>service-ca</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>38m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>storage</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Configure the Operators that are not available.

### 6.14.20.1. Disabling the default OperatorHub catalog sources

Operator catalogs that source content provided by Red Hat and community projects are configured for OperatorHub by default during an OpenShift Container Platform installation. In a restricted network environment, you must disable the default catalogs as a cluster administrator.

**Procedure**

- Disable the sources for the default catalogs by adding `disableAllDefaultSources: true` to the `OperatorHub` object:
$ oc patch OperatorHub cluster --type json -p '[{"op": "add", "path": "/spec/disableAllDefaultSources", "value": true}]'

TIP

Alternatively, you can use the web console to manage catalog sources. From the Administration → Cluster Settings → Configuration → OperatorHub page, click the Sources tab, where you can create, update, delete, disable, and enable individual sources.

6.14.20.2. Image registry storage configuration

Amazon Web Services provides default storage, which means the Image Registry Operator is available after installation. However, if the Registry Operator cannot create an S3 bucket and automatically configure storage, you must manually configure registry storage.

Instructions are shown for configuring a persistent volume, which is required for production clusters. Where applicable, instructions are shown for configuring an empty directory as the storage location, which is available for only non-production clusters.

Additional instructions are provided for allowing the image registry to use block storage types by using the Recreate rollout strategy during upgrades.

6.14.20.2.1. Configuring registry storage for AWS with user-provisioned infrastructure

During installation, your cloud credentials are sufficient to create an Amazon S3 bucket and the Registry Operator will automatically configure storage.

If the Registry Operator cannot create an S3 bucket and automatically configure storage, you can create an S3 bucket and configure storage with the following procedure.

Prerequisites

- You have a cluster on AWS with user-provisioned infrastructure.
- For Amazon S3 storage, the secret is expected to contain two keys:
  - `REGISTRY_STORAGE_S3_ACCESSKEY`
  - `REGISTRY_STORAGE_S3_SECRETKEY`

Procedure

Use the following procedure if the Registry Operator cannot create an S3 bucket and automatically configure storage.

1. Set up a Bucket Lifecycle Policy to abort incomplete multipart uploads that are one day old.

2. Fill in the storage configuration in `configs.imageregistry.operator.openshift.io/cluster`:

   ```
   $ oc edit configs.imageregistry.operator.openshift.io/cluster
   ```

   Example configuration

   ```yaml
   storage:
   s3:
   ```
To secure your registry images in AWS, block public access to the S3 bucket.

### 6.14.20.2.2. Configuring storage for the image registry in non-production clusters

You must configure storage for the Image Registry Operator. For non-production clusters, you can set the image registry to an empty directory. If you do so, all images are lost if you restart the registry.

**Procedure**

- To set the image registry storage to an empty directory:

  ```bash
  oc patch configs.imageregistry.operator.openshift.io cluster --type merge --patch '{"spec": {"storage": {"emptyDir": {}}}}'
  ```

  **WARNING**
  Configure this option for only non-production clusters.

  If you run this command before the Image Registry Operator initializes its components, the `oc patch` command fails with the following error:

  ```
  Error from server (NotFound): configs.imageregistry.operator.openshift.io "cluster" not found
  ```

  Wait a few minutes and run the command again.

### 6.14.21. Deleting the bootstrap resources

After you complete the initial Operator configuration for the cluster, remove the bootstrap resources from Amazon Web Services (AWS).

**Prerequisites**

- You completed the initial Operator configuration for your cluster.

**Procedure**

1. Delete the bootstrap resources. If you used the CloudFormation template, delete its stack:
   - Delete the stack by using the AWS CLI:
$ aws cloudformation delete-stack --stack-name <name>  

- Delete the stack by using the AWS CloudFormation console.


If you removed the DNS Zone configuration, manually create DNS records that point to the Ingress load balancer. You can create either a wildcard record or specific records. While the following procedure uses A records, you can use other record types that you require, such as CNAME or alias.

Prerequisites

- You deployed an OpenShift Container Platform cluster on Amazon Web Services (AWS) that uses infrastructure that you provisioned.
- You installed the OpenShift CLI (oc).
- You installed the jq package.
- You downloaded the AWS CLI and installed it on your computer. See Install the AWS CLI Using the Bundled Installer (Linux, macOS, or Unix).

Procedure

1. Determine the routes to create.
   - To create a wildcard record, use *.apps.<cluster_name>.<domain_name>, where <cluster_name> is your cluster name, and <domain_name> is the Route 53 base domain for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
   - To create specific records, you must create a record for each route that your cluster uses, as shown in the output of the following command:

   ```
   $ oc get --all-namespaces -o jsonpath='{range .items[*]}{range .status.ingress[*]}{.host}
   {"\"n\"}{end}{end}' routes
   ```

   Example output

   ```
   oauth-openshift.apps.<cluster_name>.<domain_name>
   console-openshift-console.apps.<cluster_name>.<domain_name>
   downloads-openshift-console.apps.<cluster_name>.<domain_name>
   alertmanager-main-openshift-monitoring.apps.<cluster_name>.<domain_name>
   prometheus-k8s-openshift-monitoring.apps.<cluster_name>.<domain_name>
   ```

2. Retrieve the Ingress Operator load balancer status and note the value of the external IP address that it uses, which is shown in the EXTERNAL-IP column:

   ```
   $ oc -n openshift-ingress get service router-default
   ```

   Example output
3. Locate the hosted zone ID for the load balancer:

   $ aws elb describe-load-balancers | jq -r '.LoadBalancerDescriptions[] | select(.DNSName == "<external_ip>" ).CanonicalHostedZoneNameID'

   For `<external_ip>`, specify the value of the external IP address of the Ingress Operator load balancer that you obtained.

   **Example output**

   Z3AADJGX6KTTL2

   The output of this command is the load balancer hosted zone ID.

4. Obtain the public hosted zone ID for your cluster’s domain:

   $ aws route53 list-hosted-zones-by-name \
   --dns-name "<domain_name>" \
   --query 'HostedZones[? Config.PrivateZone != `true` && Name == `<domain_name>.`].Id' \
   --output text

   For `<domain_name>`, specify the Route 53 base domain for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

   **Example output**

   /hostedzone/Z3URY6TWQ91KV

   The public hosted zone ID for your domain is shown in the command output. In this example, it is Z3URY6TWQ91KV.

5. Add the alias records to your private zone:

   $ aws route53 change-resource-record-sets --hosted-zone-id "<private_hosted_zone_id>" --change-batch '{
   "Changes": [
   {
   "Action": "CREATE",
   "ResourceRecordSet": {
   "Name": "\052.apps.<cluster_domain>",
   "Type": "A",
   "AliasTarget":{
   "HostedZoneId": "<hosted_zone_id>",
   "DNSName": "<external_ip>.",
   "EvaluateTargetHealth": false
   }}
   }}'
For `<private_hosted_zone_id>`, specify the value from the output of the CloudFormation template for DNS and load balancing.

For `<cluster_domain>`, specify the domain or subdomain that you use with your OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

For `<hosted_zone_id>`, specify the public hosted zone ID for the load balancer that you obtained.

For `<external_ip>`, specify the value of the external IP address of the Ingress Operator load balancer. Ensure that you include the trailing period (.) in this parameter value.

6. Add the records to your public zone:

```
$ aws route53 change-resource-record-sets --hosted-zone-id "<public_hosted_zone_id>" --change-batch '{
  "Changes": [
    {
      "Action": "CREATE",
      "ResourceRecordSet": {
        "Name": "\052.apps.<cluster_domain>",
        "Type": "A",
        "AliasTarget": {
          "HostedZoneId": "<hosted_zone_id>",
          "DNSName": "<external_ip>.",
          "EvaluateTargetHealth": false
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}'
```

1. For `<private_hosted_zone_id>`, specify the value from the output of the CloudFormation template for DNS and load balancing.

2. For `<cluster_domain>`, specify the domain or subdomain that you use with your OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

3. For `<hosted_zone_id>`, specify the public hosted zone ID for the load balancer that you obtained.

4. For `<external_ip>`, specify the value of the external IP address of the Ingress Operator load balancer. Ensure that you include the trailing period (.) in this parameter value.

6.14.23. Completing an AWS installation on user-provisioned infrastructure

After you start the OpenShift Container Platform installation on Amazon Web Service (AWS) user-provisioned infrastructure, monitor the deployment to completion.
### Prerequisites

- You removed the bootstrap node for an OpenShift Container Platform cluster on user-provisioned AWS infrastructure.
- You installed the `oc` CLI.

### Procedure

1. From the directory that contains the installation program, complete the cluster installation:

   ```bash
   $ ./openshift-install --dir <installation_directory> wait-for install-complete
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

   **Example output**

   ```plaintext
   INFO Waiting up to 40m0s for the cluster at https://api.mycluster.example.com:6443 to initialize...
   INFO Waiting up to 10m0s for the openshift-console route to be created...
   INFO Install complete!
   INFO To access the cluster as the system:admin user when using 'oc', run 'export KUBECONFIG=/home/myuser/install_dir/auth/kubeconfig'
   INFO Access the OpenShift web-console here: https://console-openshift-console.apps.mycluster.example.com
   INFO Login to the console with user: "kubeadmin", and password: "password"
   INFO Time elapsed: 1s
   ```

   **IMPORTANT**

   - The Ignition config files that the installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending `node-bootstrapper` certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for Recovering from expired control plane certificates for more information.

   - It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

2. Register your cluster on the [Cluster registration](#) page.

### 6.14.24. Logging in to the cluster by using the web console

The `kubeadmin` user exists by default after an OpenShift Container Platform installation. You can log in to your cluster as the `kubeadmin` user by using the OpenShift Container Platform web console.
Prerequisites

- You have access to the installation host.
- You completed a cluster installation and all cluster Operators are available.

Procedure

1. Obtain the password for the **kubeadmin** user from the **kubeadmin-password** file on the installation host:

   ```bash
   $ cat <installation_directory>/auth/kubeadmin-password
   ```

   **NOTE**
   Alternatively, you can obtain the **kubeadmin** password from the `<installation_directory>/.openshift_install.log` log file on the installation host.

2. List the OpenShift Container Platform web console route:

   ```bash
   $ oc get routes -n openshift-console | grep 'console-openshift'
   ```

   **NOTE**
   Alternatively, you can obtain the OpenShift Container Platform route from the `<installation_directory>/.openshift_install.log` log file on the installation host.

   **Example output**

   ```text
   console   console-openshift-console.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>            console
   https   reencrypt/Redirect   None
   ```

3. Navigate to the route detailed in the output of the preceding command in a web browser and log in as the **kubeadmin** user.

Additional resources

- See [Accessing the web console](#) for more details about accessing and understanding the OpenShift Container Platform web console.

### 6.14.25. Telemetry access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the Telemetry service, which runs by default to provide metrics about cluster health and the success of updates, requires internet access. If your cluster is connected to the internet, Telemetry runs automatically, and your cluster is registered to **OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console**.

After you confirm that your **OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console** inventory is correct, either maintained automatically by Telemetry or manually by using OpenShift Cluster Manager, use subscription watch to track your OpenShift Container Platform subscriptions at the account or multi-cluster level.
Additional resources

- See About remote health monitoring for more information about the Telemetry service.


- See Working with stacks in the AWS documentation for more information about AWS CloudFormation stacks.

6.14.27. Next steps

- Validate an installation.
- Customize your cluster.
- Configure image streams for the Cluster Samples Operator and the must-gather tool.
- Learn how to use Operator Lifecycle Manager (OLM) on restricted networks.
- If the mirror registry that you used to install your cluster has a trusted CA, add it to the cluster by configuring additional trust stores.
- If necessary, you can opt out of remote health reporting.
- If necessary, see Registering your disconnected cluster.
- If necessary, you can remove cloud provider credentials.

6.15. INSTALLING A CLUSTER ON AWS WITH REMOTE WORKERS ON AWS OUTPOSTS

In OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14, you can install a cluster on Amazon Web Services (AWS) with remote workers running in AWS Outposts. This can be achieved by customizing the default AWS installation and performing some manual steps.

For more info about AWS Outposts see AWS Outposts Documentation.

IMPORTANT

In order to install a cluster with remote workers in AWS Outposts, all worker instances must be located within the same Outpost instance and cannot be located in an AWS region. It is not possible for the cluster to have instances in both AWS Outposts and AWS region. In addition, it also follows that control plane nodes mustn’t be schedulable.

6.15.1. Prerequisites

- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.
- You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.
- You configured an AWS account to host the cluster.
You are familiar with the instance types supported in the AWS Outpost instance you use. This can be validated with `get-outpost-instance-types` AWS CLI command.

You are familiar with the AWS Outpost instance details, such as OutpostArn and AvailabilityZone. This can be validated with `list-outposts` AWS CLI command.

**IMPORTANT**

Since the cluster uses the provided AWS credentials to create AWS resources for its entire life cycle, the credentials must be key-based and long-term. So, if you have an AWS profile stored on your computer, it must not use a temporary session token, generated while using a multi-factor authentication device. For more information about generating the appropriate keys, see Managing Access Keys for IAM Users in the AWS documentation. You may supply the keys when you run the installation program.

You have access to an existing Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) in Amazon Web Services (AWS). See the section "About using a custom VPC" for more information.

If a firewall is used, it was configured to allow the sites that your cluster requires access to.

### 6.15.2. About using a custom VPC

OpenShift Container Platform 4.14 installer cannot automatically deploy AWS Subnets on AWS Outposts, so you will need to manually configure the VPC. Therefore, you have to deploy the cluster into existing subnets in an existing Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) in Amazon Web Services (AWS). In addition, by deploying OpenShift Container Platform into an existing AWS VPC, you might be able to avoid limit constraints in new accounts or more easily abide by the operational constraints that your company’s guidelines set.

Because the installation program cannot know what other components are also in your existing subnets, it cannot choose subnet CIDRs and so forth on your behalf. You must configure networking for the subnets that you install your cluster to yourself.

### 6.15.2.1. Requirements for using your VPC

The installation program no longer creates the following components:

- Internet gateways
- NAT gateways
- Subnets
- Route tables
- VPCs
- VPC DHCP options
- VPC endpoints
NOTE

The installation program requires that you use the cloud-provided DNS server. Using a custom DNS server is not supported and causes the installation to fail.

If you use a custom VPC, you must correctly configure it and its subnets for the installation program and the cluster to use. See Amazon VPC console wizard configurations and Work with VPCs and subnets in the AWS documentation for more information on creating and managing an AWS VPC.

The installation program cannot:

- Subdivide network ranges for the cluster to use.
- Set route tables for the subnets.
- Set VPC options like DHCP.

You must complete these tasks before you install the cluster. See VPC networking components and Route tables for your VPC for more information on configuring networking in an AWS VPC.

Your VPC must meet the following characteristics:

NOTE

To allow the creation of OpenShift Container Platform with remote workers in the AWS Outposts, you must create at least one private subnet in the AWS Outpost instance for the workload instances creation and one private subnet in an AWS region for the control plane instances creation. If you specify more than one private subnet in the region, the control plane instances will be distributed across these subnets. You will also need to create a public subnet in each of the availability zones used for private subnets, including the Outpost private subnet, as Network Load Balancers will be created in the AWS region for the API server and Ingress network as part of the cluster installation. It is possible to create an AWS region private subnet in the same Availability zone as an Outpost private subnet.

- Create a public and private subnet in the AWS Region for each availability zone that your control plane uses. Each availability zone can contain no more than one public and one private subnet in the AWS region. For an example of this type of configuration, see VPC with public and private subnets (NAT) in the AWS documentation.

To create a private subnet in the AWS Outposts, you need to first ensure that the Outpost instance is located in the desired availability zone. Then, you can create the private subnet within that availability zone within the Outpost instance, by adding the Outpost ARN. Make sure there is another public subnet in the AWS Region created in the same availability zone.

Record each subnet ID. Completing the installation requires that you enter all the subnets IDs, created in the AWS Region, in the platform section of the install-config.yaml file and changing the workers machineset to use the private subnet ID created in the Outpost. See Finding a subnet ID in the AWS documentation.

IMPORTANT

In case you need to create a public subnet in the AWS Outposts, verify that this subnet is not used for the Network or Classic LoadBalancer, otherwise the LoadBalancer creation fails. To achieve that, the kubernetes.io/cluster/.*-outposts: owned special tag must be included in the subnet.
The VPC’s CIDR block must contain the `Networking.MachineCIDR` range, which is the IP address pool for cluster machines. The subnet CIDR blocks must belong to the machine CIDR that you specify.

The VPC must have a public internet gateway attached to it. For each availability zone:

- The public subnet requires a route to the internet gateway.
- The public subnet requires a NAT gateway with an EIP address.
- The private subnet requires a route to the NAT gateway in public subnet.

**NOTE**

To access your local cluster over your local network, the VPC must be associated with your Outpost’s local gateway route table. For more information, see VPC associations in the AWS Outposts User Guide.

The VPC must not use the `kubernetes.io/cluster/.*: owned`, Name, and `openshift.io/cluster` tags. The installation program modifies your subnets to add the `kubernetes.io/cluster/.*: shared` tag, so your subnets must have at least one free tag slot available for it. See Tag Restrictions in the AWS documentation to confirm that the installation program can add a tag to each subnet that you specify. You cannot use a Name tag, because it overlaps with the EC2 Name field and the installation fails.

You must enable the `enableDnsSupport` and `enableDnsHostnames` attributes in your VPC, so that the cluster can use the Route 53 zones that are attached to the VPC to resolve cluster’s internal DNS records. See DNS Support in Your VPC in the AWS documentation.

If you prefer to use your own Route 53 hosted private zone, you must associate the existing hosted zone with your VPC prior to installing a cluster. You can define your hosted zone using the `platform.aws.hostedZone` and `platform.aws.hostedZoneRole` fields in the `install-config.yaml` file. You can use a private hosted zone from another account by sharing it with the account where you install the cluster. If you use a private hosted zone from another account, you must use the Passthrough or Manual credentials mode.

**Option 1: Create VPC endpoints**
Create a VPC endpoint and attach it to the subnets that the clusters are using. Name the endpoints as follows:

- `ec2.<aws_region>.amazonaws.com`
- `elasticloadbalancing.<aws_region>.amazonaws.com`
- `s3.<aws_region>.amazonaws.com`

With this option, network traffic remains private between your VPC and the required AWS services.

**Option 2: Create a proxy without VPC endpoints**
As part of the installation process, you can configure an HTTP or HTTPS proxy. With this option, internet traffic goes through the proxy to reach the required AWS services.

**Option 3: Create a proxy with VPC endpoints**
As part of the installation process, you can configure an HTTP or HTTPS proxy with VPC endpoints. Create a VPC endpoint and attach it to the subnets that the clusters are using. Name the endpoints as follows:
When configuring the proxy in the `install-config.yaml` file, add these endpoints to the `noProxy` field. With this option, the proxy prevents the cluster from accessing the internet directly. However, network traffic remains private between your VPC and the required AWS services.

**Required VPC components**

You must provide a suitable VPC and subnets that allow communication to your machines.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>AWS type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VPC</td>
<td><code>AWS::EC2::VPC</code></td>
<td>You must provide a public VPC for the cluster to use. The VPC uses an endpoint that references the route tables for each subnet to improve communication with the registry that is hosted in S3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>AWS::EC2::VPC Endpoint</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public subnets</td>
<td><code>AWS::EC2::Subnet</code></td>
<td>Your VPC must have public subnets for between 1 and 3 availability zones and associate them with appropriate Ingress rules.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>AWS::EC2::SubnetNetworkAssociation</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet gateway</td>
<td><code>AWS::EC2::InternetGateway</code></td>
<td>You must have a public internet gateway, with public routes, attached to the VPC. In the provided templates, each public subnet has a NAT gateway with an EIP address. These NAT gateways allow cluster resources, like private subnet instances, to reach the internet and are not required for some restricted network or proxy scenarios.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>AWS::EC2::VPCGatewayAttachment</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>AWS::EC2::RouteTable</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>AWS::EC2::Route</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>AWS::EC2::SubnetRouteTableAssociation</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>AWS::EC2::NatGateway</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>AWS::EC2::EIP</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network access control</td>
<td><code>AWS::EC2::NetworkAcl</code></td>
<td>You must allow the VPC to access the following ports:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>AWS::EC2::NetworkAclEntry</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Reason</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>Inbound HTTP traffic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Private subnets

- **AWS::EC2::Subnet**
- **AWS::EC2::RouteTable**
- **AWS::EC2::SubnetRouteTableAssociation**

Your VPC can have private subnets. The provided CloudFormation templates can create private subnets for between 1 and 3 availability zones. To enable remote workers running in the Outpost, the VPC must include a private subnet located within the Outpost instance, in addition to the private subnets located within the corresponding AWS region. If you use private subnets, you must provide appropriate routes and tables for them.

### 6.15.2.2. VPC validation

To ensure that the subnets that you provide are suitable, the installation program confirms the following data:

- All the subnets that you specify exist.
- You provide private subnets.
- The subnet CIDRs belong to the machine CIDR that you specified.
- You provide subnets for each availability zone. Each availability zone contains exactly one public and one private subnet in the AWS region (not created in the Outpost instance). The availability zone in which the Outpost instance is installed should include one additional private subnet in the Outpost instance.
- You provide a public subnet for each private subnet availability zone. Machines are not provisioned in availability zones that you do not provide private subnets for.

If you destroy a cluster that uses an existing VPC, the VPC is not deleted. When you remove the OpenShift Container Platform cluster from a VPC, the **kubernetes.io/cluster/.*: shared** tag is removed from the subnets that it used.

### 6.15.2.3. Division of permissions

Starting with OpenShift Container Platform 4.3, you do not need all of the permissions that are required.
for an installation program-provisioned infrastructure cluster to deploy a cluster. This change mimics the division of permissions that you might have at your company: some individuals can create different resource in your clouds than others. For example, you might be able to create application-specific items, like instances, buckets, and load balancers, but not networking-related components such as VPCs, subnets, or ingress rules.

The AWS credentials that you use when you create your cluster do not need the networking permissions that are required to make VPCs and core networking components within the VPC, such as subnets, routing tables, internet gateways, NAT, and VPN. You still need permission to make the application resources that the machines within the cluster require, such as ELBs, security groups, S3 buckets, and nodes.

6.15.2.4. Isolation between clusters

If you deploy OpenShift Container Platform to an existing network, the isolation of cluster services is reduced in the following ways:

- You can install multiple OpenShift Container Platform clusters in the same VPC.
- ICMP ingress is allowed from the entire network.
- TCP 22 ingress (SSH) is allowed to the entire network.
- Control plane TCP 6443 ingress (Kubernetes API) is allowed to the entire network.
- Control plane TCP 22623 ingress (MCS) is allowed to the entire network.

6.15.2.5. AWS security groups

By default, the installation program creates and attaches security groups to control plane and compute machines. The rules associated with the default security groups cannot be modified.

However, you can apply additional existing AWS security groups, which are associated with your existing VPC, to control plane and compute machines. Applying custom security groups can help you meet the security needs of your organization, in such cases where you need to control the incoming or outgoing traffic of these machines.

As part of the installation process, you apply custom security groups by modifying the `install-config.yaml` file before deploying the cluster.

For more information, see "Applying existing AWS security groups to the cluster".

6.15.3. Internet access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you require access to the internet to install your cluster.

You must have internet access to:

- Access [OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console](https://openshift.cluster-manager.com) to download the installation program and perform subscription management. If the cluster has internet access and you do not disable Telemetry, that service automatically entitles your cluster.
- Access [Quay.io](https://quay.io) to obtain the packages that are required to install your cluster.
- Obtain the packages that are required to perform cluster updates.

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If your cluster cannot have direct internet access, you can perform a restricted network installation on some types of infrastructure that you provision. During that process, you download the required content and use it to populate a mirror registry with the installation packages. With some installation types, the environment that you install your cluster in will not require internet access. Before you update the cluster, you update the content of the mirror registry.

### 6.15.4. Generating a key pair for cluster node SSH access

During an OpenShift Container Platform installation, you can provide an SSH public key to the installation program. The key is passed to the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes through their Ignition config files and is used to authenticate SSH access to the nodes. The key is added to the `~/.ssh/authorized_keys` list for the `core` user on each node, which enables password-less authentication.

After the key is passed to the nodes, you can use the key pair to SSH in to the RHCOS nodes as the user `core`. To access the nodes through SSH, the private key identity must be managed by SSH for your local user.

If you want to SSH in to your cluster nodes to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, you must provide the SSH public key during the installation process. The `/openshift-install gather` command also requires the SSH public key to be in place on the cluster nodes.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not skip this procedure in production environments, where disaster recovery and debugging is required.

**NOTE**

You must use a local key, not one that you configured with platform-specific approaches such as AWS key pairs.

**Procedure**

1. If you do not have an existing SSH key pair on your local machine to use for authentication onto your cluster nodes, create one. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   ```bash
   $ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -N "" -f <path>/<file_name> 1
   ```

   Specify the path and file name, such as `~/.ssh/id_ed25519`, of the new SSH key. If you have an existing key pair, ensure your public key is in the your `~/.ssh` directory.

   **NOTE**

   If you plan to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures, do not create a key that uses the ed25519 algorithm. Instead, create a key that uses the rsa or ecdsa algorithm.
2. View the public SSH key:

```
$ cat <path>/<file_name>.pub
```

For example, run the following to view the `~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub` public key:

```
$ cat ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub
```

3. Add the SSH private key identity to the SSH agent for your local user, if it has not already been added. SSH agent management of the key is required for password-less SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes, or if you want to use the `openshift-install gather` command.

```
NOTE
```

On some distributions, default SSH private key identities such as `~/.ssh/id_rsa` and `~/.ssh/id_dsa` are managed automatically.

```
```

a. If the `ssh-agent` process is not already running for your local user, start it as a background task:

```
$ eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"
```

```
Example output
```

```
Agent pid 31874
```

```
NOTE
```

If your cluster is in FIPS mode, only use FIPS-compliant algorithms to generate the SSH key. The key must be either RSA or ECDSA.

4. Add your SSH private key to the `ssh-agent`:

```
$ ssh-add <path>/<file_name>
```

```
Specify the path and file name for your SSH private key, such as `~/.ssh/id_ed25519`
```

```
Example output
```

```
Identity added: /home/<you>/<path>/<file_name> (<computer_name>)
```

Next steps

- When you install OpenShift Container Platform, provide the SSH public key to the installation program.

6.15.5. Obtaining the installation program

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform, download the installation file on the host you are using for installation.
Prerequisites

- You have a computer that runs Linux or macOS, with 500 MB of local disk space.

Procedure

1. Access the Infrastructure Provider page on the OpenShift Cluster Manager site. If you have a Red Hat account, log in with your credentials. If you do not, create an account.

2. Select your infrastructure provider.

3. Navigate to the page for your installation type, download the installation program that corresponds with your host operating system and architecture, and place the file in the directory where you will store the installation configuration files.

   **IMPORTANT**

   The installation program creates several files on the computer that you use to install your cluster. You must keep the installation program and the files that the installation program creates after you finish installing the cluster. Both files are required to delete the cluster.

   **IMPORTANT**

   Deleting the files created by the installation program does not remove your cluster, even if the cluster failed during installation. To remove your cluster, complete the OpenShift Container Platform uninstallation procedures for your specific cloud provider.

4. Extract the installation program. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   ```
   $ tar -xvf openshift-install-linux.tar.gz
   ```

5. Download your installation pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager. This pull secret allows you to authenticate with the services that are provided by the included authorities, including Quay.io, which serves the container images for OpenShift Container Platform components.

6.15.6. Minimum resource requirements for cluster installation

Each cluster machine must meet the following minimum requirements:

**Table 6.24. Minimum resource requirements**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bootstrap</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control plane</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. One vCPU is equivalent to one physical core when simultaneous multithreading (SMT), or hyperthreading, is not enabled. When enabled, use the following formula to calculate the corresponding ratio: $(\text{threads per core} \times \text{cores}) \times \text{sockets} = \text{vCPUs}$.

2. OpenShift Container Platform and Kubernetes are sensitive to disk performance, and faster storage is recommended, particularly for etcd on the control plane nodes which require a 10 ms p99 fsync duration. Note that on many cloud platforms, storage size and IOPS scale together, so you might need to over-allocate storage volume to obtain sufficient performance.

3. As with all user-provisioned installations, if you choose to use RHEL compute machines in your cluster, you take responsibility for all operating system life cycle management and maintenance, including performing system updates, applying patches, and completing all other required tasks. Use of RHEL 7 compute machines is deprecated and has been removed in OpenShift Container Platform 4.10 and later.

If an instance type for your platform meets the minimum requirements for cluster machines, it is supported to use in OpenShift Container Platform.

**Additional resources**

- Optimizing storage

### 6.15.7. Identifying your AWS Outposts instance types

AWS Outposts rack catalog includes options supporting the latest generation Intel powered EC2 instance types with or without local instance storage. Identify which instance types are configured in your AWS Outpost instance. As part of the installation process, you must update the `install-config.yaml` file with the instance type that the installation program will use to deploy worker nodes.

**Procedure**

Use the AWS CLI to get the list of supported instance types by running the following command:

```bash
$ aws outposts get-outpost-instance-types --outpost-id <outpost_id>  
```

1. **For `<outpost_id>`**, specify the Outpost ID, used in the AWS account for the worker instances.
IMPORTANT

When you purchase capacity for your AWS Outpost instance, you specify an EC2 capacity layout that each server provides. Each server supports a single family of instance types. A layout can offer a single instance type or multiple instance types. Dedicated Hosts allows you to alter whatever you chose for that initial layout. If you allocate a host to support a single instance type for the entire capacity, you can only start a single instance type from that host.

Supported instance types in AWS Outposts might be changed. For more information, you can check the Compute and Storage page in AWS Outposts documents.

6.15.8. Creating the installation configuration file

You can customize the OpenShift Container Platform cluster you install on Amazon Web Services (AWS).

Prerequisites

- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.

Procedure

1. Create the `install-config.yaml` file.

   a. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and run the following command:

   ```
   $ ./openshift-install create install-config --dir <installation_directory>  
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the directory name to store the files that the installation program creates.

   When specifying the directory:

   - Verify that the directory has the `execute` permission. This permission is required to run Terraform binaries under the installation directory.

   - Use an empty directory. Some installation assets, such as bootstrap X.509 certificates, have short expiration intervals, therefore you must not reuse an installation directory. If you want to reuse individual files from another cluster installation, you can copy them into your directory. However, the file names for the installation assets might change between releases. Use caution when copying installation files from an earlier OpenShift Container Platform version.

   **NOTE**

   Always delete the `~/.powervs` directory to avoid reusing a stale configuration. Run the following command:

   ```
   $ rm -rf ~/.powervs
   ```
b. At the prompts, provide the configuration details for your cloud:

i. Optional: Select an SSH key to use to access your cluster machines.

**NOTE**

For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your ssh-agent process uses.

ii. Select AWS as the platform to target.

iii. If you do not have an Amazon Web Services (AWS) profile stored on your computer, enter the AWS access key ID and secret access key for the user that you configured to run the installation program.

iv. Select the AWS region to deploy the cluster to.

v. Select the base domain for the Route 53 service that you configured for your cluster.

vi. Enter a descriptive name for your cluster.

2. Modify the `install-config.yaml` file. The AWS Outposts installation has the following limitations which require manual modification of the `install-config.yaml` file:

- Unlike AWS Regions, which offer near-infinite scale, AWS Outposts are limited by their provisioned capacity, EC2 family and generations, configured instance sizes, and availability of compute capacity that is not already consumed by other workloads. Therefore, when creating new OpenShift Container Platform cluster, you need to provide the supported instance type in the `compute.platform.aws.type` section in the configuration file.

- When deploying OpenShift Container Platform cluster with remote workers running in AWS Outposts, only one Availability Zone can be used for the compute instances - the Availability Zone in which the Outpost instance was created in. Therefore, when creating new OpenShift Container Platform cluster, it recommended to provide the relevant Availability Zone in the `compute.platform.aws.zones` section in the configuration file, in order to limit the compute instances to this Availability Zone.

- Amazon Elastic Block Store (EBS) gp3 volumes aren’t supported by the AWS Outposts service. This volume type is the default type used by the OpenShift Container Platform cluster. Therefore, when creating new OpenShift Container Platform cluster, you must change the volume type in the `compute.platform.aws.rootVolume.type` section to gp2. You will find more information about how to change these values below.

3. Back up the `install-config.yaml` file so that you can use it to install multiple clusters.

**IMPORTANT**

The `install-config.yaml` file is consumed during the installation process. If you want to reuse the file, you must back it up now.

**Additional resources**

- Installation configuration parameters for AWS
You can customize the installation configuration file (install-config.yaml) to specify more details about your OpenShift Container Platform cluster’s platform or modify the values of the required parameters.

**IMPORTANT**

This sample YAML file is provided for reference only. You must obtain your install-config.yaml file by using the installation program and modify it.

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: example.com
credentialsMode: Mint
controlPlane:  
  hyperthreading: Enabled
  name: master
  platform: {}
  replicas: 3
  compute: 
    - hyperthreading: Enabled
    name: worker
    platform:
      aws:
        type: m5.large
        zones:
          - us-east-1a
        rootVolume:
          type: gp2
          size: 120
          replicas: 3
        metadata:
          name: test-cluster
        networking:
          clusterNetwork:
            - cidr: 10.128.0.0/14
            hostPrefix: 23
          machineNetwork:
            - cidr: 10.0.0.0/16
          networkType: OVNKubernetes
          serviceNetwork:
            - 172.30.0.0/16
          platform:
            aws:
              region: us-west-2
            propagateUserTags: true
            userTags:
              adminContact: jdoe
              costCenter: 7536
        subnets:
          - subnet-1
          - subnet-2
```
- subnet-3
  sshKey: ssh-ed25519 AAAA...
  pullSecret: {'"auths": ...'}

1 11 13 17 Required. The installation program prompts you for this value.

2 Optional: Add this parameter to force the Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) to use the specified mode. By default, the CCO uses the root credentials in the kube-system namespace to dynamically try to determine the capabilities of the credentials. For details about CCO modes, see the "About the Cloud Credential Operator" section in the Authentication and authorization guide.

3 6 14 If you do not provide these parameters and values, the installation program provides the default value.

4 The controlPlane section is a single mapping, but the compute section is a sequence of mappings. To meet the requirements of the different data structures, the first line of the compute section must begin with a hyphen, -, and the first line of the controlPlane section must not. Only one control plane pool is used.

5 7 Whether to enable or disable simultaneous multithreading, or hyperthreading. By default, simultaneous multithreading is enabled to increase the performance of your machines’ cores. You can disable it by setting the parameter value to Disabled. If you disable simultaneous multithreading in some cluster machines, you must disable it in all cluster machines.

**IMPORTANT**

If you disable simultaneous multithreading, ensure that your capacity planning accounts for the dramatically decreased machine performance. Use larger instance types, such as m4.2xlarge or m5.2xlarge, for your machines if you disable simultaneous multithreading.

8 For compute instances running in an AWS Outpost instance, specify a supported instance type in the AWS Outpost instance.

9 For compute instances running in AWS Outpost instance, specify the Availability Zone where the Outpost instance is located.

10 For compute instances running in AWS Outpost instance, specify volume type gp2, to avoid using gp3 volume type which is not supported.

12 The cluster network plugin to install. The supported values are OVNKubernetes and OpenShiftSDN. The default value is OVNKubernetes.

15 If you provide your own VPC, specify subnets for each availability zone that your cluster uses.

16 You can optionally provide the sshKey value that you use to access the machines in your cluster.

**NOTE**

For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your ssh-agent process uses.
6.15.8.2. Applying existing AWS security groups to the cluster

Applying existing AWS security groups to your control plane and compute machines can help you meet the security needs of your organization, in such cases where you need to control the incoming or outgoing traffic of these machines.

Prerequisites

- You have created the security groups in AWS. For more information, see the AWS documentation about working with security groups.
- The security groups must be associated with the existing VPC that you are deploying the cluster to. The security groups cannot be associated with another VPC.
- You have an existing install-config.yaml file.

Procedure

1. In the install-config.yaml file, edit the compute.platform.aws.additionalSecurityGroupIDs parameter to specify one or more custom security groups for your compute machines.

2. Edit the controlPlane.platform.aws.additionalSecurityGroupIDs parameter to specify one or more custom security groups for your control plane machines.

3. Save the file and reference it when deploying the cluster.

Sample install-config.yaml file that specifies custom security groups

```yaml
# ...
compute:
- hyperthreading: Enabled
  name: worker
  platform:
    aws:
      additionalSecurityGroupIDs:
        - sg-1
        - sg-2
  replicas: 3
controlPlane:
  hyperthreading: Enabled
  name: master
  platform:
    aws:
      additionalSecurityGroupIDs:
        - sg-3
        - sg-4
  replicas: 3
platform:
  aws:
    region: us-east-1
    subnets: 2
    - subnet-1
    - subnet-2
    - subnet-3
```

1. Specify the name of the security group as it appears in the Amazon EC2 console, including the \texttt{sg} prefix.

2. Specify subnets for each availability zone that your cluster uses.

### 6.15.9. Generating manifest files

Use the installation program to generate a set of manifest files in the assets directory. Manifest files are required to specify the AWS Outposts subnets to use for worker machines, and to specify settings required by the network provider.

If you plan to reuse the \texttt{install-config.yaml} file, create a backup file before you generate the manifest files.

**Procedure**

1. Optional: Create a backup copy of the \texttt{install-config.yaml} file:

   \[
   \texttt{
   cp install-config.yaml install-config.yaml.backup}
   \]

2. Generate a set of manifests in your assets directory:

   \[
   \texttt{
   openshift-install create manifests --dir <installation_directory>}
   \]

   This command displays the following messages.

**Example output**

```
INFO Consuming Install Config from target directory
INFO Manifests created in: <installation_directory>/manifests and
<installation_directory>/openshift
```

The command generates the following manifest files:

**Example output**

```text
$ tree

manifests
   ├── cluster-config.yaml
   ├── cluster-dns-02-config.yaml
   ├── cluster-infrastructure-02-config.yaml
   ├── cluster-ingress-02-config.yaml
   ├── cluster-network-01-crd.yaml
   ├── cluster-network-02-config.yaml
   ├── cluster-proxy-01-config.yaml
   ├── cluster-scheduler-02-config.yaml
   │   ├── cvo-overrides.yaml
   │    └── kube-cloud-config.yaml
   │                    └── kube-system-configmap-root-ca.yaml
   │                                 └── machine-config-server-tls-secret.yaml
   │                                              └── openshift-config-secret-pull-secret.yaml
   └── openshift
```
6.15.9.1. Modifying manifest files

NOTE

The AWS Outposts environments has the following limitations which require manual modification in the manifest generated files:

- The maximum transmission unit (MTU) of a network connection is the size, in bytes, of the largest permissible packet that can be passed over the connection. The Outpost service link supports a maximum packet size of 1300 bytes. For more information about the service link, see Outpost connectivity to AWS Regions

You will find more information about how to change these values below.

- Use Outpost Subnet for workers machineset
  Modify the following file: `<installation_directory>/openshift/99_openshift-cluster-api_worker-machineset-0.yaml` Find the subnet ID and replace it with the ID of the private subnet created in the Outpost. As a result, all the worker machines will be created in the Outpost.

- Specify MTU value for the Network Provider
  Outpost service links support a maximum packet size of 1300 bytes. It’s required to modify the MTU of the Network Provider to follow this requirement. Create a new file under manifests directory, named cluster-network-03-config.yml

  If OpenShift SDN network provider is used, set the MTU value to 1250

  ```yaml
  apiVersion: operator.openshift.io/v1
  kind: Network
  metadata:
    name: cluster
  spec:
    defaultNetwork:
      openshiftSDNConfig:
        mtu: 1250
  ```

  If OVN-Kubernetes network provider is used, set the MTU value to 1200

  ```yaml
  apiVersion: operator.openshift.io/v1
  kind: Network
  metadata:
  ```
6.15.10. 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 4.14. 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**


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 v4.14 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**

2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.

3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 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


2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.

3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 macOS Client entry and save the file.

   NOTE
   For macOS arm64, choose the OpenShift v4.14 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>
   ```

6.15.11. Alternatives to storing administrator-level secrets in the kube-system project

By default, administrator secrets are stored in the kube-system project. If you configured the credentialsMode parameter in the install-config.yaml file to Manual, you must use one of the following alternatives:
To manage long-term cloud credentials manually, follow the procedure in Manually creating long-term credentials.

To implement short-term credentials that are managed outside the cluster for individual components, follow the procedures in Configuring an AWS cluster to use short-term credentials.

6.15.11.1. Manually creating long-term credentials

The Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) can be put into manual mode prior to installation in environments where the cloud identity and access management (IAM) APIs are not reachable, or the administrator prefers not to store an administrator-level credential secret in the cluster `kube-system` namespace.

Procedure

1. If you did not set the `credentialsMode` parameter in the `install-config.yaml` configuration file to `Manual`, modify the value as shown:

   Sample configuration file snippet

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: v1
   baseDomain: example.com
   credentialsMode: Manual
   # ...
   ```

2. If you have not previously created installation manifest files, do so by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ openshift-install create manifests
   ```

3. Set a `$RELEASE_IMAGE` variable with the release image from your installation file by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
   ```

4. Extract the list of `CredentialsRequest` custom resources (CRs) from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ oc adm release extract \
   --from=$RELEASE_IMAGE \
   --credentials-requests \
   --included \
   --install-config=<path_to_directory_with_installation_configuration>/install-config.yaml \
   --to=<path_to_directory_for_credentials_requests>
   ```

   - The `--included` parameter includes only the manifests that your specific cluster configuration requires.
   - Specify the location of the `install-config.yaml` file.
   - Specify the path to the directory where you want to store the `CredentialsRequest` objects. If the specified directory does not exist, this command creates it.
This command creates a YAML file for each `CredentialsRequest` object.

**Sample CredentialsRequest object**

```yaml
apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
kind: CredentialsRequest
metadata:
  name: <component_credential_request>
  namespace: openshift-cloud-credential-operator

spec:
  providerSpec:
    apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
    kind: AWSProviderSpec
    statementEntries:
      - effect: Allow
        action:
          - iam:GetUser
          - iam:GetUserPolicy
          - iam:ListAccessKeys
          resource: ***
```

5. Create YAML files for secrets in the `openshift-install` manifests directory that you generated previously. The secrets must be stored using the namespace and secret name defined in the `spec.secretRef` for each `CredentialsRequest` object.

**Sample CredentialsRequest object with secrets**

```yaml
apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
kind: CredentialsRequest
metadata:
  name: <component_credential_request>
  namespace: openshift-cloud-credential-operator

spec:
  providerSpec:
    apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
    kind: AWSProviderSpec
    statementEntries:
      - effect: Allow
        action:
          - s3:CreateBucket
          - s3:DeleteBucket
          resource: ***

  secretRef:
    name: <component_secret>
    namespace: <component_namespace>
```

**Sample Secret object**

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
```
IMPORTANT

Before upgrading a cluster that uses manually maintained credentials, you must ensure that the CCO is in an upgradeable state.

6.15.11.2. Configuring an AWS cluster to use short-term credentials

To install a cluster that is configured to use the AWS Security Token Service (STS), you must configure the CCO utility and create the required AWS resources for your cluster.

6.15.11.2.1. Configuring the Cloud Credential Operator utility

To create and manage cloud credentials from outside of the cluster when the Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) is operating in manual mode, extract and prepare the CCO utility (ccoctl) binary.

NOTE

The ccoctl utility is a Linux binary that must run in a Linux environment.

Prerequisites

- You have access to an OpenShift Container Platform account with cluster administrator access.
- You have installed the OpenShift CLI (oc).
- You have created an AWS account for the ccoctl utility to use with the following permissions:

Example 6.94. Required AWS permissions

Required iam permissions

- iam:CreateOpenIDConnectProvider
- iam:CreateRole
- iam:DeleteOpenIDConnectProvider
- iam:DeleteRole
- iam:DeleteRolePolicy
- iam:GetOpenIDConnectProvider
- iam:GetRole
- iam:GetUser
- iam:ListOpenIDConnectProviders
If you plan to store the OIDC configuration in a private S3 bucket that is accessed by the IAM identity provider through a public CloudFront distribution URL, the AWS account that runs the `ccoctl` utility requires the following additional permissions:
Example 6.95. Additional permissions for a private S3 bucket with CloudFront

- `cloudfront:CreateCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity`
- `cloudfront:CreateDistribution`
- `cloudfront:DeleteCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity`
- `cloudfront:DeleteDistribution`
- `cloudfront:GetCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentity`
- `cloudfront:GetCloudFrontOriginAccessIdentityConfig`
- `cloudfront:GetDistribution`
- `cloudfront:TagResource`
- `cloudfront:UpdateDistribution`

**NOTE**

These additional permissions support the use of the `--create-private-s3-bucket` option when processing credentials requests with the `ccoctl aws create-all` command.

**Procedure**

1. Obtain the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
   ```

2. Obtain the CCO container image from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ CCO_IMAGE=$(oc adm release info --image-for='cloud-credential-operator' $RELEASE_IMAGE -a ~/.pull-secret)
   ```

   **NOTE**

   Ensure that the architecture of the `$RELEASE_IMAGE` matches the architecture of the environment in which you will use the `ccoctl` tool.

3. Extract the `ccoctl` binary from the CCO container image within the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ oc image extract $CCO_IMAGE --file="/usr/bin/ccoctl" -a ~/.pull-secret
   ```

4. Change the permissions to make `ccoctl` executable by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ chmod 775 ccoctl
   ```
Verification

- To verify that `ccoctl` is ready to use, display the help file by running the following command:

  ```
  $ ccoctl --help
  ```

**Output of ccoctl --help**

OpenShift credentials provisioning tool

Usage:

ccoctl [command]

Available Commands:

- `alibabacloud` Manage credentials objects for alibaba cloud
- `aws` Manage credentials objects for AWS cloud
- `azure` Manage credentials objects for Azure
- `gcp` Manage credentials objects for Google cloud
- `help` Help about any command
- `ibmcloud` Manage credentials objects for IBM Cloud
- `nutanix` Manage credentials objects for Nutanix

Flags:

- `-h`, `--help` help for ccoctl

Use "ccoctl [command] --help" for more information about a command.

6.15.11.2.2. Creating AWS resources with the Cloud Credential Operator utility

You have the following options when creating AWS resources:

- You can use the `ccoctl aws create-all` command to create the AWS resources automatically. This is the quickest way to create the resources. See Creating AWS resources with a single command.

- If you need to review the JSON files that the `ccoctl` tool creates before modifying AWS resources, or if the process the `ccoctl` tool uses to create AWS resources automatically does not meet the requirements of your organization, you can create the AWS resources individually. See Creating AWS resources individually.

6.15.11.2.2.1. Creating AWS resources with a single command

If the process the `ccoctl` tool uses to create AWS resources automatically meets the requirements of your organization, you can use the `ccoctl aws create-all` command to automate the creation of AWS resources.

Otherwise, you can create the AWS resources individually. For more information, see "Creating AWS resources individually".

**NOTE**

By default, `ccoctl` creates objects in the directory in which the commands are run. To create the objects in a different directory, use the `--output-dir` flag. This procedure uses `<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>` to refer to this directory.
Prerequisites

You must have:

- Extracted and prepared the `ccoctl` binary.

Procedure

1. Set a `$RELEASE_IMAGE` variable with the release image from your installation file by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
   ```

2. Extract the list of `CredentialsRequest` objects from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ oc adm release extract \
   --from=$RELEASE_IMAGE \ 
   --credentials-requests \ 
   --included \ 
   --install-config=<path_to_directory_with_installation_configuration>/install-config.yaml \ 
   --to=<path_to_directory_for_credentials_requests>
   ```

   **1** The `--included` parameter includes only the manifests that your specific cluster configuration requires.

   **2** Specify the location of the `install-config.yaml` file.

   **3** Specify the path to the directory where you want to store the `CredentialsRequest` objects. If the specified directory does not exist, this command creates it.

   **NOTE**
   This command might take a few moments to run.

3. Use the `ccoctl` tool to process all `CredentialsRequest` objects by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ ccoctl aws create-all \
   --name=<name> \ 
   --region=<aws_region> \ 
   --credentials-requests-dir=<path_to_credentials_requests_directory> \ 
   --output-dir=<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir> \ 
   --create-private-s3-bucket
   ```

   **1** Specify the name used to tag any cloud resources that are created for tracking.

   **2** Specify the AWS region in which cloud resources will be created.

   **3** Specify the directory containing the files for the component `CredentialsRequest` objects.

   **4** Optional: Specify the directory in which you want the `ccoctl` utility to create objects. By default, the utility creates objects in the directory in which the commands are run.
Optional: By default, the `ccoctl` utility stores the OpenID Connect (OIDC) configuration files in a public S3 bucket and uses the S3 URL as the public OIDC endpoint. To store the

**NOTE**

If your cluster uses Technology Preview features that are enabled by the `TechPreviewNoUpgrade` feature set, you must include the `--enable-tech-preview` parameter.

**Verification**

- To verify that the OpenShift Container Platform secrets are created, list the files in the `<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests` directory:

  ```
  $ ls <path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests
  ```

**Example output**

- `cluster-authentication-02-config.yaml`
- `openshift-cloud-credential-operator-cloud-credential-operator-iam-ro-creds-credentials.yaml`
- `openshift-cluster-csi-drivers-ebs-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml`
- `openshift-image-registry-installer-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml`
- `openshift-ingress-operator-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml`
- `openshift-machine-api-aws-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml`

You can verify that the IAM roles are created by querying AWS. For more information, refer to AWS documentation on listing IAM roles.

### 6.15.11.2.2.2. Creating AWS resources individually

You can use the `ccoctl` tool to create AWS resources individually. This option might be useful for an organization that shares the responsibility for creating these resources among different users or departments.

Otherwise, you can use the `ccoctl aws create-all` command to create the AWS resources automatically. For more information, see “Creating AWS resources with a single command”.

**NOTE**

By default, `ccoctl` creates objects in the directory in which the commands are run. To create the objects in a different directory, use the `--output-dir` flag. This procedure uses `<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>` to refer to this directory.

Some `ccoctl` commands make AWS API calls to create or modify AWS resources. You can use the `--dry-run` flag to avoid making API calls. Using this flag creates JSON files on the local file system instead. You can review and modify the JSON files and then apply them with the AWS CLI tool using the `--cli-input-json` parameters.

**Prerequisites**

- Extract and prepare the `ccoctl` binary.
Procedure

1. Generate the public and private RSA key files that are used to set up the OpenID Connect provider for the cluster by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ ccoctl aws create-key-pair
   ```

   **Example output**

   ```bash
   2021/04/13 11:01:02 Generating RSA keypair
   2021/04/13 11:01:03 Writing private key to /<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/serviceaccount-signer.private
   2021/04/13 11:01:03 Writing public key to /<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/serviceaccount-signer.public
   2021/04/13 11:01:03 Copying signing key for use by installer
   ```

   where `serviceaccount-signer.private` and `serviceaccount-signer.public` are the generated key files.

   This command also creates a private key that the cluster requires during installation in `/<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/tls/bound-service-account-signing-key.key`.

2. Create an OpenID Connect identity provider and S3 bucket on AWS by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ ccoctl aws create-identity-provider
     --name=<name>\
     --region=<aws_region>\
     --public-key-file=<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/serviceaccount-signer.public
   ```

   **Example output**

   ```bash
   2021/04/13 11:16:09 Bucket <name>-oidc created
   2021/04/13 11:16:10 OpenID Connect discovery document in the S3 bucket <name>-oidc at .well-known/openid-configuration updated
   2021/04/13 11:16:10 Reading public key
   2021/04/13 11:16:10 JSON web key set (JWKS) in the S3 bucket <name>-oidc at keys.json updated
   ```

   where `openid-configuration` is a discovery document and `keys.json` is a JSON web key set file.

   This command also creates a YAML configuration file in `/<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests/cluster-authentication-02-config.yaml`. This file sets the issuer URL field for the service account tokens that the cluster generates, so that the
AWS IAM identity provider trusts the tokens.

3. Create IAM roles for each component in the cluster:
   a. Set a $RELEASE_IMAGE variable with the release image from your installation file by running the following command:

```
$ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
```

   b. Extract the list of CredentialsRequest objects from the OpenShift Container Platform release image:

```
$ oc adm release extract \ 
   --from=$RELEASE_IMAGE \ 
   --credentials-requests \ 
   --included \ 
   --install-config=<path_to_directory_with_installation_configuration>/install-config.yaml \ 
   --to=<path_to_directory_for_credentials_requests>
```

   1 The `--included` parameter includes only the manifests that your specific cluster configuration requires.

   2 Specify the location of the `install-config.yaml` file.

   3 Specify the path to the directory where you want to store the `CredentialsRequest` objects. If the specified directory does not exist, this command creates it.

c. Use the `ccoctl` tool to process all `CredentialsRequest` objects by running the following command:

```
$ ccoctl aws create-iam-roles \ 
   --name=<name> \ 
   --region=<aws_region> \ 
   --credentials-requests-dir=<path_to_credentials_requests_directory> \ 
   --identity-provider-arn=arn:aws:iam::<aws_account_id>:oidc-provider/<name>-oidc.<aws_region>.amazonaws.com
```

**NOTE**

For AWS environments that use alternative IAM API endpoints, such as GovCloud, you must also specify your region with the `--region` parameter.

If your cluster uses Technology Preview features that are enabled by the `TechPreviewNoUpgrade` feature set, you must include the `--enable-tech-preview` parameter.

For each `CredentialsRequest` object, `ccoctl` creates an IAM role with a trust policy that is tied to the specified OIDC identity provider, and a permissions policy as defined in each `CredentialsRequest` object from the OpenShift Container Platform release image.

Verification
To verify that the OpenShift Container Platform secrets are created, list the files in the `<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests` directory:

```bash
$ ll <path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests
```

**Example output**

```
total 24
-rw-------. 1 <user> <user>  161 Apr 13 11:42 cluster-authentication-02-config.yaml
-rw-------. 1 <user> <user>  379 Apr 13 11:59 openshift-cloud-credential-operator-cloud-credential-operator-iam-ro-creds-credentials.yaml
-rw-------. 1 <user> <user>  353 Apr 13 11:59 openshift-cluster-csi-drivers-ebs-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
-rw-------. 1 <user> <user>  355 Apr 13 11:59 openshift-image-registry-installer-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
-rw-------. 1 <user> <user>  339 Apr 13 11:59 openshift-ingress-operator-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
-rw-------. 1 <user> <user>  337 Apr 13 11:59 openshift-machine-api-aws-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
```

You can verify that the IAM roles are created by querying AWS. For more information, refer to AWS documentation on listing IAM roles.

### 6.15.11.2.3. Incorporating the Cloud Credential Operator utility manifests

To implement short-term security credentials managed outside the cluster for individual components, you must move the manifest files that the Cloud Credential Operator utility (**ccoctl**) created to the correct directories for the installation program.

**Prerequisites**

- You have configured an account with the cloud platform that hosts your cluster.
- You have configured the Cloud Credential Operator utility (**ccoctl**).
- You have created the cloud provider resources that are required for your cluster with the **ccoctl** utility.

**Procedure**

1. If you did not set the `credentialsMode` parameter in the `install-config.yaml` configuration file to **Manual**, modify the value as shown:

   **Sample configuration file snippet**

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: v1
   baseDomain: example.com
   credentialsMode: Manual
   # ...
   ```

2. If you have not previously created installation manifest files, do so by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ openshift-install create manifests
   ```
3. Copy the manifests that the `ccoctl` utility generated to the `manifests` directory that the installation program created by running the following command:

```
$ cp /<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests/* ./manifests/
```

4. Copy the private key that the `ccoctl` utility generated in the `tls` directory to the installation directory by running the following command:

```
$ cp -a /<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/tls ./
```

### 6.15.12. Deploying the cluster

You can install OpenShift Container Platform on a compatible cloud platform.

**IMPORTANT**

You can run the `create cluster` command of the installation program only once, during initial installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You have configured an account with the cloud platform that hosts your cluster.
- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.
- You have verified that the cloud provider account on your host has the correct permissions to deploy the cluster. An account with incorrect permissions causes the installation process to fail with an error message that displays the missing permissions.

**Procedure**

1. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and initialize the cluster deployment:

```
$ ./openshift-install create cluster --dir <installation_directory> \  
  --log-level=info
```

   1. For `<installation_directory>`, specify the location of your customized `./install-config.yaml` file.

   2. To view different installation details, specify `warn`, `debug`, or `error` instead of `info`.

2. Optional: Remove or disable the `AdministratorAccess` policy from the IAM account that you used to install the cluster.

**NOTE**

The elevated permissions provided by the `AdministratorAccess` policy are required only during installation.

**Verification**
When the cluster deployment completes successfully:

- The terminal displays directions for accessing your cluster, including a link to the web console and credentials for the `kubeadmin` user.
- Credential information also outputs to `<installation_directory>/.openshift_install.log`.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not delete the installation program or the files that the installation program creates. Both are required to delete the cluster.

Example output

```
INFO Install complete!
INFO To access the cluster as the system:admin user when using 'oc', run 'export KUBECONFIG=/home/myuser/install_dir/auth/kubeconfig'
INFO Access the OpenShift web-console here: https://console-openshift-console.apps.mycluster.example.com
INFO Login to the console with user: "kubeadmin", and password: "password"
INFO Time elapsed: 36m22s
```

**IMPORTANT**

- The Ignition config files that the installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending `node-bootstrapper` certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for `Recovering from expired control plane certificates` for more information.
- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

**6.15.13. Logging in to the cluster by using the CLI**

You can log in to your cluster as a default system user by exporting the cluster `kubeconfig` file. The `kubeconfig` file contains information about the cluster that is used by the CLI to connect a client to the correct cluster and API server. The file is specific to a cluster and is created during OpenShift Container Platform installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You deployed an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- You installed the `oc` CLI.

**Procedure**

```
INFO Install complete!
INFO To access the cluster as the system:admin user when using 'oc', run 'export KUBECONFIG=/home/myuser/install_dir/auth/kubeconfig'
INFO Access the OpenShift web-console here: https://console-openshift-console.apps.mycluster.example.com
INFO Login to the console with user: "kubeadmin", and password: "password"
INFO Time elapsed: 36m22s
```
1. Export the **kubeadmin** credentials:

   ```bash
   $ export KUBECONFIG=<installation_directory>/auth/kubeconfig
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

2. Verify you can run `oc` commands successfully using the exported configuration:

   ```bash
   $ oc whoami
   ```

   **Example output**

   ```bash
   system:admin
   ```

### 6.15.14. Logging in to the cluster by using the web console

The **kubeadmin** user exists by default after an OpenShift Container Platform installation. You can log in to your cluster as the **kubeadmin** user by using the OpenShift Container Platform web console.

**Prerequisites**

- You have access to the installation host.
- You completed a cluster installation and all cluster Operators are available.

**Procedure**

1. Obtain the password for the **kubeadmin** user from the **kubeadmin-password** file on the installation host:

   ```bash
   $ cat <installation_directory>/auth/kubeadmin-password
   ```

   **NOTE**

   Alternatively, you can obtain the **kubeadmin** password from the `<installation_directory>/openshift_install.log` log file on the installation host.

2. List the OpenShift Container Platform web console route:

   ```bash
   $ oc get routes -n openshift-concole | grep 'console-openshift'
   ```

   **NOTE**

   Alternatively, you can obtain the OpenShift Container Platform route from the `<installation_directory>/openshift_install.log` log file on the installation host.
3. Navigate to the route detailed in the output of the preceding command in a web browser and log in as the **kubeadmin** user.

### 6.15.15. Telemetry access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the Telemetry service, which runs by default to provide metrics about cluster health and the success of updates, requires internet access. If your cluster is connected to the internet, Telemetry runs automatically, and your cluster is registered to *OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console*.

After you confirm that your *OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console* inventory is correct, either maintained automatically by Telemetry or manually by using OpenShift Cluster Manager, use `subscription watch` to track your OpenShift Container Platform subscriptions at the account or multi-cluster level.

**Additional resources**

- See [Accessing the web console](#) for more details about accessing and understanding the OpenShift Container Platform web console.
- See [About remote health monitoring](#) for more information about the Telemetry service.

### 6.15.16. Cluster Limitations

**IMPORTANT**

Network Load Balancer (NLB) and Classic Load Balancer are not supported on AWS Outposts. After the cluster is created, all the Load Balancers are created in the AWS region. In order to use Load Balancers created inside the Outpost instances, Application Load Balancer should be used. The AWS Load Balancer Operator can be used in order to achieve that goal.

If you want to use a public subnet located in the outpost instance for the ALB, you need to remove the special tag (**kubernetes.io/cluster/.*-outposts: owned**) that was added earlier during the VPC creation. This will prevent you from creating new Services of type LoadBalancer (Network Load Balancer).

See [Understanding the AWS Load Balancer Operator](#) for more information.
IMPORTANT

Persistent storage using AWS Elastic Block Store limitations

- AWS Outposts does not support Amazon Elastic Block Store (EBS) gp3 volumes. After installation, the cluster includes two storage classes - gp3-csi and gp2-csi, with gp3-csi being the default storage class. It is important to always use gp2-csi. You can change the default storage class using the following OpenShift CLI (oc) commands:

  $ oc annotate --overwrite storageclass gp3-csi storageclass.kubernetes.io/is-default-class=false
  $ oc annotate --overwrite storageclass gp2-csi storageclass.kubernetes.io/is-default-class=true

- To create a Volume in the Outpost instance, the CSI driver determines the Outpost ARN based on the topology keys stored on the CSINode objects. To ensure that the CSI driver uses the correct topology values, it is necessary to use the **WaitForConsumer** volume binding mode and avoid setting allowed topologies on any new storage class created.

6.15.17. Next steps

- **Validating an installation.**

- **Customize your cluster.**

- If necessary, you can **opt out of remote health reporting**.

- If necessary, you can **remove cloud provider credentials**.

6.16. INSTALLING A THREE-NODE CLUSTER ON AWS

In OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14, you can install a three-node cluster on Amazon Web Services (AWS). A three-node cluster consists of three control plane machines, which also act as compute machines. This type of cluster provides a smaller, more resource efficient cluster, for cluster administrators and developers to use for testing, development, and production.

You can install a three-node cluster using either installer-provisioned or user-provisioned infrastructure.

**NOTE**

Deploying a three-node cluster using an AWS Marketplace image is not supported.

6.16.1. Configuring a three-node cluster

You configure a three-node cluster by setting the number of worker nodes to 0 in the **install-config.yaml** file before deploying the cluster. Setting the number of worker nodes to 0 ensures that the control plane machines are schedulable. This allows application workloads to be scheduled to run from the control plane nodes.
NOTE

Because application workloads run from control plane nodes, additional subscriptions are required, as the control plane nodes are considered to be compute nodes.

Prerequisites

- You have an existing `install-config.yaml` file.

Procedure

1. Set the number of compute replicas to 0 in your `install-config.yaml` file, as shown in the following `compute` stanza:

   **Example `install-config.yaml` file for a three-node cluster**

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: v1
   baseDomain: example.com
   compute:
     - name: worker
       platform: {}
       replicas: 0
   # ...
   ```

2. If you are deploying a cluster with user-provisioned infrastructure:

   - After you create the Kubernetes manifest files, make sure that the `spec.mastersSchedulable` parameter is set to `true` in `cluster-scheduler-02-config.yml` file. You can locate this file in `<installation_directory>/manifests`. For more information, see "Creating the Kubernetes manifest and Ignition config files" in "Installing a cluster on user-provisioned infrastructure in AWS by using CloudFormation templates".

   - Do not create additional worker nodes.

   **Example `cluster-scheduler-02-config.yml` file for a three-node cluster**

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: config.openshift.io/v1
   kind: Scheduler
   metadata:
     creationTimestamp: null
     name: cluster
   spec:
     mastersSchedulable: true
     policy:
       name: ""
     status: {}
   ```

6.16.2. Next steps

- Installing a cluster on AWS with customizations
- Installing a cluster on user-provisioned infrastructure in AWS by using CloudFormation templates
6.17. UNINSTALLING A CLUSTER ON AWS

You can remove a cluster that you deployed to Amazon Web Services (AWS).

6.17.1. Removing a cluster that uses installer-provisioned infrastructure

You can remove a cluster that uses installer-provisioned infrastructure from your cloud.

NOTE

After uninstallation, check your cloud provider for any resources not removed properly, especially with User Provisioned Infrastructure (UPI) clusters. There might be resources that the installer did not create or that the installer is unable to access.

Prerequisites

- You have a copy of the installation program that you used to deploy the cluster.
- You have the files that the installation program generated when you created your cluster.

Procedure

1. From the directory that contains the installation program on the computer that you used to install the cluster, run the following command:

   `$ ./openshift-install destroy cluster --dir <installation_directory> --log-level info`

   1 For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.
   2 To view different details, specify `warn`, `debug`, or `error` instead of `info`.

   NOTE
   
   You must specify the directory that contains the cluster definition files for your cluster. The installation program requires the `metadata.json` file in this directory to delete the cluster.

2. Optional: Delete the `<installation_directory>` directory and the OpenShift Container Platform installation program.

6.17.2. Deleting Amazon Web Services resources with the Cloud Credential Operator utility

After uninstalling an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses short-term credentials managed outside the cluster, you can use the CCO utility (`ccoctl`) to remove the Amazon Web Services (AWS) resources that `ccoctl` created during installation.

Prerequisites

- Extract and prepare the `ccoctl` binary.
Uninstall an OpenShift Container Platform cluster on AWS that uses short-term credentials.

**Procedure**

- Delete the AWS resources that `ccoctl` created by running the following command:

```bash
$ ccoctl aws delete \
  --name=<name>  \
  --region=<aws_region>
```

1. `<name>` matches the name that was originally used to create and tag the cloud resources.
2. `<aws_region>` is the AWS region in which to delete cloud resources.

**Example output**

```
2021/04/08 17:50:41 Identity Provider object .well-known/openid-configuration deleted from the bucket <name>-oidc
2021/04/08 17:50:42 Identity Provider object keys.json deleted from the bucket <name>-oidc
2021/04/08 17:50:43 Identity Provider bucket <name>-oidc deleted
2021/04/08 17:51:05 Policy <name>-openshift-cloud-credential-operator-cloud-credential-operator-cloud-credential-o deleted
2021/04/08 17:51:05 IAM Role <name>-openshift-cloud-credential-operator-cloud-credential-operator-cloud-credential-o deleted
2021/04/08 17:51:07 IAM Role <name>-openshift-cluster-csi-drivers-ebs-cloud-credentials deleted
2021/04/08 17:51:08 Policy <name>-openshift-image-registry-installer-cloud-credentials associated with IAM Role <name>-openshift-image-registry-installer-cloud-credentials deleted
2021/04/08 17:51:08 IAM Role <name>-openshift-image-registry-installer-cloud-credentials deleted
2021/04/08 17:51:10 IAM Role <name>-openshift-ingress-operator-cloud-credentials deleted
2021/04/08 17:51:11 IAM Role <name>-openshift-machine-api-aws-cloud-credentials deleted
```

**Verification**

- To verify that the resources are deleted, query AWS. For more information, refer to AWS documentation.

### 6.17.3. Deleting a cluster with a configured AWS Local Zone infrastructure

After you install a cluster on Amazon Web Services (AWS) into an existing Virtual Private Cloud (VPC), and you set subnets for each Local Zone location, you can delete the cluster and any AWS resources associated with it.
The example in the procedure assumes that you created a VPC and its subnets by using a CloudFormation template.

Prerequisites

- You know the name of the CloudFormation stacks, `<local_zone_stack_name>` and `<vpc_stack_name>`, that were used during the creation of the network. You need the name of the stack to delete the cluster.
- You have access rights to the directory that contains the installation files that were created by the installation program.
- Your account includes a policy that provides you with permissions to delete the CloudFormation stack.

Procedure

1. Change to the directory that contains the stored installation program, and delete the cluster by using the `destroy cluster` command:

   ```bash
   $ ./openshift-install destroy cluster --dir <installation_directory> --log-level=debug
   ``

   1. For `<installation_directory>`, specify the directory that stored any files created by the installation program.
   2. To view different log details, specify `error`, `info`, or `warn` instead of `debug`.

2. Delete the CloudFormation stack for the Local Zone subnet:

   ```bash
   $ aws cloudformation delete-stack --stack-name <local_zone_stack_name>
   ``

3. Delete the stack of resources that represent the VPC:

   ```bash
   $ aws cloudformation delete-stack --stack-name <vpc_stack_name>
   ``

Verification

- Check that you removed the stack resources by issuing the following commands in the AWS CLI. The AWS CLI outputs that no template component exists.

  ```bash
  $ aws cloudformation describe-stacks --stack-name <local_zone_stack_name>
  $ aws cloudformation describe-stacks --stack-name <vpc_stack_name>
  ```

Additional resources

- See Working with stacks in the AWS documentation for more information about AWS CloudFormation stacks.
- Opt into AWS Local Zones
6.18. INSTALLATION CONFIGURATION PARAMETERS FOR AWS

Before you deploy an OpenShift Container Platform cluster on AWS, you provide parameters to customize your cluster and the platform that hosts it. When you create the `install-config.yaml` file, you provide values for the required parameters through the command line. You can then modify the `install-config.yaml` file to customize your cluster further.

6.18.1. Available installation configuration parameters for AWS

The following tables specify the required, optional, and AWS-specific installation configuration parameters that you can set as part of the installation process.

**NOTE**

After installation, you cannot modify these parameters in the `install-config.yaml` file.

6.18.1.1. Required configuration parameters

Required installation configuration parameters are described in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>apiVersion:</td>
<td>The API version for the <code>install-config.yaml</code> content. The current version is <code>v1</code>. The installation program may also support older API versions.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baseDomain:</td>
<td>The base domain of your cloud provider. The base domain is used to create routes to your OpenShift Container Platform cluster components. The full DNS name for your cluster is a combination of the <code>baseDomain</code> and <code>metadata.name</code> parameter values that uses the <code>&lt;metadata.name&gt;..&lt;baseDomain&gt;</code> format.</td>
<td>A fully-qualified domain or subdomain name, such as example.com.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>metadata:</td>
<td>Kubernetes resource <code>ObjectMeta</code>, from which only the <code>name</code> parameter is consumed.</td>
<td>Object</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Parameter: Name

The name of the cluster. DNS records for the cluster are all subdomains of `{{.metadata.name}}.{{.baseDomain}}`. String of lowercase letters, hyphens (-), and periods (.), such as `dev`.

### Platform

The configuration for the specific platform upon which to perform the installation: `alibabacloud`, `aws`, `baremetal`, `azure`, `gcp`, `ibmcloud`, `nutanix`, `openstack`, `powervs`, `vsphere`, or `{}`. For additional information about platform parameters, consult the table for your specific platform that follows.

### Pull Secret

Get a pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager to authenticate downloading container images for OpenShift Container Platform components from services such as Quay.io.

```json
{
  "auths":{
    "cloud.openshift.com":{
      "auth":"b3Blb=",
      "email":"you@example.com"
    },
    "quay.io":{
      "auth":"b3Blb=",
      "email":"you@example.com"
    }
  }
}
```

---

### 6.18.1.2. Network Configuration Parameters

You can customize your installation configuration based on the requirements of your existing network infrastructure. For example, you can expand the IP address block for the cluster network or provide different IP address blocks than the defaults.

Only IPv4 addresses are supported.

**NOTE**

Globalnet is not supported with Red Hat OpenShift Data Foundation disaster recovery solutions. For regional disaster recovery scenarios, ensure that you use a nonoverlapping range of private IP addresses for the cluster and service networks in each cluster.

**Table 6.26. Network Parameters**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>networking:</td>
<td>The configuration for the cluster network.</td>
<td>Object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NOTE</strong></td>
<td>You cannot modify parameters specified by the <code>networking</code> object after installation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>networking:</td>
<td>The Red Hat OpenShift Networking network plugin to install.</td>
<td>Either OpenShiftSDN or OVNKubernetes. OpenShiftSDN is a CNI plugin for all-Linux networks. OVNKubernetes is a CNI plugin for Linux networks and hybrid networks that contain both Linux and Windows servers. The default value is OVNKubernetes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>networkType:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>networking:</td>
<td>The IP address blocks for pods.</td>
<td>An array of objects. For example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The default value is <strong>10.128.0.0/14</strong> with a host prefix of <strong>/23</strong>.</td>
<td>networking:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If you specify multiple IP address blocks, the blocks must not overlap.</td>
<td>clusterNetwork:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>networking:</td>
<td></td>
<td>- cidr: 10.128.0.0/14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clusterNetwork:</td>
<td>Required if you use <code>networking.clusterNetwork</code>. An IP address block.</td>
<td>hostPrefix: 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cidr:</td>
<td>An IPv4 network.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>networking:</td>
<td>The subnet prefix length to assign to each individual node. For example, if</td>
<td>A subnet prefix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>hostPrefix</code> is set to <strong>23</strong> then each node is assigned a /23 subnet out of</td>
<td>The default value is <strong>23</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the given <code>cidr</code>. A <code>hostPrefix</code> value of <strong>23</strong> provides 510 (2^(32 - 23) - 2) pod IP addresses.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hostPrefix:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>networking:</td>
<td>The IP address block for services. The default value is <strong>172.30.0.0/16</strong>.</td>
<td>An array with an IP address block in CIDR format. For example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>serviceNetwork:</td>
<td>The OpenShift SDN and OVN-Kubernetes network plugins support only a single IP address block for the service network.</td>
<td>networking:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>An IPv4 network.</td>
<td>serviceNetwork:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- <strong>172.30.0.0/16</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Networking

The IP address blocks for machines.

If you specify multiple IP address blocks, the blocks must not overlap.

An array of objects. For example:

```
networking:
  machineNetwork:
    cidr: 10.0.0.0/16
```

#### Cidr

Required if you use `networking.machineNetwork`. An IP address block. The default value is 10.0.0.0/16 for all platforms other than libvirt and IBM Power® Virtual Server. For libvirt, the default value is 192.168.126.0/24. For IBM Power® Virtual Server, the default value is 192.168.0.0/24.

An IP network block in CIDR notation. For example, 10.0.0.0/16.

**NOTE**

Set the `networking.machineNetwork` to match the CIDR that the preferred NIC resides in.

---

### 6.18.1.3. Optional configuration parameters

Optional installation configuration parameters are described in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>additionalTrustBundle</code></td>
<td>A PEM-encoded X.509 certificate bundle that is added to the nodes’ trusted certificate store. This trust bundle may also be used when a proxy has been configured.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>capabilities</code></td>
<td>Controls the installation of optional core cluster components. You can reduce the footprint of your OpenShift Container Platform cluster by disabling optional components. For more information, see the “Cluster capabilities” page in Installing.</td>
<td>String array</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>capabilities: baselineCapabilitySet:</code></td>
<td>Selects an initial set of optional capabilities to enable. Valid values are None, v4.11, v4.12 and vCurrent. The default value is vCurrent.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capabilities:</td>
<td>Extends the set of optional capabilities beyond what you specify in <code>baselineCapabilitySet</code>. You may specify multiple capabilities in this parameter.</td>
<td>String array</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>additionalEnabledCapabilities:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cpuPartitioningMode:</td>
<td>Enables workload partitioning, which isolates OpenShift Container Platform services, cluster management workloads, and infrastructure pods to run on a reserved set of CPUs. Workload partitioning can only be enabled during installation and cannot be disabled after installation. While this field enables workload partitioning, it does not configure workloads to use specific CPUs. For more information, see the <em>Workload partitioning</em> page in the <em>Scalability and Performance</em> section.</td>
<td><em>None</em> or <em>AllNodes</em>. <em>None</em> is the default value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute:</td>
<td>The configuration for the machines that comprise the compute nodes.</td>
<td>Array of <em>MachinePool</em> objects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute: architecture:</td>
<td>Determines the instruction set architecture of the machines in the pool. Currently, clusters with varied architectures are not supported. All pools must specify the same architecture. Valid values are <em>amd64</em> and <em>arm64</em>. Not all installation options support the 64-bit ARM architecture. To verify if your installation option is supported on your platform, see <em>Supported installation methods for different platforms</em> in <em>Selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users</em>.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Whether to enable or disable simultaneous multithreading, or **hyperthreading**, on compute machines. By default, simultaneous multithreading is enabled to increase the performance of your machines' cores.

**IMPORTANT**

If you disable simultaneous multithreading, ensure that your capacity planning accounts for the dramatically decreased machine performance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>compute: hyperthreading:</td>
<td>Whether to enable or disable simultaneous multithreading, or <strong>hyperthreading</strong>, on compute machines. By default, simultaneous multithreading is enabled to increase the performance of your machines' cores.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>IMPORTANT</strong> If you disable simultaneous multithreading, ensure that your capacity planning accounts for the dramatically decreased machine performance.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute: name:</td>
<td>Required if you use <strong>compute</strong>. The name of the machine pool.</td>
<td>worker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute: platform:</td>
<td>Required if you use <strong>compute</strong>. Use this parameter to specify the cloud provider to host the worker machines. This parameter value must match the <code>controlPlane.platform</code> parameter value.</td>
<td>alibabacloud, aws, azure, gcp, ibmcloud, nutanix, openstack, powervs, vsphere, or {}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute: replicas:</td>
<td>The number of compute machines, which are also known as worker machines, to provision.</td>
<td>A positive integer greater than or equal to 2. The default value is 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>featureSet:</td>
<td>Enables the cluster for a feature set. A feature set is a collection of OpenShift Container Platform features that are not enabled by default. For more information about enabling a feature set during installation, see &quot;Enabling features using feature gates&quot;.</td>
<td>String. The name of the feature set to enable, such as TechPreviewNoUpgrade.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Control Plane Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane:</td>
<td>The configuration for the machines that comprise the control plane.</td>
<td>Array of <strong>MachinePool</strong> objects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>architecture:</td>
<td>Determines the instruction set architecture of the machines in the pool.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Currently, clusters with varied architectures are not supported. All pools</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>must specify the same architecture. Valid values are <strong>amd64</strong> and <strong>arm64</strong>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not all installation options support the 64-bit ARM architecture.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To verify if your installation option is supported on your platform, see</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Supported installation methods for different platforms</em> in <em>Selecting a</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>cluster installation method and preparing it for users.</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane:</td>
<td>Whether to enable or disable simultaneous multithreading, or <strong>hyperthreading</strong>, on control plane machines. By default, simultaneous multithreading is enabled to increase the performance of your machines' cores.</td>
<td><strong>Enabled</strong> or <strong>Disabled</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hyperthreading:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane:</td>
<td>Required if you use <strong>controlPlane</strong>. The name of the machine pool.</td>
<td><strong>master</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane:</td>
<td>Required if you use <strong>controlPlane</strong>. Use this parameter to specify the cloud provider that hosts the control plane machines. This parameter value must match the <strong>compute.platform</strong> parameter value.</td>
<td><strong>alibabacloud</strong>, <strong>aws</strong>, <strong>azure</strong>, <strong>gcp</strong>, <strong>ibmcloud</strong>, <strong>nutanix</strong>, <strong>openstack</strong>, <strong>powervs</strong>, <strong>vsphere</strong>, or <strong>{}</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane:</td>
<td>The number of control plane machines to provision.</td>
<td>The only supported value is 3, which is the default value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>replicas:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>credentialsMode:</td>
<td>The Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) mode. If no mode is specified, the CCO dynamically tries to determine the capabilities of the provided credentials, with a preference for mint mode on the platforms where multiple modes are supported.</td>
<td>Mint, Passthrough, Manual or an empty string (&quot;&quot;). [1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fips:</td>
<td>Enable or disable FIPS mode. The default is false (disabled). If FIPS mode is enabled, the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines that OpenShift Container Platform runs on bypass the default Kubernetes cryptography suite and use the cryptography modules that are provided with RHCOS instead.</td>
<td>false or true</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IMPORTANT**

To enable FIPS mode for your cluster, you must run the installation program from a Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) computer configured to operate in FIPS mode. For more information about configuring FIPS mode on RHEL, see Installing the system in FIPS mode. When running Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) or Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) booted in FIPS mode, OpenShift Container Platform core components use the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures.
### Parameter | Description | Values
--- | --- | ---
| **NOTE** | If you are using Azure File storage, you cannot enable FIPS mode. | |
| imageContentSources: | Sources and repositories for the release-image content. | Array of objects. Includes a **source** and, optionally, **mirrors**, as described in the following rows of this table. |
| imageContentSources: source: | Required if you use **imageContentSources**. Specify the repository that users refer to, for example, in image pull specifications. | **String** |
| imageContentSources: mirrors: | Specify one or more repositories that may also contain the same images. | Array of strings |
| platform: aws: lbType: | Required to set the NLB load balancer type in AWS. Valid values are **Classic** or **NLB**. If no value is specified, the installation program defaults to **Classic**. The installation program sets the value provided here in the ingress cluster configuration object. If you do not specify a load balancer type for other Ingress Controllers, they use the type set in this parameter. | **Classic** or **NLB**. The default value is **Classic**. |
| publish: | How to publish or expose the user-facing endpoints of your cluster, such as the Kubernetes API, OpenShift routes. | **Internal** or **External**. To deploy a private cluster, which cannot be accessed from the internet, set **publish** to **Internal**. The default value is **External**. |
### sshKey:

The SSH key to authenticate access to your cluster machines.

**NOTE**

For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your `ssh-agent` process uses.

For example, `sshKey: ssh-ed25519 AAAA...`

1. Not all CCO modes are supported for all cloud providers. For more information about CCO modes, see the "Managing cloud provider credentials" entry in the *Authentication and authorization* content.

**NOTE**

If your AWS account has service control policies (SCP) enabled, you must configure the `credentialsMode` parameter to *Mint*, *Passthrough*, or *Manual*.

**IMPORTANT**

Setting this parameter to *Manual* enables alternatives to storing administrator-level secrets in the *kube-system* project, which require additional configuration steps. For more information, see "Alternatives to storing administrator-level secrets in the kube-system project".

### 6.18.1.4. Optional AWS configuration parameters

Optional AWS configuration parameters are described in the following table:

**Table 6.28. Optional AWS parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>compute:</td>
<td>The AWS AMI used to boot compute machines for the cluster. This is required</td>
<td>Any published or custom RHCOS AMI that belongs to the set AWS region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform:</td>
<td>for the cluster. This is required for regions that require a custom RHCOS</td>
<td>See <em>RHCOS AMIs for AWS infrastructure</em> for available AMI IDs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aws:</td>
<td>AMI.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amiID:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>compute:</code> <code>platform:</code> <code>aws:</code> <code>iamRole:</code></td>
<td>A pre-existing AWS IAM role applied to the compute machine pool instance profiles. You can use these fields to match naming schemes and include predefined permissions boundaries for your IAM roles. If undefined, the installation program creates a new IAM role.</td>
<td>The name of a valid AWS IAM role.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>compute:</code> <code>platform:</code> <code>aws:</code> <code>rootVolume:</code> <code>iops:</code></td>
<td>The Input/Output Operations Per Second (IOPS) that is reserved for the root volume.</td>
<td>Integer, for example 4000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>compute:</code> <code>platform:</code> <code>aws:</code> <code>rootVolume:</code> <code>type:</code></td>
<td>The type of the root volume.</td>
<td>Valid AWS EBS volume type, such as io1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>compute:</code> <code>platform:</code> <code>aws:</code> <code>rootVolume:</code> <code>kmsKeyARN:</code></td>
<td>The Amazon Resource Name (key ARN) of a KMS key. This is required to encrypt operating system volumes of worker nodes with a specific KMS key.</td>
<td>Valid key ID or the key ARN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute:</td>
<td>The EC2 instance type for the compute machines.</td>
<td>Valid AWS instance type, such as <strong>m4.2xlarge</strong>. See the <a href="#">Supported AWS machine types</a> table that follows.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aws: type:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute:</td>
<td>The availability zones where the installation program creates machines for</td>
<td>A list of valid AWS availability zones, such as <strong>us-east-1c</strong>, in a YAML sequence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform:</td>
<td>the compute machine pool. If you provide your own VPC, you must provide a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aws: zones:</td>
<td>subnet in that availability zone.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute:</td>
<td>The AWS region that the installation program creates compute resources in.</td>
<td>Any valid <strong>AWS region</strong>, such as <strong>us-east-1</strong>. You can use the AWS CLI to access the regions available based on your selected instance type. For example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aws: region:</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>aws ec2 describe-instance-type-offerings --filters Name=instance-type,Values=c7g.xlarge</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane:</td>
<td>The AWS AMI used to boot control plane machines for the cluster. This is</td>
<td>Any published or custom RHCOS AMI that belongs to the set AWS region. See <a href="#">RHCOS AMIs for AWS infrastructure</a> for available AMI IDs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform:</td>
<td>required for regions that require a custom RHCOS AMI.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aws: amilID:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IMPORTANT**

When running on ARM based AWS instances, ensure that you enter a region where AWS Graviton processors are available. See [Global availability](#) map in the AWS documentation. Currently, AWS Graviton3 processors are only available in some regions.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane:</td>
<td>A pre-existing AWS IAM role applied to the control plane machine pool instance profiles. You can use these fields to match naming schemes and include predefined permissions boundaries for your IAM roles. If undefined, the installation program creates a new IAM role.</td>
<td>The name of a valid AWS IAM role.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aws:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iamRole:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rootVolume:</td>
<td>The Input/Output Operations Per Second (IOPS) that is reserved for the root volume on control plane machines.</td>
<td>Integer, for example 4000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iops:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rootVolume:</td>
<td>The size in GiB of the root volume for control plane machines.</td>
<td>Integer, for example 500.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>size:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rootVolume:</td>
<td>The type of the root volume for control plane machines.</td>
<td>Valid AWS EBS volume type, such as io1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rootVolume:</td>
<td>The Amazon Resource Name (key ARN) of a KMS key. This is required to encrypt operating system volumes of control plane nodes with a specific KMS key.</td>
<td>Valid key ID and the key ARN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kmsKeyARN:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>controlPlane</strong>: platform: aws: type:</td>
<td>The EC2 instance type for the control plane machines.</td>
<td>Valid AWS instance type, such as <code>m6i.xlarge</code>. See the <strong>Supported AWS machine types</strong> table that follows.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>controlPlane</strong>: platform: aws: zones:</td>
<td>The availability zones where the installation program creates machines for the control plane machine pool.</td>
<td>A list of valid AWS availability zones, such as <code>us-east-1c</code>, in a YAML sequence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>controlPlane</strong>: platform: aws: region:</td>
<td>The AWS region that the installation program creates control plane resources in.</td>
<td>Valid AWS region, such as <code>us-east-1</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>platform</strong>: aws: amiID:</td>
<td>The AWS AMI used to boot all machines for the cluster. If set, the AMI must belong to the same region as the cluster. This is required for regions that require a custom RHCOS AMI.</td>
<td>Any published or custom RHCOS AMI that belongs to the set AWS region. See <strong>RHCOS AMIs for AWS infrastructure</strong> for available AMI IDs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>platform</strong>: aws: hostedZone:</td>
<td>An existing Route 53 private hosted zone for the cluster. You can only use a pre-existing hosted zone when also supplying your own VPC. The hosted zone must already be associated with the user-provided VPC before installation. Also, the domain of the hosted zone must be the cluster domain or a parent of the cluster domain. If undefined, the installation program creates a new hosted zone.</td>
<td>String, for example <code>Z3URY6TWQ91KVV</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform: aws:</td>
<td>An Amazon Resource Name (ARN) for an existing IAM role in the account containing the specified hosted zone. The installation program and cluster operators will assume this role when performing operations on the hosted zone. This parameter should only be used if you are installing a cluster into a shared VPC.</td>
<td>String, for example <code>arn:aws:iam::1234567890:role/shared-vpc-role</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hostedZoneRole:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform: aws:</td>
<td>The AWS service endpoint name and URL. Custom endpoints are only required for cases where alternative AWS endpoints, like FIPS, must be used. Custom API endpoints can be specified for EC2, S3, IAM, Elastic Load Balancing, Tagging, Route 53, and STS AWS services.</td>
<td>Valid AWS service endpoint name and valid AWS service endpoint URL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>serviceEndpoints:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- name:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>url:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform: aws:</td>
<td>A map of keys and values that the installation program adds as tags to all resources that it creates.</td>
<td>Any valid YAML map, such as key value pairs in the <code>&lt;key&gt;: &lt;value&gt;</code> format. For more information about AWS tags, see Tagging Your Amazon EC2 Resources in the AWS documentation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>userTags:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform: aws:</td>
<td>A flag that directs in-cluster Operators to include the specified user tags in the tags of the AWS resources that the Operators create.</td>
<td>Boolean values, for example <strong>true</strong> or <strong>false</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propagateUserTags:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If you provide the VPC instead of allowing the installation program to create the VPC for you, specify the subnet for the cluster to use. The subnet must be part of the same `machineNetwork[].cidr` ranges that you specify.

For a standard cluster, specify a public and a private subnet for each availability zone.

For a private cluster, specify a private subnet for each availability zone.

For clusters that use AWS Local Zones, you must add AWS Local Zone subnets to this list to ensure edge machine pool creation.

- **platform:**
  - **aws:**
  - **subnets:**
    - **Description:** Valid subnet IDs.

---

Prevents the S3 bucket from being deleted after completion of bootstrapping.

- **platform:**
  - **aws:**
  - **PreserveBootstrapIgnition:**
    - **Description:** `true` or `false`. The default value is `false`, which results in the S3 bucket being deleted.
CHAPTER 7. INSTALLING ON AZURE

7.1. PREPARING TO INSTALL ON AZURE

7.1.1. Prerequisites

- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.
- You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.

7.1.2. Requirements for installing OpenShift Container Platform on Azure

Before installing OpenShift Container Platform on Microsoft Azure, you must configure an Azure account. See Configuring an Azure account for details about account configuration, account limits, public DNS zone configuration, required roles, creating service principals, and supported Azure regions.

If the cloud identity and access management (IAM) APIs are not accessible in your environment, or if you do not want to store an administrator-level credential secret in the kube-system namespace, see Alternatives to storing administrator-level secrets in the kube-system project for other options.

7.1.3. Choosing a method to install OpenShift Container Platform on Azure

You can install OpenShift Container Platform on installer-provisioned or user-provisioned infrastructure. The default installation type uses installer-provisioned infrastructure, where the installation program provisions the underlying infrastructure for the cluster. You can also install OpenShift Container Platform on infrastructure that you provision. If you do not use infrastructure that the installation program provisions, you must manage and maintain the cluster resources yourself.

See Installation process for more information about installer-provisioned and user-provisioned installation processes.

7.1.3.1. Installing a cluster on installer-provisioned infrastructure

You can install a cluster on Azure infrastructure that is provisioned by the OpenShift Container Platform installation program, by using one of the following methods:

- **Installing a cluster quickly on Azure** You can install OpenShift Container Platform on Azure infrastructure that is provisioned by the OpenShift Container Platform installation program. You can install a cluster quickly by using the default configuration options.

- **Installing a customized cluster on Azure** You can install a customized cluster on Azure infrastructure that the installation program provisions. The installation program allows for some customization to be applied at the installation stage. Many other customization options are available post-installation.

- **Installing a cluster on Azure with network customizations** You can customize your OpenShift Container Platform network configuration during installation, so that your cluster can coexist with your existing IP address allocations and adhere to your network requirements.

- **Installing a cluster on Azure into an existing VNet** You can install OpenShift Container Platform on an existing Azure Virtual Network (VNet) on Azure. You can use this installation method if you have constraints set by the guidelines of your company, such as limits when...
creating new accounts or infrastructure.

- **Installing a private cluster on Azure** You can install a private cluster into an existing Azure Virtual Network (VNet) on Azure. You can use this method to deploy OpenShift Container Platform on an internal network that is not visible to the internet.

- **Installing a cluster on Azure into a government region** OpenShift Container Platform can be deployed into Microsoft Azure Government (MAG) regions that are specifically designed for US government agencies at the federal, state, and local level, as well as contractors, educational institutions, and other US customers that must run sensitive workloads on Azure.

7.1.3.2. Installing a cluster on user-provisioned infrastructure

You can install a cluster on Azure infrastructure that you provision, by using the following method:

- **Installing a cluster on Azure using ARM templates** You can install OpenShift Container Platform on Azure by using infrastructure that you provide. You can use the provided Azure Resource Manager (ARM) templates to assist with an installation.

7.1.4. Next steps

- Configuring an Azure account

7.2. CONFIGURING AN AZURE ACCOUNT

Before you can install OpenShift Container Platform, you must configure a Microsoft Azure account to meet installation requirements.

**IMPORTANT**

All Azure resources that are available through public endpoints are subject to resource name restrictions, and you cannot create resources that use certain terms. For a list of terms that Azure restricts, see [Resolve reserved resource name errors](#) in the Azure documentation.

7.2.1. Azure account limits

The OpenShift Container Platform cluster uses a number of Microsoft Azure components, and the default [Azure subscription and service limits, quotas, and constraints](#) affect your ability to install OpenShift Container Platform clusters.

**IMPORTANT**

Default limits vary by offer category types, such as Free Trial and Pay-As-You-Go, and by series, such as Dv2, F, and G. For example, the default for Enterprise Agreement subscriptions is 350 cores.

Check the limits for your subscription type and if necessary, increase quota limits for your account before you install a default cluster on Azure.

The following table summarizes the Azure components whose limits can impact your ability to install and run OpenShift Container Platform clusters.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Number of components required by default</th>
<th>Default Azure limit</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vCPU</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>20 per region</td>
<td>A default cluster requires 44 vCPUs, so you must increase the account limit. By default, each cluster creates the following instances:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- One bootstrap machine, which is removed after installation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Three control plane machines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Three compute machines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Because the bootstrap and control plane machines use <strong>Standard_D8s_v3</strong> virtual machines, which use 8 vCPUs, and the compute machines use <strong>Standard_D4s_v3</strong> virtual machines, which use 4 vCPUs, a default cluster requires 44 vCPUs. The bootstrap node VM, which uses 8 vCPUs, is used only during installation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>To deploy more worker nodes, enable autoscaling, deploy large workloads, or use a different instance type, you must further increase the vCPU limit for your account to ensure that your cluster can deploy the machines that you require.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OS Disk</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td>Each cluster machine must have a minimum of 100 GB of storage and 300 IOPS. While these are the minimum supported values, faster storage is recommended for production clusters and clusters with intensive workloads. For more information about optimizing storage for performance, see the page titled &quot;Optimizing storage&quot; in the &quot;Scalability and performance&quot; section.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VNet</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1000 per region</td>
<td>Each default cluster requires one Virtual Network (VNet), which contains two subnets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network interfaces</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>65,536 per region</td>
<td>Each default cluster requires seven network interfaces. If you create more machines or your deployed workloads create load balancers, your cluster uses more network interfaces.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Each cluster creates network security groups for each subnet in the VNet. The default cluster creates network security groups for the control plane and for the compute node subnets:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Network security groups</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>5000</th>
<th>Each cluster creates network security groups for each subnet in the VNet. The default cluster creates network security groups for the control plane and for the compute node subnets:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>control plane</strong> Allows the control plane machines to be reached on port 6443 from anywhere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>node</strong> Allows worker nodes to be reached from the internet on ports 80 and 443</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Each cluster creates the following load balancers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Network load balancers</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>1000 per region</th>
<th>Each cluster creates the following load balancers:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>default</strong> Public IP address that load balances requests to ports 80 and 443 across worker machines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>internal</strong> Private IP address that load balances requests to ports 6443 and 22623 across control plane machines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>external</strong> Public IP address that load balances requests to port 6443 across control plane machines</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If your applications create more Kubernetes LoadBalancer service objects, your cluster uses more load balancers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public IP addresses</th>
<th>3</th>
<th></th>
<th>Each of the two public load balancers uses a public IP address. The bootstrap machine also uses a public IP address so that you can SSH into the machine to troubleshoot issues during installation. The IP address for the bootstrap node is used only during installation.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Private IP addresses</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td>The internal load balancer, each of the three control plane machines, and each of the three worker machines each use a private IP address.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Additional resources

- Optimizing storage.

### 7.2.2. Configuring a public DNS zone in Azure

To install OpenShift Container Platform, the Microsoft Azure account you use must have a dedicated public hosted DNS zone in your account. This zone must be authoritative for the domain. This service provides cluster DNS resolution and name lookup for external connections to the cluster.

#### Procedure

1. Identify your domain, or subdomain, and registrar. You can transfer an existing domain and registrar or obtain a new one through Azure or another source.

   **NOTE**

   For more information about purchasing domains through Azure, see Buy a custom domain name for Azure App Service in the Azure documentation.

2. If you are using an existing domain and registrar, migrate its DNS to Azure. See Migrate an active DNS name to Azure App Service in the Azure documentation.

3. Configure DNS for your domain. Follow the steps in the Tutorial: Host your domain in Azure DNS in the Azure documentation to create a public hosted zone for your domain or subdomain, extract the new authoritative name servers, and update the registrar records for the name servers that your domain uses.

   Use an appropriate root domain, such as openshiftcorp.com, or subdomain, such as clusters.openshiftcorp.com.

4. If you use a subdomain, follow your company’s procedures to add its delegation records to the parent domain.

### 7.2.3. Increasing Azure account limits

To increase an account limit, file a support request on the Azure portal.
NOTE
You can increase only one type of quota per support request.

Procedure

1. From the Azure portal, click Help + support in the lower left corner.

2. Click New support request and then select the required values:
   a. From the Issue type list, select Service and subscription limits (quotas)
   b. From the Subscription list, select the subscription to modify.
   c. From the Quota type list, select the quota to increase. For example, select Compute-VM (cores-vCPUs) subscription limit increases to increase the number of vCPUs, which is required to install a cluster.
   d. Click Next: Solutions.

3. On the Problem Details page, provide the required information for your quota increase:
   a. Click Provide details and provide the required details in the Quota details window.
   b. In the SUPPORT METHOD and CONTACT INFO sections, provide the issue severity and your contact details.

4. Click Next: Review + create and then click Create.

7.2.4. Recording the subscription and tenant IDs

The installation program requires the subscription and tenant IDs that are associated with your Azure account. You can use the Azure CLI to gather this information.

Prerequisites

- You have installed or updated the Azure CLI.

Procedure

1. Log in to the Azure CLI by running the following command:

   $ az login

2. Ensure that you are using the right subscription:
   a. View a list of available subscriptions by running the following command:

   $ az account list --refresh

   Example output

   ```
   [
   {
   "cloudName": "AzureCloud",
   ```
b. View the details of the active account, and confirm that this is the subscription you want to use, by running the following command:

```
$ az account show
```

Example output

```
{
  "environmentName": "AzureCloud",
  "id": "8xxxxxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxx",
  "isDefault": true,
  "name": "Subscription Name 1",
  "state": "Enabled",
  "tenantId": "6xxxxxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxx",
  "user": {
    "name": "you@example.com",
    "type": "user"
  }
},
{
  "cloudName": "AzureCloud",
  "id": "9xxxxxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxx",
  "isDefault": false,
  "name": "Subscription Name 2",
  "state": "Enabled",
  "tenantId": "7xxxxxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxx",
  "user": {
    "name": "you2@example.com",
    "type": "user"
  }
}
```

3. If you are not using the right subscription:

a. Change the active subscription by running the following command:

```
$ az account set -s <subscription_id>
```

b. Verify that you are using the subscription you need by running the following command:

```
$ az account show
```
Example output

```json
{
  "environmentName": "AzureCloud",
  "id": "9xxxxxxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxx",
  "isDefault": true,
  "name": "Subscription Name 2",
  "state": "Enabled",
  "tenantId": "7xxxxxxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxx",
  "user": {
    "name": "you2@example.com",
    "type": "user"
  }
}
```

4. Record the `id` and `tenantId` parameter values from the output. You require these values to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

**7.2.5. Supported identities to access Azure resources**

An OpenShift Container Platform cluster requires an Azure identity to create and manage Azure resources. As such, you need one of the following types of identities to complete the installation:

- A service principal
- A system-assigned managed identity
- A user-assigned managed identity

**7.2.5.1. Required Azure roles**

An OpenShift Container Platform cluster requires an Azure identity to create and manage Azure resources. Before you create the identity, verify that your environment meets the following requirements:

- The Azure account that you use to create the identity is assigned the **User Access Administrator** and **Contributor** roles. These roles are required when:
  - Creating a service principal or user-assigned managed identity.
  - Enabling a system-assigned managed identity on a virtual machine.
- If you are going to use a service principal to complete the installation, verify that the Azure account that you use to create the identity is assigned the `microsoft.directory/servicePrincipals/createAsOwner` permission in Azure Active Directory.

To set roles on the Azure portal, see the [Manage access to Azure resources using RBAC and the Azure portal](#) in the Azure documentation.

**7.2.5.2. Required Azure permissions for installer-provisioned infrastructure**

The installation program requires access to an Azure service principal or managed identity with the necessary permissions to deploy the cluster and to maintain its daily operation. These permissions must be granted to the Azure subscription that is associated with the identity.
The following options are available to you:

- You can assign the identity the **Contributor** and **User Access Administrator** roles. Assigning these roles is the quickest way to grant all of the required permissions. For more information about assigning roles, see the Azure documentation for managing access to Azure resources using the Azure portal.

- If your organization’s security policies require a more restrictive set of permissions, you can create a custom role with the necessary permissions.

The following permissions are required for creating an OpenShift Container Platform cluster on Microsoft Azure.

**Example 7.1. Required permissions for creating authorization resources**

- Microsoft.Authorization/policies/audit/action
- Microsoft.Authorization/policies/auditIfNotExist/action
- Microsoft.Authorization/roleAssignments/read
- Microsoft.Authorization/roleAssignments/write

**Example 7.2. Required permissions for creating compute resources**

- Microsoft.Compute/availabilitySets/write
- Microsoft.Compute/availabilitySets/read
- Microsoft.Compute/disks/beginGetAccess/action
- Microsoft.Compute/disks/delete
- Microsoft.Compute/disks/read
- Microsoft.Compute/disks/write
- Microsoft.Compute/galleries/images/read
- Microsoft.Compute/galleries/images/versions/read
- Microsoft.Compute/galleries/images/versions/write
- Microsoft.Compute/galleries/images/write
- Microsoft.Compute/galleries/read
- Microsoft.Compute/galleries/write
- Microsoft.Compute/snapshots/read
- Microsoft.Compute/snapshots/write
- Microsoft.Compute/snapshots/delete
- Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/delete
Example 7.3. Required permissions for creating identity management resources

- Microsoft.ManagedIdentity/userAssignedIdentities/assign/action
- Microsoft.ManagedIdentity/userAssignedIdentities/read
- Microsoft.ManagedIdentity/userAssignedIdentities/write

Example 7.4. Required permissions for creating network resources

- Microsoft.Network/dnsZones/A/write
- Microsoft.Network/dnsZones/CNAME/write
- Microsoft.Network/dnsZones/CNAME/read
- Microsoft.Network/dnsZones/read
- Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/backendAddressPools/join/action
- Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/backendAddressPools/read
- Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/backendAddressPools/write
- Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/read
- Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/write
- Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/delete
- Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/join/action
- Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/read
- Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/write
- Microsoft.Network/networkSecurityGroups/join/action
- Microsoft.Network/networkSecurityGroups/read
- Microsoft.Network/networkSecurityGroups/write
- Microsoft.Network/privateDnsZones/A/read
NOTE

The following permissions are not required to create the private OpenShift Container Platform cluster on Azure.

- Microsoft.Network/dnsZones/A/write
- Microsoft.Network/dnsZones/CNAME/write
- Microsoft.Network/dnsZones/CNAME/read
- Microsoft.Network/dnsZones/read

Example 7.5. Required permissions for checking the health of resources

- Microsoft.Resourcehealth/healthevent/Activated/action
- Microsoft.Resourcehealth/healthevent/InProgress/action
- Microsoft.Resourcehealth/healthevent/Pending/action
- Microsoft.Resourcehealth/healthevent/Resolved/action
• Microsoft.ResourceHealth/healthEvent/Updated/action

Example 7.6. Required permissions for creating a resource group
• Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourceGroups/read
• Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourceGroups/write

Example 7.7. Required permissions for creating resource tags
• Microsoft.Resources/tags/write

Example 7.8. Required permissions for creating storage resources
• Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/blobServices/read
• Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/blobServices/containers/write
• Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/fileServices/read
• Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/fileServices/shares/read
• Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/fileServices/shares/write
• Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/fileServices/shares/delete
• Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/listKeys/action
• Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/read
• Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/write

Example 7.9. Optional permissions for creating marketplace virtual machine resources
• Microsoft.MarketplaceOrdering/offertypes/publishers/offers/plans/agreements/read
• Microsoft.MarketplaceOrdering/offertypes/publishers/offers/plans/agreements/write

Example 7.10. Optional permissions for creating compute resources
• Microsoft.Compute/images/read
• Microsoft.Compute/images/write
• Microsoft.Compute/images/delete

Example 7.11. Optional permissions for enabling user-managed encryption
• Microsoft.Compute/diskEncryptionSets/read
- Microsoft.Compute/diskEncryptionSets/write
- Microsoft.Compute/diskEncryptionSets/delete
- Microsoft.KeyVault/vaults/read
- Microsoft.KeyVault/vaults/write
- Microsoft.KeyVault/vaults/delete
- Microsoft.KeyVault/vaults/deploy/action
- Microsoft.KeyVault/vaults/keys/read
- Microsoft.KeyVault/vaults/keys/write
- Microsoft.Features/providers/features/register/action

Example 7.12. Optional permissions for installing a cluster using the **NatGateway** outbound type

- Microsoft.Network/natGateways/read
- Microsoft.Network/natGateways/write

Example 7.13. Optional permissions for installing a private cluster with Azure Network Address Translation (NAT)

- Microsoft.Network/natGateways/join/action
- Microsoft.Network/natGateways/read
- Microsoft.Network/natGateways/write

Example 7.14. Optional permissions for installing a private cluster with Azure firewall

- Microsoft.Network/azureFirewalls/applicationRuleCollections/write
- Microsoft.Network/azureFirewalls/read
- Microsoft.Network/azureFirewalls/write
- Microsoft.Network/routeTables/join/action
- Microsoft.Network/routeTables/read
- Microsoft.Network/routeTables/routes/read
- Microsoft.Network/routeTables/routes/write
- Microsoft.Network/routeTables/write
- Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/peer/action
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- Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/virtualNetworkPeerings/read
- Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/virtualNetworkPeerings/write

Example 7.15. Optional permission for running gather bootstrap

- Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/instanceView/read

The following permissions are required for deleting an OpenShift Container Platform cluster on Microsoft Azure. You can use the same permissions to delete a private OpenShift Container Platform cluster on Azure.

Example 7.16. Required permissions for deleting authorization resources

- Microsoft.Authorization/roleAssignments/delete

Example 7.17. Required permissions for deleting compute resources

- Microsoft.Compute/disks/delete
- Microsoft.Compute/galleries/delete
- Microsoft.Compute/galleries/images/delete
- Microsoft.Compute/galleries/images/versions/delete
- Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/delete

Example 7.18. Required permissions for deleting identity management resources

- Microsoft.ManagedIdentity/userAssignedIdentities/delete

Example 7.19. Required permissions for deleting network resources

- Microsoft.Network/dnszones/read
- Microsoft.Network/dnsZones/A/read
- Microsoft.Network/dnsZones/A/delete
- Microsoft.Network/dnsZones/CNAME/read
- Microsoft.Network/dnsZones/CNAME/delete
- Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/delete
- Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/delete
- Microsoft.Network/networkSecurityGroups/delete
• Microsoft.Network/privateDnsZones/read
• Microsoft.Network/privateDnsZones/A/read
• Microsoft.Network/privateDnsZones/delete
• Microsoft.Network/privateDnsZones/virtualNetworkLinks/delete
• Microsoft.Network/publicIPAddresses/delete
• Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/delete

NOTE
The following permissions are not required to delete a private OpenShift Container Platform cluster on Azure.

• Microsoft.Network/dnszones/read
• Microsoft.Network/dnsZones/A/read
• Microsoft.Network/dnsZones/A/delete
• Microsoft.Network/dnsZones/CNAME/read
• Microsoft.Network/dnsZones/CNAME/delete

Example 7.20. Required permissions for checking the health of resources
• Microsoft.Resourcehealth/healthevent/Activated/action
• Microsoft.Resourcehealth/healthevent/Resolved/action
• Microsoft.Resourcehealth/healthevent/Updated/action

Example 7.21. Required permissions for deleting a resource group
• Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourcegroups/delete

Example 7.22. Required permissions for deleting storage resources
• Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/delete
• Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/listKeys/action
NOTE
To install OpenShift Container Platform on Azure, you must scope the permissions to your subscription. Later, you can re-scope these permissions to the installer created resource group. If the public DNS zone is present in a different resource group, then the network DNS zone related permissions must always be applied to your subscription. By default, the OpenShift Container Platform installation program assigns the Azure identity the **Contributor** role.

You can scope all the permissions to your subscription when deleting an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

### 7.2.5.3. Using Azure managed identities

The installation program requires an Azure identity to complete the installation. You can use either a system-assigned or user-assigned managed identity.

If you are unable to use a managed identity, you can use a service principal.

**Procedure**

1. If you are using a system-assigned managed identity, enable it on the virtual machine that you will run the installation program from.
2. If you are using a user-assigned managed identity:
   a. Assign it to the virtual machine that you will run the installation program from.
   b. Record its client ID. You require this value when installing the cluster.
      For more information about viewing the details of a user-assigned managed identity, see the Microsoft Azure documentation for [*listing user-assigned managed identities*](#).
3. Verify that the required permissions are assigned to the managed identity.

### 7.2.5.4. Creating a service principal

The installation program requires an Azure identity to complete the installation. You can use a service principal.

If you are unable to use a service principal, you can use a managed identity.

**Prerequisites**

- You have installed or updated the [Azure CLI](#).
- You have an Azure subscription ID.
- If you are not going to assign the **Contributor** and **User Administrator Access** roles to the service principal, you have created a custom role with the required Azure permissions.

**Procedure**

1. Create the service principal for your account by running the following command:
$ az ad sp create-for-rbac --role <role_name> \  
   --name <service_principal> \  
   --scopes /subscriptions/<subscription_id>  

1. Defines the role name. You can use the Contributor role, or you can specify a custom role which contains the necessary permissions.

2. Defines the service principal name.

3. Specifies the subscription ID.

Example output

Creating 'Contributor' role assignment under scope '/subscriptions/<subscription_id>''
The output includes credentials that you must protect. Be sure that you do not include these credentials in your code or check the credentials into your source control. For more information, see https://aka.ms/azadsp-cli

```json
{
   "appId": "axxxxxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxx",
   "displayName": <service_principal>",
   "password": "00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000",
   "tenantId": "8xxxxxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxx"
}
```

2. Record the values of the appId and password parameters from the output. You require these values when installing the cluster.

3. If you applied the Contributor role to your service principal, assign the User Administrator Access role by running the following command:

   
   $ az role assignment create --role "User Access Administrator" \  
   --assignee-object-id $(az ad sp show --id <appId> --query id -o tsv)  

   1. Specify the appId parameter value for your service principal.

Additional resources

- About the Cloud Credential Operator

7.2.6. Supported Azure Marketplace regions

Installing a cluster using the Azure Marketplace image is available to customers who purchase the offer in North America and EMEA.

While the offer must be purchased in North America or EMEA, you can deploy the cluster to any of the Azure public partitions that OpenShift Container Platform supports.

**NOTE**

Deploying a cluster using the Azure Marketplace image is not supported for the Azure Government regions.
7.2.7. Supported Azure regions

The installation program dynamically generates the list of available Microsoft Azure regions based on your subscription.

Supported Azure public regions

- **australiacentral** (Australia Central)
- **australiaeast** (Australia East)
- **australiasoutheast** (Australia South East)
- **brazilsouth** (Brazil South)
- **canadacentral** (Canada Central)
- **canadaeast** (Canada East)
- **centralindia** (Central India)
- **centralus** (Central US)
- **eastasia** (East Asia)
- **eastus** (East US)
- **eastus2** (East US 2)
- **francecentral** (France Central)
- **germanywestcentral** (Germany West Central)
- **israelcentral** (Israel Central)
- **italynorth** (Italy North)
- **japaneast** (Japan East)
- **japanwest** (Japan West)
- **koreacentral** (Korea Central)
- **koreasouth** (Korea South)
- **northcentralus** (North Central US)
- **northeurope** (North Europe)
- **norwayeast** (Norway East)
- **polandcentral** (Poland Central)
- **qatarcentral** (Qatar Central)
- **southafricanorth** (South Africa North)
- **southcentralus** (South Central US)
- southeastasia (Southeast Asia)
- southindia (South India)
- swedencentral (Sweden Central)
- switzerlandnorth (Switzerland North)
- uaenorth (UAE North)
- uksouth (UK South)
- ukwest (UK West)
- westcentralus (West Central US)
- westeurope (West Europe)
- westindia (West India)
- westus (West US)
- westus2 (West US 2)
- westus3 (West US 3)

Supported Azure Government regions
Support for the following Microsoft Azure Government (MAG) regions was added in OpenShift Container Platform version 4.6:

- usgovtexas (US Gov Texas)
- usgovvirginia (US Gov Virginia)

You can reference all available MAG regions in the Azure documentation. Other provided MAG regions are expected to work with OpenShift Container Platform, but have not been tested.

7.2.8. Next steps

- Install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster on Azure. You can install a customized cluster or quickly install a cluster with default options.

7.3. ENABLING USER-MANAGED ENCRYPTION FOR AZURE

In OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14, you can install a cluster with a user-managed encryption key in Azure. To enable this feature, you can prepare an Azure DiskEncryptionSet before installation, modify the install-config.yaml file, and then complete the installation.

7.3.1. Preparing an Azure Disk Encryption Set

The OpenShift Container Platform installer can use an existing Disk Encryption Set with a user-managed key. To enable this feature, you can create a Disk Encryption Set in Azure and provide the key to the installer.

Procedure
1. Set the following environment variables for the Azure resource group by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ export RESOURCEGROUP="<resource_group>" \
       LOCATION="<location>"
   ```

   **1** Specifies the name of the Azure resource group where you will create the Disk Encryption Set and encryption key. To avoid losing access to your keys after destroying the cluster, you should create the Disk Encryption Set in a different resource group than the resource group where you install the cluster.

   **2** Specifies the Azure location where you will create the resource group.

2. Set the following environment variables for the Azure Key Vault and Disk Encryption Set by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ export KEYVAULT_NAME="<keyvault_name>" \
       KEYVAULT_KEY_NAME="<keyvault_key_name>" \
       DISK_ENCRYPTION_SET_NAME="<disk_encryption_set_name>"
   ```

   **1** Specifies the name of the Azure Key Vault you will create.

   **2** Specifies the name of the encryption key you will create.

   **3** Specifies the name of the disk encryption set you will create.

3. Set the environment variable for the ID of your Azure Service Principal by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ export CLUSTER_SP_ID="<service_principal_id>"
   ```

   **1** Specifies the ID of the service principal you will use for this installation.

4. Enable host-level encryption in Azure by running the following commands:

   ```bash
   $ az feature register --namespace "Microsoft.Compute" --name "EncryptionAtHost"
   $ az feature show --namespace Microsoft.Compute --name EncryptionAtHost
   $ az provider register -n Microsoft.Compute
   ```

5. Create an Azure Resource Group to hold the disk encryption set and associated resources by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ az group create --name $RESOURCEGROUP --location $LOCATION
   ```

6. Create an Azure key vault by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ az keyvault create -n $KEYVAULT_NAME -g $RESOURCEGROUP -l $LOCATION \
       --enable-purge-protection true
   ```
7. Create an encryption key in the key vault by running the following command:

```bash
$ az keyvault key create --vault-name $KEYVAULT_NAME -n $KEYVAULT_KEY_NAME
   --protection software
```

8. Capture the ID of the key vault by running the following command:

```bash
$ KEYVAULT_ID=$(az keyvault show --name $KEYVAULT_NAME --query '[id]' -o tsv)
```

9. Capture the key URL in the key vault by running the following command:

```bash
$ KEYVAULT_KEY_URL=$(az keyvault key show --vault-name $KEYVAULT_NAME --name
   $KEYVAULT_KEY_NAME --query '[key.kid]' -o tsv)
```

10. Create a disk encryption set by running the following command:

```bash
$ az disk-encryption-set create -n $DISK_ENCRYPTION_SET_NAME -l $LOCATION -g
   $RESOURCEGROUP --source-vault $KEYVAULT_ID --key-url $KEYVAULT_KEY_URL
```

11. Grant the DiskEncryptionSet resource access to the key vault by running the following commands:

```bash
$ DES_IDENTITY=$(az disk-encryption-set show -n $DISK_ENCRYPTION_SET_NAME -g
   $RESOURCEGROUP --query '[identity.principalId]' -o tsv)

$ az keyvault set-policy -n $KEYVAULT_NAME -g $RESOURCEGROUP --object-id
   $DES_IDENTITY --key-permissions wrapkey unwrapkey get
```

12. Grant the Azure Service Principal permission to read the DiskEncryptionSet by running the following commands:

```bash
$ DES_RESOURCE_ID=$(az disk-encryption-set show -n $DISK_ENCRYPTION_SET_NAME -g
   $RESOURCEGROUP --query '[id]' -o tsv)

$ az role assignment create --assignee $CLUSTER_SP_ID --role "<reader_role>" \
   --scope $DES_RESOURCE_ID -o jsonc
```

Specifies an Azure role with read permissions to the disk encryption set. You can use the **Owner** role or a custom role with the necessary permissions.

### 7.3.2. Next steps

- Install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster:
  - Install a cluster with customizations on installer-provisioned infrastructure
  - Install a cluster with network customizations on installer-provisioned infrastructure
  - Install a cluster into an existing VNet on installer-provisioned infrastructure
- Install a private cluster on installer-provisioned infrastructure
- Install a cluster into an government region on installer-provisioned infrastructure

7.4. INSTALLING A CLUSTER QUICKLY ON AZURE

In OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14, you can install a cluster on Microsoft Azure that uses the default configuration options.

7.4.1. Prerequisites

- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.
- You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.
- You configured an Azure account to host the cluster and determined the tested and validated region to deploy the cluster to.
- If you use a firewall, you configured it to allow the sites that your cluster requires access to.

7.4.2. Internet access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you require access to the internet to install your cluster.

You must have internet access to:

- Access OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console to download the installation program and perform subscription management. If the cluster has internet access and you do not disable Telemetry, that service automatically entitles your cluster.
- Access Quay.io to obtain the packages that are required to install your cluster.
- Obtain the packages that are required to perform cluster updates.

**IMPORTANT**

If your cluster cannot have direct internet access, you can perform a restricted network installation on some types of infrastructure that you provision. During that process, you download the required content and use it to populate a mirror registry with the installation packages. With some installation types, the environment that you install your cluster in will not require internet access. Before you update the cluster, you update the content of the mirror registry.

7.4.3. Generating a key pair for cluster node SSH access

During an OpenShift Container Platform installation, you can provide an SSH public key to the installation program. The key is passed to the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes through their Ignition config files and is used to authenticate SSH access to the nodes. The key is added to the ~/.ssh/authorized_keys list for the core user on each node, which enables password-less authentication.
After the key is passed to the nodes, you can use the key pair to SSH in to the RHCOS nodes as the user core. To access the nodes through SSH, the private key identity must be managed by SSH for your local user.

If you want to SSH in to your cluster nodes to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, you must provide the SSH public key during the installation process. The `./openshift-install gather` command also requires the SSH public key to be in place on the cluster nodes.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not skip this procedure in production environments, where disaster recovery and debugging is required.

**NOTE**

You must use a local key, not one that you configured with platform-specific approaches such as AWS key pairs.

**Procedure**

1. If you do not have an existing SSH key pair on your local machine to use for authentication onto your cluster nodes, create one. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   ```bash
   $ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -N "" -f <path>/<file_name>  
   ``

   Specify the path and file name, such as `~/.ssh/id_ed25519`, of the new SSH key. If you have an existing key pair, ensure your public key is in the your `~/.ssh` directory.

   **NOTE**

   If you plan to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures, do not create a key that uses the ed25519 algorithm. Instead, create a key that uses the rsa or ecdsa algorithm.

2. View the public SSH key:

   ```bash
   $ cat <path>/<file_name>.pub
   ```

   For example, run the following to view the `~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub` public key:

   ```bash
   $ cat ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub
   ```

3. Add the SSH private key identity to the SSH agent for your local user, if it has not already been added. SSH agent management of the key is required for password-less SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes, or if you want to use the `./openshift-install gather` command.
NOTE
On some distributions, default SSH private key identities such as ~/.ssh/id_rsa and ~/.ssh/id_dsa are managed automatically.

a. If the ssh-agent process is not already running for your local user, start it as a background task:

```bash
$ eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"
```

Example output

```
Agent pid 31874
```

NOTE
If your cluster is in FIPS mode, only use FIPS-compliant algorithms to generate the SSH key. The key must be either RSA or ECDSA.

4. Add your SSH private key to the ssh-agent:

```bash
$ ssh-add <path>/<file_name>
```

Example output

```
Identity added: /home/<you>/<path>/<file_name> (<computer_name>)
```

Next steps
- When you install OpenShift Container Platform, provide the SSH public key to the installation program.

7.4.4. Obtaining the installation program

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform, download the installation file on the host you are using for installation.

Prerequisites
- You have a computer that runs Linux or macOS, with 500 MB of local disk space.

Procedure

1. Access the Infrastructure Provider page on the OpenShift Cluster Manager site. If you have a Red Hat account, log in with your credentials. If you do not, create an account.

2. Select your infrastructure provider.
3. Navigate to the page for your installation type, download the installation program that corresponds with your host operating system and architecture, and place the file in the directory where you will store the installation configuration files.

**IMPORTANT**

The installation program creates several files on the computer that you use to install your cluster. You must keep the installation program and the files that the installation program creates after you finish installing the cluster. Both files are required to delete the cluster.

**IMPORTANT**

Deleting the files created by the installation program does not remove your cluster, even if the cluster failed during installation. To remove your cluster, complete the OpenShift Container Platform uninstallation procedures for your specific cloud provider.

4. Extract the installation program. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

```bash
$ tar -xvf openshift-install-linux.tar.gz
```

5. Download your installation pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager. This pull secret allows you to authenticate with the services that are provided by the included authorities, including Quay.io, which serves the container images for OpenShift Container Platform components.

### 7.4.5. Deploying the cluster

You can install OpenShift Container Platform on a compatible cloud platform.

**IMPORTANT**

You can run the `create cluster` command of the installation program only once, during initial installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You have configured an account with the cloud platform that hosts your cluster.
- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.
- You have an Azure subscription ID and tenant ID.
- You have the application ID and password of a service principal.

**Procedure**

1. Optional: If you have run the installation program on this computer before, and want to use an alternative service principal, go to the `~/.azure/` directory and delete the `osServicePrincipal.json` configuration file.

OpenShift Container Platform 4.14 Installing
Deleting this file prevents the installation program from automatically reusing subscription and authentication values from a previous installation.

2. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and initialize the cluster deployment:

$ ./openshift-install create cluster --dir <installation_directory> \
  --log-level=info

1. For `<installation_directory>`, specify the directory name to store the files that the installation program creates.

2. To view different installation details, specify `warn`, `debug`, or `error` instead of `info`.

When specifying the directory:

- Verify that the directory has the `execute` permission. This permission is required to run Terraform binaries under the installation directory.

- Use an empty directory. Some installation assets, such as bootstrap X.509 certificates, have short expiration intervals, therefore you must not reuse an installation directory. If you want to reuse individual files from another cluster installation, you can copy them into your directory. However, the file names for the installation assets might change between releases. Use caution when copying installation files from an earlier OpenShift Container Platform version.

3. Provide values at the prompts:

   a. Optional: Select an SSH key to use to access your cluster machines.

      NOTE

      For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your `ssh-agent` process uses.

   b. Select `azure` as the platform to target.

      If the installation program cannot locate the `osServicePrincipal.json` configuration file from a previous installation, you are prompted for Azure subscription and authentication values.

   c. Specify the following Azure parameter values for your subscription and service principal:

      - `azure subscription id` Enter the subscription ID to use for the cluster.
      - `azure tenant id` Enter the tenant ID.
      - `azure service principal client id` Enter its application ID.
      - `azure service principal client secret` Enter its password.

   d. Select the region to deploy the cluster to.

   e. Select the base domain to deploy the cluster to. The base domain corresponds to the Azure DNS Zone that you created for your cluster.
f. Enter a descriptive name for your cluster.

**IMPORTANT**

All Azure resources that are available through public endpoints are subject to resource name restrictions, and you cannot create resources that use certain terms. For a list of terms that Azure restricts, see Resolve reserved resource name errors in the Azure documentation.

g. Paste the pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager.

If previously not detected, the installation program creates an `osServicePrincipal.json` configuration file and stores this file in the `~/.azure/` directory on your computer. This ensures that the installation program can load the profile when it is creating an OpenShift Container Platform cluster on the target platform.

**Verification**

When the cluster deployment completes successfully:

- The terminal displays directions for accessing your cluster, including a link to the web console and credentials for the `kubeadmin` user.

- Credential information also outputs to `<installation_directory>/openshift_install.log`.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not delete the installation program or the files that the installation program creates. Both are required to delete the cluster.

**Example output**

```
INFO Install complete!
INFO To access the cluster as the system:admin user when using 'oc', run 'export KUBECONFIG=/home/myuser/install_dir/auth/kubeconfig'
INFO Access the OpenShift web-console here: https://console-openshift-console.apps.mycluster.example.com
INFO Login to the console with user: "kubeadmin", and password: "password"
INFO Time elapsed: 36m22s
```
**IMPORTANT**

- The Ignition config files that the installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending node-bootstrapper certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for Recovering from expired control plane certificates for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

### 7.4.6. 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 4.14. 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**

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 v4.14 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

2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.
3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 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

2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.
3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 macOS Client entry and save the file.
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:
7.4.7. Logging in to the cluster by using the CLI

You can log in to your cluster as a default system user by exporting the cluster `kubeconfig` file. The `kubeconfig` file contains information about the cluster that is used by the CLI to connect a client to the correct cluster and API server. The file is specific to a cluster and is created during OpenShift Container Platform installation.

Prerequisites

- You deployed an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- You installed the `oc` CLI.

Procedure

1. Export the `kubeadmin` credentials:

   ```
   $ export KUBECONFIG=<installation_directory>/auth/kubeconfig
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

2. Verify you can run `oc` commands successfully using the exported configuration:

   ```
   $ oc whoami
   ```

   Example output

   ```
   system:admin
   ```

Additional resources

- See Accessing the web console for more details about accessing and understanding the OpenShift Container Platform web console.

7.4.8. Telemetry access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the Telemetry service, which runs by default to provide metrics about cluster health and the success of updates, requires internet access. If your cluster is connected to the internet, Telemetry runs automatically, and your cluster is registered to `OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console`

After you confirm that your `OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console` inventory is correct, either maintained automatically by Telemetry or manually by using OpenShift Cluster Manager, use `subscription watch` to track your OpenShift Container Platform subscriptions at the account or multi-cluster level.

Additional resources

- See About remote health monitoring for more information about the Telemetry service
7.4.9. Next steps

- Customize your cluster.
- If necessary, you can opt out of remote health reporting.

7.5. INSTALLING A CLUSTER ON AZURE WITH CUSTOMIZATIONS

In OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14, you can install a customized cluster on infrastructure that the installation program provisions on Microsoft Azure. To customize the installation, you modify parameters in the `install-config.yaml` file before you install the cluster.

7.5.1. Prerequisites

- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.
- You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.
- You configured an Azure account to host the cluster and determined the tested and validated region to deploy the cluster to.
- If you use a firewall, you configured it to allow the sites that your cluster requires access to.
- If you use customer-managed encryption keys, you prepared your Azure environment for encryption.

7.5.2. Internet access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you require access to the internet to install your cluster.

You must have internet access to:

- Access OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console to download the installation program and perform subscription management. If the cluster has internet access and you do not disable Telemetry, that service automatically entitles your cluster.
- Access Quay.io to obtain the packages that are required to install your cluster.
- Obtain the packages that are required to perform cluster updates.

IMPORTANT

If your cluster cannot have direct internet access, you can perform a restricted network installation on some types of infrastructure that you provision. During that process, you download the required content and use it to populate a mirror registry with the installation packages. With some installation types, the environment that you install your cluster in will not require internet access. Before you update the cluster, you update the content of the mirror registry.

7.5.3. Generating a key pair for cluster node SSH access

During an OpenShift Container Platform installation, you can provide an SSH public key to the installation program. The key is passed to the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes...
through their Ignition config files and is used to authenticate SSH access to the nodes. The key is added to the `~/.ssh/authorized_keys` list for the `core` user on each node, which enables password-less authentication.

After the key is passed to the nodes, you can use the key pair to SSH in to the RHCS nodes as the user `core`. To access the nodes through SSH, the private key identity must be managed by SSH for your local user.

If you want to SSH in to your cluster nodes to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, you must provide the SSH public key during the installation process. The `.openshift-install gather` command also requires the SSH public key to be in place on the cluster nodes.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not skip this procedure in production environments, where disaster recovery and debugging is required.

**NOTE**

You must use a local key, not one that you configured with platform-specific approaches such as AWS key pairs.

**Procedure**

1. If you do not have an existing SSH key pair on your local machine to use for authentication onto your cluster nodes, create one. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   ```
   $ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -N "" -f <path>/<file_name> ①
   ```

   ① Specify the path and file name, such as `~/.ssh/id_ed25519`, of the new SSH key. If you have an existing key pair, ensure your public key is in the your `~/.ssh` directory.

   **NOTE**

   If you plan to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the `x86_64`, `ppc64le`, and `s390x` architectures, do not create a key that uses the `ed25519` algorithm. Instead, create a key that uses the `rsa` or `ecdsa` algorithm.

2. View the public SSH key:

   ```
   $ cat <path>/<file_name>.pub
   ```

   For example, run the following to view the `~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub` public key:

   ```
   $ cat ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub
   ```

3. Add the SSH private key identity to the SSH agent for your local user, if it has not already been added. SSH agent management of the key is required for password-less SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes, or if you want to use the `.openshift-install gather` command.
NOTE

On some distributions, default SSH private key identities such as ~/.ssh/id_rsa and ~/.ssh/id_dsa are managed automatically.

a. If the ssh-agent process is not already running for your local user, start it as a background task:

```
$ eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"
```

Example output

```
Agent pid 31874
```

NOTE

If your cluster is in FIPS mode, only use FIPS-compliant algorithms to generate the SSH key. The key must be either RSA or ECDSA.

4. Add your SSH private key to the ssh-agent:

```
$ ssh-add <path>/<file_name>
```

Specify the path and file name for your SSH private key, such as ~/.ssh/id_ed25519

Example output

```
Identity added: /home/<you>/<path>/<file_name> (<computer_name>)
```

Next steps

- When you install OpenShift Container Platform, provide the SSH public key to the installation program.

7.5.4. Using the Azure Marketplace offering

Using the Azure Marketplace offering lets you deploy an OpenShift Container Platform cluster, which is billed on pay-per-use basis (hourly, per core) through Azure, while still being supported directly by Red Hat.

To deploy an OpenShift Container Platform cluster using the Azure Marketplace offering, you must first obtain the Azure Marketplace image. The installation program uses this image to deploy worker nodes. When obtaining your image, consider the following:

- While the images are the same, the Azure Marketplace publisher is different depending on your region. If you are located in North America, specify redhat as the publisher. If you are located in EMEA, specify redhat-limited as the publisher.

- The offer includes a rh-ocp-worker SKU and a rh-ocp-worker-gen1 SKU. The rh-ocp-worker SKU represents a Hyper-V generation version 2 VM image. The default instance types used in OpenShift Container Platform are version 2 compatible. If you plan to use an instance type that
is only version 1 compatible, use the image associated with the **rh-ocp-worker-gen1** SKU. The **rh-ocp-worker-gen1** SKU represents a Hyper-V version 1 VM image.

**IMPORTANT**

Installing images with the Azure marketplace is not supported on clusters with 64-bit ARM instances.

**Prerequisites**

- You have installed the Azure CLI client *(az)*.
- Your Azure account is entitled for the offer and you have logged into this account with the Azure CLI client.

**Procedure**

1. Display all of the available OpenShift Container Platform images by running one of the following commands:
   - **North America:**
     
     ```
     $ az vm image list --all --offer rh-ocp-worker --publisher redhat -o table
     ```
   
   **Example output**

   ```
   Offer          Publisher       Sku                 Urn                                                             Version
   -------------  --------------  ------------------  ----------------------------------------------------------
   rh-ocp-worker  RedHat          rh-ocp-worker-gen1  RedHat:rh-ocp-worker-gen1:413.92.2023101700  413.92.2023101700
   ```

   - **EMEA:**
     
     ```
     $ az vm image list --all --offer rh-ocp-worker --publisher redhat-limited -o table
     ```
   
   **Example output**

   ```
   Offer          Publisher       Sku                 Urn                                                             Version
   -------------  --------------  ------------------  ----------------------------------------------------------
   rh-ocp-worker  RedHat          rh-ocp-worker-gen1  RedHat:rh-ocp-worker-gen1:413.92.2023101700  413.92.2023101700
   ```
NOTE

Regardless of the version of OpenShift Container Platform that you install, the correct version of the Azure Marketplace image to use is 4.13. If required, your VMs are automatically upgraded as part of the installation process.

2. Inspect the image for your offer by running one of the following commands:
   - North America:
     ```bash
     $ az vm image show --urn redhat:rh-ocp-worker:rh-ocp-worker:<version>
     ```
   - EMEA:
     ```bash
     $ az vm image show --urn redhat-limited:rh-ocp-worker:rh-ocp-worker:<version>
     ```

3. Review the terms of the offer by running one of the following commands:
   - North America:
     ```bash
     $ az vm image terms show --urn redhat:rh-ocp-worker:rh-ocp-worker:<version>
     ```
   - EMEA:
     ```bash
     $ az vm image terms show --urn redhat-limited:rh-ocp-worker:rh-ocp-worker:<version>
     ```

4. Accept the terms of the offering by running one of the following commands:
   - North America:
     ```bash
     $ az vm image terms accept --urn redhat:rh-ocp-worker:rh-ocp-worker:<version>
     ```
   - EMEA:
     ```bash
     $ az vm image terms accept --urn redhat-limited:rh-ocp-worker:rh-ocp-worker:<version>
     ```

5. Record the image details of your offer. You must update the `compute` section in the `install-config.yaml` file with values for `publisher`, `offer`, `sku`, and `version` before deploying the cluster.

Sample `install-config.yaml` file with the Azure Marketplace worker nodes

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: example.com
compute:
  - hyperthreading: Enabled
    name: worker
    platform:
      azure:
        type: Standard_D4s_v5
    osImage:
      publisher: redhat
      offer: rh-ocp-worker
```
7.5.5. Obtaining the installation program

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform, download the installation file on the host you are using for installation.

Prerequisites

- You have a computer that runs Linux or macOS, with 500 MB of local disk space.

Procedure

1. Access the Infrastructure Provider page on the OpenShift Cluster Manager site. If you have a Red Hat account, log in with your credentials. If you do not, create an account.
2. Select your infrastructure provider.
3. Navigate to the page for your installation type, download the installation program that corresponds with your host operating system and architecture, and place the file in the directory where you will store the installation configuration files.

**IMPORTANT**

The installation program creates several files on the computer that you use to install your cluster. You must keep the installation program and the files that the installation program creates after you finish installing the cluster. Both files are required to delete the cluster.

**IMPORTANT**

Deleting the files created by the installation program does not remove your cluster, even if the cluster failed during installation. To remove your cluster, complete the OpenShift Container Platform uninstallation procedures for your specific cloud provider.

4. Extract the installation program. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

```bash
$ tar -xvf openshift-install-linux.tar.gz
```

5. Download your installation pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager. This pull secret allows you to authenticate with the services that are provided by the included authorities, including Quay.io, which serves the container images for OpenShift Container Platform components.

7.5.6. Configuring the user-defined tags for Azure

In OpenShift Container Platform, you can use the tags for grouping resources and for managing resource access and cost. You can define the tags on the Azure resources in the install-config.yaml file only during OpenShift Container Platform cluster creation. You cannot modify the user-defined tags.
after cluster creation.

Support for user-defined tags is available only for the resources created in the Azure Public Cloud. User-defined tags are not supported for the OpenShift Container Platform clusters upgraded to OpenShift Container Platform 4.14.

User-defined and OpenShift Container Platform specific tags are applied only to the resources created by the OpenShift Container Platform installer and its core operators such as Machine api provider azure Operator, Cluster Ingress Operator, Cluster Image Registry Operator.

By default, OpenShift Container Platform installer attaches the OpenShift Container Platform tags to the Azure resources. These OpenShift Container Platform tags are not accessible for the users.

You can use the `.platform.azure.userTags` field in the `install-config.yaml` file to define the list of user-defined tags as shown in the following `install-config.yaml` file.

**Sample install-config.yaml file**

```yaml
additionalTrustBundlePolicy: Proxyonly
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: catchall.azure.devcluster.openshift.com
compute: 
  - architecture: amd64
    hyperthreading: Enabled
    name: worker
    platform: {}
    replicas: 3
controlPlane: 
  architecture: amd64
  hyperthreading: Enabled
  name: master
  platform: {}
  replicas: 3
metadata:
  creationTimestamp: null
  name: user
networking:
  clusterNetwork:
    - cidr: 10.128.0.0/14
  hostPrefix: 23
  machineNetwork:
    - cidr: 10.0.0.0/16
networkType: OVNKubernetes
serviceNetwork:
  - 172.30.0.0/16
platform:
  azure:
    baseDomainResourceGroupName: os4-common
    cloudName: AzurePublicCloud
    outboundType: Loadbalancer
    region: southindia
    userTags: 
      createdBy: user
      environment: dev
```
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1. Defines the trust bundle policy.

2. Required. The baseDomain parameter specifies the base domain of your cloud provider. The installation program prompts you for this value.

3. The configuration for the machines that comprise compute. The compute section is a sequence of mappings. To meet the requirements of the different data structures, the first line of the compute section must begin with a hyphen, - . If you do not provide these parameters and values, the installation program provides the default value.

4. To enable or disable simultaneous multithreading, or hyperthreading. By default, simultaneous multithreading is enabled to increase the performance of your machines’ cores. You can disable it by setting the parameter value to Disabled. If you disable simultaneous multithreading in some cluster machines, you must disable it in all cluster machines.

5. The configuration for the machines that comprise the control plane. The controlPlane section is a single mapping. The first line of the controlPlane section must not begin with a hyphen, - . You can use only one control plane pool. If you do not provide these parameters and values, the installation program provides the default value.

6. To enable or disable simultaneous multithreading, or hyperthreading. By default, simultaneous multithreading is enabled to increase the performance of your machines’ cores. You can disable it by setting the parameter value to Disabled. If you disable simultaneous multithreading in some cluster machines, you must disable it in all cluster machines.

7. The installation program prompts you for this value.

8. The cluster network plugin to install. The supported values are OVNKubernetes and OpenShiftSDN. The default value is OVNKubernetes.

9. Specifies the resource group for the base domain of the Azure DNS zone.

10. Specifies the name of the Azure cloud environment. You can use the cloudName field to configure the Azure SDK with the Azure API endpoints. If you do not provide value, the default value is Azure Public Cloud.

11. Required. Specifies the name of the Azure region that hosts your cluster. The installation program prompts you for this value.

12. Defines the additional keys and values that the installation program adds as tags to all Azure resources that it creates.

The user-defined tags have the following limitations:

- A tag key can have a maximum of 128 characters.

- A tag key must begin with a letter, end with a letter, number or underscore, and can contain only letters, numbers, underscores, periods, and hyphens.

- Tag keys are case-insensitive.

- Tag keys cannot be name. It cannot have prefixes such as kubernetes.io, openshift.io, microsoft, azure, and windows.

- A tag value can have a maximum of 256 characters.

- You can configure a maximum of 10 tags for resource group and resources.
For more information about Azure tags, see Azure user-defined tags

7.5.7. Querying user-defined tags for Azure

After creating the OpenShift Container Platform cluster, you can access the list of defined tags for the Azure resources. The format of the OpenShift Container Platform tags is `kubernetes.io_cluster.<cluster_id>:owned`. The `cluster_id` parameter is the value of `.status.infrastructureName` present in `config.openshift.io/Infrastructure`.

- Query the tags defined for Azure resources by running the following command:

  ```bash
  $ oc get infrastructures.config.openshift.io cluster -o=jsonpath-as-json='{.status.platformStatus.azure.resourceTags}'
  ```

**Example output**

```json
[
  [
    {
      "key": "createdBy",
      "value": "user"
    },
    {
      "key": "environment",
      "value": "dev"
    }
  ]
]
```

7.5.8. Creating the installation configuration file

You can customize the OpenShift Container Platform cluster you install on Microsoft Azure.

**Prerequisites**

- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.
- You have an Azure subscription ID and tenant ID.
- If you are installing the cluster using a service principal, you have its application ID and password.
- If you are installing the cluster using a system-assigned managed identity, you have enabled it on the virtual machine that you will run the installation program from.
- If you are installing the cluster using a user-assigned managed identity, you have met these prerequisites:
  - You have its client ID.
  - You have assigned it to the virtual machine that you will run the installation program from.

**Procedure**
1. Optional: If you have run the installation program on this computer before, and want to use an alternative service principal or managed identity, go to the `~/.azure/` directory and delete the `osServicePrincipal.json` configuration file. Deleting this file prevents the installation program from automatically reusing subscription and authentication values from a previous installation.

2. Create the `install-config.yaml` file.

   a. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and run the following command:

   ```
   $ ./openshift-install create install-config --dir <installation_directory>
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the directory name to store the files that the installation program creates.

   When specifying the directory:

   - Verify that the directory has the `execute` permission. This permission is required to run Terraform binaries under the installation directory.
   - Use an empty directory. Some installation assets, such as bootstrap X.509 certificates, have short expiration intervals, therefore you must not reuse an installation directory. If you want to reuse individual files from another cluster installation, you can copy them into your directory. However, the file names for the installation assets might change between releases. Use caution when copying installation files from an earlier OpenShift Container Platform version.

   **NOTE**

   Always delete the `~/.powervs` directory to avoid reusing a stale configuration. Run the following command:

   ```
   $ rm -rf ~/.powervs
   ```

   b. At the prompts, provide the configuration details for your cloud:

      i. Optional: Select an SSH key to use to access your cluster machines.

      **NOTE**

      For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your `ssh-agent` process uses.

      ii. Select `azure` as the platform to target. If the installation program cannot locate the `osServicePrincipal.json` configuration file from a previous installation, you are prompted for Azure subscription and authentication values.

      iii. Enter the following Azure parameter values for your subscription:

         - *azure subscription id* Enter the subscription ID to use for the cluster.
• **azure tenant id** Enter the tenant ID.

iv. Depending on the Azure identity you are using to deploy the cluster, do one of the following when prompted for the **azure service principal client id**

- If you are using a service principal, enter its application ID.
- If you are using a system-assigned managed identity, leave this value blank.
- If you are using a user-assigned managed identity, specify its client ID.

v. Depending on the Azure identity you are using to deploy the cluster, do one of the following when prompted for the **azure service principal client secret**

- If you are using a service principal, enter its password.
- If you are using a system-assigned managed identity, leave this value blank.
- If you are using a user-assigned managed identity, leave this value blank.

vi. Select the region to deploy the cluster to.

vii. Select the base domain to deploy the cluster to. The base domain corresponds to the Azure DNS Zone that you created for your cluster.

viii. Enter a descriptive name for your cluster.

**IMPORTANT**

All Azure resources that are available through public endpoints are subject to resource name restrictions, and you cannot create resources that use certain terms. For a list of terms that Azure restricts, see Resolve reserved resource name errors in the Azure documentation.

3. Modify the **install-config.yaml** file. You can find more information about the available parameters in the “Installation configuration parameters” section.

**NOTE**

If you are installing a three-node cluster, be sure to set the **compute.replicas** parameter to 0. This ensures that the cluster’s control planes are schedulable. For more information, see “Installing a three-node cluster on Azure”.

4. Back up the **install-config.yaml** file so that you can use it to install multiple clusters.

**IMPORTANT**

The **install-config.yaml** file is consumed during the installation process. If you want to reuse the file, you must back it up now.

If previously not detected, the installation program creates an **osServicePrincipal.json** configuration file and stores this file in the `~/.azure/` directory on your computer. This ensures that the installation program can load the profile when it is creating an OpenShift Container Platform cluster on the target platform.
Additional resources

- Installation configuration parameters for Azure

### 7.5.8.1. Minimum resource requirements for cluster installation

Each cluster machine must meet the following minimum requirements:

**Table 7.1. Minimum resource requirements**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bootstrap</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control plane</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compute</td>
<td>RHCOS, RHEL 8.6 and later [3]</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. One vCPU is equivalent to one physical core when simultaneous multithreading (SMT), or hyperthreading, is not enabled. When enabled, use the following formula to calculate the corresponding ratio: \((\text{threads per core} \times \text{cores}) \times \text{sockets} = \text{vCPUs}\).

2. OpenShift Container Platform and Kubernetes are sensitive to disk performance, and faster storage is recommended, particularly for etcd on the control plane nodes which require a 10 ms p99 fsync duration. Note that on many cloud platforms, storage size and IOPS scale together, so you might need to over-allocate storage volume to obtain sufficient performance.

3. As with all user-provisioned installations, if you choose to use RHEL compute machines in your cluster, you take responsibility for all operating system life cycle management and maintenance, including performing system updates, applying patches, and completing all other required tasks. Use of RHEL 7 compute machines is deprecated and has been removed in OpenShift Container Platform 4.10 and later.

**IMPORTANT**

You are required to use Azure virtual machines that have the `premiumIO` parameter set to `true`.

If an instance type for your platform meets the minimum requirements for cluster machines, it is supported to use in OpenShift Container Platform.

**Additional resources**

- Optimizing storage

### 7.5.8.2. Tested instance types for Azure

The following Microsoft Azure instance types have been tested with OpenShift Container Platform.
Example 7.23. Machine types based on 64-bit x86 architecture

- c4.*
- c5.*
- c5a.*
- i3.*
- m4.*
- m5.*
- m5a.*
- m6i.*
- r4.*
- r5.*
- r5a.*
- r6i.*
- t3.*
- t3a.*

7.5.8.3. Tested instance types for Azure on 64-bit ARM infrastructures

The following Microsoft Azure ARM64 instance types have been tested with OpenShift Container Platform.

Example 7.24. Machine types based on 64-bit ARM architecture

- c6g.*
- m6g.*

7.5.8.4. Enabling trusted launch for Azure VMs

You can enable two trusted launch features when installing your cluster on Azure: secure boot and virtualized Trusted Platform Modules.

See the Azure documentation about virtual machine sizes to learn what sizes of virtual machines support these features.
IMPORTANT

Trusted launch 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.

Prerequisites

- You have created an install-config.yaml file.

Procedure

- Use a text editor to edit the install-config.yaml file prior to deploying your cluster and add the following stanza:

```
controlPlane: 1
platform: 2
  azure: 3
    settings: 4
      securityType: TrustedLaunch
      trustedLaunch:
        uefiSettings:
          secureBoot: Enabled
          virtualizedTrustedPlatformModule: Enabled
```

1 Specify controlPlane.platform.azure or compute.platform.azure to enable trusted launch on only control plane or compute nodes respectively. Specify platform.azure.defaultMachinePlatform to enable trusted launch on all nodes.

2 Enable trusted launch features.

3 Enable secure boot. For more information, see the Azure documentation about secure boot.

4 Enable the virtualized Trusted Platform Module. For more information, see the Azure documentation about virtualized Trusted Platform Modules.

7.5.8.5. Enabling confidential VMs

You can enable confidential VMs when installing your cluster. You can enable confidential VMs for compute nodes, control plane nodes, or all nodes.
IMPORTANT

Using confidential VMs 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.

You can use confidential VMs with the following VM sizes:

- DCasv5-series
- DCadsv5-series
- ECasv5-series
- ECadsv5-series

IMPORTANT

Confidential VMs are currently not supported on 64-bit ARM architectures.

Prerequisites

- You have created an install-config.yaml file.

Procedure

- Use a text editor to edit the install-config.yaml file prior to deploying your cluster and add the following stanza:

```yaml
controlPlane: 1
platform:
  azure:
    settings:
      securityType: ConfidentialVM 2
      confidentialVM:
        uefiSettings:
          secureBoot: Enabled 3
          virtualizedTrustedPlatformModule: Enabled 4
        osDisk:
          securityProfile:
            securityEncryptionType: VMGuestStateOnly 5
```

1 Specify controlPlane.platform.azure or compute.platform.azure to deploy confidential VMs on only control plane or compute nodes respectively. Specify platform.azure.defaultMachinePlatform to deploy confidential VMs on all nodes.

2 Enable confidential VMs.

3 Enable secure boot. For more information, see the Azure documentation about secure boot.
Enable the virtualized Trusted Platform Module. For more information, see the Azure documentation about virtualized Trusted Platform Modules.

Specify **VMGuestStateOnly** to encrypt the VM guest state.

7.5.8.6. Sample customized install-config.yaml file for Azure

You can customize the **install-config.yaml** file to specify more details about your OpenShift Container Platform cluster’s platform or modify the values of the required parameters.

**IMPORTANT**

This sample YAML file is provided for reference only. You must obtain your **install-config.yaml** file by using the installation program and modify it.

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: example.com
controlPlane:
  hyperthreading: Enabled
  name: master
  platform:
    azure:
      encryptionAtHost: true
      ultraSSDCapability: Enabled
  osDisk:
    diskSizeGB: 1024
    diskType: Premium_LRS
    diskEncryptionSet:
      resourceGroup: disk_encryption_set_resource_group
      name: disk_encryption_set_name
      subscriptionId: secondary_subscription_id
  osImage:
    publisher: example_publisher_name
    offer: example_image_offer
    sku: example_offer_sku
    version: example_image_version
    type: Standard_D8s_v3
  replicas: 3
  compute:
    - hyperthreading: Enabled
      name: worker
      platform:
        azure:
          ultraSSDCapability: Enabled
          type: Standard_D2s_v3
          encryptionAtHost: true
          osDisk:
            diskSizeGB: 512
            diskType: Standard_LRS
            diskEncryptionSet:
              resourceGroup: disk_encryption_set_resource_group
              name: disk_encryption_set_name
              subscriptionId: secondary_subscription_id
```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Required. The installation program prompts you for this value.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If you do not provide these parameters and values, the installation program provides the default value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The <strong>controlPlane</strong> section is a single mapping, but the <strong>compute</strong> section is a sequence of mappings. To meet the requirements of the different data structures, the first line of the <strong>compute</strong> section must begin with a hyphen, -, and the first line of the <strong>controlPlane</strong> section must not. Only one control plane pool is used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whether to enable or disable simultaneous multithreading, or <strong>hyperthreading</strong>. By default, simultaneous multithreading is enabled to increase the performance of your machines’ cores. You can disable it by setting the parameter value to <strong>Disabled</strong>. If you disable simultaneous multithreading in some cluster machines, you must disable it in all cluster machines.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If you disable simultaneous multithreading, ensure that your capacity planning accounts for the dramatically decreased machine performance. Use larger virtual machine types, such as Standard_D8s_v3, for your machines if you disable simultaneous multithreading.

You can specify the size of the disk to use in GB. Minimum recommendation for control plane nodes is 1024 GB.

Specify a list of zones to deploy your machines to. For high availability, specify at least two zones.

The cluster network plugin to install. The supported values are OVNKubernetes and OpenShiftSDN. The default value is OVNKubernetes.

Optional: A custom Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) image that should be used to boot control plane and compute machines. The publisher, offer, sku, and version parameters under platform.azure.defaultMachinePlatform.osImage apply to both control plane and compute machines. If the parameters under controlPlane.platform.azure.osImage or compute.platform.azure.osImage are set, they override the platform.azure.defaultMachinePlatform.osImage parameters.

Specify the name of the resource group that contains the DNS zone for your base domain.

Specify the name of an already existing resource group to install your cluster to. If undefined, a new resource group is created for the cluster.

Whether to enable or disable FIPS mode. By default, FIPS mode is not enabled. If FIPS mode is enabled, the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines that OpenShift Container Platform runs on bypass the default Kubernetes cryptography suite and use the cryptography modules that are provided with RHCOS instead.

To enable FIPS mode for your cluster, you must run the installation program from a Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) computer configured to operate in FIPS mode. For more information about configuring FIPS mode on RHEL, see Installing the system in FIPS mode. When running Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) or Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) booted in FIPS mode, OpenShift Container Platform core components use the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures.

You can optionally provide the sshKey value that you use to access the machines in your cluster.

For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your ssh-agent process uses.

7.5.8.7. Configuring the cluster-wide proxy during installation
Production environments can deny direct access to the internet and instead have an HTTP or HTTPS proxy available. You can configure a new OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use a proxy by configuring the proxy settings in the `install-config.yaml` file.

**Prerequisites**

- You have an existing `install-config.yaml` file.
- You reviewed the sites that your cluster requires access to and determined whether any of them need to bypass the proxy. By default, all cluster egress traffic is proxied, including calls to hosting cloud provider APIs. You added sites to the Proxy object’s `spec.noProxy` field to bypass the proxy if necessary.

**NOTE**

The Proxy object’s `status.noProxy` field is populated with the values of the `networking.machineNetwork[].cidr`, `networking.clusterNetwork[].cidr`, and `networking.serviceNetwork[]` fields from your installation configuration.

For installations on Amazon Web Services (AWS), Google Cloud Platform (GCP), Microsoft Azure, and Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP), the Proxy object’s `status.noProxy` field is also populated with the instance metadata endpoint (169.254.169.254).

**Procedure**

1. Edit your `install-config.yaml` file and add the proxy settings. For example:

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: v1
   baseDomain: my.domain.com
   proxy:
     httpProxy: http://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port> ¹
     httpsProxy: https://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port> ²
     noProxy: example.com ³
   additionalTrustBundle: | ⁴
     -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
     <MY_TRUSTED_CA_CERT>
     -----END CERTIFICATE-----
   additionalTrustBundlePolicy: <policy_to_add_additionalTrustBundle> ⁵
   ```

   ¹ A proxy URL to use for creating HTTP connections outside the cluster. The URL scheme must be `http`.
   ² A proxy URL to use for creating HTTPS connections outside the cluster.
   ³ A comma-separated list of destination domain names, IP addresses, or other network CIDRs to exclude from proxying. Preface a domain with . to match subdomains only. For example, `.y.com` matches `x.y.com`, but not `y.com`. Use `*` to bypass the proxy for all destinations.
   ⁴ If provided, the installation program generates a config map that is named `user-ca-bundle` in the `openshift-config` namespace that contains one or more additional CA certificates that are required for proxying HTTPS connections. The Cluster Network Operator then creates a `trusted-ca-bundle` config map that merges these contents with the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) trust bundle, and this config map is referenced in the
trustedCA field of the Proxy object. The additionalTrustBundle field is required unless the proxy’s identity certificate is signed by an authority from the RHCOS trust bundle.

Optional: The policy to determine the configuration of the Proxy object to reference the user-ca-bundle config map in the trustedCA field. The allowed values are Proxyonly and Always. Use Proxyonly to reference the user-ca-bundle config map only when http/https proxy is configured. Use Always to always reference the user-ca-bundle config map. The default value is Proxyonly.

NOTE
The installation program does not support the proxy readinessEndpoints field.

NOTE
If the installer times out, restart and then complete the deployment by using the wait-for command of the installer. For example:

```bash
$ ./openshift-install wait-for install-complete --log-level debug
```

2. Save the file and reference it when installing OpenShift Container Platform.

The installation program creates a cluster-wide proxy that is named cluster that uses the proxy settings in the provided install-config.yaml file. If no proxy settings are provided, a cluster Proxy object is still created, but it will have a nil spec.

NOTE
Only the Proxy object named cluster is supported, and no additional proxies can be created.

Additional resources

- For more details about Accelerated Networking, see Accelerated Networking for Microsoft Azure VMs.

7.5.9. 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 4.14. 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

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 v4.14 Linux Client entry and save the file.

5. Unpack the archive:

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

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

   ```bash
   $ echo $PATH
   ```

**Verification**

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

  ```bash
  $ oc <command>
  ```

**Installing the OpenShift CLI on Windows**

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

**Procedure**


2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.

3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 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:

   ```cmd
   C:\> path
   ```

**Verification**

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

  ```cmd
  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**


2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.

3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 macOS Client entry and save the file.

4. Open the Archive utility and extract the folder.

5. Open the Terminal and execute the following command to read the file:

   ```bash
   $ echo $PATH
   ```

   The file will be in your current directory.

**Verification**

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

  ```bash
  $ oc <command>
  ```

2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.

3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 macOS Client entry and save the file.

   **NOTE**
   For macOS arm64, choose the OpenShift v4.14 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>
     ```

7.5.10. Alternatives to storing administrator-level secrets in the kube-system project

By default, administrator secrets are stored in the kube-system project. If you configured the credentialsMode parameter in the install-config.yaml file to Manual, you must use one of the following alternatives:

- To manage long-term cloud credentials manually, follow the procedure in Manually creating long-term credentials.

- To implement short-term credentials that are managed outside the cluster for individual components, follow the procedures in Configuring an Azure cluster to use short-term credentials.

7.5.10.1. Manually creating long-term credentials

The Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) can be put into manual mode prior to installation in environments where the cloud identity and access management (IAM) APIs are not reachable, or the administrator prefers not to store an administrator-level credential secret in the cluster kube-system namespace.

   **Procedure**

   1. If you did not set the credentialsMode parameter in the install-config.yaml configuration file to Manual, modify the value as shown:

      ```yaml
      apiVersion: v1
      ```
2. If you have not previously created installation manifest files, do so by running the following command:

   $ openshift-install create manifests

3. Set a $RELEASE_IMAGE variable with the release image from your installation file by running the following command:

   $ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')</p>

4. Extract the list of CredentialsRequest custom resources (CRs) from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   $ oc adm release extract --from=$RELEASE_IMAGE --credentials-requests --included --install-config=/path/to.directory_with/installation_configuration/install-config.yaml --to=/path/to/directory_for_credentials_requests

   1. The --included parameter includes only the manifests that your specific cluster configuration requires.

   2. Specify the location of the install-config.yaml file.

   3. Specify the path to the directory where you want to store the CredentialsRequest objects. If the specified directory does not exist, this command creates it.

   This command creates a YAML file for each CredentialsRequest object.

   **Sample CredentialsRequest object**

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
   kind: CredentialsRequest
   metadata:
     name: <component_credentials_request>
     namespace: openshift-cloud-credential-operator
   spec:
     providerSpec:
       apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
       kind: AzureProviderSpec
       roleBindings:
         - role: Contributor
   ...
   ```

5. Create YAML files for secrets in the openshift-install manifests directory that you generated previously. The secrets must be stored using the namespace and secret name defined in the spec.secretRef for each CredentialsRequest object.
Sample CredentialsRequest object with secrets

```yaml
apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
kind: CredentialsRequest
metadata:
  name: <component_credentials_request>
  namespace: openshift-cloud-credential-operator
...
spec:
  providerSpec:
    apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
    kind: AzureProviderSpec
    roleBindings:
      - role: Contributor
        ...
  secretRef:
    name: <component_secret>
    namespace: <component_namespace>
...
```

Sample Secret object

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Secret
metadata:
  name: <component_secret>
  namespace: <component_namespace>
data:
  azure_subscription_id: <base64_encoded_azure_subscription_id>
  azure_client_id: <base64_encoded_azure_client_id>
  azure_client_secret: <base64_encoded_azure_client_secret>
  azure_tenant_id: <base64_encoded_azure_tenant_id>
  azure_resource_prefix: <base64_encoded_azure_resource_prefix>
  azure_resourcegroup: <base64_encoded_azure_resourcegroup>
  azure_region: <base64_encoded_azure_region>
```

**IMPORTANT**

Before upgrading a cluster that uses manually maintained credentials, you must ensure that the CCO is in an upgradeable state.

### 7.5.10.2. Configuring an Azure cluster to use short-term credentials

To install a cluster that uses Azure AD Workload Identity, you must configure the Cloud Credential Operator utility and create the required Azure resources for your cluster.

#### 7.5.10.2.1. Configuring the Cloud Credential Operator utility

To create and manage cloud credentials from outside of the cluster when the Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) is operating in manual mode, extract and prepare the CCO utility (`ccoctl`) binary.
**NOTE**

The `ccoctl` utility is a Linux binary that must run in a Linux environment.

**Prerequisites**

- You have access to an OpenShift Container Platform account with cluster administrator access.
- You have installed the OpenShift CLI (`oc`).
- You have created a global Microsoft Azure account for the `ccoctl` utility to use with the following permissions:

  **Example 7.25. Required Azure permissions**

  - Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourceGroups/read
  - Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourceGroups/write
  - Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourceGroups/delete
  - Microsoft.Authorization/roleAssignments/read
  - Microsoft.Authorization/roleAssignments/delete
  - Microsoft.Authorization/roleAssignments/write
  - Microsoft.Authorization/roleDefinitions/read
  - Microsoft.Authorization/roleDefinitions/write
  - Microsoft.Authorization/roleDefinitions/delete
  - Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/listkeys/action
  - Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/delete
  - Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/read
  - Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/write
  - Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/blobServices/containers/write
  - Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/blobServices/containers/delete
  - Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/blobServices/containers/read
  - Microsoft.ManagedIdentity/userAssignedIdentities/delete
  - Microsoft.ManagedIdentity/userAssignedIdentities/read
  - Microsoft.ManagedIdentity/userAssignedIdentities/write
  - Microsoft.ManagedIdentity/userAssignedIdentities/federatedIdentityCredentials/read
  - Microsoft.ManagedIdentity/userAssignedIdentities/federatedIdentityCredentials/write
  - Microsoft.ManagedIdentity/userAssignedIdentities/federatedIdentityCredentials/delete
Procedure

1. Obtain the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```
   $ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
   ```

2. Obtain the CCO container image from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```
   $ CCO_IMAGE=$(oc adm release info --image-for='cloud-credential-operator' $RELEASE_IMAGE -a ~/.pull-secret)
   ```

   **NOTE**

   Ensure that the architecture of the $RELEASE_IMAGE matches the architecture of the environment in which you will use the ccoctl tool.

3. Extract the ccoctl binary from the CCO container image within the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```
   $ oc image extract $CCO_IMAGE --file="/usr/bin/ccoctl" -a ~/.pull-secret
   ```

4. Change the permissions to make ccoctl executable by running the following command:

   ```
   $ chmod 775 ccoctl
   ```

Verification

- To verify that ccoctl is ready to use, display the help file by running the following command:

   ```
   $ ccoctl --help
   ```

**Output of ccoctl --help**

OpenShift credentials provisioning tool

Usage:

ccoctl [command]

Available Commands:

- alibabacloud Manage credentials objects for alibaba cloud
- aws Manage credentials objects for AWS cloud
- azure Manage credentials objects for Azure
- gcp Manage credentials objects for Google cloud
- help Help about any command
- ibmcloud Manage credentials objects for IBM Cloud
- nutanix Manage credentials objects for Nutanix
7.5.10.2.2. Creating Azure resources with the Cloud Credential Operator utility

You can use the `ccoctl azure create-all` command to automate the creation of Azure resources.

**NOTE**

By default, `ccoctl` creates objects in the directory in which the commands are run. To create the objects in a different directory, use the `--output-dir` flag. This procedure uses `<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>` to refer to this directory.

**Prerequisites**

You must have:

- Extracted and prepared the `ccoctl` binary.
- Access to your Microsoft Azure account by using the Azure CLI.

**Procedure**

1. Set a `$RELEASE_IMAGE` variable with the release image from your installation file by running the following command:

   ```sh
   $ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
   ```

2. Extract the list of `CredentialsRequest` objects from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```sh
   $ oc adm release extract --from=$RELEASE_IMAGE \  
   --credentials-requests \  
   --included \ 1 
   --install-config=<path_to_directory_with_installation_configuration>/install-config.yaml \ 2  
   --to=<path_to_directory_for_credentials_requests> \ 3
   ```

   **1** The `--included` parameter includes only the manifests that your specific cluster configuration requires.

   **2** Specify the location of the `install-config.yaml` file.

   **3** Specify the path to the directory where you want to store the `CredentialsRequest` objects. If the specified directory does not exist, this command creates it.

**NOTE**

This command might take a few moments to run.
3. To enable the `ccoctl` utility to detect your Azure credentials automatically, log in to the Azure CLI by running the following command:

```
$ az login
```

4. Use the `ccoctl` tool to process all `CredentialsRequest` objects by running the following command:

```
$ ccoctl azure create-all \
  --name=<azure_infra_name> 1 \
  --output-dir=<ccoctl_output_dir> 2 \
  --region=<azure_region> 3 \
  --subscription-id=<azure_subscription_id> 4 \
  --credentials-requests-dir=<path_to_credentials_requests_directory> 5 \
  --dnszone-resource-group-name=<azure_dns_zone_resource_group_name> 6 \
  --tenant-id=<azure_tenant_id> 7
```

1. Specify the user-defined name for all created Azure resources used for tracking.
2. Optional: Specify the directory in which you want the `ccoctl` utility to create objects. By default, the utility creates objects in the directory in which the commands are run.
3. Specify the Azure region in which cloud resources will be created.
4. Specify the Azure subscription ID to use.
5. Specify the directory containing the files for the component `CredentialsRequest` objects.
6. Specify the name of the resource group containing the cluster’s base domain Azure DNS zone.
7. Specify the Azure tenant ID to use.

**NOTE**

If your cluster uses Technology Preview features that are enabled by the `TechPreviewNoUpgrade` feature set, you must include the `--enable-tech-preview` parameter.

To see additional optional parameters and explanations of how to use them, run the `azure create-all --help` command.

**Verification**

- To verify that the OpenShift Container Platform secrets are created, list the files in the `<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests` directory:

```
$ ls <path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests
```

**Example output**

```
azure-ad-pod-identity-webhook-config.yaml
cluster-authentication-02-config.yaml
```
You can verify that the Azure AD service accounts are created by querying Azure. For more information, refer to Azure documentation on listing AD service accounts.

7.5.10.2.3. Incorporating the Cloud Credential Operator utility manifests

To implement short-term security credentials managed outside the cluster for individual components, you must move the manifest files that the Cloud Credential Operator utility (ccoctl) created to the correct directories for the installation program.

Prerequisites

- You have configured an account with the cloud platform that hosts your cluster.
- You have configured the Cloud Credential Operator utility (ccoctl).
- You have created the cloud provider resources that are required for your cluster with the ccoctl utility.

Procedure

1. If you did not set the credentialsMode parameter in the install-config.yaml configuration file to Manual, modify the value as shown:

   Sample configuration file snippet

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: v1
   baseDomain: example.com
   credentialsMode: Manual
   # ...
   ```

2. If you used the ccoctl utility to create a new Azure resource group instead of using an existing resource group, modify the resourceGroupName parameter in the install-config.yaml as shown:

   Sample configuration file snippet

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: v1
   baseDomain: example.com
   # ...
   platform:
   azure:
   resourceGroupName: <azure_infra_name>  
   # ...
   ```
This value must match the user-defined name for Azure resources that was specified with the \texttt{--name} argument of the \texttt{ccoctl azure create-all} command.

3. If you have not previously created installation manifest files, do so by running the following command:

   \begin{verbatim}
   $ openshift-install create manifests
   \end{verbatim}

4. Copy the manifests that the \texttt{ccoctl} utility generated to the \texttt{manifests} directory that the installation program created by running the following command:

   \begin{verbatim}
   $ cp /<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests/* ./manifests/
   \end{verbatim}

5. Copy the private key that the \texttt{ccoctl} utility generated in the \texttt{tls} directory to the installation directory by running the following command:

   \begin{verbatim}
   $ cp -a /<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/tls ./
   \end{verbatim}

7.5.11. Deploying the cluster

You can install OpenShift Container Platform on a compatible cloud platform.

\begin{center}
\textbf{IMPORTANT}
\end{center}

You can run the \texttt{create cluster} command of the installation program only once, during initial installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You have configured an account with the cloud platform that hosts your cluster.
- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.
- You have an Azure subscription ID and tenant ID.

**Procedure**

- Change to the directory that contains the installation program and initialize the cluster deployment:

  \begin{verbatim}
  $ ./openshift-install create cluster --dir <installation_directory> \ 1
  --log-level=info \ 2
  \end{verbatim}

  For \texttt{<installation_directory>}, specify the location of your customized \texttt{./install-config.yaml} file.

- To view different installation details, specify \texttt{warn}, \texttt{debug}, or \texttt{error} instead of \texttt{info}.

**Verification**

When the cluster deployment completes successfully:
The terminal displays directions for accessing your cluster, including a link to the web console and credentials for the `kubeadmin` user.

Credential information also outputs to `<installation_directory>/.openshift_install.log`.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not delete the installation program or the files that the installation program creates. Both are required to delete the cluster.

**Example output**

```plaintext
INFO Install complete!
INFO To access the cluster as the system:admin user when using 'oc', run 'export KUBECONFIG=/home/myuser/install_dir/auth/kubeconfig'
INFO Access the OpenShift web-console here: https://console-openshift-console.app.apps.mycluster.example.com
INFO Login to the console with user: "kubeadmin", and password: "password"
INFO Time elapsed: 36m22s
```

**IMPORTANT**

- The Ignition config files that the installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending `node-bootstrapper` certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for *Recovering from expired control plane certificates* for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

### 7.5.12. Logging in to the cluster by using the CLI

You can log in to your cluster as a default system user by exporting the cluster `kubeconfig` file. The `kubeconfig` file contains information about the cluster that is used by the CLI to connect a client to the correct cluster and API server. The file is specific to a cluster and is created during OpenShift Container Platform installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You deployed an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- You installed the `oc` CLI.

**Procedure**

1. Export the `kubeadmin` credentials:
For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

2. Verify you can run `oc` commands successfully using the exported configuration:

   $ oc whoami

   **Example output**

   `system:admin`

**Additional resources**

- See *Accessing the web console* for more details about accessing and understanding the OpenShift Container Platform web console.

### 7.5.13. Telemetry access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the Telemetry service, which runs by default to provide metrics about cluster health and the success of updates, requires internet access. If your cluster is connected to the internet, Telemetry runs automatically, and your cluster is registered to [OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console](https://openshift.io/clustermanager).

After you confirm that your [OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console](https://openshift.io/clustermanager) inventory is correct, either maintained automatically by Telemetry or manually by using OpenShift Cluster Manager, use `subscription watch` to track your OpenShift Container Platform subscriptions at the account or multi-cluster level.

**Additional resources**

- See *About remote health monitoring* for more information about the Telemetry service

### 7.5.14. Next steps

- Customize your cluster.
- If necessary, you can opt out of remote health reporting.

### 7.6. INSTALLING A CLUSTER ON AZURE WITH NETWORK CUSTOMIZATIONS

In OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14, you can install a cluster with a customized network configuration on infrastructure that the installation program provisions on Microsoft Azure. By customizing your network configuration, your cluster can coexist with existing IP address allocations in your environment and integrate with existing MTU and VXLAN configurations.

You must set most of the network configuration parameters during installation, and you can modify only `kubeProxy` configuration parameters in a running cluster.
7.6.1. Prerequisites

- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.
- You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.
- You configured an Azure account to host the cluster and determined the tested and validated region to deploy the cluster to.
- If you use a firewall, you configured it to allow the sites that your cluster requires access to.
- If you use customer-managed encryption keys, you prepared your Azure environment for encryption.

7.6.2. Internet access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you require access to the internet to install your cluster.

You must have internet access to:

- Access OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console to download the installation program and perform subscription management. If the cluster has internet access and you do not disable Telemetry, that service automatically entitles your cluster.
- Access Quay.io to obtain the packages that are required to install your cluster.
- Obtain the packages that are required to perform cluster updates.

**IMPORTANT**

If your cluster cannot have direct internet access, you can perform a restricted network installation on some types of infrastructure that you provision. During that process, you download the required content and use it to populate a mirror registry with the installation packages. With some installation types, the environment that you install your cluster in will not require internet access. Before you update the cluster, you update the content of the mirror registry.

7.6.3. Generating a key pair for cluster node SSH access

During an OpenShift Container Platform installation, you can provide an SSH public key to the installation program. The key is passed to the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes through their Ignition config files and is used to authenticate SSH access to the nodes. The key is added to the `~/.ssh/authorized_keys` list for the `core` user on each node, which enables password-less authentication.

After the key is passed to the nodes, you can use the key pair to SSH in to the RHCOS nodes as the user `core`. To access the nodes through SSH, the private key identity must be managed by SSH for your local user.

If you want to SSH in to your cluster nodes to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, you must provide the SSH public key during the installation process. The `./openshift-install gather` command also requires the SSH public key to be in place on the cluster nodes.
IMPORTANT

Do not skip this procedure in production environments, where disaster recovery and debugging is required.

NOTE

You must use a local key, not one that you configured with platform-specific approaches such as AWS key pairs.

Procedure

1. If you do not have an existing SSH key pair on your local machine to use for authentication onto your cluster nodes, create one. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   $ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -N "" -f <path>/<file_name>  

   Specify the path and file name, such as ~/.ssh/id_ed25519, of the new SSH key. If you have an existing key pair, ensure your public key is in the your ~/.ssh directory.

   NOTE
   
   If you plan to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures, do not create a key that uses the ed25519 algorithm. Instead, create a key that uses the rsa or ecdsa algorithm.

2. View the public SSH key:

   $ cat <path>/<file_name>.pub

   For example, run the following to view the ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub public key:

   $ cat ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub

3. Add the SSH private key identity to the SSH agent for your local user, if it has not already been added. SSH agent management of the key is required for password-less SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes, or if you want to use the ./openshift-install gather command.

   NOTE
   
   On some distributions, default SSH private key identities such as ~/.ssh/id_rsa and ~/.ssh/id_dsa are managed automatically.

   a. If the ssh-agent process is not already running for your local user, start it as a background task:

   $ eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"

   Example output
NOTE

If your cluster is in FIPS mode, only use FIPS-compliant algorithms to generate the SSH key. The key must be either RSA or ECDSA.

4. Add your SSH private key to the `ssh-agent`:

   `$ ssh-add <path>/<file_name>`

   **Example output**

   `Identity added: /home/<you>/<path>/<file_name> (<computer_name>)`

**Next steps**

- When you install OpenShift Container Platform, provide the SSH public key to the installation program.

**7.6.4. Obtaining the installation program**

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform, download the installation file on the host you are using for installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You have a computer that runs Linux or macOS, with 500 MB of local disk space.

**Procedure**

1. Access the `Infrastructure Provider` page on the OpenShift Cluster Manager site. If you have a Red Hat account, log in with your credentials. If you do not, create an account.

2. Select your infrastructure provider.

3. Navigate to the page for your installation type, download the installation program that corresponds with your host operating system and architecture, and place the file in the directory where you will store the installation configuration files.

**IMPORTANT**

The installation program creates several files on the computer that you use to install your cluster. You must keep the installation program and the files that the installation program creates after you finish installing the cluster. Both files are required to delete the cluster.
IMPORTANT

Deleting the files created by the installation program does not remove your cluster, even if the cluster failed during installation. To remove your cluster, complete the OpenShift Container Platform uninstallation procedures for your specific cloud provider.

4. Extract the installation program. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

```
$ tar -xvf openshift-install-linux.tar.gz
```

5. Download your installation pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager. This pull secret allows you to authenticate with the services that are provided by the included authorities, including Quay.io, which serves the container images for OpenShift Container Platform components.

7.6.5. Creating the installation configuration file

You can customize the OpenShift Container Platform cluster you install on Microsoft Azure.

Prerequisites

- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.
- You have an Azure subscription ID and tenant ID.
- If you are installing the cluster using a service principal, you have its application ID and password.
- If you are installing the cluster using a system-assigned managed identity, you have enabled it on the virtual machine that you will run the installation program from.
- If you are installing the cluster using a user-assigned managed identity, you have met these prerequisites:
  - You have its client ID.
  - You have assigned it to the virtual machine that you will run the installation program from.

Procedure

1. Optional: If you have run the installation program on this computer before, and want to use an alternative service principal or managed identity, go to the `~/.azure/` directory and delete the `osServicePrincipal.json` configuration file.
   Deleting this file prevents the installation program from automatically reusing subscription and authentication values from a previous installation.

2. Create the `install-config.yaml` file.

   a. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and run the following command:

   ```
   $ ./openshift-install create install-config --dir <installation_directory>
   ```
For `<installation_directory>`, specify the directory name to store the files that the installation program creates.

When specifying the directory:

- Verify that the directory has the `execute` permission. This permission is required to run Terraform binaries under the installation directory.

- Use an empty directory. Some installation assets, such as bootstrap X.509 certificates, have short expiration intervals, therefore you must not reuse an installation directory. If you want to reuse individual files from another cluster installation, you can copy them into your directory. However, the file names for the installation assets might change between releases. Use caution when copying installation files from an earlier OpenShift Container Platform version.

**NOTE**

Always delete the `~/.powervs` directory to avoid reusing a stale configuration. Run the following command:

```
$ rm -rf ~/.powervs
```

b. At the prompts, provide the configuration details for your cloud:

i. Optional: Select an SSH key to use to access your cluster machines.

**NOTE**

For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your `ssh-agent` process uses.

ii. Select `azure` as the platform to target.

If the installation program cannot locate the `osServicePrincipal.json` configuration file from a previous installation, you are prompted for Azure subscription and authentication values.

iii. Enter the following Azure parameter values for your subscription:

- `azure subscription id` Enter the subscription ID to use for the cluster.
- `azure tenant id` Enter the tenant ID.

iv. Depending on the Azure identity you are using to deploy the cluster, do one of the following when prompted for the `azure service principal client id`

- If you are using a service principal, enter its application ID.
- If you are using a system-assigned managed identity, leave this value blank.
- If you are using a user-assigned managed identity, specify its client ID.

v. Depending on the Azure identity you are using to deploy the cluster, do one of the following when prompted for the `azure service principal client secret`
• If you are using a service principal, enter its password.

• If you are using a system-assigned managed identity, leave this value blank.

• If you are using a user-assigned managed identity, leave this value blank.

vi. Select the region to deploy the cluster to.

vii. Select the base domain to deploy the cluster to. The base domain corresponds to the Azure DNS Zone that you created for your cluster.

viii. Enter a descriptive name for your cluster.

**IMPORTANT**

All Azure resources that are available through public endpoints are subject to resource name restrictions, and you cannot create resources that use certain terms. For a list of terms that Azure restricts, see Resolve reserved resource name errors in the Azure documentation.

3. Modify the `install-config.yaml` file. You can find more information about the available parameters in the "Installation configuration parameters" section.

4. Back up the `install-config.yaml` file so that you can use it to install multiple clusters.

**IMPORTANT**

The `install-config.yaml` file is consumed during the installation process. If you want to reuse the file, you must back it up now.

If previously not detected, the installation program creates an `osServicePrincipal.json` configuration file and stores this file in the `~/.azure/` directory on your computer. This ensures that the installation program can load the profile when it is creating an OpenShift Container Platform cluster on the target platform.

**Additional resources**

- Installation configuration parameters for Azure

**7.6.5.1. Minimum resource requirements for cluster installation**

Each cluster machine must meet the following minimum requirements:

**Table 7.2. Minimum resource requirements**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bootstrap</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control plane</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. One vCPU is equivalent to one physical core when simultaneous multithreading (SMT), or hyperthreading, is not enabled. When enabled, use the following formula to calculate the corresponding ratio: \( \text{threads per core} \times \text{cores} \times \text{sockets} = \text{vCPUs} \).

2. OpenShift Container Platform and Kubernetes are sensitive to disk performance, and faster storage is recommended, particularly for etcd on the control plane nodes which require a 10 ms p99 fsync duration. Note that on many cloud platforms, storage size and IOPS scale together, so you might need to over-allocate storage volume to obtain sufficient performance.

3. As with all user-provisioned installations, if you choose to use RHEL compute machines in your cluster, you take responsibility for all operating system life cycle management and maintenance, including performing system updates, applying patches, and completing all other required tasks. Use of RHEL 7 compute machines is deprecated and has been removed in OpenShift Container Platform 4.10 and later.

**IMPORTANT**

You are required to use Azure virtual machines that have the **premiumIO** parameter set to **true**.

If an instance type for your platform meets the minimum requirements for cluster machines, it is supported to use in OpenShift Container Platform.

**Additional resources**

- Optimizing storage

### 7.6.5.2. Tested instance types for Azure

The following Microsoft Azure instance types have been tested with OpenShift Container Platform.

**Example 7.26. Machine types based on 64-bit x86 architecture**

- c4.*
- c5.*
- c5a.*
- i3.*
- m4.*
- m5.*
7.6.5.3. Tested instance types for Azure on 64-bit ARM infrastructures

The following Microsoft Azure ARM64 instance types have been tested with OpenShift Container Platform.

Example 7.27. Machine types based on 64-bit ARM architecture

- c6g.*
- m6g.*

7.6.5.4. Enabling trusted launch for Azure VMs

You can enable two trusted launch features when installing your cluster on Azure: secure boot and virtualized Trusted Platform Modules.

See the Azure documentation about virtual machine sizes to learn what sizes of virtual machines support these features.

IMPORTANT

Trusted launch 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.

Prerequisites

- You have created an install-config.yaml file.

Procedure
Use a text editor to edit the `install-config.yaml` file prior to deploying your cluster and add the following stanza:

```yaml
controlPlane: 1
platform:
  azure:
    settings:
      securityType: TrustedLaunch 2
trustedLaunch:
  uefiSettings:
    secureBoot: Enabled 3
    virtualizedTrustedPlatformModule: Enabled 4
```

1. Specify `controlPlane.platform.azure` or `compute.platform.azure` to enable trusted launch on only control plane or compute nodes respectively. Specify `platform.azure.defaultMachinePlatform` to enable trusted launch on all nodes.
2. Enable trusted launch features.
3. Enable secure boot. For more information, see the Azure documentation about secure boot.
4. Enable the virtualized Trusted Platform Module. For more information, see the Azure documentation about virtualized Trusted Platform Modules.

### 7.6.5.5. Enabling confidential VMs

You can enable confidential VMs when installing your cluster. You can enable confidential VMs for compute nodes, control plane nodes, or all nodes.

**IMPORTANT**

Using confidential VMs 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.

You can use confidential VMs with the following VM sizes:

- DCasv5-series
- DCadsv5-series
- ECasv5-series
- ECadsv5-series

**IMPORTANT**

Confidential VMs are currently not supported on 64-bit ARM architectures.
Prerequisites

- You have created an `install-config.yaml` file.

Procedure

- Use a text editor to edit the `install-config.yaml` file prior to deploying your cluster and add the following stanza:

```
controlPlane: 1
  platform:
    azure:
      settings:
        securityType: ConfidentialVM 2
        confidentialVM: uefiSettings:
          secureBoot: Enabled 3
          virtualizedTrustedPlatformModule: Enabled 4
  osDisk:
    securityProfile:
      securityEncryptionType: VMGuestStateOnly 5
```

1. Specify `controlPlane.platform.azure` or `compute.platform.azure` to deploy confidential VMs on only control plane or compute nodes respectively. Specify `platform.azure.defaultMachinePlatform` to deploy confidential VMs on all nodes.
2. Enable confidential VMs.
3. Enable secure boot. For more information, see the Azure documentation about secure boot.
4. Enable the virtualized Trusted Platform Module. For more information, see the Azure documentation about virtualized Trusted Platform Modules.
5. Specify `VMGuestStateOnly` to encrypt the VM guest state.

7.6.5.6. Sample customized install-config.yaml file for Azure

You can customize the `install-config.yaml` file to specify more details about your OpenShift Container Platform cluster’s platform or modify the values of the required parameters.

**IMPORTANT**

This sample YAML file is provided for reference only. You must obtain your `install-config.yaml` file by using the installation program and modify it.

```
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: example.com 1
controlPlane: 2
  hyperthreading: Enabled 3 4
name: master
platform:
  azure:
```

947
encryptionAtHost: true
ultraSSDCapability: Enabled
osDisk:
  diskSizeGB: 1024
  diskType: Premium_LRS
diskEncryptionSet:
    resourceGroup: disk_encryption_set_resource_group
    name: disk_encryption_set_name
    subscriptionId: secondary_subscription_id
osImage:
  publisher: example_publisher_name
  offer: example_image_offer
  sku: example_offer_sku
  version: example_image_version
  type: Standard_D8s_v3
replicas: 3
compute:
  - hyperthreading: Enabled
name: worker
platform:
  azure:
    ultraSSDCapability: Enabled
    type: Standard_D2s_v3
    encryptionAtHost: true
osDisk:
  diskSizeGB: 512
  diskType: Standard_LRS
diskEncryptionSet:
  resourceGroup: disk_encryption_set_resource_group
  name: disk_encryption_set_name
  subscriptionId: secondary_subscription_id
osImage:
  publisher: example_publisher_name
  offer: example_image_offer
  sku: example_offer_sku
  version: example_image_version
zones:
  - "1"
  - "2"
  - "3"
replicas: 5
metadata:
  name: test-cluster
networking:
  clusterNetwork:
    - cidr: 10.128.0.0/14
    hostPrefix: 23
  machineNetwork:
    - cidr: 10.0.0.0/16
  networkType: OVNKubernetes
  serviceNetwork:
    - 172.30.0.0/16
platform:
  azure:
    defaultMachinePlatform:
Required. The installation program prompts you for this value.

If you do not provide these parameters and values, the installation program provides the default value.

The controlPlane section is a single mapping, but the compute section is a sequence of mappings. To meet the requirements of the different data structures, the first line of the compute section must begin with a hyphen, -, and the first line of the controlPlane section must not. Only one control plane pool is used.

Whether to enable or disable simultaneous multithreading, or hyperthreading. By default, simultaneous multithreading is enabled to increase the performance of your machines' cores. You can disable it by setting the parameter value to Disabled. If you disable simultaneous multithreading in some cluster machines, you must disable it in all cluster machines.

IMPORTANT

If you disable simultaneous multithreading, ensure that your capacity planning accounts for the dramatically decreased machine performance. Use larger virtual machine types, such as Standard_D8s_v3, for your machines if you disable simultaneous multithreading.

You can specify the size of the disk to use in GB. Minimum recommendation for control plane nodes is 1024 GB.

Specify a list of zones to deploy your machines to. For high availability, specify at least two zones.

The cluster network plugin to install. The supported values are OVNKubernetes and OpenShiftSDN. The default value is OVNKubernetes.

Optional: A custom Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) image that should be used to boot control plane and compute machines. The publisher, offer, sku, and version parameters under platform.azure.defaultMachinePlatform.osImage apply to both control plane and compute machines. If the parameters under controlPlane.platform.azure.osImage or compute.platform.azure.osImage are set, they override the platform.azure.defaultMachinePlatform.osImage parameters.

Specify the name of the resource group that contains the DNS zone for your base domain.

Specify the name of an already existing resource group to install your cluster to. If undefined, a new
Whether to enable or disable FIPS mode. By default, FIPS mode is not enabled. If FIPS mode is enabled, the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines that OpenShift Container

**IMPORTANT**

To enable FIPS mode for your cluster, you must run the installation program from a Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) computer configured to operate in FIPS mode. For more information about configuring FIPS mode on RHEL, see [Installing the system in FIPS mode](#). When running Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) or Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) booted in FIPS mode, OpenShift Container Platform core components use the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures.

You can optionally provide the `sshKey` value that you use to access the machines in your cluster.

**NOTE**

For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your `ssh-agent` process uses.

### 7.6.5.7. Configuring the cluster-wide proxy during installation

Production environments can deny direct access to the internet and instead have an HTTP or HTTPS proxy available. You can configure a new OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use a proxy by configuring the proxy settings in the `install-config.yaml` file.

**Prerequisites**

- You have an existing `install-config.yaml` file.
- You reviewed the sites that your cluster requires access to and determined whether any of them need to bypass the proxy. By default, all cluster egress traffic is proxied, including calls to hosting cloud provider APIs. You added sites to the `Proxy` object’s `spec.noProxy` field to bypass the proxy if necessary.

**NOTE**

The `Proxy` object `status.noProxy` field is populated with the values of the `networking.machineNetwork[].cidr`, `networking.clusterNetwork[].cidr`, and `networking.serviceNetwork[]` fields from your installation configuration.

For installations on Amazon Web Services (AWS), Google Cloud Platform (GCP), Microsoft Azure, and Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP), the `Proxy` object `status.noProxy` field is also populated with the instance metadata endpoint `169.254.169.254`.

**Procedure**

1. Edit your `install-config.yaml` file and add the proxy settings. For example:
A proxy URL to use for creating HTTP connections outside the cluster. The URL scheme must be http.

A proxy URL to use for creating HTTPS connections outside the cluster.

A comma-separated list of destination domain names, IP addresses, or other network CIDRs to exclude from proxying. Preface a domain with . to match subdomains only. For example, .y.com matches x.y.com, but not y.com. Use * to bypass the proxy for all destinations.

If provided, the installation program generates a config map that is named user-ca-bundle in the openshift-config namespace that contains one or more additional CA certificates that are required for proxying HTTPS connections. The Cluster Network Operator then creates a trusted-ca-bundle config map that merges these contents with the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) trust bundle, and this config map is referenced in the trustedCA field of the Proxy object. The additionalTrustBundle field is required unless the proxy’s identity certificate is signed by an authority from the RHCOS trust bundle.

Optional: The policy to determine the configuration of the Proxy object to reference the user-ca-bundle config map in the trustedCA field. The allowed values are Proxyonly and Always. Use Proxyonly to reference the user-ca-bundle config map only when http/https proxy is configured. Use Always to always reference the user-ca-bundle config map. The default value is Proxyonly.

The installation program does not support the proxy readinessEndpoints field.

If the installer times out, restart and then complete the deployment by using the wait-for command of the installer. For example:

```
$ ./openshift-install wait-for install-complete --log-level debug
```

2. Save the file and reference it when installing OpenShift Container Platform.

The installation program creates a cluster-wide proxy that is named cluster that uses the proxy settings in the provided install-config.yaml file. If no proxy settings are provided, a cluster Proxy object is still created, but it will have a nil spec.
7.6.6. Network configuration phases

There are two phases prior to OpenShift Container Platform installation where you can customize the network configuration.

Phase 1

You can customize the following network-related fields in the `install-config.yaml` file before you create the manifest files:

- `networking.networkType`
- `networking.clusterNetwork`
- `networking.serviceNetwork`
- `networking.machineNetwork`

For more information on these fields, refer to *Installation configuration parameters*.

**NOTE**

Set the `networking.machineNetwork` to match the CIDR that the preferred NIC resides in.

**IMPORTANT**

The CIDR range `172.17.0.0/16` is reserved by libVirt. You cannot use this range or any range that overlaps with this range for any networks in your cluster.

Phase 2

After creating the manifest files by running `openshift-install create manifests`, you can define a customized Cluster Network Operator manifest with only the fields you want to modify. You can use the manifest to specify advanced network configuration.

You cannot override the values specified in phase 1 in the `install-config.yaml` file during phase 2. However, you can further customize the network plugin during phase 2.

7.6.7. Specifying advanced network configuration

You can use advanced network configuration for your network plugin to integrate your cluster into your existing network environment. You can specify advanced network configuration only before you install the cluster.

**IMPORTANT**

Customizing your network configuration by modifying the OpenShift Container Platform manifest files created by the installation program is not supported. Applying a manifest file that you create, as in the following procedure, is supported.
Prerequisites

- You have created the `install-config.yaml` file and completed any modifications to it.

Procedure

1. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and create the manifests:

   ```shell
dir <installation_directory>
   $ ./openshift-install create manifests --dir <installation_directory>
   
   <installation_directory> specifies the name of the directory that contains the `install-config.yaml` file for your cluster.
   
   1

2. Create a stub manifest file for the advanced network configuration that is named `cluster-network-03-config.yml` in the `<installation_directory>/manifests/` directory:

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: operator.openshift.io/v1
   kind: Network
   metadata:
     name: cluster
   spec:
   
   defaultNetwork:
     openshiftSDNConfig:
       vxlanPort: 4800
   
   apiVersion: operator.openshift.io/v1
   kind: Network
   metadata:
     name: cluster
   spec:
   
   defaultNetwork:
     ovnKubernetesConfig:
     ipsecConfig: {}
   
   3. Specify the advanced network configuration for your cluster in the `cluster-network-03-config.yml` file, such as in the following examples:

   **Specify a different VXLAN port for the OpenShift SDN network provider**

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: operator.openshift.io/v1
   kind: Network
   metadata:
     name: cluster
   spec:
   
   defaultNetwork:
     openshiftSDNConfig:
       vxlanPort: 4800
   
   **Enable IPsec for the OVN-Kubernetes network provider**

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: operator.openshift.io/v1
   kind: Network
   metadata:
     name: cluster
   spec:
   
   defaultNetwork:
     ovnKubernetesConfig:
       ipsecConfig: {}
   
4. Optional: Back up the `manifests/cluster-network-03-config.yml` file. The installation program consumes the `manifests/` directory when you create the Ignition config files.

7.6.8. Cluster Network Operator configuration
The configuration for the cluster network is specified as part of the Cluster Network Operator (CNO) configuration and stored in a custom resource (CR) object that is named `cluster`. The CR specifies the fields for the Network API in the `operator.openshift.io` API group.

The CNO configuration inherits the following fields during cluster installation from the Network API in the `Network.config.openshift.io` API group and these fields cannot be changed:

- **clusterNetwork**
  - IP address pools from which pod IP addresses are allocated.

- **serviceNetwork**
  - IP address pool for services.

- **defaultNetwork.type**
  - Cluster network plugin, such as OpenShift SDN or OVN-Kubernetes.

You can specify the cluster network plugin configuration for your cluster by setting the fields for the `defaultNetwork` object in the CNO object named `cluster`.

### 7.6.8.1. Cluster Network Operator configuration object

The fields for the Cluster Network Operator (CNO) are described in the following table:

**Table 7.3. Cluster Network Operator configuration object**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>metadata.name</code></td>
<td>string</td>
<td>The name of the CNO object. This name is always <code>cluster</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>spec.clusterNetwork</code></td>
<td>array</td>
<td>A list specifying the blocks of IP addresses from which pod IP addresses are allocated and the subnet prefix length assigned to each individual node in the cluster. For example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>spec:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>clusterNetwork:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- cidr: 10.128.0.0/19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>hostPrefix: 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- cidr: 10.128.32.0/19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>hostPrefix: 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>You can customize this field only in the <code>install-config.yaml</code> file before you create the manifests. The value is read-only in the manifest file.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A block of IP addresses for services. The OpenShift SDN and OVN-Kubernetes network plugins support only a single IP address block for the service network. For example:

```yaml
spec:
  serviceNetwork:
  - 172.30.0.0/14
```

You can customize this field only in the `install-config.yaml` file before you create the manifests. The value is read-only in the manifest file.

*defaultNetwork* object configuration

The values for the *defaultNetwork* object are defined in the following table:

**Table 7.4. defaultNetwork object**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>type</em></td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Either <a href="#">OpenShiftSDN</a> or <a href="#">OVN-Kubernetes</a>. The Red Hat OpenShift Networking network plugin is selected during installation. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>openshiftSDNConfig</em></td>
<td>object</td>
<td>This object is only valid for the OpenShift SDN network plugin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ovnKubernetesConfig</em></td>
<td>object</td>
<td>This object is only valid for the OVN-Kubernetes network plugin.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Configuration for the OpenShift SDN network plugin*

The following table describes the configuration fields for the OpenShift SDN network plugin:
Table 7.5. openshiftSDNConfig object

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mode</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Configures the network isolation mode for OpenShift SDN. The default value is <strong>NetworkPolicy</strong>. The values <strong>Multitenant</strong> and <strong>Subnet</strong> are available for backwards compatibility with OpenShift Container Platform 3.x but are not recommended. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mtu</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>The maximum transmission unit (MTU) for the VXLAN overlay network. This is detected automatically based on the MTU of the primary network interface. You do not normally need to override the detected MTU. If the auto-detected value is not what you expect it to be, confirm that the MTU on the primary network interface on your nodes is correct. You cannot use this option to change the MTU value of the primary network interface on the nodes. If your cluster requires different MTU values for different nodes, you must set this value to 50 less than the lowest MTU value in your cluster. For example, if some nodes in your cluster have an MTU of 9001, and some have an MTU of 1500, you must set this value to 1450. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vxlanPort</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>The port to use for all VXLAN packets. The default value is 4789. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation. If you are running in a virtualized environment with existing nodes that are part of another VXLAN network, then you might be required to change this. For example, when running an OpenShift SDN overlay on top of VMware NSX-T, you must select an alternate port for the VXLAN, because both SDNs use the same default VXLAN port number. On Amazon Web Services (AWS), you can select an alternate port for the VXLAN between port 9000 and port 9999.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example OpenShift SDN configuration

```
defaultNetwork:
  type: OpenShiftSDN
  openshiftSDNConfig:
    mode: NetworkPolicy
    mtu: 1450
    vxlanPort: 4789
```

Configuration for the OVN–Kubernetes network plugin

The following table describes the configuration fields for the OVN–Kubernetes network plugin:
### Table 7.6. ovnKubernetesConfig object

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| mtu             | integer| The maximum transmission unit (MTU) for the Geneve (Generic Network Virtualization Encapsulation) overlay network. This is detected automatically based on the MTU of the primary network interface. You do not normally need to override the detected MTU.  
If the auto-detected value is not what you expect it to be, confirm that the MTU on the primary network interface on your nodes is correct. You cannot use this option to change the MTU value of the primary network interface on the nodes.  
If your cluster requires different MTU values for different nodes, you must set this value to 100 less than the lowest MTU value in your cluster. For example, if some nodes in your cluster have an MTU of 9001, and some have an MTU of 1500, you must set this value to 1400. |
| genevePort      | integer| The port to use for all Geneve packets. The default value is 6081. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.             |
| ipsecConfig     | object | Specify an empty object to enable IPsec encryption.                                                                                       |
| policyAuditConfig | object | Specify a configuration object for customizing network policy audit logging. If unset, the defaults audit log settings are used.         |
| gatewayConfig   | object | Optional: Specify a configuration object for customizing how egress traffic is sent to the node gateway.                                 |

**NOTE**

While migrating egress traffic, you can expect some disruption to workloads and service traffic until the Cluster Network Operator (CNO) successfully rolls out the changes.
If your existing network infrastructure overlaps with the 100.64.0.0/16 IPv4 subnet, you can specify a different IP address range for internal use by OVN-Kubernetes. You must ensure that the IP address range does not overlap with any other subnet used by your OpenShift Container Platform installation. The IP address range must be larger than the maximum number of nodes that can be added to the cluster. For example, if the `clusterNetwork.cidr` value is 10.128.0.0/14 and the `clusterNetwork.hostPrefix` value is /23, then the maximum number of nodes is $2^{23-14}=512$.

This field cannot be changed after installation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>v4InternalSubnet</td>
<td>If your existing network infrastructure overlaps with the 100.64.0.0/16 IPv4 subnet, you can specify a different IP address range for internal use by OVN-Kubernetes. You must ensure that the IP address range does not overlap with any other subnet used by your OpenShift Container Platform installation. The IP address range must be larger than the maximum number of nodes that can be added to the cluster. For example, if the <code>clusterNetwork.cidr</code> value is 10.128.0.0/14 and the <code>clusterNetwork.hostPrefix</code> value is /23, then the maximum number of nodes is $2^{23-14}=512$. This field cannot be changed after installation.</td>
<td>The default value is <strong>100.64.0.0/16</strong>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If your existing network infrastructure overlaps with the `fd98::/48` IPv6 subnet, you can specify a different IP address range for internal use by OVN-Kubernetes. You must ensure that the IP address range does not overlap with any other subnet used by your OpenShift Container Platform installation. The IP address range must be larger than the maximum number of nodes that can be added to the cluster.

This field cannot be changed after installation.

The default value is `fd98::/48`.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>v6InternalSubnet</td>
<td></td>
<td>If your existing network infrastructure overlaps with the <code>fd98::/48</code> IPv6 subnet, you can specify a different IP address range for internal use by OVN-Kubernetes. You must ensure that the IP address range does not overlap with any other subnet used by your OpenShift Container Platform installation. The IP address range must be larger than the maximum number of nodes that can be added to the cluster. This field cannot be changed after installation. The default value is <code>fd98::/48</code>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 7.7. policyAuditConfig object**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rateLimit</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>The maximum number of messages to generate every second per node. The default value is <strong>20</strong> messages per second.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxFileSize</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>The maximum size for the audit log in bytes. The default value is <strong>50000000</strong> or 50 MB.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
One of the following additional audit log targets:

- **libc**
  - The libc `syslog()` function of the journald process on the host.
- **udp:<host>:<port>**
  - A syslog server. Replace `<host>:<port>` with the host and port of the syslog server.
- **unix:<file>**
  - A Unix Domain Socket file specified by `<file>`.
- **null**
  - Do not send the audit logs to any additional target.

The syslog facility, such as `kern`, as defined by RFC5424. The default value is `local0`.

**Table 7.8. gatewayConfig object**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>routingViaHost</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>Set this field to <code>true</code> to send egress traffic from pods to the host networking stack. For highly-specialized installations and applications that rely on manually configured routes in the kernel routing table, you might want to route egress traffic to the host networking stack. By default, egress traffic is processed in OVN to exit the cluster and is not affected by specialized routes in the kernel routing table. The default value is <code>false</code>. This field has an interaction with the Open vSwitch hardware offloading feature. If you set this field to <code>true</code>, you do not receive the performance benefits of the offloading because egress traffic is processed by the host networking stack.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipForwarding</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>You can control IP forwarding for all traffic on OVN-Kubernetes managed interfaces by using the <code>ipForwarding</code> specification in the <code>Network</code> resource. Specify <code>Restricted</code> to only allow IP forwarding for Kubernetes related traffic. Specify <code>Global</code> to allow forwarding of all IP traffic. For new installations, the default is <code>Restricted</code>. For updates to OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the default is <code>Global</code>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example OVN-Kubernetes configuration with IPSec enabled**

```yaml
defaultNetwork:
  type: OVNKubernetes
ovnKubernetesConfig:
```
kubeProxyConfig object configuration
The values for the kubeProxyConfig object are defined in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>iptablesSyncPeriod</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>The refresh period for iptables rules. The default value is 30s. Valid suffixes include s, m, and h and are described in the Go time package documentation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE
Because of performance improvements introduced in OpenShift Container Platform 4.3 and greater, adjusting the iptablesSyncPeriod parameter is no longer necessary.

proxyArguments.iptables-min-sync-period | array | The minimum duration before refreshing iptables rules. This field ensures that the refresh does not happen too frequently. Valid suffixes include s, m, and h and are described in the Go time package. The default value is:

```yaml
kubeProxyConfig:
  proxyArguments:
    iptables-min-sync-period:
      - 0s
```

7.6.9. Configuring hybrid networking with OVN-Kubernetes
You can configure your cluster to use hybrid networking with the OVN-Kubernetes network plugin. This allows a hybrid cluster that supports different node networking configurations.

NOTE
This configuration is necessary to run both Linux and Windows nodes in the same cluster.

Prerequisites
- You defined OVNKubernetes for the networking.networkType parameter in the install-config.yaml file. See the installation documentation for configuring OpenShift Container Platform network customizations on your chosen cloud provider for more information.

Procedure

```yaml
mtu: 1400
genevePort: 6081
ipsecConfig: {}
```
1. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and create the manifests:

   ```bash
   $ ./openshift-install create manifests --dir <installation_directory>
   ```

   where:

   `<installation_directory>`
   Specifies the name of the directory that contains the `install-config.yaml` file for your cluster.

2. Create a stub manifest file for the advanced network configuration that is named `cluster-network-03-config.yml` in the `<installation_directory>/manifests/` directory:

   ```bash
   $ cat <<EOF > <installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-network-03-config.yml
   apiVersion: operator.openshift.io/v1
   kind: Network
   metadata:
     name: cluster
   spec:
   EOF
   ```

   where:

   `<installation_directory>`
   Specifies the directory name that contains the `manifests/` directory for your cluster.

3. Open the `cluster-network-03-config.yml` file in an editor and configure OVN–Kubernetes with hybrid networking, such as in the following example:

   **Specify a hybrid networking configuration**

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: operator.openshift.io/v1
   kind: Network
   metadata:
     name: cluster
   spec:
     defaultNetwork:
       ovnKubernetesConfig:
         hybridOverlayConfig:
           hybridClusterNetwork:
             cidr: 10.132.0.0/14
             hostPrefix: 23
           hybridOverlayVXLANPort: 9898
   ```

   1. Specify the CIDR configuration used for nodes on the additional overlay network. The `hybridClusterNetwork` CIDR cannot overlap with the `clusterNetwork` CIDR.

   2. Specify a custom VXLAN port for the additional overlay network. This is required for running Windows nodes in a cluster installed on vSphere, and must not be configured for any other cloud provider. The custom port can be any open port excluding the default 4789 port. For more information on this requirement, see the Microsoft documentation on Pod-to-pod connectivity between hosts is broken.
NOTE

Windows Server Long-Term Servicing Channel (LTSC): Windows Server 2019 is not supported on clusters with a custom `hybridOverlayVXLANPort` value because this Windows server version does not support selecting a custom VXLAN port.

4. Save the `cluster-network-03-config.yml` file and quit the text editor.

5. Optional: Back up the `manifests/cluster-network-03-config.yml` file. The installation program deletes the `manifests/` directory when creating the cluster.

NOTE

For more information on using Linux and Windows nodes in the same cluster, see Understanding Windows container workloads.

Additional resources

- For more details about Accelerated Networking, see Accelerated Networking for Microsoft Azure VMs.

7.6.10. 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 4.14. 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


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 v4.14 Linux Client entry and save the file.

5. Unpack the archive:

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

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

2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.
3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 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**

2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.
3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 macOS Client entry and save the file.
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

   $ oc <command>

   C:\> path

Verification

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

  C:\> oc <command>

**NOTE**

For macOS arm64, choose the OpenShift v4.14 macOS arm64 Client entry.
Verification

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

```
$ oc <command>
```

7.6.11. Alternatives to storing administrator-level secrets in the kube-system project

By default, administrator secrets are stored in the `kube-system` project. If you configured the `credentialsMode` parameter in the `install-config.yaml` file to `Manual`, you must use one of the following alternatives:

- To manage long-term cloud credentials manually, follow the procedure in Manually creating long-term credentials.

- To implement short-term credentials that are managed outside the cluster for individual components, follow the procedures in Configuring an Azure cluster to use short-term credentials.

7.6.11.1. Manually creating long-term credentials

The Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) can be put into manual mode prior to installation in environments where the cloud identity and access management (IAM) APIs are not reachable, or the administrator prefers not to store an administrator-level credential secret in the cluster `kube-system` namespace.

**Procedure**

1. If you did not set the `credentialsMode` parameter in the `install-config.yaml` configuration file to `Manual`, modify the value as shown:

   **Sample configuration file snippet**

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: v1
   baseDomain: example.com
   credentialsMode: Manual
   # ...
   ```

2. If you have not previously created installation manifest files, do so by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ openshift-install create manifests
   ```

3. Set a `$RELEASE_IMAGE` variable with the release image from your installation file by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
   ```

4. Extract the list of `CredentialsRequest` custom resources (CRs) from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:
The `--included` parameter includes only the manifests that your specific cluster configuration requires.

Specify the location of the `install-config.yaml` file.

Specify the path to the directory where you want to store the `CredentialsRequest` objects. If the specified directory does not exist, this command creates it.

This command creates a YAML file for each `CredentialsRequest` object.

**Sample CredentialsRequest object**

```yaml
apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
kind: CredentialsRequest
metadata:
  name: <component_credentials_request>
  namespace: openshift-cloud-credential-operator
...
spec:
  providerSpec:
    apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
    kind: AzureProviderSpec
    roleBindings:
      - role: Contributor
...
```

5. Create YAML files for secrets in the `openshift-install` manifests directory that you generated previously. The secrets must be stored using the namespace and secret name defined in the `spec.secretRef` for each `CredentialsRequest` object.

**Sample CredentialsRequest object with secrets**

```yaml
apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
kind: CredentialsRequest
metadata:
  name: <component_credentials_request>
  namespace: openshift-cloud-credential-operator
...
spec:
  providerSpec:
    apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
    kind: AzureProviderSpec
    roleBindings:
      - role: Contributor
    ...
  secretRef:
    secretName: <secret_name>
    namespace: <secret_namespace>
```
Before upgrading a cluster that uses manually maintained credentials, you must ensure that the CCO is in an upgradeable state.

7.6.11.2. Configuring an Azure cluster to use short-term credentials

To install a cluster that uses Azure AD Workload Identity, you must configure the Cloud Credential Operator utility and create the required Azure resources for your cluster.

7.6.11.2.1. Configuring the Cloud Credential Operator utility

To create and manage cloud credentials from outside of the cluster when the Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) is operating in manual mode, extract and prepare the CCO utility (`ccoctl`) binary.

**NOTE**

The `ccoctl` utility is a Linux binary that must run in a Linux environment.

**Prerequisites**

- You have access to an OpenShift Container Platform account with cluster administrator access.
- You have installed the OpenShift CLI (`oc`).
- You have created a global Microsoft Azure account for the `ccoctl` utility to use with the following permissions:

**Example 7.28. Required Azure permissions**

- Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourceGroups/read
- Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourceGroups/write
- Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourceGroups/delete
Procedure

1. Obtain the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
   ```

2. Obtain the CCO container image from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ CCO_IMAGE=$(oc adm release info --image-for='cloud-credential-operator' $RELEASE_IMAGE -a ~/.pull-secret)
   ```
NOTE

Ensure that the architecture of the $RELEASE_IMAGE matches the architecture of the environment in which you will use the ccoctl tool.

3. Extract the ccoctl binary from the CCO container image within the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

```bash
$ oc image extract $CCO_IMAGE --file="/usr/bin/ccocctl" -a ~/.pull-secret
```

4. Change the permissions to make ccoctl executable by running the following command:

```bash
$ chmod 775 ccoctl
```

**Verification**

- To verify that ccoctl is ready to use, display the help file by running the following command:

```bash
$ ccoctl --help
```

**Output of ccoctl --help**

OpenShift credentials provisioning tool

Usage:

ccoctl [command]

Available Commands:

- alibabacloud: Manage credentials objects for alibaba cloud
- aws: Manage credentials objects for AWS cloud
- azure: Manage credentials objects for Azure
- gcp: Manage credentials objects for Google cloud
- help: Help about any command
- ibmcloud: Manage credentials objects for IBM Cloud
- nutanix: Manage credentials objects for Nutanix

Flags:

- -h, --help: help for ccoctl

Use "ccoctl [command] --help" for more information about a command.

7.6.11.2.2. Creating Azure resources with the Cloud Credential Operator utility

You can use the ccoctl azure create-all command to automate the creation of Azure resources.

NOTE

By default, ccoctl creates objects in the directory in which the commands are run. To create the objects in a different directory, use the --output-dir flag. This procedure uses <path_to_ccocctl_output_dir> to refer to this directory.

Prerequisites
You must have:

- Extracted and prepared the `ccoctl` binary.
- Access to your Microsoft Azure account by using the Azure CLI.

**Procedure**

1. Set a `$RELEASE_IMAGE` variable with the release image from your installation file by running the following command:

   ```
   $ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
   ```

2. Extract the list of `CredentialsRequest` objects from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```
   $ oc adm release extract --from=$RELEASE_IMAGE --credentials-requests --included --install-config=<path_to_directory_with_installation_configuration>/install-config.yaml --to=<path_to_directory_for_credentials_requests>
   ```

   1 The `--included` parameter includes only the manifests that your specific cluster configuration requires.

   2 Specify the location of the `install-config.yaml` file.

   3 Specify the path to the directory where you want to store the `CredentialsRequest` objects. If the specified directory does not exist, this command creates it.

   **NOTE**

   This command might take a few moments to run.

3. To enable the `ccoctl` utility to detect your Azure credentials automatically, log in to the Azure CLI by running the following command:

   ```
   $ az login
   ```

4. Use the `ccoctl` tool to process all `CredentialsRequest` objects by running the following command:

   ```
   $ ccoctl azure create-all --name=<azure_infra_name> --output-dir=<ccoctl_output_dir> --region=<azure_region> --subscription-id=<azure_subscription_id> --credentials-requests-dir=<path_to_credentials_requests_directory> --dnszone-resource-group-name=<azure_dns_zone_resource_group_name> --tenant-id=<azure_tenant_id>
   ```

   1 Name of the Azure infrastructure.

   2 Output directory for `ccoctl` output.

   3 Region where the Azure infrastructure is deployed.

   4 Subscription ID of the Azure account.

   5 Directory containing credentials requests.

   6 Name of the Azure DNS zone resource group.

   7 Tenancy ID of the Azure account.
Specify the user-defined name for all created Azure resources used for tracking.

Optional: Specify the directory in which you want the ccoctl utility to create objects. By default, the utility creates objects in the directory in which the commands are run.

Specify the Azure region in which cloud resources will be created.

Specify the Azure subscription ID to use.

Specify the directory containing the files for the component CredentialsRequest objects.

Specify the name of the resource group containing the cluster’s base domain Azure DNS zone.

Specify the Azure tenant ID to use.

NOTE

If your cluster uses Technology Preview features that are enabled by the TechPreviewNoUpgrade feature set, you must include the --enable-tech-preview parameter.

To see additional optional parameters and explanations of how to use them, run the azure create-all --help command.

Verification

- To verify that the OpenShift Container Platform secrets are created, list the files in the <path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests directory:

  $ ls <path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests

  Example output

  azure-ad-pod-identity-webhook-config.yaml
  cluster-authentication-02-config.yaml
  openshift-cloud-controller-manager-azure-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
  openshift-cloud-network-config-controller-azure-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
  openshift-cluster-api-capz-manager-bootstrap-credentials-credentials.yaml
  openshift-cluster-csi-drivers-azure-disk-credentials-credentials.yaml
  openshift-cluster-csi-drivers-azure-file-credentials-credentials.yaml
  openshift-image-registry-installer-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
  openshift-ingress-operator-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
  openshift-machine-api-azure-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml

  You can verify that the Azure AD service accounts are created by querying Azure. For more information, refer to Azure documentation on listing AD service accounts.

7.6.11.2.3. Incorporating the Cloud Credential Operator utility manifests

To implement short-term security credentials managed outside the cluster for individual components, you must move the manifest files that the Cloud Credential Operator utility (ccoctl) created to the correct directories for the installation program.
Prerequisites

- You have configured an account with the cloud platform that hosts your cluster.
- You have configured the Cloud Credential Operator utility (`ccoctl`).
- You have created the cloud provider resources that are required for your cluster with the `ccoctl` utility.

Procedure

1. If you did not set the `credentialsMode` parameter in the `install-config.yaml` configuration file to Manual, modify the value as shown:

   **Sample configuration file snippet**
   ```yaml
   apiVersion: v1
   baseDomain: example.com
   credentialsMode: Manual
   # ...
   ```

2. If you used the `ccoctl` utility to create a new Azure resource group instead of using an existing resource group, modify the `resourceGroupName` parameter in the `install-config.yaml` as shown:

   **Sample configuration file snippet**
   ```yaml
   platform:
     azure:
       resourceGroupName: <azure_infra_name>
       # ...
   ```
   
   1 This value must match the user-defined name for Azure resources that was specified with the `--name` argument of the `ccoctl azure create-all` command.

3. If you have not previously created installation manifest files, do so by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ openshift-install create manifests
   ```

4. Copy the manifests that the `ccoctl` utility generated to the `manifests` directory that the installation program created by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ cp /<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests/* ./manifests/
   ```

5. Copy the private key that the `ccoctl` utility generated in the `tls` directory to the installation directory by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ cp -a /<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/tls .
   ```
7.6.12. Deploying the cluster

You can install OpenShift Container Platform on a compatible cloud platform.

**IMPORTANT**

You can run the `create cluster` command of the installation program only once, during initial installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You have configured an account with the cloud platform that hosts your cluster.
- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.
- You have an Azure subscription ID and tenant ID.

**Procedure**

- Change to the directory that contains the installation program and initialize the cluster deployment:

  ```
  $ ./openshift-install create cluster --dir <installation_directory> \
  --log-level=info
  ``

  1. For `<installation_directory>`, specify the location of your customized `/install-config.yaml` file.
  2. To view different installation details, specify `warn`, `debug`, or `error` instead of `info`.

**Verification**

When the cluster deployment completes successfully:

- The terminal displays directions for accessing your cluster, including a link to the web console and credentials for the `kubeadmin` user.
- Credential information also outputs to `<installation_directory>/.openshift_install.log`.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not delete the installation program or the files that the installation program creates. Both are required to delete the cluster.

**Example output**

```
...INFO Install complete!
INFO To access the cluster as the system:admin user when using 'oc’, run 'export KUBECONFIG=/home/myuser/install_dir/auth/kubeconfig’
INFO Access the OpenShift web-console here: https://console-openshift-
```
IMPORTANT

- The Ignition config files that the installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending `node-bootstrapper` certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for Recovering from expired control plane certificates for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

7.6.13. Logging in to the cluster by using the CLI

You can log in to your cluster as a default system user by exporting the cluster `kubeconfig` file. The `kubeconfig` file contains information about the cluster that is used by the CLI to connect a client to the correct cluster and API server. The file is specific to a cluster and is created during OpenShift Container Platform installation.

Prerequisites

- You deployed an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- You installed the `oc` CLI.

Procedure

1. Export the `kubeadmin` credentials:

   ```bash
   $ export KUBECONFIG=<installation_directory>/auth/kubeconfig
   ```

   1. For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

2. Verify you can run `oc` commands successfully using the exported configuration:

   ```bash
   $ oc whoami
   ```

   Example output

   ```
   system:admin
   ```

Additional resources
7.6.14. Telemetry access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the Telemetry service, which runs by default to provide metrics about cluster health and the success of updates, requires internet access. If your cluster is connected to the internet, Telemetry runs automatically, and your cluster is registered to OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console.

After you confirm that your OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console inventory is correct, either maintained automatically by Telemetry or manually by using OpenShift Cluster Manager, use subscription watch to track your OpenShift Container Platform subscriptions at the account or multi-cluster level.

Additional resources

- See About remote health monitoring for more information about the Telemetry service.

7.6.15. Next steps

- Customize your cluster.
- If necessary, you can opt out of remote health reporting.

7.7. INSTALLING A CLUSTER ON AZURE INTO AN EXISTING VNET

In OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14, you can install a cluster into an existing Azure Virtual Network (VNet) on Microsoft Azure. The installation program provisions the rest of the required infrastructure, which you can further customize. To customize the installation, you modify parameters in the install-config.yaml file before you install the cluster.

7.7.1. Prerequisites

- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.
- You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.
- You configured an Azure account to host the cluster and determined the tested and validated region to deploy the cluster to.
- If you use a firewall, you configured it to allow the sites that your cluster requires access to.
- If you use customer-managed encryption keys, you prepared your Azure environment for encryption.

7.7.2. About reusing a VNet for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you can deploy a cluster into an existing Azure Virtual Network (VNet) in Microsoft Azure. If you do, you must also use existing subnets within the VNet and routing rules.
By deploying OpenShift Container Platform into an existing Azure VNet, you might be able to avoid service limit constraints in new accounts or more easily abide by the operational constraints that your company’s guidelines set. This is a good option to use if you cannot obtain the infrastructure creation permissions that are required to create the VNet.

### 7.7.2.1. Requirements for using your VNet

When you deploy a cluster by using an existing VNet, you must perform additional network configuration before you install the cluster. In installer-provisioned infrastructure clusters, the installer usually creates the following components, but it does not create them when you install into an existing VNet:

- Subnets
- Route tables
- VNets
- Network Security Groups

**NOTE**

The installation program requires that you use the cloud-provided DNS server. Using a custom DNS server is not supported and causes the installation to fail.

If you use a custom VNet, you must correctly configure it and its subnets for the installation program and the cluster to use. The installation program cannot subdivide network ranges for the cluster to use, set route tables for the subnets, or set VNet options like DHCP, so you must do so before you install the cluster.

The cluster must be able to access the resource group that contains the existing VNet and subnets. While all of the resources that the cluster creates are placed in a separate resource group that it creates, some network resources are used from a separate group. Some cluster Operators must be able to access resources in both resource groups. For example, the Machine API controller attaches NICS for the virtual machines that it creates to subnets from the networking resource group.

Your VNet must meet the following characteristics:

- The VNet’s CIDR block must contain the `Networking.MachineCIDR` range, which is the IP address pool for cluster machines.

- The VNet and its subnets must belong to the same resource group, and the subnets must be configured to use Azure-assigned DHCP IP addresses instead of static IP addresses.

You must provide two subnets within your VNet, one for the control plane machines and one for the compute machines. Because Azure distributes machines in different availability zones within the region that you specify, your cluster will have high availability by default.

**NOTE**

By default, if you specify availability zones in the `install-config.yaml` file, the installation program distributes the control plane machines and the compute machines across these availability zones within a region. To ensure high availability for your cluster, select a region with at least three availability zones. If your region contains fewer than three availability zones, the installation program places more than one control plane machine in the available zones.
To ensure that the subnets that you provide are suitable, the installation program confirms the following data:

- All the specified subnets exist.
- There are two private subnets, one for the control plane machines and one for the compute machines.
- The subnet CIDRs belong to the machine CIDR that you specified. Machines are not provisioned in availability zones that you do not provide private subnets for. If required, the installation program creates public load balancers that manage the control plane and worker nodes, and Azure allocates a public IP address to them.

**NOTE**
If you destroy a cluster that uses an existing VNet, the VNet is not deleted.

### 7.7.2.1.1. Network security group requirements

The network security groups for the subnets that host the compute and control plane machines require specific access to ensure that the cluster communication is correct. You must create rules to allow access to the required cluster communication ports.

**IMPORTANT**

The network security group rules must be in place before you install the cluster. If you attempt to install a cluster without the required access, the installation program cannot reach the Azure APIs, and installation fails.

#### Table 7.10. Required ports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Control plane</th>
<th>Compute</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>Allows HTTP traffic</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>443</td>
<td>Allows HTTPS traffic</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6443</td>
<td>Allows communication to the control plane machines</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22623</td>
<td>Allows internal communication to the machine config server for provisioning machines</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. If you are using Azure Firewall to restrict the internet access, then you can configure Azure Firewall to allow the Azure APIs. A network security group rule is not needed.
IMPORTANT

Currently, there is no supported way to block or restrict the machine config server endpoint. The machine config server must be exposed to the network so that newly-provisioned machines, which have no existing configuration or state, are able to fetch their configuration. In this model, the root of trust is the certificate signing requests (CSR) endpoint, which is where the kubelet sends its certificate signing request for approval to join the cluster. Because of this, machine configs should not be used to distribute sensitive information, such as secrets and certificates.

To ensure that the machine config server endpoints, ports 22623 and 22624, are secured in bare metal scenarios, customers must configure proper network policies.

Because cluster components do not modify the user-provided network security groups, which the Kubernetes controllers update, a pseudo-network security group is created for the Kubernetes controller to modify without impacting the rest of the environment.

Additional resources

- About the OpenShift SDN network plugin
- Configuring your firewall

7.7.2.2. Division of permissions

Starting with OpenShift Container Platform 4.3, you do not need all of the permissions that are required for an installation program-provisioned infrastructure cluster to deploy a cluster. This change mimics the division of permissions that you might have at your company: some individuals can create different resources in your clouds than others. For example, you might be able to create application-specific items, like instances, storage, and load balancers, but not networking-related components such as VNets, subnet, or ingress rules.

The Azure credentials that you use when you create your cluster do not need the networking permissions that are required to make VNets and core networking components within the VNet, such as subnets, routing tables, internet gateways, NAT, and VPN. You still need permission to make the application resources that the machines within the cluster require, such as load balancers, security groups, storage accounts, and nodes.

7.7.2.3. Isolation between clusters

Because the cluster is unable to modify network security groups in an existing subnet, there is no way to isolate clusters from each other on the VNet.

7.7.3. Internet access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you require access to the internet to install your cluster.

You must have internet access to:

- Access OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console to download the installation program and perform subscription management. If the cluster has internet access and you do not disable Telemetry, that service automatically entitles your cluster.
- Access Quay.io to obtain the packages that are required to install your cluster.
• Obtain the packages that are required to perform cluster updates.

**IMPORTANT**

If your cluster cannot have direct internet access, you can perform a restricted network installation on some types of infrastructure that you provision. During that process, you download the required content and use it to populate a mirror registry with the installation packages. With some installation types, the environment that you install your cluster in will not require internet access. Before you update the cluster, you update the content of the mirror registry.

### 7.7.4. Generating a key pair for cluster node SSH access

During an OpenShift Container Platform installation, you can provide an SSH public key to the installation program. The key is passed to the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes through their Ignition config files and is used to authenticate SSH access to the nodes. The key is added to the `~/.ssh/authorized_keys` list for the `core` user on each node, which enables password-less authentication.

After the key is passed to the nodes, you can use the key pair to SSH in to the RHCOS nodes as the user `core`. To access the nodes through SSH, the private key identity must be managed by SSH for your local user.

If you want to SSH in to your cluster nodes to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, you must provide the SSH public key during the installation process. The `./openshift-install gather` command also requires the SSH public key to be in place on the cluster nodes.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not skip this procedure in production environments, where disaster recovery and debugging is required.

**NOTE**

You must use a local key, not one that you configured with platform-specific approaches such as AWS key pairs.

**Procedure**

1. If you do not have an existing SSH key pair on your local machine to use for authentication onto your cluster nodes, create one. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   ```bash
   $ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -N " -f <path>/<file_name>
   ```

   Specify the path and file name, such as `~/.ssh/id_ed25519`, of the new SSH key. If you have an existing key pair, ensure your public key is in your `~/.ssh` directory.
NOTE

If you plan to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures, do not create a key that uses the ed25519 algorithm. Instead, create a key that uses the rsa or ecdsa algorithm.

2. View the public SSH key:

   $ cat <path>/<file_name>.pub

For example, run the following to view the ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub public key:

   $ cat ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub

3. Add the SSH private key identity to the SSH agent for your local user, if it has not already been added. SSH agent management of the key is required for password-less SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes, or if you want to use the ./openshift-install gather command.

   NOTE

   On some distributions, default SSH private key identities such as ~/.ssh/id_rsa and ~/.ssh/id_dsa are managed automatically.

   a. If the ssh-agent process is not already running for your local user, start it as a background task:

      $ eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"

      Example output

      Agent pid 31874

      NOTE

      If your cluster is in FIPS mode, only use FIPS-compliant algorithms to generate the SSH key. The key must be either RSA or ECDSA.

4. Add your SSH private key to the ssh-agent:

   $ ssh-add <path>/<file_name> ²

   ² Specify the path and file name for your SSH private key, such as ~/.ssh/id_ed25519

   Example output

   Identity added: /home/<you>/<path>/<file_name> (<computer_name>)
When you install OpenShift Container Platform, provide the SSH public key to the installation program.

### 7.7.5. Obtaining the installation program

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform, download the installation file on the host you are using for installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You have a computer that runs Linux or macOS, with 500 MB of local disk space.

**Procedure**

1. Access the **Infrastructure Provider** page on the OpenShift Cluster Manager site. If you have a Red Hat account, log in with your credentials. If you do not, create an account.

2. Select your infrastructure provider.

3. Navigate to the page for your installation type, download the installation program that corresponds with your host operating system and architecture, and place the file in the directory where you will store the installation configuration files.

   **IMPORTANT**

   The installation program creates several files on the computer that you use to install your cluster. You must keep the installation program and the files that the installation program creates after you finish installing the cluster. Both files are required to delete the cluster.

   **IMPORTANT**

   Deleting the files created by the installation program does not remove your cluster, even if the cluster failed during installation. To remove your cluster, complete the OpenShift Container Platform uninstallation procedures for your specific cloud provider.

4. Extract the installation program. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   
   ```
   $ tar -xvf openshift-install-linux.tar.gz
   ```

5. Download your installation pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager. This pull secret allows you to authenticate with the services that are provided by the included authorities, including Quay.io, which serves the container images for OpenShift Container Platform components.

### 7.7.6. Creating the installation configuration file

You can customize the OpenShift Container Platform cluster you install on Microsoft Azure.

**Prerequisites**
- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.

- You have an Azure subscription ID and tenant ID.

- If you are installing the cluster using a service principal, you have its application ID and password.

- If you are installing the cluster using a system-assigned managed identity, you have enabled it on the virtual machine that you will run the installation program from.

- If you are installing the cluster using a user-assigned managed identity, you have met these prerequisites:
  - You have its client ID.
  - You have assigned it to the virtual machine that you will run the installation program from.

**Procedure**

1. Optional: If you have run the installation program on this computer before, and want to use an alternative service principal or managed identity, go to the `~/.azure/` directory and delete the `osServicePrincipal.json` configuration file.
   Deleting this file prevents the installation program from automatically reusing subscription and authentication values from a previous installation.

2. Create the `install-config.yaml` file.
   a. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and run the following command:

   ```bash
   $ ./openshift-install create install-config --dir <installation_directory>
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the directory name to store the files that the installation program creates.

   When specifying the directory:

   - Verify that the directory has the `execute` permission. This permission is required to run Terraform binaries under the installation directory.

   - Use an empty directory. Some installation assets, such as bootstrap X.509 certificates, have short expiration intervals, therefore you must not reuse an installation directory. If you want to reuse individual files from another cluster installation, you can copy them into your directory. However, the file names for the installation assets might change between releases. Use caution when copying installation files from an earlier OpenShift Container Platform version.

   **NOTE**

   Always delete the `~/.powervs` directory to avoid reusing a stale configuration. Run the following command:

   ```bash
   $ rm -rf ~/.powervs
   ```
b. At the prompts, provide the configuration details for your cloud:

i. Optional: Select an SSH key to use to access your cluster machines.

   NOTE
   
   For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your ssh-agent process uses.

ii. Select azure as the platform to target.
   
   If the installation program cannot locate the osServicePrincipal.json configuration file from a previous installation, you are prompted for Azure subscription and authentication values.

iii. Enter the following Azure parameter values for your subscription:

   - azure subscription id Enter the subscription ID to use for the cluster.
   - azure tenant id Enter the tenant ID.

iv. Depending on the Azure identity you are using to deploy the cluster, do one of the following when prompted for the azure service principal client id

   - If you are using a service principal, enter its application ID.
   - If you are using a system-assigned managed identity, leave this value blank.
   - If you are using a user-assigned managed identity, specify its client ID.

v. Depending on the Azure identity you are using to deploy the cluster, do one of the following when prompted for the azure service principal client secret

   - If you are using a service principal, enter its password.
   - If you are using a system-assigned managed identity, leave this value blank.
   - If you are using a user-assigned managed identity, leave this value blank.

vi. Select the region to deploy the cluster to.

vii. Select the base domain to deploy the cluster to. The base domain corresponds to the Azure DNS Zone that you created for your cluster.

viii. Enter a descriptive name for your cluster.

   IMPORTANT
   
   All Azure resources that are available through public endpoints are subject to resource name restrictions, and you cannot create resources that use certain terms. For a list of terms that Azure restricts, see Resolve reserved resource name errors in the Azure documentation.

3. Modify the install-config.yaml file. You can find more information about the available parameters in the "Installation configuration parameters" section.
4. Back up the `install-config.yaml` file so that you can use it to install multiple clusters.

**IMPORTANT**

The `install-config.yaml` file is consumed during the installation process. If you want to reuse the file, you must back it up now.

If previously not detected, the installation program creates an `osServicePrincipal.json` configuration file and stores this file in the `~/.azure/` directory on your computer. This ensures that the installation program can load the profile when it is creating an OpenShift Container Platform cluster on the target platform.

**Additional resources**

- Installation configuration parameters for Azure

### 7.7.6.1. Minimum resource requirements for cluster installation

Each cluster machine must meet the following minimum requirements:

**Table 7.11. Minimum resource requirements**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bootstrap</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control plane</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compute</td>
<td>RHCOS, RHEL 8.6 and later [3]</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. One vCPU is equivalent to one physical core when simultaneous multithreading (SMT), or hyperthreading, is not enabled. When enabled, use the following formula to calculate the corresponding ratio: (threads per core × cores) × sockets = vCPUs.

2. OpenShift Container Platform and Kubernetes are sensitive to disk performance, and faster storage is recommended, particularly for etcd on the control plane nodes which require a 10 ms p99 fsync duration. Note that on many cloud platforms, storage size and IOPS scale together, so you might need to over-allocate storage volume to obtain sufficient performance.

3. As with all user-provisioned installations, if you choose to use RHEL compute machines in your cluster, you take responsibility for all operating system life cycle management and maintenance, including performing system updates, applying patches, and completing all other required tasks. Use of RHEL 7 compute machines is deprecated and has been removed in OpenShift Container Platform 4.10 and later.
IMPORTANT

You are required to use Azure virtual machines that have the `premiumIO` parameter set to `true`.

If an instance type for your platform meets the minimum requirements for cluster machines, it is supported to use in OpenShift Container Platform.

Additional resources

- Optimizing storage

### 7.7.6.2. Tested instance types for Azure

The following Microsoft Azure instance types have been tested with OpenShift Container Platform.

#### Example 7.29. Machine types based on 64-bit x86 architecture

- c4.*
- c5.*
- c5a.*
- i3.*
- m4.*
- m5.*
- m5a.*
- m6i.*
- r4.*
- r5.*
- r5a.*
- r6i.*
- t3.*
- t3a.*

### 7.7.6.3. Tested instance types for Azure on 64-bit ARM infrastructures

The following Microsoft Azure ARM64 instance types have been tested with OpenShift Container Platform.

#### Example 7.30. Machine types based on 64-bit ARM architecture

- c6g.*
7.7.6.4. Enabling trusted launch for Azure VMs

You can enable two trusted launch features when installing your cluster on Azure: secure boot and virtualized Trusted Platform Modules.

See the Azure documentation about virtual machine sizes to learn what sizes of virtual machines support these features.

**IMPORTANT**

Trusted launch 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.

Prerequisites

- You have created an install-config.yaml file.

Procedure

- Use a text editor to edit the install-config.yaml file prior to deploying your cluster and add the following stanza:

```
controlPlane:
  platform:
    azure:
      settings:
        securityType: TrustedLaunch
        trustedLaunch:
          uefiSettings:
            secureBoot: Enabled
            virtualizedTrustedPlatformModule: Enabled
```

1. Specify controlPlane.platform.azure or compute.platform.azure to enable trusted launch on only control plane or compute nodes respectively. Specify platform.azure.defaultMachinePlatform to enable trusted launch on all nodes.

2. Enable trusted launch features.

3. Enable secure boot. For more information, see the Azure documentation about secure boot.

4. Enable the virtualized Trusted Platform Module. For more information, see the Azure documentation about virtualized Trusted Platform Modules.
7.7.6.5. Enabling confidential VMs

You can enable confidential VMs when installing your cluster. You can enable confidential VMs for compute nodes, control plane nodes, or all nodes.

**IMPORTANT**

Using confidential VMs 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](#).

You can use confidential VMs with the following VM sizes:

- DCasv5-series
- DCadsv5-series
- ECasv5-series
- ECadsv5-series

**IMPORTANT**

Confidential VMs are currently not supported on 64-bit ARM architectures.

**Prerequisites**

- You have created an `install-config.yaml` file.

**Procedure**

- Use a text editor to edit the `install-config.yaml` file prior to deploying your cluster and add the following stanza:

```yaml
controlPlane: 1
platform:
  azure:
    settings:
      securityType: ConfidentialVM 2
      confidentialVM:
        uefiSettings:
          secureBoot: Enabled 3
          virtualizedTrustedPlatformModule: Enabled 4
        osDisk:
          securityProfile:
            securityEncryptionType: VMGuestStateOnly 5
```

1. Specify `controlPlane.platform.azure` or `compute.platform.azure` to deploy confidential VMs on only control plane or compute nodes respectively. Specify `platform.azure.defaultMachinePlatform` to deploy confidential VMs on all nodes.

2. Enable confidential VMs.

3. Enable secure boot. For more information, see the Azure documentation about secure boot.

4. Enable the virtualized Trusted Platform Module. For more information, see the Azure documentation about virtualized Trusted Platform Modules.

5. Specify `VMGuestStateOnly` to encrypt the VM guest state.

7.7.6.6. Sample customized install-config.yaml file for Azure

You can customize the `install-config.yaml` file to specify more details about your OpenShift Container Platform cluster’s platform or modify the values of the required parameters.

**IMPORTANT**

This sample YAML file is provided for reference only. You must obtain your `install-config.yaml` file by using the installation program and modify it.

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: example.com
controlPlane:
  hyperthreading: Enabled
  name: master
  platform:
    azure:
      encryptionAtHost: true
      ultraSSDCapability: Enabled
    osDisk:
      diskSizeGB: 1024
      diskType: Premium_LRS
      diskEncryptionSet:
        resourceGroup: disk_encryption_set_resource_group
        name: disk_encryption_set_name
        subscriptionId: secondary_subscription_id
    osImage:
      publisher: example_publisher_name
      offer: example_image_offer
      sku: example_offersku
      version: example_image_version
      type: Standard_D8s_v3
  replicas: 3
compute:
  - hyperthreading: Enabled
    name: worker
    platform:
      azure:
        ultraSSDCapability: Enabled
```
type: Standard_D2s_v3
encryptionAtHost: true
osDisk:
  diskSizeGB: 512
  diskType: Standard_LRS
diskEncryptionSet:
  resourceGroup: disk_encryption_set_resource_group
  name: disk_encryption_set_name
  subscriptionId: secondary_subscription_id
osImage:
  publisher: example_publisher_name
  offer: example_image_offer
  sku: example_offer_sku
  version: example_image_version
zones: ["1", "2", "3"]
replicas: 5
metadata:
  name: test-cluster
networking:
  clusterNetwork:
    - cidr: 10.128.0.0/14
      hostPrefix: 23
  machineNetwork:
    - cidr: 10.0.0.0/16
      networkType: OVNKubernetes
  serviceNetwork:
    - 172.30.0.0/16
platform:
  azure:
    defaultMachinePlatform:
      osImage:
        publisher: example_publisher_name
        offer: example_image_offer
        sku: example_offer_sku
        version: example_image_version
    ultraSSDCapability: Enabled
baseDomainResourceGroupName: resource_group
region: centralus
resourceGroupName: existing_resource_group
networkResourceGroupName: vnet_resource_group
virtualNetwork: vnet
controlPlaneSubnet: control_plane_subnet
computeSubnet: computer_subnet
outboundType: Loadbalancer
cloudName: AzurePublicCloud
pullSecret: '{"auths": ...}'
fips: false
sshKey: ssh-ed25519 AAAA

**Required.** The installation program prompts you for this value.
If you do not provide these parameters and values, the installation program provides the default value.

The **controlPlane** section is a single mapping, but the **compute** section is a sequence of mappings. To meet the requirements of the different data structures, the first line of the **compute** section must begin with a hyphen, `-`, and the first line of the **controlPlane** section must not. Only one control plane pool is used.

Whether to enable or disable simultaneous multithreading, or *hyperthreading*. By default, simultaneous multithreading is enabled to increase the performance of your machines’ cores. You can disable it by setting the parameter value to **Disabled**. If you disable simultaneous multithreading in some cluster machines, you must disable it in all cluster machines.

**IMPORTANT**

If you disable simultaneous multithreading, ensure that your capacity planning accounts for the dramatically decreased machine performance. Use larger virtual machine types, such as **Standard_D8s_v3**, for your machines if you disable simultaneous multithreading.

You can specify the size of the disk to use in GB. Minimum recommendation for control plane nodes is 1024 GB.

Specify a list of zones to deploy your machines to. For high availability, specify at least two zones.

The cluster network plugin to install. The supported values are **OVNKubernetes** and **OpenShiftSDN**. The default value is **OVNKubernetes**.

Optional: A custom Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) image that should be used to boot control plane and compute machines. The **publisher**, **offer**, **sku**, and **version** parameters under **platform.azure.defaultMachinePlatform.osImage** apply to both control plane and compute machines. If the parameters under **controlPlane.platform.azure.osImage** or **compute.platform.azure.osImage** are set, they override the **platform.azure.defaultMachinePlatform.osImage** parameters.

Specify the name of the resource group that contains the DNS zone for your base domain.

Specify the name of an already existing resource group to install your cluster to. If undefined, a new resource group is created for the cluster.

If you use an existing VNet, specify the name of the resource group that contains it.

If you use an existing VNet, specify its name.

If you use an existing VNet, specify the name of the subnet to host the control plane machines.

If you use an existing VNet, specify the name of the subnet to host the compute machines.

Whether to enable or disable FIPS mode. By default, FIPS mode is not enabled. If FIPS mode is enabled, the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines that OpenShift Container Platform runs on bypass the default Kubernetes cryptography suite and use the cryptography modules that are provided with RHCOS instead.
IMPORTANT

To enable FIPS mode for your cluster, you must run the installation program from a Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) computer configured to operate in FIPS mode. For more information about configuring FIPS mode on RHEL, see Installing the system in FIPS mode. When running Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) or Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) booted in FIPS mode, OpenShift Container Platform core components use the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures.

You can optionally provide the sshKey value that you use to access the machines in your cluster.

NOTE

For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your ssh-agent process uses.

7.7.6.7. Configuring the cluster-wide proxy during installation

Production environments can deny direct access to the internet and instead have an HTTP or HTTPS proxy available. You can configure a new OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use a proxy by configuring the proxy settings in the install-config.yaml file.

Prerequisites

- You have an existing install-config.yaml file.
- You reviewed the sites that your cluster requires access to and determined whether any of them need to bypass the proxy. By default, all cluster egress traffic is proxied, including calls to hosting cloud provider APIs. You added sites to the Proxy object’s spec.noProxy field to bypass the proxy if necessary.

NOTE

The Proxy object status.noProxy field is populated with the values of the networking.machineNetwork[].cidr, networking.clusterNetwork[].cidr, and networking.serviceNetwork[] fields from your installation configuration.

For installations on Amazon Web Services (AWS), Google Cloud Platform (GCP), Microsoft Azure, and Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP), the Proxy object status.noProxy field is also populated with the instance metadata endpoint (169.254.169.254).

Procedure

1. Edit your install-config.yaml file and add the proxy settings. For example:

```
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: my.domain.com
proxy:
  httpProxy: http://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port>
```
1. A proxy URL to use for creating HTTP connections outside the cluster. The URL scheme must be http.

2. A proxy URL to use for creating HTTPS connections outside the cluster.

3. A comma-separated list of destination domain names, IP addresses, or other network CIDRs to exclude from proxying. Preface a domain with . to match subdomains only. For example, .y.com matches x.y.com, but not y.com. Use * to bypass the proxy for all destinations.

4. If provided, the installation program generates a config map that is named user-ca-bundle in the openshift-config namespace that contains one or more additional CA certificates that are required for proxying HTTPS connections. The Cluster Network Operator then creates a trusted-ca-bundle config map that merges these contents with the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) trust bundle, and this config map is referenced in the trustedCA field of the Proxy object. The additionalTrustBundle field is required unless the proxy’s identity certificate is signed by an authority from the RHCOS trust bundle.

5. Optional: The policy to determine the configuration of the Proxy object to reference the user-ca-bundle config map in the trustedCA field. The allowed values are Proxyonly and Always. Use Proxyonly to reference the user-ca-bundle config map only when http/https proxy is configured. Use Always to always reference the user-ca-bundle config map. The default value is Proxyonly.

NOTE

The installation program does not support the proxy readinessEndpoints field.

NOTE

If the installer times out, restart and then complete the deployment by using the wait-for command of the installer. For example:

$ ./openshift-install wait-for install-complete --log-level debug

2. Save the file and reference it when installing OpenShift Container Platform.

The installation program creates a cluster-wide proxy that is named cluster that uses the proxy settings in the provided install-config.yaml file. If no proxy settings are provided, a cluster Proxy object is still created, but it will have a nil spec.

NOTE

Only the Proxy object named cluster is supported, and no additional proxies can be created.
Additional resources

- For more details about Accelerated Networking, see Accelerated Networking for Microsoft Azure VMs.

### 7.7.7. 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 4.14. 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**


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 v4.14 Linux Client entry and save the file.

5. Unpack the archive:

   ```
   $ tar xvf <file>
   
   $ echo $PATH
   ```

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

   ```
   $ oc <command>
   ```

**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**


2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.
3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 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


2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.

3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 macOS Client entry and save the file.

   NOTE
   For macOS arm64, choose the OpenShift v4.14 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>

7.7.8. Alternatives to storing administrator-level secrets in the kube-system project

By default, administrator secrets are stored in the kube-system project. If you configured the credentialsMode parameter in the install-config.yaml file to Manual, you must use one of the following alternatives:

- To manage long-term cloud credentials manually, follow the procedure in Manually creating long-term credentials.
- To implement short-term credentials that are managed outside the cluster for individual components, follow the procedures in Configuring an Azure cluster to use short-term credentials.

### 7.7.8.1 Manually creating long-term credentials

The Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) can be put into manual mode prior to installation in environments where the cloud identity and access management (IAM) APIs are not reachable, or the administrator prefers not to store an administrator-level credential secret in the cluster `kube-system` namespace.

**Procedure**

1. If you did not set the `credentialsMode` parameter in the `install-config.yaml` configuration file to **Manual**, modify the value as shown:

   **Sample configuration file snippet**
   ```yaml
   apiVersion: v1
   baseDomain: example.com
   credentialsMode: Manual
   # ...
   ```

2. If you have not previously created installation manifest files, do so by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ openshift-install create manifests
   ```

3. Set a `$RELEASE_IMAGE` variable with the release image from your installation file by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
   ```

4. Extract the list of `CredentialsRequest` custom resources (CRs) from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ oc adm release extract --from=$RELEASE_IMAGE --credentials-requests --included 1 --install-config=<path_to_directory_with_installation_configuration>/install-config.yaml 2 --to=<path_to_directory_for_credentials_requests> 3
   ```

   **1** The `--included` parameter includes only the manifests that your specific cluster configuration requires.

   **2** Specify the location of the `install-config.yaml` file.

   **3** Specify the path to the directory where you want to store the `CredentialsRequest` objects. If the specified directory does not exist, this command creates it.

   This command creates a YAML file for each `CredentialsRequest` object.
Sample CredentialsRequest object

```yaml
apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
kind: CredentialsRequest
metadata:
  name: <component_credentials_request>
  namespace: openshift-cloud-credential-operator
... spec:
  providerSpec:
    apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
    kind: AzureProviderSpec
    roleBindings:
      - role: Contributor
... secretRef:
  name: <component_secret>
  namespace: <component_namespace>
...```

5. Create YAML files for secrets in the `openshift-install` manifests directory that you generated previously. The secrets must be stored using the namespace and secret name defined in the `spec.secretRef` for each CredentialsRequest object.

Sample CredentialsRequest object with secrets

```yaml
apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
kind: CredentialsRequest
metadata:
  name: <component_credentials_request>
  namespace: openshift-cloud-credential-operator
... spec:
  providerSpec:
    apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
    kind: AzureProviderSpec
    roleBindings:
      - role: Contributor
    ... secretRef:
      name: <component_secret>
      namespace: <component_namespace>
...```

Sample Secret object

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Secret
metadata:
  name: <component_secret>
  namespace: <component_namespace>
data:
  azure_subscription_id: <base64_encoded_azure_subscription_id>
  azure_client_id: <base64_encoded_azure_client_id>
  azure_client_secret: <base64_encoded_azure_client_secret>
  azure_tenant_id: <base64_encoded_azure_tenant_id>```
7.7.8.2. Configuring an Azure cluster to use short-term credentials

To install a cluster that uses Azure AD Workload Identity, you must configure the Cloud Credential Operator utility and create the required Azure resources for your cluster.

7.7.8.2.1. Configuring the Cloud Credential Operator utility

To create and manage cloud credentials from outside of the cluster when the Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) is operating in manual mode, extract and prepare the CCO utility (`ccoctl`) binary.

NOTE

The `ccoctl` utility is a Linux binary that must run in a Linux environment.

Prerequisites

- You have access to an OpenShift Container Platform account with cluster administrator access.
- You have installed the OpenShift CLI (`oc`).
- You have created a global Microsoft Azure account for the `ccoctl` utility to use with the following permissions:

Example 7.31. Required Azure permissions

- Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourceGroups/read
- Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourceGroups/write
- Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourceGroups/delete
- Microsoft.Authorization/roleAssignments/read
- Microsoft.Authorization/roleAssignments/delete
- Microsoft.Authorization/roleAssignments/write
- Microsoft.Authorization/roleDefinitions/read
- Microsoft.Authorization/roleDefinitions/write
- Microsoft.Authorization/roleDefinitions/delete
- Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/listkeys/action
- Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/delete
Procedure

1. Obtain the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
   ```

2. Obtain the CCO container image from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ CCO_IMAGE=$(oc adm release info --image-for='cloud-credential-operator' $RELEASE_IMAGE -a ~/.pull-secret)
   ```

   **NOTE**
   
   Ensure that the architecture of the $RELEASE_IMAGE matches the architecture of the environment in which you will use the ccoctl tool.

3. Extract the ccoctl binary from the CCO container image within the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ oc image extract $CCO_IMAGE --file="/usr/bin/ccoctl" -a ~/.pull-secret
   ```

4. Change the permissions to make ccoctl executable by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ chmod 775 ccoctl
   ```
Verification

- To verify that `ccoctl` is ready to use, display the help file by running the following command:

  ```
  $ ccoctl --help
  ```

**Output of `ccoctl --help`**

OpenShift credentials provisioning tool

Usage:
ccoctl [command]

Available Commands:
alibabacloud Manage credentials objects for alibaba cloud
aws Manage credentials objects for AWS cloud
azure Manage credentials objects for Azure
gcp Manage credentials objects for Google cloud
help Help about any command
ibmcloud Manage credentials objects for IBM Cloud
nutanix Manage credentials objects for Nutanix

Flags:
-h, --help help for ccoctl

Use "ccoctl [command] --help" for more information about a command.

### 7.7.8.2.2. Creating Azure resources with the Cloud Credential Operator utility

You can use the `ccoctl azure create-all` command to automate the creation of Azure resources.

**NOTE**

By default, `ccoctl` creates objects in the directory in which the commands are run. To create the objects in a different directory, use the `--output-dir` flag. This procedure uses `<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>` to refer to this directory.

**Prerequisites**

You must have:

- Extracted and prepared the `ccoctl` binary.
- Access to your Microsoft Azure account by using the Azure CLI.

**Procedure**

1. Set a `$RELEASE_IMAGE` variable with the release image from your installation file by running the following command:

   ```
   $ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
   ```

2. Extract the list of `CredentialsRequest` objects from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:
$ oc adm release extract \
  --from=$RELEASE_IMAGE \
  --credentials-requests \
  --included \
  --install-config=<path_to_directory_with_installation_configuration>/install-config.yaml \
  --to=<path_to_directory_for_credentials_requests>

1. The `--included` parameter includes only the manifests that your specific cluster configuration requires.

2. Specify the location of the `install-config.yaml` file.

3. Specify the path to the directory where you want to store the `CredentialsRequest` objects. If the specified directory does not exist, this command creates it.

**NOTE**

This command might take a few moments to run.

3. To enable the `ccoctl` utility to detect your Azure credentials automatically, log in to the Azure CLI by running the following command:

   $ az login

4. Use the `ccoctl` tool to process all `CredentialsRequest` objects by running the following command:

   $ ccoctl azure create-all \
   --name=<azure_infra_name> \
   --output-dir=<ccoctl_output_dir> \
   --region=<azure_region> \
   --subscription-id=<azure_subscription_id> \
   --credentials-requests-dir=<path_to_credentials_requests_directory> \
   --dnszone-resource-group-name=<azure_dns_zone_resource_group_name> \
   --tenant-id=<azure_tenant_id>

1. Specify the user-defined name for all created Azure resources used for tracking.

2. Optional: Specify the directory in which you want the `ccoctl` utility to create objects. By default, the utility creates objects in the directory in which the commands are run.

3. Specify the Azure region in which cloud resources will be created.

4. Specify the Azure subscription ID to use.

5. Specify the directory containing the files for the component `CredentialsRequest` objects.

6. Specify the name of the resource group containing the cluster’s base domain Azure DNS zone.

7. Specify the Azure tenant ID to use.
NOTE

If your cluster uses Technology Preview features that are enabled by the `TechPreviewNoUpgrade` feature set, you must include the `--enable-tech-preview` parameter.

To see additional optional parameters and explanations of how to use them, run the `azure create-all --help` command.

**Verification**

- To verify that the OpenShift Container Platform secrets are created, list the files in the `<path_to_ccocctl_output_dir>/manifests` directory:

  ```bash
  $ ls <path_to_ccocctl_output_dir>/manifests
  ```

  **Example output**

  ```yaml
  azure-ad-pod-identity-webhook-config.yaml
  cluster-authentication-02-config.yaml
  openshift-cloud-controller-manager-azure-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
  openshift-cloud-network-config-controller-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
  openshift-cluster-api-capz-manager-bootstrap-credentials-credentials.yaml
  openshift-cluster-csi-drivers-azure-disk-credentials-credentials.yaml
  openshift-cluster-csi-drivers-azure-file-credentials-credentials.yaml
  openshift-image-registry-installer-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
  openshift-ingress-operator-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
  openshift-machine-api-azure-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
  ```

  You can verify that the Azure AD service accounts are created by querying Azure. For more information, refer to Azure documentation on listing AD service accounts.

7.7.8.2.3. Incorporating the Cloud Credential Operator utility manifests

To implement short-term security credentials managed outside the cluster for individual components, you must move the manifest files that the Cloud Credential Operator utility (`ccocctl`) created to the correct directories for the installation program.

**Prerequisites**

- You have configured an account with the cloud platform that hosts your cluster.
- You have configured the Cloud Credential Operator utility (`ccocctl`).
- You have created the cloud provider resources that are required for your cluster with the `ccocctl` utility.

**Procedure**

1. If you did not set the `credentialsMode` parameter in the `install-config.yaml` configuration file to `Manual`, modify the value as shown:

   **Sample configuration file snippet**
If you used the `ccoctl` utility to create a new Azure resource group instead of using an existing resource group, modify the `resourceGroupName` parameter in the `install-config.yaml` as shown:

Sample configuration file snippet

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: example.com
# ...
platform:
  azure:
    resourceGroupName: <azure_infra_name>
# ...
```

1. This value must match the user-defined name for Azure resources that was specified with the `--name` argument of the `ccoctl azure create-all` command.

3. If you have not previously created installation manifest files, do so by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ openshift-install create manifests
   ```

4. Copy the manifests that the `ccoctl` utility generated to the `manifests` directory that the installation program created by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ cp /<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests/* ./manifests/
   ```

5. Copy the private key that the `ccoctl` utility generated in the `tls` directory to the installation directory by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ cp -a /<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/tls .
   ```

7.7.9. Deploying the cluster

You can install OpenShift Container Platform on a compatible cloud platform.

**IMPORTANT**

You can run the `create cluster` command of the installation program only once, during initial installation.

Prerequisites

- You have configured an account with the cloud platform that hosts your cluster.
- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.
You have an Azure subscription ID and tenant ID.

Procedure

- Change to the directory that contains the installation program and initialize the cluster deployment:

  ```bash
  $ ./openshift-install create cluster --dir <installation_directory> \
  --log-level=info
  ```

  1 For `<installation_directory>`, specify the location of your customized `.install-config.yaml` file.
  2 To view different installation details, specify `warn`, `debug`, or `error` instead of `info`.

Verification

When the cluster deployment completes successfully:

- The terminal displays directions for accessing your cluster, including a link to the web console and credentials for the `kubeadmin` user.
  
- Credential information also outputs to `<installation_directory>/.openshift_install.log`.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not delete the installation program or the files that the installation program creates. Both are required to delete the cluster.

Example output

```bash
... INFO Install complete! INFO To access the cluster as the system:admin user when using 'oc', run 'export KUBECONFIG=/home/myuser/install_dir/auth/kubeconfig' INFO Access the OpenShift web-console here: https://console-openshift-console.apps.mycluster.example.com INFO Login to the console with user: "kubeadmin", and password: "password" INFO Time elapsed: 36m22s
```
IMPORTANT

- The Ignition config files that the installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending `node-bootstrapper` certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for Recovering from expired control plane certificates for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

Additional resources

- See Accessing the web console for more details about accessing and understanding the OpenShift Container Platform web console.

7.7.10. Telemetry access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the Telemetry service, which runs by default to provide metrics about cluster health and the success of updates, requires internet access. If your cluster is connected to the internet, Telemetry runs automatically, and your cluster is registered to OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console.

After you confirm that your OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console inventory is correct, either maintained automatically by Telemetry or manually by using OpenShift Cluster Manager, use subscription watch to track your OpenShift Container Platform subscriptions at the account or multi-cluster level.

Additional resources

- See About remote health monitoring for more information about the Telemetry service

7.7.11. Next steps

- Customize your cluster.

- If necessary, you can opt out of remote health reporting.

7.8. INSTALLING A PRIVATE CLUSTER ON AZURE

In OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14, you can install a private cluster into an existing Azure Virtual Network (VNet) on Microsoft Azure. The installation program provisions the rest of the required infrastructure, which you can further customize. To customize the installation, you modify parameters in the `install-config.yaml` file before you install the cluster.

7.8.1. Prerequisites

- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.
You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.

You configured an Azure account to host the cluster and determined the tested and validated region to deploy the cluster to.

If you use a firewall, you configured it to allow the sites that your cluster requires access to.

If you use customer-managed encryption keys, you prepared your Azure environment for encryption.

7.8.2. Private clusters

You can deploy a private OpenShift Container Platform cluster that does not expose external endpoints. Private clusters are accessible from only an internal network and are not visible to the internet.

By default, OpenShift Container Platform is provisioned to use publicly-accessible DNS and endpoints. A private cluster sets the DNS, Ingress Controller, and API server to private when you deploy your cluster. This means that the cluster resources are only accessible from your internal network and are not visible to the internet.

IMPORTANT

If the cluster has any public subnets, load balancer services created by administrators might be publicly accessible. To ensure cluster security, verify that these services are explicitly annotated as private.

To deploy a private cluster, you must:

- Use existing networking that meets your requirements. Your cluster resources might be shared between other clusters on the network.

- Deploy from a machine that has access to:
  - The API services for the cloud to which you provision.
  - The hosts on the network that you provision.
  - The internet to obtain installation media.

You can use any machine that meets these access requirements and follows your company’s guidelines. For example, this machine can be a bastion host on your cloud network or a machine that has access to the network through a VPN.

7.8.2.1. Private clusters in Azure

To create a private cluster on Microsoft Azure, you must provide an existing private VNet and subnets to host the cluster. The installation program must also be able to resolve the DNS records that the cluster requires. The installation program configures the Ingress Operator and API server for only internal traffic.

Depending how your network connects to the private VNET, you might need to use a DNS forwarder to resolve the cluster’s private DNS records. The cluster’s machines use 168.63.129.16 internally for DNS resolution. For more information, see What is Azure Private DNS? and What is IP address 168.63.129.16? in the Azure documentation.
The cluster still requires access to internet to access the Azure APIs.

The following items are not required or created when you install a private cluster:

- A BaseDomainResourceGroup, since the cluster does not create public records
- Public IP addresses
- Public DNS records
- Public endpoints

The cluster is configured so that the Operators do not create public records for the cluster and all cluster machines are placed in the private subnets that you specify.

### 7.8.2.1.1. Limitations

Private clusters on Azure are subject to only the limitations that are associated with the use of an existing VNet.

### 7.8.2.2. User-defined outbound routing

In OpenShift Container Platform, you can choose your own outbound routing for a cluster to connect to the internet. This allows you to skip the creation of public IP addresses and the public load balancer.

You can configure user-defined routing by modifying parameters in the `install-config.yaml` file before installing your cluster. A pre-existing VNet is required to use outbound routing when installing a cluster; the installation program is not responsible for configuring this.

When configuring a cluster to use user-defined routing, the installation program does not create the following resources:

- Outbound rules for access to the internet.
- Public IPs for the public load balancer.
- Kubernetes Service object to add the cluster machines to the public load balancer for outbound requests.

You must ensure the following items are available before setting user-defined routing:

- Egress to the internet is possible to pull container images, unless using an OpenShift image registry mirror.
- The cluster can access Azure APIs.
- Various allowlist endpoints are configured. You can reference these endpoints in the Configuring your firewall section.

There are several pre-existing networking setups that are supported for internet access using user-defined routing.

**Private cluster with network address translation**

You can use Azure VNET network address translation (NAT) to provide outbound internet access for the subnets in your cluster. You can reference Create a NAT gateway using Azure CLI in the Azure documentation for configuration instructions.
When using a VNet setup with Azure NAT and user-defined routing configured, you can create a private cluster with no public endpoints.

**Private cluster with Azure Firewall**
You can use Azure Firewall to provide outbound routing for the VNet used to install the cluster. You can learn more about providing user-defined routing with Azure Firewall in the Azure documentation.

When using a VNet setup with Azure Firewall and user-defined routing configured, you can create a private cluster with no public endpoints.

**Private cluster with a proxy configuration**
You can use a proxy with user-defined routing to allow egress to the internet. You must ensure that cluster Operators do not access Azure APIs using a proxy; Operators must have access to Azure APIs outside of the proxy.

When using the default route table for subnets, with 0.0.0.0/0 populated automatically by Azure, all Azure API requests are routed over Azure’s internal network even though the IP addresses are public. As long as the Network Security Group rules allow egress to Azure API endpoints, proxies with user-defined routing configured allow you to create private clusters with no public endpoints.

**Private cluster with no internet access**
You can install a private network that restricts all access to the internet, except the Azure API. This is accomplished by mirroring the release image registry locally. Your cluster must have access to the following:

- An OpenShift image registry mirror that allows for pulling container images
- Access to Azure APIs

With these requirements available, you can use user-defined routing to create private clusters with no public endpoints.

### 7.8.3. About reusing a VNet for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you can deploy a cluster into an existing Azure Virtual Network (VNet) in Microsoft Azure. If you do, you must also use existing subnets within the VNet and routing rules.

By deploying OpenShift Container Platform into an existing Azure VNet, you might be able to avoid service limit constraints in new accounts or more easily abide by the operational constraints that your company’s guidelines set. This is a good option to use if you cannot obtain the infrastructure creation permissions that are required to create the VNet.

#### 7.8.3.1. Requirements for using your VNet

When you deploy a cluster by using an existing VNet, you must perform additional network configuration before you install the cluster. In installer-provisioned infrastructure clusters, the installer usually creates the following components, but it does not create them when you install into an existing VNet:

- Subnets
- Route tables
- VNets
- Network Security Groups
NOTE

The installation program requires that you use the cloud-provided DNS server. Using a custom DNS server is not supported and causes the installation to fail.

If you use a custom VNet, you must correctly configure it and its subnets for the installation program and the cluster to use. The installation program cannot subdivide network ranges for the cluster to use, set route tables for the subnets, or set VNet options like DHCP, so you must do so before you install the cluster.

The cluster must be able to access the resource group that contains the existing VNet and subnets. While all of the resources that the cluster creates are placed in a separate resource group that it creates, some network resources are used from a separate group. Some cluster Operators must be able to access resources in both resource groups. For example, the Machine API controller attaches NICs for the virtual machines that it creates to subnets from the networking resource group.

Your VNet must meet the following characteristics:

- The VNet’s CIDR block must contain the `Networking.MachineCIDR` range, which is the IP address pool for cluster machines.
- The VNet and its subnets must belong to the same resource group, and the subnets must be configured to use Azure-assigned DHCP IP addresses instead of static IP addresses.

You must provide two subnets within your VNet, one for the control plane machines and one for the compute machines. Because Azure distributes machines in different availability zones within the region that you specify, your cluster will have high availability by default.

NOTE

By default, if you specify availability zones in the `install-config.yaml` file, the installation program distributes the control plane machines and the compute machines across these availability zones within a region. To ensure high availability for your cluster, select a region with at least three availability zones. If your region contains fewer than three availability zones, the installation program places more than one control plane machine in the available zones.

To ensure that the subnets that you provide are suitable, the installation program confirms the following data:

- All the specified subnets exist.
- There are two private subnets, one for the control plane machines and one for the compute machines.
- The subnet CIDRs belong to the machine CIDR that you specified. Machines are not provisioned in availability zones that you do not provide private subnets for.

NOTE

If you destroy a cluster that uses an existing VNet, the VNet is not deleted.

7.8.3.1.1. Network security group requirements
The network security groups for the subnets that host the compute and control plane machines require specific access to ensure that the cluster communication is correct. You must create rules to allow access to the required cluster communication ports.

**IMPORTANT**

The network security group rules must be in place before you install the cluster. If you attempt to install a cluster without the required access, the installation program cannot reach the Azure APIs, and installation fails.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Control plane</th>
<th>Compute</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>Allows HTTP traffic</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>443</td>
<td>Allows HTTPS traffic</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6443</td>
<td>Allows communication to the control plane machines</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22623</td>
<td>Allows internal communication to the machine config server for provisioning machines</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. If you are using Azure Firewall to restrict the internet access, then you can configure Azure Firewall to allow the Azure APIs. A network security group rule is not needed.

**IMPORTANT**

Currently, there is no supported way to block or restrict the machine config server endpoint. The machine config server must be exposed to the network so that newly-provisioned machines, which have no existing configuration or state, are able to fetch their configuration. In this model, the root of trust is the certificate signing requests (CSR) endpoint, which is where the kubelet sends its certificate signing request for approval to join the cluster. Because of this, machine configs should not be used to distribute sensitive information, such as secrets and certificates.

To ensure that the machine config server endpoints, ports 22623 and 22624, are secured in bare metal scenarios, customers must configure proper network policies.

Because cluster components do not modify the user-provided network security groups, which the Kubernetes controllers update, a pseudo-network security group is created for the Kubernetes controller to modify without impacting the rest of the environment.

**Additional resources**

- About the OpenShift SDN network plugin
- Configuring your firewall

**7.8.3.2. Division of permissions**

Starting with OpenShift Container Platform 4.3, you do not need all of the permissions that are required
for an installation program-provisioned infrastructure cluster to deploy a cluster. This change mimics the division of permissions that you might have at your company: some individuals can create different resources in your clouds than others. For example, you might be able to create application-specific items, like instances, storage, and load balancers, but not networking-related components such as VNets, subnet, or ingress rules.

The Azure credentials that you use when you create your cluster do not need the networking permissions that are required to make VNets and core networking components within the VNet, such as subnets, routing tables, internet gateways, NAT, and VPN. You still need permission to make the application resources that the machines within the cluster require, such as load balancers, security groups, storage accounts, and nodes.

### 7.8.3.3. Isolation between clusters

Because the cluster is unable to modify network security groups in an existing subnet, there is no way to isolate clusters from each other on the VNet.

### 7.8.4. Internet access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you require access to the internet to install your cluster.

You must have internet access to:

- Access OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console to download the installation program and perform subscription management. If the cluster has internet access and you do not disable Telemetry, that service automatically entitles your cluster.

- Access Quay.io to obtain the packages that are required to install your cluster.

- Obtain the packages that are required to perform cluster updates.

**IMPORTANT**

If your cluster cannot have direct internet access, you can perform a restricted network installation on some types of infrastructure that you provision. During that process, you download the required content and use it to populate a mirror registry with the installation packages. With some installation types, the environment that you install your cluster in will not require internet access. Before you update the cluster, you update the content of the mirror registry.

### 7.8.5. Generating a key pair for cluster node SSH access

During an OpenShift Container Platform installation, you can provide an SSH public key to the installation program. The key is passed to the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes through their Ignition config files and is used to authenticate SSH access to the nodes. The key is added to the ~/.ssh/authorized_keys list for the core user on each node, which enables password-less authentication.

After the key is passed to the nodes, you can use the key pair to SSH in to the RHCOS nodes as the user core. To access the nodes through SSH, the private key identity must be managed by SSH for your local user.

If you want to SSH in to your cluster nodes to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, you must provide the SSH public key during the installation process. The openshift-install gather command also requires the SSH public key to be in place on the cluster nodes.
IMPORTANT

Do not skip this procedure in production environments, where disaster recovery and debugging is required.

NOTE

You must use a local key, not one that you configured with platform-specific approaches such as AWS key pairs.

Procedure

1. If you do not have an existing SSH key pair on your local machine to use for authentication onto your cluster nodes, create one. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   $ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -N "" -f <path>/<file_name>

   Specify the path and file name, such as ~/.ssh/id_ed25519, of the new SSH key. If you have an existing key pair, ensure your public key is in the your ~/.ssh directory.

   NOTE

   If you plan to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures, do not create a key that uses the ed25519 algorithm. Instead, create a key that uses the rsa or ecdsa algorithm.

2. View the public SSH key:

   $ cat <path>/<file_name>.pub

   For example, run the following to view the ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub public key:

   $ cat ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub

3. Add the SSH private key identity to the SSH agent for your local user, if it has not already been added. SSH agent management of the key is required for password-less SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes, or if you want to use the ./openshift-install gather command.

   NOTE

   On some distributions, default SSH private key identities such as ~/.ssh/id_rsa and ~/.ssh/id_dsa are managed automatically.

   a. If the ssh-agent process is not already running for your local user, start it as a background task:

   $ eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"
4. Add your SSH private key to the `ssh-agent`:

   ```bash
   $ ssh-add <path>/<file_name>
   ```

   Specify the path and file name for your SSH private key, such as `~/.ssh/id_ed25519`.

   **Example output**

   ```bash
   Identity added: /home/<you>/<path>/<file_name> (<computer_name>)
   ```

**Next steps**

- When you install OpenShift Container Platform, provide the SSH public key to the installation program.

### 7.8.6. Obtaining the installation program

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform, download the installation file on the host you are using for installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You have a computer that runs Linux or macOS, with 500 MB of local disk space.

**Procedure**

1. Access the **Infrastructure Provider** page on the OpenShift Cluster Manager site. If you have a Red Hat account, log in with your credentials. If you do not, create an account.

2. Select your infrastructure provider.

3. Navigate to the page for your installation type, download the installation program that corresponds with your host operating system and architecture, and place the file in the directory where you will store the installation configuration files.

**IMPORTANT**

The installation program creates several files on the computer that you use to install your cluster. You must keep the installation program and the files that the installation program creates after you finish installing the cluster. Both files are required to delete the cluster.
Deleting the files created by the installation program does not remove your cluster, even if the cluster failed during installation. To remove your cluster, complete the OpenShift Container Platform uninstallation procedures for your specific cloud provider.

4. Extract the installation program. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   ```
   $ tar -xvf openshift-install-linux.tar.gz
   ```

5. Download your installation pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager. This pull secret allows you to authenticate with the services that are provided by the included authorities, including Quay.io, which serves the container images for OpenShift Container Platform components.

### 7.8.7. Manually creating the installation configuration file

When installing a private OpenShift Container Platform cluster, you must manually generate the installation configuration file.

**Prerequisites**

- You have an SSH public key on your local machine to provide to the installation program. The key will be used for SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes for debugging and disaster recovery.
- You have obtained the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.

**Procedure**

1. Create an installation directory to store your required installation assets in:

   ```
   $ mkdir <installation_directory>
   ```

   **IMPORTANT**

   You must create a directory. Some installation assets, like bootstrap X.509 certificates have short expiration intervals, so you must not reuse an installation directory. If you want to reuse individual files from another cluster installation, you can copy them into your directory. However, the file names for the installation assets might change between releases. Use caution when copying installation files from an earlier OpenShift Container Platform version.

2. Customize the sample `install-config.yaml` file template that is provided and save it in the `<installation_directory>`.

   **NOTE**

   You must name this configuration file `install-config.yaml`. 
NOTE
For some platform types, you can alternatively run `./openshift-install create install-config --dir <installation_directory>` to generate an `install-config.yaml` file. You can provide details about your cluster configuration at the prompts.

3. Back up the `install-config.yaml` file so that you can use it to install multiple clusters.

IMPORTANT
The `install-config.yaml` file is consumed during the next step of the installation process. You must back it up now.

Additional resources
- Installation configuration parameters for Azure

### 7.8.7.1. Minimum resource requirements for cluster installation

Each cluster machine must meet the following minimum requirements:

Table 7.13. Minimum resource requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bootstrap</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control plane</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compute</td>
<td>RHCOS, RHEL 8.6 and later [3]</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. One vCPU is equivalent to one physical core when simultaneous multithreading (SMT), or hyperthreading, is not enabled. When enabled, use the following formula to calculate the corresponding ratio: `(threads per core × cores) × sockets = vCPUs`

2. OpenShift Container Platform and Kubernetes are sensitive to disk performance, and faster storage is recommended, particularly for etcd on the control plane nodes which require a 10 ms p99 fsync duration. Note that on many cloud platforms, storage size and IOPS scale together, so you might need to over-allocate storage volume to obtain sufficient performance.

3. As with all user-provisioned installations, if you choose to use RHEL compute machines in your cluster, you take responsibility for all operating system life cycle management and maintenance, including performing system updates, applying patches, and completing all other required tasks. Use of RHEL 7 compute machines is deprecated and has been removed in OpenShift Container Platform 4.10 and later.
IMPORTANT

You are required to use Azure virtual machines that have the premiumIO parameter set to true.

If an instance type for your platform meets the minimum requirements for cluster machines, it is supported to use in OpenShift Container Platform.

Additional resources

- Optimizing storage

7.8.7.2. Tested instance types for Azure

The following Microsoft Azure instance types have been tested with OpenShift Container Platform.

Example 7.32. Machine types based on 64-bit x86 architecture

- c4.*
- c5.*
- c5a.*
- i3.*
- m4.*
- m5.*
- m5a.*
- m6i.*
- r4.*
- r5.*
- r5a.*
- r6i.*
- t3.*
- t3a.*

7.8.7.3. Tested instance types for Azure on 64-bit ARM infrastructures

The following Microsoft Azure ARM64 instance types have been tested with OpenShift Container Platform.

Example 7.33. Machine types based on 64-bit ARM architecture

- c6g.*
7.8.7.4. Enabling trusted launch for Azure VMs

You can enable two trusted launch features when installing your cluster on Azure: secure boot and virtualized Trusted Platform Modules.

See the Azure documentation about virtual machine sizes to learn what sizes of virtual machines support these features.

**IMPORTANT**

Trusted launch 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.

**Prerequisites**

- You have created an `install-config.yaml` file.

**Procedure**

- Use a text editor to edit the `install-config.yaml` file prior to deploying your cluster and add the following stanza:

```yaml
controlPlane: 1
platform:
  azure:
    settings:
      securityType: TrustedLaunch 2
      trustedLaunch:
        uefiSettings:
          secureBoot: Enabled 3
          virtualizedTrustedPlatformModule: Enabled 4
```

1. Specify `controlPlane.platform.azure` or `compute.platform.azure` to enable trusted launch on only control plane or compute nodes respectively. Specify `platform.azure.defaultMachinePlatform` to enable trusted launch on all nodes.

2. Enable trusted launch features.

3. Enable secure boot. For more information, see the Azure documentation about secure boot.

4. Enable the virtualized Trusted Platform Module. For more information, see the Azure documentation about virtualized Trusted Platform Modules.
7.8.7.5. Enabling confidential VMs

You can enable confidential VMs when installing your cluster. You can enable confidential VMs for compute nodes, control plane nodes, or all nodes.

**IMPORTANT**

Using confidential VMs 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.

You can use confidential VMs with the following VM sizes:

- DCasv5-series
- DCadsv5-series
- ECasv5-series
- ECadsv5-series

**IMPORTANT**

Confidential VMs are currently not supported on 64-bit ARM architectures.

**Prerequisites**

- You have created an `install-config.yaml` file.

**Procedure**

- Use a text editor to edit the `install-config.yaml` file prior to deploying your cluster and add the following stanza:

```
controlPlane: 1
platform:
    azure:
        settings:
            securityType: ConfidentialVM 2
            confidentialVM:
                uefiSettings:
                    secureBoot: Enabled 3
                    virtualizedTrustedPlatformModule: Enabled 4
                osDisk:
                    securityProfile:
                        securityEncryptionType: VMGuestStateOnly 5
```
Specify `controlPlane.platform.azure` or `compute.platform.azure` to deploy confidential VMs on only control plane or compute nodes respectively. Specify `platform.azure.defaultMachinePlatform` to deploy confidential VMs on all nodes.

Enable confidential VMs.

Enable secure boot. For more information, see the Azure documentation about secure boot.

Enable the virtualized Trusted Platform Module. For more information, see the Azure documentation about virtualized Trusted Platform Modules.

Specify `VMGuestStateOnly` to encrypt the VM guest state.

**7.8.7.6. Sample customized install-config.yaml file for Azure**

You can customize the `install-config.yaml` file to specify more details about your OpenShift Container Platform cluster’s platform or modify the values of the required parameters.

**IMPORTANT**

This sample YAML file is provided for reference only. You must obtain your `install-config.yaml` file by using the installation program and modify it.

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: example.com
controlPlane:  
  hyperthreading: Enabled
  name: master
  platform:  
    azure:  
      encryptionAtHost: true
      ultraSSDCapability: Enabled
  osDisk:  
    diskSizeGB: 1024
    diskType: Premium_LRS
    diskEncryptionSet:  
      resourceGroup: disk_encryption_set_resource_group
      name: disk_encryption_set_name
      subscriptionId: secondary_subscription_id
  osImage:  
    publisher: example_publisher_name
    offer: example_image_offer
    sku: example_offer_sku
    version: example_image_version
    type: Standard_D8s_v3
  replicas: 3
compute:  
  - hyperthreading: Enabled
    name: worker
    platform:  
      azure:  
        ultraSSDCapability: Enabled
```
type: Standard_D2s_v3
croppingAtHost: true
doDisk:
  diskSizeGB: 512
  diskType: Standard_LRS
doDiskEncryptionSet:
  resourceGroup: disk_encryption_set_resource_group
  name: disk_encryption_set_name
  subscriptionId: secondary_subscription_id
osImage:
  publisher: example_publisher_name
  offer: example_image_offer
  sku: example_offer_sku
  version: example_image_version
zones:
  - "1"
  - "2"
  - "3"
replicas: 5
metadata:
  name: test-cluster
  "10"
  "10"
networking:
  clusterNetwork:
  - cidr: 10.128.0.0/14
    hostPrefix: 23
  machineNetwork:
  - cidr: 10.0.0.0/16
  networkType: OVNKubernetes
  serviceNetwork:
  - 172.30.0.0/16
platform:
  azure:
    defaultMachinePlatform:
      osImage:
        publisher: example_publisher_name
        offer: example_image_offer
        sku: example_offer_sku
        version: example_image_version
    ultraSSDCapability: Enabled
    baseDomainResourceGroupName: resource_group
    region: centralus
    resourceGroupName: existing_resource_group
    networkResourceGroupName: vnet_resource_group
    virtualNetwork: vnet
    controlPlaneSubnet: control_plane_subnet
    computeSubnet: compute_subnet
    outboundType: UserDefinedRouting
    cloudName: AzurePublicCloud
    pullSecret: '{"auths": ...}'
    fips: false
    sshKey: ssh-ed25519 AAAA...
publish: Internal
Required. The installation program prompts you for this value.

If you do not provide these parameters and values, the installation program provides the default value.

The controlPlane section is a single mapping, but the compute section is a sequence of mappings. To meet the requirements of the different data structures, the first line of the compute section must begin with a hyphen, -, and the first line of the controlPlane section must not. Only one control plane pool is used.

Whether to enable or disable simultaneous multithreading, or hyperthreading. By default, simultaneous multithreading is enabled to increase the performance of your machines’ cores. You can disable it by setting the parameter value to Disabled. If you disable simultaneous multithreading in some cluster machines, you must disable it in all cluster machines.

IMPORTANT
If you disable simultaneous multithreading, ensure that your capacity planning accounts for the dramatically decreased machine performance. Use larger virtual machine types, such as Standard_D8s_v3, for your machines if you disable simultaneous multithreading.

You can specify the size of the disk to use in GB. Minimum recommendation for control plane nodes is 1024 GB.

Specify a list of zones to deploy your machines to. For high availability, specify at least two zones.

The cluster network plugin to install. The supported values are OVNKubernetes and OpenShiftSDN. The default value is OVNKubernetes.

Optional: A custom Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) image that should be used to boot control plane and compute machines. The publisher, offer, sku, and version parameters under platform.azure.defaultMachinePlatform.osImage apply to both control plane and compute machines. If the parameters under controlPlane.platform.azure.osImage or compute.platform.azure.osImage are set, they override the platform.azure.defaultMachinePlatform.osImage parameters.

Specify the name of the resource group that contains the DNS zone for your base domain.

Specify the name of an already existing resource group to install your cluster to. If undefined, a new resource group is created for the cluster.

If you use an existing VNet, specify the name of the resource group that contains it.

If you use an existing VNet, specify its name.

If you use an existing VNet, specify the name of the subnet to host the control plane machines.

If you use an existing VNet, specify the name of the subnet to host the compute machines.

You can customize your own outbound routing. Configuring user-defined routing prevents exposing external endpoints in your cluster. User-defined routing for egress requires deploying your cluster to an existing VNet.
Whether to enable or disable FIPS mode. By default, FIPS mode is not enabled. If FIPS mode is enabled, the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines that OpenShift Container

**IMPORTANT**

To enable FIPS mode for your cluster, you must run the installation program from a Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) computer configured to operate in FIPS mode. For more information about configuring FIPS mode on RHEL, see [Installing the system in FIPS mode](#). When running Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) or Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) booted in FIPS mode, OpenShift Container Platform core components use the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures.

You can optionally provide the `sshKey` value that you use to access the machines in your cluster.

**NOTE**

For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your `ssh-agent` process uses.

How to publish the user-facing endpoints of your cluster. Set `publish` to `Internal` to deploy a private cluster, which cannot be accessed from the internet. The default value is `External`.

**7.8.7.7. Configuring the cluster-wide proxy during installation**

Production environments can deny direct access to the internet and instead have an HTTP or HTTPS proxy available. You can configure a new OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use a proxy by configuring the proxy settings in the `install-config.yaml` file.

**Prerequisites**

- You have an existing `install-config.yaml` file.
- You reviewed the sites that your cluster requires access to and determined whether any of them need to bypass the proxy. By default, all cluster egress traffic is proxied, including calls to hosting cloud provider APIs. You added sites to the `Proxy` object’s `spec.noProxy` field to bypass the proxy if necessary.

**NOTE**

The `Proxy` object `status.noProxy` field is populated with the values of the `networking.machineNetwork[].cidr`, `networking.clusterNetwork[].cidr`, and `networking.serviceNetwork[]` fields from your installation configuration.

For installations on Amazon Web Services (AWS), Google Cloud Platform (GCP), Microsoft Azure, and Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP), the `Proxy` object `status.noProxy` field is also populated with the instance metadata endpoint (169.254.169.254).

**Procedure**
1. Edit your **install-config.yaml** file and add the proxy settings. For example:

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: my.domain.com
proxy:
  httpProxy: http://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port> 1
  httpsProxy: https://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port> 2
  noProxy: example.com 3
additionalTrustBundle: |
  -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
  <MY_TRUSTED_CA_CERT>
  -----END CERTIFICATE-----
additionalTrustBundlePolicy: <policy_to_add_additionalTrustBundle> 4
```

1. A proxy URL to use for creating HTTP connections outside the cluster. The URL scheme must be **http**.

2. A proxy URL to use for creating HTTPS connections outside the cluster.

3. A comma-separated list of destination domain names, IP addresses, or other network CIDRs to exclude from proxying. Preface a domain with . to match subdomains only. For example, .y.com matches x.y.com, but not y.com. Use * to bypass the proxy for all destinations.

4. If provided, the installation program generates a config map that is named **user-ca-bundle** in the **openshift-config** namespace that contains one or more additional CA certificates that are required for proxying HTTPS connections. The Cluster Network Operator then creates a **trusted-ca-bundle** config map that merges these contents with the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) trust bundle, and this config map is referenced in the **trustedCA** field of the **Proxy** object. The **additionalTrustBundle** field is required unless the proxy’s identity certificate is signed by an authority from the RHCOS trust bundle.

5. Optional: The policy to determine the configuration of the **Proxy** object to reference the **user-ca-bundle** config map in the **trustedCA** field. The allowed values are **Proxyonly** and **Always**. Use **Proxyonly** to reference the **user-ca-bundle** config map only when http/https proxy is configured. Use **Always** to always reference the **user-ca-bundle** config map. The default value is **Proxyonly**.

**NOTE**

The installation program does not support the proxy **readinessEndpoints** field.

**NOTE**

If the installer times out, restart and then complete the deployment by using the **wait-for** command of the installer. For example:

```
$ ./openshift-install wait-for install-complete --log-level debug
```

2. Save the file and reference it when installing OpenShift Container Platform.
The installation program creates a cluster-wide proxy that is named `cluster` that uses the proxy settings in the provided `install-config.yaml` file. If no proxy settings are provided, a `cluster Proxy` object is still created, but it will have a nil `spec`.

**NOTE**

Only the `Proxy` object named `cluster` is supported, and no additional proxies can be created.

Additional resources

- For more details about Accelerated Networking, see Accelerated Networking for Microsoft Azure VMs.

### 7.8.8. 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 4.14. 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**

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 v4.14 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
2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.
3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 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
2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.
3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 macOS Client entry and save the file.
   
   **NOTE**
   For macOS arm64, choose the OpenShift v4.14 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>
  ```
7.8.9. Alternatives to storing administrator-level secrets in the kube-system project

By default, administrator secrets are stored in the kube-system project. If you configured the credentialsMode parameter in the install-config.yaml file to Manual, you must use one of the following alternatives:

- To manage long-term cloud credentials manually, follow the procedure in Manually creating long-term credentials.
- To implement short-term credentials that are managed outside the cluster for individual components, follow the procedures in Configuring an Azure cluster to use short-term credentials.

7.8.9.1. Manually creating long-term credentials

The Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) can be put into manual mode prior to installation in environments where the cloud identity and access management (IAM) APIs are not reachable, or the administrator prefers not to store an administrator-level credential secret in the cluster kube-system namespace.

Procedure

1. If you did not set the credentialsMode parameter in the install-config.yaml configuration file to Manual, modify the value as shown:

   Sample configuration file snippet
   ```yaml
   apiVersion: v1
   baseDomain: example.com
   credentialsMode: Manual
   # ...
   ```

2. If you have not previously created installation manifest files, do so by running the following command:

   $ openshift-install create manifests

3. Set a $RELEASE_IMAGE variable with the release image from your installation file by running the following command:

   $ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')

4. Extract the list of CredentialsRequest custom resources (CRs) from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   $ oc adm release extract \
   --from=$RELEASE_IMAGE \n   --credentials-requests \n   --included \n   --install-config=<path_to_directory_with_installation_configuration>/install-config.yaml \n   --to=<path_to_directory_for_credentials_requests>

   The --included parameter includes only the manifests that your specific cluster configuration requires.
Specify the location of the `install-config.yaml` file.

Specify the path to the directory where you want to store the `CredentialsRequest` objects. If the specified directory does not exist, this command creates it.

This command creates a YAML file for each `CredentialsRequest` object.

**Sample CredentialsRequest object**

```yaml
apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
kind: CredentialsRequest
metadata:
  name: <component_credentials_request>
  namespace: openshift-cloud-credential-operator
...
spec:
  providerSpec:
    apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
    kind: AzureProviderSpec
    roleBindings:
      - role: Contributor
...
```

5. Create YAML files for secrets in the `openshift-install` manifests directory that you generated previously. The secrets must be stored using the namespace and secret name defined in the `spec.secretRef` for each `CredentialsRequest` object.

**Sample CredentialsRequest object with secrets**

```yaml
apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
kind: CredentialsRequest
metadata:
  name: <component_credentials_request>
  namespace: openshift-cloud-credential-operator
...
spec:
  providerSpec:
    apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
    kind: AzureProviderSpec
    roleBindings:
      - role: Contributor
...
secretRef:
  name: <component_secret>
  namespace: <component_namespace>
...
```

**Sample Secret object**

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Secret
metadata:
  name: <component_secret>
  namespace: <component_namespace>
```
IMPORTANT

Before upgrading a cluster that uses manually maintained credentials, you must ensure that the CCO is in an upgradeable state.

7.8.9.2. Configuring an Azure cluster to use short-term credentials

To install a cluster that uses Azure AD Workload Identity, you must configure the Cloud Credential Operator utility and create the required Azure resources for your cluster.

7.8.9.2.1. Configuring the Cloud Credential Operator utility

To create and manage cloud credentials from outside of the cluster when the Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) is operating in manual mode, extract and prepare the CCO utility (ccoctl) binary.

NOTE

The cccoctl utility is a Linux binary that must run in a Linux environment.

Prerequisites

- You have access to an OpenShift Container Platform account with cluster administrator access.
- You have installed the OpenShift CLI (oc).
- You have created a global Microsoft Azure account for the cccoctl utility to use with the following permissions:

Example 7.34. Required Azure permissions

- Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourceGroups/read
- Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourceGroups/write
- Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourceGroups/delete
- Microsoft.Authorization/roleAssignments/read
- Microsoft.Authorization/roleAssignments/delete
- Microsoft.Authorization/roleAssignments/write
- Microsoft.Authorization/roleDefinitions/read
- Microsoft.Authorization/roleDefinitions/write
- Microsoft.Authorization/roleDefinitions/delete

```data:
azure_subscription_id: <base64_encoded_azure_subscription_id>
azure_client_id: <base64_encoded_azure_client_id>
azure_client_secret: <base64_encoded_azure_client_secret>
azure_tenant_id: <base64_encoded_azure_tenant_id>
azure_resource_prefix: <base64_encoded_azure_resource_prefix>
azure_resourcegroup: <base64_encoded_azure_resourcegroup>
azure_region: <base64_encoded_azure_region>
```
Procedure

1. Obtain the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

```
$ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
```

2. Obtain the CCO container image from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

```
$ CCO_IMAGE=$(oc adm release info --image-for=cloud-credential-operator
$RELEASE_IMAGE -a ~/.pull-secret)
```

**NOTE**

Ensure that the architecture of the $RELEASE_IMAGE matches the architecture of the environment in which you will use the ccocctl tool.

3. Extract the ccocctl binary from the CCO container image within the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

```
$ oc image extract $CCO_IMAGE --file="/usr/bin/ccocctl" -a ~/.pull-secret
```

4. Change the permissions to make ccocctl executable by running the following command:

```
-`
```
Verification

- To verify that `ccoctl` is ready to use, display the help file by running the following command:

```bash
$ ccoctl --help
```

Output of `ccoctl --help`

OpenShift credentials provisioning tool

Usage:
```
ccoctl [command]
```

Available Commands:
- `alibabacloud` Manage credentials objects for alibaba cloud
- `aws` Manage credentials objects for AWS cloud
- `azure` Manage credentials objects for Azure
- `gcp` Manage credentials objects for Google cloud
- `help` Help about any command
- `ibmcloud` Manage credentials objects for IBM Cloud
- `nutanix` Manage credentials objects for Nutanix

Flags:
- `-h, --help` help for `ccoctl`

Use "ccoctl [command] --help" for more information about a command.

7.8.9.2.2. Creating Azure resources with the Cloud Credential Operator utility

You can use the `ccoctl azure create-all` command to automate the creation of Azure resources.

**NOTE**

By default, `ccoctl` creates objects in the directory in which the commands are run. To create the objects in a different directory, use the `--output-dir` flag. This procedure uses `<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>` to refer to this directory.

Prerequisites

You must have:

- Extracted and prepared the `ccoctl` binary.
- Access to your Microsoft Azure account by using the Azure CLI.

Procedure

1. Set a `$RELEASE_IMAGE` variable with the release image from your installation file by running the following command:

```bash
$ RELEASEIMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
```
2. Extract the list of `CredentialsRequest` objects from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

```
$ oc adm release extract \
  --from=$RELEASE_IMAGE \
  --credentials-requests \
  --included \
  --install-config=<path_to_directory_with_installation_configuration>/install-config.yaml \
  --to=<path_to_directory_for_credentials_requests>
```

1. The `--included` parameter includes only the manifests that your specific cluster configuration requires.

2. Specify the location of the `install-config.yaml` file.

3. Specify the path to the directory where you want to store the `CredentialsRequest` objects. If the specified directory does not exist, this command creates it.

**NOTE**

This command might take a few moments to run.

3. To enable the `ccoctl` utility to detect your Azure credentials automatically, log in to the Azure CLI by running the following command:

```
$ az login
```

4. Use the `ccoctl` tool to process all `CredentialsRequest` objects by running the following command:

```
$ ccoctl azure create-all \
  --name=<azure_infra_name> \
  --output-dir=<ccoctl_output_dir> \
  --region=<azure_region> \
  --subscription-id=<azure_subscription_id> \
  --credentials-requests-dir=<path_to_credentials_requests_directory> \
  --dnszone-resource-group-name=<azure_dns_zone_resource_group_name> \
  --tenant-id=<azure_tenant_id>
```

1. Specify the user-defined name for all created Azure resources used for tracking.

2. Optional: Specify the directory in which you want the `ccoctl` utility to create objects. By default, the utility creates objects in the directory in which the commands are run.

3. Specify the Azure region in which cloud resources will be created.

4. Specify the Azure subscription ID to use.

5. Specify the directory containing the files for the component `CredentialsRequest` objects.

6. Specify the name of the resource group containing the cluster’s base domain Azure DNS zone.
Specify the Azure tenant ID to use.

NOTE
If your cluster uses Technology Preview features that are enabled by the TechPreviewNoUpgrade feature set, you must include the --enable-tech-preview parameter.

To see additional optional parameters and explanations of how to use them, run the azure create-all --help command.

Verification
- To verify that the OpenShift Container Platform secrets are created, list the files in the <path_to_ccocntl_output_dir>/manifests directory:

```bash
$ ls <path_to_ccocntl_output_dir>/manifests
```

Example output

- azure-ad-pod-identity-webhook-config.yaml
- cluster-authentication-02-config.yaml
- openshift-cloud-controller-manager-azure-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
- openshift-cloud-network-config-controller-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
- openshift-cluster-api-capz-manager-bootstrap-credentials-credentials.yaml
- openshift-cluster-csi-drivers-azure-disk-credentials-credentials.yaml
- openshift-cluster-csi-drivers-azure-file-credentials-credentials.yaml
- openshift-image-registry-installer-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
- openshift-ingress-operator-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
- openshift-machine-api-azure-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml

You can verify that the Azure AD service accounts are created by querying Azure. For more information, refer to Azure documentation on listing AD service accounts.

7.8.9.2.3. Incorporating the Cloud Credential Operator utility manifests

To implement short-term security credentials managed outside the cluster for individual components, you must move the manifest files that the Cloud Credential Operator utility (ccoctl) created to the correct directories for the installation program.

Prerequisites
- You have configured an account with the cloud platform that hosts your cluster.
- You have configured the Cloud Credential Operator utility (ccoctl).
- You have created the cloud provider resources that are required for your cluster with the ccoctl utility.

Procedure
1. If you did not set the credentialsMode parameter in the install-config.yaml configuration file to Manual, modify the value as shown:
Sample configuration file snippet

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: example.com
# ...
platform:
  azure:
    resourceGroupName: <azure_infra_name>
# ...
```

2. If you used the `ccoctl` utility to create a new Azure resource group instead of using an existing resource group, modify the `resourceGroupName` parameter in the `install-config.yaml` as shown:

Sample configuration file snippet

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: example.com
# ...
platform:
  azure:
    resourceGroupName: <azure_infra_name>
# ...
```

   1 This value must match the user-defined name for Azure resources that was specified with the `--name` argument of the `ccoctl azure create-all` command.

3. If you have not previously created installation manifest files, do so by running the following command:

   ```
   $ openshift-install create manifests
   ```

4. Copy the manifests that the `ccoctl` utility generated to the `manifests` directory that the installation program created by running the following command:

   ```
   $ cp /<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests/* ./manifests/
   ```

5. Copy the private key that the `ccoctl` utility generated in the `tls` directory to the installation directory by running the following command:

   ```
   $ cp -a /<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/tls .
   ```

7.8.10. Deploying the cluster

You can install OpenShift Container Platform on a compatible cloud platform.

**IMPORTANT**

You can run the `create cluster` command of the installation program only once, during initial installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You have configured an account with the cloud platform that hosts your cluster.
• You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.

• You have an Azure subscription ID and tenant ID.

• If you are installing the cluster using a service principal, you have its application ID and password.

• If you are installing the cluster using a system-assigned managed identity, you have enabled it on the virtual machine that you will run the installation program from.

• If you are installing the cluster using a user-assigned managed identity, you have met these prerequisites:
  • You have its client ID.
  • You have assigned it to the virtual machine that you will run the installation program from.

Procedure

1. Optional: If you have run the installation program on this computer before, and want to use an alternative service principal or managed identity, go to the ~/.azure/ directory and delete the osServicePrincipal.json configuration file.
   Deleting this file prevents the installation program from automatically reusing subscription and authentication values from a previous installation.

2. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and initialize the cluster deployment:

```
$ ./openshift-install create cluster --dir <installation_directory> \ 
  --log-level=info
```

1. For `<installation_directory>`, specify the location of your customized ./install-config.yaml file.

2. To view different installation details, specify warn, debug, or error instead of info.

   If the installation program cannot locate the osServicePrincipal.json configuration file from a previous installation, you are prompted for Azure subscription and authentication values.

3. Enter the following Azure parameter values for your subscription:

   • azure subscription id Enter the subscription ID to use for the cluster.
   
   • azure tenant id Enter the tenant ID.

4. Depending on the Azure identity you are using to deploy the cluster, do one of the following when prompted for the azure service principal client id:

   • If you are using a service principal, enter its application ID.
   
   • If you are using a system-assigned managed identity, leave this value blank.
   
   • If you are using a user-assigned managed identity, specify its client ID.

5. Depending on the Azure identity you are using to deploy the cluster, do one of the following when prompted for the azure service principal client secret.
If you are using a service principal, enter its password.

If you are using a system-assigned managed identity, leave this value blank.

If you are using a user-assigned managed identity, leave this value blank.

If previously not detected, the installation program creates an `osServicePrincipal.json` configuration file and stores this file in the `~/.azure/` directory on your computer. This ensures that the installation program can load the profile when it is creating an OpenShift Container Platform cluster on the target platform.

**Verification**

When the cluster deployment completes successfully:

- The terminal displays directions for accessing your cluster, including a link to the web console and credentials for the `kubeadmin` user.

- Credential information also outputs to `<installation_directory>/openshift_install.log`.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not delete the installation program or the files that the installation program creates. Both are required to delete the cluster.

**Example output**

```
... INFO Install complete!
INFO To access the cluster as the system:admin user when using 'oc', run 'export KUBECONFIG=/home/myuser/install_dir/auth/kubeconfig'
INFO Access the OpenShift web-console here: https://console-openshift-console.apps.mycluster.example.com
INFO Login to the console with user: "kubeadmin", and password: "password"
INFO Time elapsed: 36m22s
```

**IMPORTANT**

- The Ignition config files that the installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending `node-bootstrapper` certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for Recovering from expired control plane certificates for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

**7.8.11. Logging in to the cluster by using the CLI**

You can log in to your cluster as a default system user by exporting the cluster `kubeconfig` file. The
kubeconfig file contains information about the cluster that is used by the CLI to connect a client to the correct cluster and API server. The file is specific to a cluster and is created during OpenShift Container Platform installation.

Prerequisites

- You deployed an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- You installed the oc CLI.

Procedure

1. Export the kubeadmin credentials:

   $ export KUBECONFIG=<installation_directory>/auth/kubeconfig

   For <installation_directory>, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

2. Verify you can run oc commands successfully using the exported configuration:

   $ oc whoami

   Example output

   system:admin

Additional resources

- See Accessing the web console for more details about accessing and understanding the OpenShift Container Platform web console.

7.8.12. Telemetry access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the Telemetry service, which runs by default to provide metrics about cluster health and the success of updates, requires internet access. If your cluster is connected to the internet, Telemetry runs automatically, and your cluster is registered to OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console.

After you confirm that your OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console inventory is correct, either maintained automatically by Telemetry or manually by using OpenShift Cluster Manager, use subscription watch to track your OpenShift Container Platform subscriptions at the account or multi-cluster level.

Additional resources

- See About remote health monitoring for more information about the Telemetry service

7.8.13. Next steps

- Customize your cluster.
7.9. INSTALLING A CLUSTER ON AZURE INTO A GOVERNMENT REGION

In OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14, you can install a cluster on Microsoft Azure into a government region. To configure the government region, you modify parameters in the `install-config.yaml` file before you install the cluster.

7.9.1. Prerequisites

- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.
- You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.
- You configured an Azure account to host the cluster and determined the tested and validated government region to deploy the cluster to.
- If you use a firewall, you configured it to allow the sites that your cluster requires access to.
- If the cloud identity and access management (IAM) APIs are not accessible in your environment, or if you do not want to store an administrator-level credential secret in the `kube-system` namespace, you can manually create and maintain long-term credentials.
- If you use customer-managed encryption keys, you prepared your Azure environment for encryption.

7.9.2. Azure government regions

OpenShift Container Platform supports deploying a cluster to Microsoft Azure Government (MAG) regions. MAG is specifically designed for US government agencies at the federal, state, and local level, as well as contractors, educational institutions, and other US customers that must run sensitive workloads on Azure. MAG is composed of government-only data center regions, all granted an Impact Level 5 Provisional Authorization.

Installing to a MAG region requires manually configuring the Azure Government dedicated cloud instance and region in the `install-config.yaml` file. You must also update your service principal to reference the appropriate government environment.

**NOTE**

The Azure government region cannot be selected using the guided terminal prompts from the installation program. You must define the region manually in the `install-config.yaml` file. Remember to also set the dedicated cloud instance, like `AzureUSGovernmentCloud`, based on the region specified.

7.9.3. Private clusters

You can deploy a private OpenShift Container Platform cluster that does not expose external endpoints. Private clusters are accessible from only an internal network and are not visible to the internet.
By default, OpenShift Container Platform is provisioned to use publicly-accessible DNS and endpoints. A private cluster sets the DNS, Ingress Controller, and API server to private when you deploy your cluster. This means that the cluster resources are only accessible from your internal network and are not visible to the internet.

**IMPORTANT**

If the cluster has any public subnets, load balancer services created by administrators might be publicly accessible. To ensure cluster security, verify that these services are explicitly annotated as private.

To deploy a private cluster, you must:

- Use existing networking that meets your requirements. Your cluster resources might be shared between other clusters on the network.
- Deploy from a machine that has access to:
  - The API services for the cloud to which you provision.
  - The hosts on the network that you provision.
  - The internet to obtain installation media.

You can use any machine that meets these access requirements and follows your company’s guidelines. For example, this machine can be a bastion host on your cloud network or a machine that has access to the network through a VPN.

### 7.9.3.1. Private clusters in Azure

To create a private cluster on Microsoft Azure, you must provide an existing private VNet and subnets to host the cluster. The installation program must also be able to resolve the DNS records that the cluster requires. The installation program configures the Ingress Operator and API server for only internal traffic.

Depending how your network connects to the private VNET, you might need to use a DNS forwarder to resolve the cluster’s private DNS records. The cluster’s machines use **168.63.129.16** internally for DNS resolution. For more information, see [What is Azure Private DNS?](#) and [What is IP address 168.63.129.16?](#) in the Azure documentation.

The cluster still requires access to internet to access the Azure APIs.

The following items are not required or created when you install a private cluster:

- **A BaseDomainResourceGroup**, since the cluster does not create public records
- Public IP addresses
- Public DNS records
- Public endpoints

The cluster is configured so that the Operators do not create public records for the cluster and all cluster machines are placed in the private subnets that you specify.
7.9.3.1. Limitations

Private clusters on Azure are subject to only the limitations that are associated with the use of an existing VNet.

7.9.3.2. User-defined outbound routing

In OpenShift Container Platform, you can choose your own outbound routing for a cluster to connect to the internet. This allows you to skip the creation of public IP addresses and the public load balancer.

You can configure user-defined routing by modifying parameters in the install-config.yaml file before installing your cluster. A pre-existing VNet is required to use outbound routing when installing a cluster; the installation program is not responsible for configuring this.

When configuring a cluster to use user-defined routing, the installation program does not create the following resources:

- Outbound rules for access to the internet.
- Public IPs for the public load balancer.
- Kubernetes Service object to add the cluster machines to the public load balancer for outbound requests.

You must ensure the following items are available before setting user-defined routing:

- Egress to the internet is possible to pull container images, unless using an OpenShift image registry mirror.
- The cluster can access Azure APIs.
- Various allowlist endpoints are configured. You can reference these endpoints in the Configuring your firewall section.

There are several pre-existing networking setups that are supported for internet access using user-defined routing.

7.9.4. About reusing a VNet for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you can deploy a cluster into an existing Azure Virtual Network (VNet) in Microsoft Azure. If you do, you must also use existing subnets within the VNet and routing rules.

By deploying OpenShift Container Platform into an existing Azure VNet, you might be able to avoid service limit constraints in new accounts or more easily abide by the operational constraints that your company's guidelines set. This is a good option to use if you cannot obtain the infrastructure creation permissions that are required to create the VNet.

7.9.4.1. Requirements for using your VNet

When you deploy a cluster by using an existing VNet, you must perform additional network configuration before you install the cluster. In installer-provisioned infrastructure clusters, the installer usually creates the following components, but it does not create them when you install into an existing VNet:

- Subnets
- Route tables
- VNets
- Network Security Groups

**NOTE**

The installation program requires that you use the cloud-provided DNS server. Using a custom DNS server is not supported and causes the installation to fail.

If you use a custom VNet, you must correctly configure it and its subnets for the installation program and the cluster to use. The installation program cannot subdivide network ranges for the cluster to use, set route tables for the subnets, or set VNet options like DHCP, so you must do so before you install the cluster.

The cluster must be able to access the resource group that contains the existing VNet and subnets. While all of the resources that the cluster creates are placed in a separate resource group that it creates, some network resources are used from a separate group. Some cluster Operators must be able to access resources in both resource groups. For example, the Machine API controller attaches NICS for the virtual machines that it creates to subnets from the networking resource group.

Your VNet must meet the following characteristics:

- The VNet’s CIDR block must contain the `Networking.MachineCIDR` range, which is the IP address pool for cluster machines.
- The VNet and its subnets must belong to the same resource group, and the subnets must be configured to use Azure-assigned DHCP IP addresses instead of static IP addresses.

You must provide two subnets within your VNet, one for the control plane machines and one for the compute machines. Because Azure distributes machines in different availability zones within the region that you specify, your cluster will have high availability by default.

**NOTE**

By default, if you specify availability zones in the `install-config.yaml` file, the installation program distributes the control plane machines and the compute machines across these availability zones within a region. To ensure high availability for your cluster, select a region with at least three availability zones. If your region contains fewer than three availability zones, the installation program places more than one control plane machine in the available zones.

To ensure that the subnets that you provide are suitable, the installation program confirms the following data:

- All the specified subnets exist.
- There are two private subnets, one for the control plane machines and one for the compute machines.
- The subnet CIDRs belong to the machine CIDR that you specified. Machines are not provisioned in availability zones that you do not provide private subnets for. If required, the installation program creates public load balancers that manage the control plane and worker nodes, and Azure allocates a public IP address to them.
NOTE
If you destroy a cluster that uses an existing VNet, the VNet is not deleted.

7.9.4.1.1. Network security group requirements

The network security groups for the subnets that host the compute and control plane machines require specific access to ensure that the cluster communication is correct. You must create rules to allow access to the required cluster communication ports.

IMPORTANT
The network security group rules must be in place before you install the cluster. If you attempt to install a cluster without the required access, the installation program cannot reach the Azure APIs, and installation fails.

Table 7.14. Required ports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Control plane</th>
<th>Compute</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>Allows HTTP traffic</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>443</td>
<td>Allows HTTPS traffic</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6443</td>
<td>Allows communication to the control plane machines</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22623</td>
<td>Allows internal communication to the machine config server for provisioning machines</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. If you are using Azure Firewall to restrict the internet access, then you can configure Azure Firewall to allow the Azure APIs. A network security group rule is not needed.

IMPORTANT
Currently, there is no supported way to block or restrict the machine config server endpoint. The machine config server must be exposed to the network so that newly-provisioned machines, which have no existing configuration or state, are able to fetch their configuration. In this model, the root of trust is the certificate signing requests (CSR) endpoint, which is where the kubelet sends its certificate signing request for approval to join the cluster. Because of this, machine configs should not be used to distribute sensitive information, such as secrets and certificates.

To ensure that the machine config server endpoints, ports 22623 and 22624, are secured in bare metal scenarios, customers must configure proper network policies.

Because cluster components do not modify the user-provided network security groups, which the Kubernetes controllers update, a pseudo-network security group is created for the Kubernetes controller to modify without impacting the rest of the environment.

Additional resources

- About the OpenShift SDN network plugin
7.9.4.2. Division of permissions

Starting with OpenShift Container Platform 4.3, you do not need all of the permissions that are required for an installation program-provisioned infrastructure cluster to deploy a cluster. This change mimics the division of permissions that you might have at your company: some individuals can create different resources in your clouds than others. For example, you might be able to create application-specific items, like instances, storage, and load balancers, but not networking-related components such as V Nets, subnet, or ingress rules.

The Azure credentials that you use when you create your cluster do not need the networking permissions that are required to make V Nets and core networking components within the VNet, such as subnets, routing tables, internet gateways, NAT, and VPN. You still need permission to make the application resources that the machines within the cluster require, such as load balancers, security groups, storage accounts, and nodes.

7.9.4.3. Isolation between clusters

Because the cluster is unable to modify network security groups in an existing subnet, there is no way to isolate clusters from each other on the VNet.

7.9.5. Internet access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you require access to the internet to install your cluster.

You must have internet access to:

- Access OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console to download the installation program and perform subscription management. If the cluster has internet access and you do not disable Telemetry, that service automatically entitles your cluster.

- Access Quay.io to obtain the packages that are required to install your cluster.

- Obtain the packages that are required to perform cluster updates.

**IMPORTANT**

If your cluster cannot have direct internet access, you can perform a restricted network installation on some types of infrastructure that you provision. During that process, you download the required content and use it to populate a mirror registry with the installation packages. With some installation types, the environment that you install your cluster in will not require internet access. Before you update the cluster, you update the content of the mirror registry.

7.9.6. Generating a key pair for cluster node SSH access

During an OpenShift Container Platform installation, you can provide an SSH public key to the installation program. The key is passed to the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes through their Ignition config files and is used to authenticate SSH access to the nodes. The key is added to the ~/.ssh/authorized_keys list for the core user on each node, which enables password-less authentication.
After the key is passed to the nodes, you can use the key pair to SSH in to the RH COS nodes as the user core. To access the nodes through SSH, the private key identity must be managed by SSH for your local user.

If you want to SSH in to your cluster nodes to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, you must provide the SSH public key during the installation process. The ./openshift-install gather command also requires the SSH public key to be in place on the cluster nodes.

**IMPORTANT**
Do not skip this procedure in production environments, where disaster recovery and debugging is required.

**NOTE**
You must use a local key, not one that you configured with platform-specific approaches such as AWS key pairs.

**Procedure**

1. If you do not have an existing SSH key pair on your local machine to use for authentication onto your cluster nodes, create one. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   ```
   $ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -N "" -f <path>/<file_name>  
   ```

   Specify the path and file name, such as `~/.ssh/id_ed25519`, of the new SSH key. If you have an existing key pair, ensure your public key is in the your `~/.ssh` directory.

   **NOTE**
   If you plan to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures, do not create a key that uses the ed25519 algorithm. Instead, create a key that uses the rsa or ecdsa algorithm.

2. View the public SSH key:

   ```
   $ cat <path>/<file_name>.pub
   ```

   For example, run the following to view the `~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub` public key:

   ```
   $ cat ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub
   ```

3. Add the SSH private key identity to the SSH agent for your local user, if it has not already been added. SSH agent management of the key is required for password-less SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes, or if you want to use the ./openshift-install gather command.
NOTE

On some distributions, default SSH private key identities such as ~/.ssh/id_rsa and ~/.ssh/id_dsa are managed automatically.

a. If the ssh-agent process is not already running for your local user, start it as a background task:

   $ eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"

Example output

   Agent pid 31874

NOTE

If your cluster is in FIPS mode, only use FIPS-compliant algorithms to generate the SSH key. The key must be either RSA or ECDSA.

4. Add your SSH private key to the ssh-agent:

   $ ssh-add <path>/<file_name> 1

   1 Specify the path and file name for your SSH private key, such as ~/.ssh/id_ed25519

Example output

   Identity added: /home/<you>/<path>/<file_name> (<computer_name>)

Next steps

- When you install OpenShift Container Platform, provide the SSH public key to the installation program.

7.9.7. Obtaining the installation program

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform, download the installation file on the host you are using for installation.

Prerequisites

- You have a computer that runs Linux or macOS, with 500 MB of local disk space.

Procedure

1. Access the Infrastructure Provider page on the OpenShift Cluster Manager site. If you have a Red Hat account, log in with your credentials. If you do not, create an account.

2. Select your infrastructure provider.
3. Navigate to the page for your installation type, download the installation program that corresponds with your host operating system and architecture, and place the file in the directory where you will store the installation configuration files.

**IMPORTANT**

The installation program creates several files on the computer that you use to install your cluster. You must keep the installation program and the files that the installation program creates after you finish installing the cluster. Both files are required to delete the cluster.

**IMPORTANT**

Deleting the files created by the installation program does not remove your cluster, even if the cluster failed during installation. To remove your cluster, complete the OpenShift Container Platform uninstallation procedures for your specific cloud provider.

4. Extract the installation program. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

```
$ tar -xvf openshift-install-linux.tar.gz
```

5. Download your installation pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager. This pull secret allows you to authenticate with the services that are provided by the included authorities, including Quay.io, which serves the container images for OpenShift Container Platform components.

### 7.9.8. Manually creating the installation configuration file

When installing OpenShift Container Platform on Microsoft Azure into a government region, you must manually generate your installation configuration file.

**Prerequisites**

- You have an SSH public key on your local machine to provide to the installation program. The key will be used for SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes for debugging and disaster recovery.
- You have obtained the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.

**Procedure**

1. Create an installation directory to store your required installation assets in:

```
$ mkdir <installation_directory>
```
IMPORTANT

You must create a directory. Some installation assets, like bootstrap X.509 certificates have short expiration intervals, so you must not reuse an installation directory. If you want to reuse individual files from another cluster installation, you can copy them into your directory. However, the file names for the installation assets might change between releases. Use caution when copying installation files from an earlier OpenShift Container Platform version.

2. Customize the sample `install-config.yaml` file template that is provided and save it in the `<installation_directory>`.

NOTE

You must name this configuration file `install-config.yaml`.

3. Back up the `install-config.yaml` file so that you can use it to install multiple clusters.

IMPORTANT

The `install-config.yaml` file is consumed during the next step of the installation process. You must back it up now.

Additional resources

- Installation configuration parameters for Azure

7.9.8.1. Minimum resource requirements for cluster installation

Each cluster machine must meet the following minimum requirements:

Table 7.15. Minimum resource requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bootstrap</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control plane</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compute</td>
<td>RHCOS, RHEL 8.6 and later [3]</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. One vCPU is equivalent to one physical core when simultaneous multithreading (SMT), or hyperthreading, is not enabled. When enabled, use the following formula to calculate the corresponding ratio: (threads per core × cores) × sockets = vCPUs.

2. OpenShift Container Platform and Kubernetes are sensitive to disk performance, and faster storage is recommended, particularly for etcd on the control plane nodes which require a 10 ms p99 fsync duration. Note that on many cloud platforms, storage size and IOPS scale together, so
you might need to over-allocate storage volume to obtain sufficient performance.

3. As with all user-provisioned installations, if you choose to use RHEL compute machines in your cluster, you take responsibility for all operating system life cycle management and maintenance, including performing system updates, applying patches, and completing all other required tasks. Use of RHEL 7 compute machines is deprecated and has been removed in OpenShift Container Platform 4.10 and later.

**IMPORTANT**

You are required to use Azure virtual machines that have the `premiumIO` parameter set to `true`.

If an instance type for your platform meets the minimum requirements for cluster machines, it is supported to use in OpenShift Container Platform.

**Additional resources**

- Optimizing storage

**7.9.8.2. Tested instance types for Azure**

The following Microsoft Azure instance types have been tested with OpenShift Container Platform.

**Example 7.35. Machine types based on 64-bit x86 architecture**

- c4.*
- c5.*
- c5a.*
- i3.*
- m4.*
- m5.*
- m5a.*
- m6i.*
- r4.*
- r5.*
- r5a.*
- r6i.*
- t3.*
- t3a.*
7.9.8.3. Enabling trusted launch for Azure VMs

You can enable two trusted launch features when installing your cluster on Azure: secure boot and virtualized Trusted Platform Modules.

See the Azure documentation about virtual machine sizes to learn what sizes of virtual machines support these features.

**IMPORTANT**

Trusted launch 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.

**Prerequisites**

- You have created an install-config.yaml file.

**Procedure**

- Use a text editor to edit the install-config.yaml file prior to deploying your cluster and add the following stanza:

```yaml
controlPlane: 1
  platform: azure
  settings:
    securityType: TrustedLaunch 2
    trustedLaunch:
      uefiSettings:
        secureBoot: Enabled 3
        virtualizedTrustedPlatformModule: Enabled 4
```

1. Specify controlPlane.platform.azure or compute.platform.azure to enable trusted launch on only control plane or compute nodes respectively. Specify platform.azure.defaultMachinePlatform to enable trusted launch on all nodes.
2. Enable trusted launch features.
3. Enable secure boot. For more information, see the Azure documentation about secure boot.
4. Enable the virtualized Trusted Platform Module. For more information, see the Azure documentation about virtualized Trusted Platform Modules.

7.9.8.4. Enabling confidential VMs

You can enable confidential VMs when installing your cluster. You can enable confidential VMs for compute nodes, control plane nodes, or all nodes.

```yaml
controlPlane:
  platform: azure
  settings:
    securityType: TrustedLaunch
    trustedLaunch:
      uefiSettings:
        secureBoot: Enabled
        virtualizedTrustedPlatformModule: Enabled
```
IMPORTANT

Using confidential VMs 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.

You can use confidential VMs with the following VM sizes:

- DCasv5-series
- DCadsv5-series
- ECasv5-series
- ECadsv5-series

IMPORTANT

Confidential VMs are currently not supported on 64-bit ARM architectures.

Prerequisites

- You have created an install-config.yaml file.

Procedure

- Use a text editor to edit the install-config.yaml file prior to deploying your cluster and add the following stanza:

```yaml
controlPlane: 1
platform:
  azure:
    settings:
      securityType: ConfidentialVM 2
      confidentialVM:
        uefiSettings:
          secureBoot: Enabled 3
          virtualizedTrustedPlatformModule: Enabled 4
        osDisk:
          securityProfile:
            securityEncryptionType: VMGuestStateOnly 5

1 Specify controlPlane.platform.azure or compute.platform.azure to deploy confidential VMs on only control plane or compute nodes respectively. Specify platform.azure.defaultMachinePlatform to deploy confidential VMs on all nodes.

2 Enable confidential VMs.

3 Enable secure boot. For more information, see the Azure documentation about secure
Enable the virtualized Trusted Platform Module. For more information, see the Azure documentation about virtualized Trusted Platform Modules.

Specify `VMGuestStateOnly` to encrypt the VM guest state.

### 7.9.8.5. Sample customized install-config.yaml file for Azure

You can customize the `install-config.yaml` file to specify more details about your OpenShift Container Platform cluster’s platform or modify the values of the required parameters.

**IMPORTANT**

This sample YAML file is provided for reference only. You must obtain your `install-config.yaml` file by using the installation program and modify it.

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: example.com
controlPlane:
  hyperthreading: Enabled
  name: master
  platform:
    azure:
      encryptionAtHost: true
      ultraSSDCapability: Enabled
      osDisk:
        diskSizeGB: 1024
        diskType: Premium_LRS
        diskEncryptionSet:
          resourceGroup: disk_encryption_set_resource_group
          name: disk_encryption_set_name
          subscriptionId: secondary_subscription_id
      osImage:
        publisher: example_publisher_name
        offer: example_image_offer
        sku: example_offer_sku
        version: example_image_version
        type: Standard_D8s_v3
      replicas: 3
      compute:
        - hyperthreading: Enabled
          name: worker
          platform:
            azure:
              ultraSSDCapability: Enabled
              type: Standard_D2s_v3
              encryptionAtHost: true
              osDisk:
                diskSizeGB: 512
                diskType: Standard_LRS
                diskEncryptionSet:
                  resourceGroup: disk_encryption_set_resource_group
                  name: disk_encryption_set_name
                  subscriptionId: secondary_subscription_id
```
Required.

If you do not provide these parameters and values, the installation program provides the default value.

The `controlPlane` section is a single mapping, but the `compute` section is a sequence of mappings. To meet the requirements of the different data structures, the first line of the `compute` section must begin with a hyphen, `-`, and the first line of the `controlPlane` section must not. Only one control plane pool is used.
Whether to enable or disable simultaneous multithreading, or hyperthreading. By default, simultaneous multithreading is enabled to increase the performance of your machines' cores. You

**IMPORTANT**

If you disable simultaneous multithreading, ensure that your capacity planning accounts for the dramatically decreased machine performance. Use larger virtual machine types, such as **Standard_D8s_v3**, for your machines if you disable simultaneous multithreading.

You can specify the size of the disk to use in GB. Minimum recommendation for control plane nodes is 1024 GB.

Specify a list of zones to deploy your machines to. For high availability, specify at least two zones.

The cluster network plugin to install. The supported values are **OVNKubernetes** and **OpenShiftSDN**. The default value is **OVNKubernetes**.

Optional: A custom Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) image that should be used to boot control plane and compute machines. The `publisher`, `offer`, `sku`, and `version` parameters under `platform.azure.defaultMachinePlatform.osImage` apply to both control plane and compute machines. If the parameters under `controlPlane.platform.azure.osImage` or `compute.platform.azure.osImage` are set, they override the `platform.azure.defaultMachinePlatform.osImage` parameters.

Specify the name of the resource group that contains the DNS zone for your base domain.

Specify the name of an already existing resource group to install your cluster to. If undefined, a new resource group is created for the cluster.

If you use an existing VNet, specify the name of the resource group that contains it.

If you use an existing VNet, specify its name.

If you use an existing VNet, specify the name of the subnet to host the control plane machines.

If you use an existing VNet, specify the name of the subnet to host the compute machines.

You can customize your own outbound routing. Configuring user-defined routing prevents exposing external endpoints in your cluster. User-defined routing for egress requires deploying your cluster to an existing VNet.

Specify the name of the Azure cloud environment to deploy your cluster to. Set **AzureUSGovernmentCloud** to deploy to a Microsoft Azure Government (MAG) region. The default value is **AzurePublicCloud**.

Whether to enable or disable FIPS mode. By default, FIPS mode is not enabled. If FIPS mode is enabled, the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines that OpenShift Container Platform runs on bypass the default Kubernetes cryptography suite and use the cryptography modules that are provided with RHCOS instead.
IMPORTANT

To enable FIPS mode for your cluster, you must run the installation program from a Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) computer configured to operate in FIPS mode. For more information about configuring FIPS mode on RHEL, see Installing the system in FIPS mode. When running Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) or Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) booted in FIPS mode, OpenShift Container Platform core components use the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures.

You can optionally provide the sshKey value that you use to access the machines in your cluster.

NOTE

For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your ssh-agent process uses.

How to publish the user-facing endpoints of your cluster. Set publish to Internal to deploy a private cluster, which cannot be accessed from the internet. The default value is External.

7.9.8.6. Configuring the cluster-wide proxy during installation

Production environments can deny direct access to the internet and instead have an HTTP or HTTPS proxy available. You can configure a new OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use a proxy by configuring the proxy settings in the install-config.yaml file.

Prerequisites

- You have an existing install-config.yaml file.
- You reviewed the sites that your cluster requires access to and determined whether any of them need to bypass the proxy. By default, all cluster egress traffic is proxied, including calls to hosting cloud provider APIs. You added sites to the Proxy object’s spec.noProxy field to bypass the proxy if necessary.

NOTE

The Proxy object status.noProxy field is populated with the values of the networking.machineNetwork[].cidr, networking.clusterNetwork[].cidr, and networking.serviceNetwork[] fields from your installation configuration.

For installations on Amazon Web Services (AWS), Google Cloud Platform (GCP), Microsoft Azure, and Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP), the Proxy object status.noProxy field is also populated with the instance metadata endpoint (169.254.169.254).

Procedure

1. Edit your install-config.yaml file and add the proxy settings. For example:

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: v1
   ```
baseDomain: my.domain.com
proxy:
  httpProxy: http://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port>  
  httpsProxy: https://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port>  
  noProxy: example.com  
additionalTrustBundle: |  
    -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----  
    <MY_TRUSTED_CA_CERT>  
    -----END CERTIFICATE-----  
additionalTrustBundlePolicy: <policy_to_add_additionalTrustBundle>  

1. A proxy URL to use for creating HTTP connections outside the cluster. The URL scheme must be http.

2. A proxy URL to use for creating HTTPS connections outside the cluster.

3. A comma-separated list of destination domain names, IP addresses, or other network CIDRs to exclude from proxying. Preface a domain with . to match subdomains only. For example, .y.com matches x.y.com, but not y.com. Use * to bypass the proxy for all destinations.

4. If provided, the installation program generates a config map that is named user-ca-bundle in the openshift-config namespace that contains one or more additional CA certificates that are required for proxying HTTPS connections. The Cluster Network Operator then creates a trusted-ca-bundle config map that merges these contents with the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) trust bundle, and this config map is referenced in the trustedCA field of the Proxy object. The additionalTrustBundle field is required unless the proxy’s identity certificate is signed by an authority from the RHCOS trust bundle.

5. Optional: The policy to determine the configuration of the Proxy object to reference the user-ca-bundle config map in the trustedCA field. The allowed values are Proxyonly and Always. Use Proxyonly to reference the user-ca-bundle config map only when http/https proxy is configured. Use Always to always reference the user-ca-bundle config map. The default value is Proxyonly.

NOTE
The installation program does not support the proxy readinessEndpoints field.

NOTE
If the installer times out, restart and then complete the deployment by using the wait-for command of the installer. For example:

```
$ ./openshift-install wait-for install-complete --log-level debug
```

2. Save the file and reference it when installing OpenShift Container Platform.

The installation program creates a cluster-wide proxy that is named cluster that uses the proxy settings in the provided install-config.yaml file. If no proxy settings are provided, a cluster Proxy object is still created, but it will have a nil spec.
NOTE
Only the Proxy object named cluster is supported, and no additional proxies can be created.

Additional resources
- For more details about Accelerated Networking, see Accelerated Networking for Microsoft Azure VMs.

7.9.9. Deploying the cluster
You can install OpenShift Container Platform on a compatible cloud platform.

IMPORTANT
You can run the create cluster command of the installation program only once, during initial installation.

Prerequisites
- You have configured an account with the cloud platform that hosts your cluster.
- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.
- You have an Azure subscription ID and tenant ID.
- If you are installing the cluster using a service principal, you have its application ID and password.
- If you are installing the cluster using a system-assigned managed identity, you have enabled it on the virtual machine that you will run the installation program from.
- If you are installing the cluster using a user-assigned managed identity, you have met these prerequisites:
  - You have its client ID.
  - You have assigned it to the virtual machine that you will run the installation program from.

Procedure
1. Optional: If you have run the installation program on this computer before, and want to use an alternative service principal or managed identity, go to the ~/.azure/ directory and delete the osServicePrincipal.json configuration file.
   Deleting this file prevents the installation program from automatically reusing subscription and authentication values from a previous installation.
2. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and initialize the cluster deployment:

   $ ./openshift-install create cluster --dir <installation_directory> \[
   --log-level=info
   
   1
   2
For `<installation_directory>`, specify the location of your customized `./install-config.yaml` file.

To view different installation details, specify `warn`, `debug`, or `error` instead of `info`.

If the installation program cannot locate the `osServicePrincipal.json` configuration file from a previous installation, you are prompted for Azure subscription and authentication values.

3. Enter the following Azure parameter values for your subscription:
   - **azure subscription id**: Enter the subscription ID to use for the cluster.
   - **azure tenant id**: Enter the tenant ID.

4. Depending on the Azure identity you are using to deploy the cluster, do one of the following when prompted for the **azure service principal client id**:
   - If you are using a service principal, enter its application ID.
   - If you are using a system-assigned managed identity, leave this value blank.
   - If you are using a user-assigned managed identity, specify its client ID.

5. Depending on the Azure identity you are using to deploy the cluster, do one of the following when prompted for the **azure service principal client secret**:
   - If you are using a service principal, enter its password.
   - If you are using a system-assigned managed identity, leave this value blank.
   - If you are using a user-assigned managed identity, leave this value blank.

If previously not detected, the installation program creates an `osServicePrincipal.json` configuration file and stores this file in the `~/.azure/` directory on your computer. This ensures that the installation program can load the profile when it is creating an OpenShift Container Platform cluster on the target platform.

**Verification**

When the cluster deployment completes successfully:

- The terminal displays directions for accessing your cluster, including a link to the web console and credentials for the `kubeadmin` user.

- Credential information also outputs to `<installation_directory>/.openshift_install.log`.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not delete the installation program or the files that the installation program creates. Both are required to delete the cluster.

**Example output**

```plaintext
... INFO Install complete!
INFO To access the cluster as the system:admin user when using 'oc', run 'export
```
The Ignition config files that the installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending node-bootstrapper certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for Recovering from expired control plane certificates for more information.

It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

7.9.10. 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 4.14. 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**

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 v4.14 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:

  ```bash
  $ oc <command>
  ```

Installing the OpenShift CLI on Windows

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

**Procedure**

2. Select the appropriate version from the **Version** drop-down list.
3. Click **Download Now** next to the **OpenShift v4.14 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:

   ```bash
   C:\> path
   ```

Verification

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

  ```bash
  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**

2. Select the appropriate version from the **Version** drop-down list.
3. Click **Download Now** next to the **OpenShift v4.14 macOS Client** entry and save the file.
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:

   ```bash
   $ oc <command>
   ```

   ```bash
   C:\> path
   ```

**NOTE**

For macOS `arm64`, choose the **OpenShift v4.14 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:
7.9.11. Logging in to the cluster by using the CLI

You can log in to your cluster as a default system user by exporting the cluster `kubeconfig` file. The `kubeconfig` file contains information about the cluster that is used by the CLI to connect a client to the correct cluster and API server. The file is specific to a cluster and is created during OpenShift Container Platform installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You deployed an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- You installed the `oc` CLI.

**Procedure**

1. Export the `kubeadmin` credentials:

   ```bash
   $ export KUBECONFIG=<installation_directory>/auth/kubeconfig
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

2. Verify you can run `oc` commands successfully using the exported configuration:

   ```bash
   $ oc whoami
   ```

   **Example output**

   `system:admin`

**Additional resources**

- See Accessing the web console for more details about accessing and understanding the OpenShift Container Platform web console.

7.9.12. Telemetry access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the Telemetry service, which runs by default to provide metrics about cluster health and the success of updates, requires internet access. If your cluster is connected to the internet, Telemetry runs automatically, and your cluster is registered to OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console.

After you confirm that your OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console inventory is correct,
either maintained automatically by Telemetry or manually by using OpenShift Cluster Manager, use subscription watch to track your OpenShift Container Platform subscriptions at the account or multi-cluster level.

Additional resources

- See About remote health monitoring for more information about the Telemetry service

7.9.13. Next steps

- Customize your cluster.
- If necessary, you can opt out of remote health reporting.

7.10. INSTALLING A CLUSTER ON AZURE IN A RESTRICTED NETWORK WITH USER-PROVISIONED INFRASTRUCTURE

In OpenShift Container Platform, you can install a cluster on Microsoft Azure by using infrastructure that you provide.

Several Azure Resource Manager (ARM) templates are provided to assist in completing these steps or to help model your own.

**IMPORTANT**

The steps for performing a user-provisioned infrastructure installation are provided as an example only. Installing a cluster with infrastructure you provide requires knowledge of the cloud provider and the installation process of OpenShift Container Platform. Several ARM templates are provided to assist in completing these steps or to help model your own. You are also free to create the required resources through other methods.

Prerequisites

- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.
- You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.
- You configured an Azure account to host the cluster and determined the tested and validated region to deploy the cluster to.
- You mirrored the images for a disconnected installation to your registry and obtained the imageContentSources data for your version of OpenShift Container Platform.

**IMPORTANT**

Because the installation media is on the mirror host, you must use that computer to complete all installation steps.

- If you use a firewall, you configured it to allow the sites that your cluster requires access to.
If the cloud identity and access management (IAM) APIs are not accessible in your environment, or if you do not want to store an administrator-level credential secret in the kube-system namespace, you have manually created long-term credentials.

If you use customer-managed encryption keys, you prepared your Azure environment for encryption.

7.10.1. About installations in restricted networks

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you can perform an installation that does not require an active connection to the internet to obtain software components. Restricted network installations can be completed using installer-provisioned infrastructure or user-provisioned infrastructure, depending on the cloud platform to which you are installing the cluster.

If you choose to perform a restricted network installation on a cloud platform, you still require access to its cloud APIs. Some cloud functions, like Amazon Web Service’s Route 53 DNS and IAM services, require internet access. Depending on your network, you might require less internet access for an installation on bare metal hardware, Nutanix, or on VMware vSphere.

To complete a restricted network installation, you must create a registry that mirrors the contents of the OpenShift image registry and contains the installation media. You can create this registry on a mirror host, which can access both the internet and your closed network, or by using other methods that meet your restrictions.

IMPORTANT

Because of the complexity of the configuration for user-provisioned installations, consider completing a standard user-provisioned infrastructure installation before you attempt a restricted network installation using user-provisioned infrastructure. Completing this test installation might make it easier to isolate and troubleshoot any issues that might arise during your installation in a restricted network.

7.10.1.1. Additional limits

Clusters in restricted networks have the following additional limitations and restrictions:

- The ClusterVersion status includes an Unable to retrieve available updates error.
- By default, you cannot use the contents of the Developer Catalog because you cannot access the required image stream tags.

7.10.1.2. Internet access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you require access to the internet to install your cluster.

You must have internet access to:

- Access OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console to download the installation program and perform subscription management. If the cluster has internet access and you do not disable Telemetry, that service automatically entitles your cluster.
- Access Quay.io to obtain the packages that are required to install your cluster.
- Obtain the packages that are required to perform cluster updates.
7.10.2. Configuring your Azure project

Before you can install OpenShift Container Platform, you must configure an Azure project to host it.

### IMPORTANT

All Azure resources that are available through public endpoints are subject to resource name restrictions, and you cannot create resources that use certain terms. For a list of terms that Azure restricts, see Resolve reserved resource name errors in the Azure documentation.

#### 7.10.2.1. Azure account limits

The OpenShift Container Platform cluster uses a number of Microsoft Azure components, and the default Azure subscription and service limits, quotas, and constraints affect your ability to install OpenShift Container Platform clusters.

### IMPORTANT

Default limits vary by offer category types, such as Free Trial and Pay-As-You-Go, and by series, such as Dv2, F, and G. For example, the default for Enterprise Agreement subscriptions is 350 cores.

Check the limits for your subscription type and if necessary, increase quota limits for your account before you install a default cluster on Azure.

The following table summarizes the Azure components whose limits can impact your ability to install and run OpenShift Container Platform clusters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Number of components required by default</th>
<th>Default Azure limit</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

- **Component**
- **Number of components required by default**
- **Default Azure limit**
- **Description**
### Component

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Number of components required by default</th>
<th>Default Azure limit</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| vCPU                 | 44                                       | 20 per region       | A default cluster requires 44 vCPUs, so you must increase the account limit.  
By default, each cluster creates the following instances:  
- One bootstrap machine, which is removed after installation  
- Three control plane machines  
- Three compute machines  
Because the bootstrap and control plane machines use **Standard_D8s_v3** virtual machines, which use 8 vCPUs, and the compute machines use **Standard_D4s_v3** virtual machines, which use 4 vCPUs, a default cluster requires 44 vCPUs. The bootstrap node VM, which uses 8 vCPUs, is used only during installation.  
To deploy more worker nodes, enable autoscaling, deploy large workloads, or use a different instance type, you must further increase the vCPU limit for your account to ensure that your cluster can deploy the machines that you require. |
| OS Disk              | 7                                        |                     | Each cluster machine must have a minimum of 100 GB of storage and 300 IOPS. While these are the minimum supported values, faster storage is recommended for production clusters and clusters with intensive workloads. For more information about optimizing storage for performance, see the page titled "Optimizing storage" in the "Scalability and performance" section. |
| VNet                 | 1                                        | 1000 per region     | Each default cluster requires one Virtual Network (VNet), which contains two subnets.                                                      |
| Network interfaces   | 7                                        | 65,536 per region   | Each default cluster requires seven network interfaces. If you create more machines or your deployed workloads create load balancers, your cluster uses more network interfaces. |
### Network Security Groups

Each cluster creates network security groups for each subnet in the VNet. The default cluster creates network security groups for the control plane and for the compute node subnets:

- **Controplane**
  - Allows the control plane machines to be reached on port 6443 from anywhere
- **Node**
  - Allows worker nodes to be reached from the internet on ports 80 and 443

### Network Load Balancers

Each cluster creates the following load balancers:

- **Default**
  - Public IP address that load balances requests to ports 80 and 443 across worker machines
- **Internal**
  - Private IP address that load balances requests to ports 6443 and 22623 across control plane machines
- **External**
  - Public IP address that load balances requests to port 6443 across control plane machines

If your applications create more Kubernetes `LoadBalancer` service objects, your cluster uses more load balancers.

### Public IP Addresses

Each of the two public load balancers uses a public IP address. The bootstrap machine also uses a public IP address so that you can SSH into the machine to troubleshoot issues during installation. The IP address for the bootstrap node is used only during installation.

### Private IP Addresses

The internal load balancer, each of the three control plane machines, and each of the three worker machines each use a private IP address.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Number of components required by default</th>
<th>Default Azure limit</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spot VM vCPUs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20 per region</td>
<td>This is an optional component. To use spot VMs, you must increase the Azure default limit to at least twice the number of compute nodes in your cluster.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**

Using spot VMs for control plane nodes is not recommended.

### Additional resources

- Optimizing storage

### 7.10.2.2. Configuring a public DNS zone in Azure

To install OpenShift Container Platform, the Microsoft Azure account you use must have a dedicated public hosted DNS zone in your account. This zone must be authoritative for the domain. This service provides cluster DNS resolution and name lookup for external connections to the cluster.

**Procedure**

1. Identify your domain, or subdomain, and registrar. You can transfer an existing domain and registrar or obtain a new one through Azure or another source.

   **NOTE**

   For more information about purchasing domains through Azure, see Buy a custom domain name for Azure App Service in the Azure documentation.

2. If you are using an existing domain and registrar, migrate its DNS to Azure. See Migrate an active DNS name to Azure App Service in the Azure documentation.

3. Configure DNS for your domain. Follow the steps in the Tutorial: Host your domain in Azure DNS in the Azure documentation to create a public hosted zone for your domain or subdomain, extract the new authoritative name servers, and update the registrar records for the name servers that your domain uses.

   Use an appropriate root domain, such as openshiftcorp.com, or subdomain, such as clusters.openshiftcorp.com.

4. If you use a subdomain, follow your company’s procedures to add its delegation records to the parent domain.

   You can view Azure’s DNS solution by visiting this example for creating DNS zones.

### 7.10.2.3. Increasing Azure account limits

To increase an account limit, file a support request on the Azure portal.
NOTE
You can increase only one type of quota per support request.

Procedure

1. From the Azure portal, click Help + support in the lower left corner.

2. Click New support request and then select the required values:
   a. From the Issue type list, select Service and subscription limits (quotas)
   b. From the Subscription list, select the subscription to modify.
   c. From the Quota type list, select the quota to increase. For example, select Compute-VM (cores-vCPUs) subscription limit increases to increase the number of vCPUs, which is required to install a cluster.
   d. Click Next: Solutions.

3. On the Problem Details page, provide the required information for your quota increase:
   a. Click Provide details and provide the required details in the Quota details window.
   b. In the SUPPORT METHOD and CONTACT INFO sections, provide the issue severity and your contact details.

4. Click Next: Review + create and then click Create.

7.10.2.4. Certificate signing requests management

Because your cluster has limited access to automatic machine management when you use infrastructure that you provision, you must provide a mechanism for approving cluster certificate signing requests (CSRs) after installation. The kube-controller-manager only approves the kubelet client CSRs. The machine-approver cannot guarantee the validity of a serving certificate that is requested by using kubelet credentials because it cannot confirm that the correct machine issued the request. You must determine and implement a method of verifying the validity of the kubelet serving certificate requests and approving them.

7.10.2.5. Required Azure roles

An OpenShift Container Platform cluster requires an Azure identity to create and manage Azure resources. Before you create the identity, verify that your environment meets the following requirements:

- The Azure account that you use to create the identity is assigned the User Access Administrator and Contributor roles. These roles are required when:
  - Creating a service principal or user-assigned managed identity.
  - Enabling a system-assigned managed identity on a virtual machine.
- If you are going to use a service principal to complete the installation, verify that the Azure account that you use to create the identity is assigned the microsoft.directory/servicePrincipals/createAsOwner permission in Azure Active Directory.
To set roles on the Azure portal, see the Manage access to Azure resources using RBAC and the Azure portal in the Azure documentation.

### 7.10.2.6. Required Azure permissions for user-provisioned infrastructure

The installation program requires access to an Azure service principal or managed identity with the necessary permissions to deploy the cluster and to maintain its daily operation. These permissions must be granted to the Azure subscription that is associated with the identity.

The following options are available to you:

- You can assign the identity the **Contributor** and **User Access Administrator** roles. Assigning these roles is the quickest way to grant all of the required permissions. For more information about assigning roles, see the Azure documentation for managing access to Azure resources using the Azure portal.

- If your organization’s security policies require a more restrictive set of permissions, you can create a custom role with the necessary permissions.

The following permissions are required for creating an OpenShift Container Platform cluster on Microsoft Azure.

#### Example 7.36. Required permissions for creating authorization resources

- Microsoft.Authorization/policies/audit/action
- Microsoft.Authorization/policies/auditIfNotExists/action
- Microsoft.Authorization/roleAssignments/read
- Microsoft.Authorization/roleAssignments/write

#### Example 7.37. Required permissions for creating compute resources

- Microsoft.Compute/images/read
- Microsoft.Compute/images/write
- Microsoft.Compute/images/delete
- Microsoft.Compute/availabilitySets/read
- Microsoft.Compute/disks/beginGetAccess/action
- Microsoft.Compute/disks/delete
- Microsoft.Compute/disks/read
- Microsoft.Compute/disks/write
- Microsoft.Compute/galleries/images/read
- Microsoft.Compute/galleries/images/versions/read
- Microsoft.Compute/galleries/images/versions/write
Example 7.38. Required permissions for creating identity management resources

- Microsoft.ManagedIdentity/userAssignedIdentities/assign/action
- Microsoft.ManagedIdentity/userAssignedIdentities/read
- Microsoft.ManagedIdentity/userAssignedIdentities/write

Example 7.39. Required permissions for creating network resources

- Microsoft.Network/dnsZones/A/write
- Microsoft.Network/dnsZones/CNAME/write
- Microsoft.Network/dnszones/CNAME/read
- Microsoft.Network/dnszones/read
- Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/backendAddressPools/join/action
- Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/backendAddressPools/read
- Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/backendAddressPools/write
- Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/read
- Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/write
- Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/delete
- Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/join/action
- Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/read
- Microsoft.Net\w+/networkInterfaces/write
- Microsoft.Net\w+/networkSecurityGroups/join/action
- Microsoft.Net\w+/networkSecurityGroups/read
- Microsoft.Net\w+/networkSecurityGroups/securityRules/delete
- Microsoft.Net\w+/networkSecurityGroups/securityRules/read
- Microsoft.Net\w+/networkSecurityGroups/securityRules/write
- Microsoft.Net\w+/networkSecurityGroups/write
- Microsoft.Net\w+/privateDnsZones/A/read
- Microsoft.Net\w+/privateDnsZones/A/write
- Microsoft.Net\w+/privateDnsZones/A/delete
- Microsoft.Net\w+/privateDnsZones/SOA/read
- Microsoft.Net\w+/privateDnsZones/read
- Microsoft.Net\w+/privateDnsZones/virtualNetworkLinks/read
- Microsoft.Net\w+/privateDnsZones/virtualNetworkLinks/write
- Microsoft.Net\w+/privateDnsZones/write
- Microsoft.Net\w+/publicIPAddresses/delete
- Microsoft.Net\w+/publicIPAddresses/join/action
- Microsoft.Net\w+/publicIPAddresses/read
- Microsoft.Net\w+/publicIPAddresses/write
- Microsoft.Net\w+/virtualNetworks/join/action
- Microsoft.Net\w+/virtualNetworks/read
- Microsoft.Net\w+/virtualNetworks/subnets/join/action
- Microsoft.Net\w+/virtualNetworks/subnets/read
- Microsoft.Net\w+/virtualNetworks/subnets/write
- Microsoft.Net\w+/virtualNetworks/write

Example 7.40. Required permissions for checking the health of resources

- Microsoft.Resource\w+/healthevent/Activated/action
- Microsoft.Resource\w+/healthevent/InProgress/action
- Microsoft.Resource\w+/healthevent/Pending/action
Example 7.41. Required permissions for creating a resource group
- Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourceGroups/read
- Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourcegroups/write

Example 7.42. Required permissions for creating resource tags
- Microsoft.Resources/tags/write

Example 7.43. Required permissions for creating storage resources
- Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/blobServices/read
- Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/blobServices/containers/write
- Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/fileServices/read
- Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/fileServices/shares/read
- Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/fileServices/shares/write
- Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/fileServices/shares/delete
- Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/listKeys/action
- Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/read
- Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/write

Example 7.44. Required permissions for creating deployments
- Microsoft.Resources/deployments/read
- Microsoft.Resources/deployments/write
- Microsoft.Resources/deployments/validate/action
- Microsoft.Resources/deployments/operationstatuses/read

Example 7.45. Optional permissions for creating compute resources
- Microsoft.Compute/availabilitySets/write

Example 7.46. Optional permissions for creating marketplace virtual machine resources
Example 7.47. Optional permissions for enabling user-managed encryption
- Microsoft.Compute/diskEncryptionSets/read
- Microsoft.Compute/diskEncryptionSets/write
- Microsoft.Compute/diskEncryptionSets/delete
- Microsoft.KeyVault/vaults/read
- Microsoft.KeyVault/vaults/write
- Microsoft.KeyVault/vaults/delete
- Microsoft.KeyVault/vaults/deploy/action
- Microsoft.KeyVault/vaults/keys/read
- Microsoft.KeyVault/vaults/keys/write
- Microsoft.Features/providers/features/register/action

The following permissions are required for deleting an OpenShift Container Platform cluster on Microsoft Azure.

Example 7.48. Required permissions for deleting authorization resources
- Microsoft.Authorization/roleAssignments/delete

Example 7.49. Required permissions for deleting compute resources
- Microsoft.Compute/disks/delete
- Microsoft.Compute/galleries/delete
- Microsoft.Compute/galleries/images/delete
- Microsoft.Compute/galleries/images/versions/delete
- Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/delete
- Microsoft.Compute/images/delete

Example 7.50. Required permissions for deleting identity management resources
- Microsoft.ManagedIdentity/userAssignedIdentities/delete
Example 7.51. Required permissions for deleting network resources

- Microsoft.Network/dnszones/read
- Microsoft.Network/dnsZones/A/read
- Microsoft.Network/dnsZones/A/delete
- Microsoft.Network/dnsZones/CNAME/read
- Microsoft.Network/dnsZones/CNAME/delete
- Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/delete
- Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/delete
- Microsoft.Network/networkSecurityGroups/delete
- Microsoft.Network/privateDnsZones/read
- Microsoft.Network/privateDnsZones/A/read
- Microsoft.Network/privateDnsZones/delete
- Microsoft.Network/privateDnsZones/virtualNetworkLinks/delete
- Microsoft.Network/publicIPAddresses/delete
- Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/delete

Example 7.52. Required permissions for checking the health of resources

- Microsoft.Resourcehealth/healthevent/Activated/action
- Microsoft.Resourcehealth/healthevent/Resolved/action
- Microsoft.Resourcehealth/healthevent/Updated/action

Example 7.53. Required permissions for deleting a resource group

- Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourcegroups/delete

Example 7.54. Required permissions for deleting storage resources

- Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/delete
- Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/listKeys/action
NOTE

To install OpenShift Container Platform on Azure, you must scope the permissions related to resource group creation to your subscription. After the resource group is created, you can scope the rest of the permissions to the created resource group. If the public DNS zone is present in a different resource group, then the network DNS zone related permissions must always be applied to your subscription.

You can scope all the permissions to your subscription when deleting an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

7.10.2.7. Creating a service principal

Because OpenShift Container Platform and its installation program create Microsoft Azure resources by using the Azure Resource Manager, you must create a service principal to represent it.

Prerequisites

- Install or update the Azure CLI.
- Your Azure account has the required roles for the subscription that you use.
- If you want to use a custom role, you have created a custom role with the required permissions listed in the Required Azure permissions for user-provisioned infrastructure section.

Procedure

1. Log in to the Azure CLI:

   
   
   $ az login

2. If your Azure account uses subscriptions, ensure that you are using the right subscription:

   a. View the list of available accounts and record the tenantId value for the subscription you want to use for your cluster:

   
   $ az account list --refresh

   Example output

   
   
   ```
   [
   {
   "cloudName": "AzureCloud",
   "id": "9bab1460-96d5-40b3-a78e-17b15e978a80",
   "isDefault": true,
   "name": "Subscription Name",
   "state": "Enabled",
   "tenantId": "6057c7e9-b3ae-489d-a54e-de3f6bf6a8ee",
   "user": {
   "name": "you@example.com",
   "type": "user"
   }
   }
   ]
   ```


b. View your active account details and confirm that the `tenantId` value matches the subscription you want to use:

```
$ az account show
```

**Example output**

```
{
  "environmentName": "AzureCloud",
  "id": "9bab1460-96d5-40b3-a78e-17b15e978a80",
  "isDefault": true,
  "name": "Subscription Name",
  "state": "Enabled",
  "tenantId": "6057c7e9-b3ae-489d-a54e-de3f6bf6a8ee",
  "user": {
    "name": "you@example.com",
    "type": "user"
  }
}
```

1. Ensure that the value of the `tenantId` parameter is the correct subscription ID.

c. If you are not using the right subscription, change the active subscription:

```
$ az account set -s <subscription_id>
```

1. Specify the subscription ID.

d. Verify the subscription ID update:

```
$ az account show
```

**Example output**

```
{
  "environmentName": "AzureCloud",
  "id": "33212d16-bdf6-45cb-b038-f6565b61edda",
  "isDefault": true,
  "name": "Subscription Name",
  "state": "Enabled",
  "tenantId": "8049c7e9-c3de-762d-a54e-dc3f6be6a7ee",
  "user": {
    "name": "you@example.com",
    "type": "user"
  }
}
```

3. Record the `tenantId` and `id` parameter values from the output. You need these values during the OpenShift Container Platform installation.

4. Create the service principal for your account:
$ az ad sp create-for-rbac --role <role_name>  
   --name <service_principal>  
   --scopes /subscriptions/<subscription_id>

1. Defines the role name. You can use the **Contributor** role, or you can specify a custom role which contains the necessary permissions.

2. Defines the service principal name.

3. Specifies the subscription ID.

**Example output**

Creating 'Contributor' role assignment under scope '/subscriptions/<subscription_id>,'
The output includes credentials that you must protect. Be sure that you do not include these credentials in your code or check the credentials into your source control. For more information, see https://aka.ms/azadsp-cli

```
{
   "appId": "ac461d78-bf4b-4387-ad16-7e32e328ae6c",
   "displayName": <service_principal>",
   "password": "00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000",
   "tenantId": "8049c7e9-c3de-762d-a54e-dc3f6be6a7ee"
}
```

5. Record the values of the **appId** and **password** parameters from the previous output. You need these values during OpenShift Container Platform installation.

6. If you applied the **Contributor** role to your service principal, assign the **User Administrator Access** role by running the following command:

```
$ az role assignment create --role "User Access Administrator"  
   --assignee-object-id $(az ad sp show --id <appId> --query id -o tsv)
```

1. Specify the **appId** parameter value for your service principal.

**Additional resources**

- For more information about CCO modes, see About the Cloud Credential Operator.

**7.10.2.8. Supported Azure regions**

The installation program dynamically generates the list of available Microsoft Azure regions based on your subscription.

**Supported Azure public regions**

- **australiacentral** (Australia Central)
- **australiaeast** (Australia East)
- **australiasoutheast** (Australia South East)
- **brazilsouth** (Brazil South)
- canadacentral (Canada Central)
- canadaeast (Canada East)
- centralindia (Central India)
- centralus (Central US)
- eastasia (East Asia)
- eastus (East US)
- eastus2 (East US 2)
- francecentral (France Central)
- germanywestcentral (Germany West Central)
- israelcentral (Israel Central)
- italynorth (Italy North)
- japaneast (Japan East)
- japanwest (Japan West)
- koreacentral (Korea Central)
- koreasouth (Korea South)
- northcentralus (North Central US)
- northeurope (North Europe)
- norwayeast (Norway East)
- polandcentral (Poland Central)
- qatarcentral (Qatar Central)
- southafricanorth (South Africa North)
- southcentralus (South Central US)
- southeastasia (Southeast Asia)
- southindia (South India)
- swedencentral (Sweden Central)
- switzerlandnorth (Switzerland North)
- uaenorth (UAE North)
- uksouth (UK South)
- ukwest (UK West)
- **westcentralus** (West Central US)
- **westeurope** (West Europe)
- **westindia** (West India)
- **westus** (West US)
- **westus2** (West US 2)
- **westus3** (West US 3)

**Supported Azure Government regions**
Support for the following Microsoft Azure Government (MAG) regions was added in OpenShift Container Platform version 4.6:

- **usgovtexas** (US Gov Texas)
- **usgovvirginia** (US Gov Virginia)

You can reference all available MAG regions in the Azure documentation. Other provided MAG regions are expected to work with OpenShift Container Platform, but have not been tested.

### 7.10.3. Requirements for a cluster with user-provisioned infrastructure

For a cluster that contains user-provisioned infrastructure, you must deploy all of the required machines.

This section describes the requirements for deploying OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure.

#### 7.10.3.1. Required machines for cluster installation

The smallest OpenShift Container Platform clusters require the following hosts:

**Table 7.16. Minimum required hosts**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hosts</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One temporary bootstrap machine</td>
<td>The cluster requires the bootstrap machine to deploy the OpenShift Container Platform cluster on the three control plane machines. You can remove the bootstrap machine after you install the cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three control plane machines</td>
<td>The control plane machines run the Kubernetes and OpenShift Container Platform services that form the control plane.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At least two compute machines, which are also known as worker machines.</td>
<td>The workloads requested by OpenShift Container Platform users run on the compute machines.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IMPORTANT**

To maintain high availability of your cluster, use separate physical hosts for these cluster machines.
The bootstrap and control plane machines must use Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) as the operating system. However, the compute machines can choose between Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS), Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 8.6 and later.

Note that RHCOS is based on Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 9.2 and inherits all of its hardware certifications and requirements. See Red Hat Enterprise Linux technology capabilities and limits.

7.10.3.2. Minimum resource requirements for cluster installation

Each cluster machine must meet the following minimum requirements:

Table 7.17. Minimum resource requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bootstrap</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control plane</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compute</td>
<td>RHCOS, RHEL 8.6 and later</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. One vCPU is equivalent to one physical core when simultaneous multithreading (SMT), or hyperthreading, is not enabled. When enabled, use the following formula to calculate the corresponding ratio: (threads per core × cores) × sockets = vCPUs.

2. OpenShift Container Platform and Kubernetes are sensitive to disk performance, and faster storage is recommended, particularly for etcd on the control plane nodes which require a 10 ms p99 fsync duration. Note that on many cloud platforms, storage size and IOPS scale together, so you might need to over-allocate storage volume to obtain sufficient performance.

3. As with all user-provisioned installations, if you choose to use RHEL compute machines in your cluster, you take responsibility for all operating system life cycle management and maintenance, including performing system updates, applying patches, and completing all other required tasks. Use of RHEL 7 compute machines is deprecated and has been removed in OpenShift Container Platform 4.10 and later.

**IMPORTANT**

You are required to use Azure virtual machines that have the premiumIO parameter set to true.

If an instance type for your platform meets the minimum requirements for cluster machines, it is supported to use in OpenShift Container Platform.

7.10.3.3. Tested instance types for Azure

The following Microsoft Azure instance types have been tested with OpenShift Container Platform.
Example 7.55. Machine types based on 64-bit x86 architecture

- c4.*
- c5.*
- c5a.*
- i3.*
- m4.*
- m5.*
- m5a.*
- m6i.*
- r4.*
- r5.*
- r5a.*
- r6i.*
- t3.*
- t3a.*

7.10.3.4. Tested instance types for Azure on 64-bit ARM infrastructures

The following Microsoft Azure ARM64 instance types have been tested with OpenShift Container Platform.

Example 7.56. Machine types based on 64-bit ARM architecture

- c6g.*
- m6g.*

7.10.4. Using the Azure Marketplace offering

Using the Azure Marketplace offering lets you deploy an OpenShift Container Platform cluster, which is billed on pay-per-use basis (hourly, per core) through Azure, while still being supported directly by Red Hat.

To deploy an OpenShift Container Platform cluster using the Azure Marketplace offering, you must first obtain the Azure Marketplace image. The installation program uses this image to deploy worker nodes. When obtaining your image, consider the following:

- While the images are the same, the Azure Marketplace publisher is different depending on your region. If you are located in North America, specify redhat as the publisher. If you are located in EMEA, specify redhat-limited as the publisher.
The offer includes a `rh-ocp-worker` SKU and a `rh-ocp-worker-gen1` SKU. The `rh-ocp-worker` SKU represents a Hyper-V generation version 2 VM image. The default instance types used in OpenShift Container Platform are version 2 compatible. If you plan to use an instance type that is only version 1 compatible, use the image associated with the `rh-ocp-worker-gen1` SKU. The `rh-ocp-worker-gen1` SKU represents a Hyper-V version 1 VM image.

**IMPORTANT**

Installing images with the Azure marketplace is not supported on clusters with 64-bit ARM instances.

**Prerequisites**

- You have installed the Azure CLI client (az).
- Your Azure account is entitled for the offer and you have logged into this account with the Azure CLI client.

**Procedure**

1. Display all of the available OpenShift Container Platform images by running one of the following commands:

   - **North America:**
     ```
     $ az vm image list --all --offer rh-ocp-worker --publisher redhat -o table
     ```
     **Example output**
     
     | Offer          | Publisher     | Sku                  | Urn                                      |
     |----------------|---------------|----------------------|------------------------------------------|

   - **EMEA:**
     ```
     $ az vm image list --all --offer rh-ocp-worker --publisher redhat-limited -o table
     ```
     **Example output**
     
     | Offer          | Publisher     | Sku                  | Urn                                      |
     |----------------|---------------|----------------------|------------------------------------------|
     | rh-ocp-worker  | redhat-limited| rh-ocp-worker-gen1   | redhat-limited:rh-ocp-worker-gen1:413.92.2023101700 |
     | rh-ocp-worker  | redhat-limited| rh-ocp-worker-gen1   | redhat-limited:rh-ocp-worker-gen1:413.92.2023101700 |
NOTE

Regardless of the version of OpenShift Container Platform that you install, the correct version of the Azure Marketplace image to use is 4.13. If required, your VMs are automatically upgraded as part of the installation process.

2. Inspect the image for your offer by running one of the following commands:
   
   - North America:
     
     ```
     $ az vm image show --urn redhat:rh-ocp-worker:rh-ocp-worker:<version>
     ```
   
   - EMEA:
     
     ```
     $ az vm image show --urn redhat-limited:rh-ocp-worker:rh-ocp-worker:<version>
     ```

3. Review the terms of the offer by running one of the following commands:
   
   - North America:
     
     ```
     $ az vm image terms show --urn redhat:rh-ocp-worker:rh-ocp-worker:<version>
     ```
   
   - EMEA:
     
     ```
     $ az vm image terms show --urn redhat-limited:rh-ocp-worker:rh-ocp-worker:<version>
     ```

4. Accept the terms of the offering by running one of the following commands:
   
   - North America:
     
     ```
     $ az vm image terms accept --urn redhat:rh-ocp-worker:rh-ocp-worker:<version>
     ```
   
   - EMEA:
     
     ```
     $ az vm image terms accept --urn redhat-limited:rh-ocp-worker:rh-ocp-worker:<version>
     ```

5. Record the image details of your offer. If you use the Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template to deploy your worker nodes:
   
   a. Update `storageProfile.imageReference` by deleting the `id` parameter and adding the `offer`, `publisher`, `sku`, and `version` parameters by using the values from your offer.

   b. Specify a `plan` for the virtual machines (VMs).

   ```json
   Example 06_workers.json ARM template with an updated storageProfile.imageReference object and a specified plan
   ...
   "plan" : {
     "name": "rh-ocp-worker",
     "product": "rh-ocp-worker",
     "publisher": "redhat"
   },
   "dependsOn" : [  
   ```
7.10.4.1. Obtaining the installation program

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform, download the installation file on the host you are using for installation.

Prerequisites

- You have a computer that runs Linux or macOS, with 500 MB of local disk space.

Procedure

1. Access the Infrastructure Provider page on the OpenShift Cluster Manager site. If you have a Red Hat account, log in with your credentials. If you do not, create an account.

2. Select your infrastructure provider.

3. Navigate to the page for your installation type, download the installation program that corresponds with your host operating system and architecture, and place the file in the directory where you will store the installation configuration files.

   **IMPORTANT**

   The installation program creates several files on the computer that you use to install your cluster. You must keep the installation program and the files that the installation program creates after you finish installing the cluster. Both files are required to delete the cluster.

   **IMPORTANT**

   Deleting the files created by the installation program does not remove your cluster, even if the cluster failed during installation. To remove your cluster, complete the OpenShift Container Platform uninstallation procedures for your specific cloud provider.

4. Extract the installation program. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:
$ tar -xvf openshift-install-linux.tar.gz

5. Download your installation pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager. This pull secret allows you to authenticate with the services that are provided by the included authorities, including Quay.io, which serves the container images for OpenShift Container Platform components.

### 7.10.4.2. Generating a key pair for cluster node SSH access

During an OpenShift Container Platform installation, you can provide an SSH public key to the installation program. The key is passed to the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes through their Ignition config files and is used to authenticate SSH access to the nodes. The key is added to the ~/.ssh/authorized_keys list for the core user on each node, which enables password-less authentication.

After the key is passed to the nodes, you can use the key pair to SSH in to the RHCOS nodes as the user core. To access the nodes through SSH, the private key identity must be managed by SSH for your local user.

If you want to SSH in to your cluster nodes to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, you must provide the SSH public key during the installation process. The ./openshift-install gather command also requires the SSH public key to be in place on the cluster nodes.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not skip this procedure in production environments, where disaster recovery and debugging is required.

**NOTE**

You must use a local key, not one that you configured with platform-specific approaches such as AWS key pairs.

**Procedure**

1. If you do not have an existing SSH key pair on your local machine to use for authentication onto your cluster nodes, create one. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   ```
   $ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -N "" -f <path>/<file_name>
   ```

   Specify the path and file name, such as ~/.ssh/id_ed25519, of the new SSH key. If you have an existing key pair, ensure your public key is in the your ~/.ssh directory.

   **NOTE**

   If you plan to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures, do not create a key that uses the ed25519 algorithm. Instead, create a key that uses the rsa or ecdsa algorithm.
2. View the public SSH key:

   $ cat <path>/<file_name>.pub

   For example, run the following to view the ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub public key:

   $ cat ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub

3. Add the SSH private key identity to the SSH agent for your local user, if it has not already been added. SSH agent management of the key is required for password-less SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes, or if you want to use the ./openshift-install gather command.

   **NOTE**
   
   On some distributions, default SSH private key identities such as ~/.ssh/id_rsa and ~/.ssh/id_dsa are managed automatically.

   a. If the ssh-agent process is not already running for your local user, start it as a background task:

   $ eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"

   **Example output**

   Agent pid 31874

   **NOTE**
   
   If your cluster is in FIPS mode, only use FIPS-compliant algorithms to generate the SSH key. The key must be either RSA or ECDSA.

4. Add your SSH private key to the ssh-agent:

   $ ssh-add <path>/<file_name>

   Specify the path and file name for your SSH private key, such as ~/.ssh/id_ed25519

   **Example output**

   Identity added: /home/<you>/<path>/<file_name> (<computer_name>)

**Next steps**

- When you install OpenShift Container Platform, provide the SSH public key to the installation program. If you install a cluster on infrastructure that you provision, you must provide the key to the installation program.

**7.10.5. Creating the installation files for Azure**

To install OpenShift Container Platform on Microsoft Azure using user-provisioned infrastructure, you
must generate the files that the installation program needs to deploy your cluster and modify them so that the cluster creates only the machines that it will use. You generate and customize the `install-config.yaml` file, Kubernetes manifests, and Ignition config files. You also have the option to first set up a separate `var` partition during the preparation phases of installation.

7.10.5.1. Optional: Creating a separate `/var` partition

It is recommended that disk partitioning for OpenShift Container Platform be left to the installer. However, there are cases where you might want to create separate partitions in a part of the filesystem that you expect to grow.

OpenShift Container Platform supports the addition of a single partition to attach storage to either the `/var` partition or a subdirectory of `/var`. For example:

- `/var/lib/containers`: Holds container-related content that can grow as more images and containers are added to a system.
- `/var/lib/etcd`: Holds data that you might want to keep separate for purposes such as performance optimization of etcd storage.
- `/var`: Holds data that you might want to keep separate for purposes such as auditing.

Storing the contents of a `/var` directory separately makes it easier to grow storage for those areas as needed and reinstall OpenShift Container Platform at a later date and keep that data intact. With this method, you will not have to pull all your containers again, nor will you have to copy massive log files when you update systems.

Because `/var` must be in place before a fresh installation of Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS), the following procedure sets up the separate `/var` partition by creating a machine config manifest that is inserted during the `openshift-install` preparation phases of an OpenShift Container Platform installation.

**IMPORTANT**

If you follow the steps to create a separate `/var` partition in this procedure, it is not necessary to create the Kubernetes manifest and Ignition config files again as described later in this section.

Procedure

1. Create a directory to hold the OpenShift Container Platform installation files:

   ```bash
   $ mkdir $HOME/clusterconfig
   ```

2. Run `openshift-install` to create a set of files in the `manifest` and `openshift` subdirectories. Answer the system questions as you are prompted:

   ```bash
   $ openshift-install create manifests --dir $HOME/clusterconfig
   ```

**Example output**

```
? SSH Public Key ...
INFO Credentials loaded from the "myprofile" profile in file "/home/myuser/.aws/credentials"
INFO Consuming Install Config from target directory
```
INFO Manifests created in: $HOME/clusterconfig/manifests and $HOME/clusterconfig/openshift

3. Optional: Confirm that the installation program created manifests in the `clusterconfig/openshift` directory:

```bash
$ ls $HOME/clusterconfig/openshift/
```

**Example output**

```
99_kubeadmin-password-secret.yaml
99_openshift-cluster-api_master-machines-0.yaml
99_openshift-cluster-api_master-machines-1.yaml
99_openshift-cluster-api_master-machines-2.yaml
...
```

4. Create a Butane config that configures the additional partition. For example, name the file `$HOME/clusterconfig/98-var-partition.bu`, change the disk device name to the name of the storage device on the `worker` systems, and set the storage size as appropriate. This example places the `/var` directory on a separate partition:

```yaml
variant: openshift
version: 4.14.0
metadata:
  labels:
    machineconfiguration.openshift.io/role: worker
  name: 98-var-partition
storage:
  disks:
    - device: /dev/disk/by-id/<device_name>  # 1
      partitions:
        - label: var
          start_mib: <partition_start_offset>  # 2
          size_mib: <partition_size>  # 3
      filesystems:
        - device: /dev/disk/by-partlabel/var
          path: /var
          format: xfs
          mount_options: [defaults, prjquota]  # 4
          with_mount_unit: true
```

1. The storage device name of the disk that you want to partition.
2. When adding a data partition to the boot disk, a minimum value of 25000 MiB (Mebibytes) is recommended. The root file system is automatically resized to fill all available space up to the specified offset. If no value is specified, or if the specified value is smaller than the recommended minimum, the resulting root file system will be too small, and future reinstalls of RHCOS might overwrite the beginning of the data partition.
3. The size of the data partition in mebibytes.
4. The `prjquota` mount option must be enabled for filesystems used for container storage.
NOTE

When creating a separate /var partition, you cannot use different instance types for worker nodes, if the different instance types do not have the same device name.

5. Create a manifest from the Butane config and save it to the `clusterconfig/openshift` directory. For example, run the following command:

   ```bash
   $ butane $HOME/clusterconfig/98-var-partition.bu -o $HOME/clusterconfig/openshift/98-var-partition.yaml
   ```

6. Run `openshift-install` again to create Ignition configs from a set of files in the `manifest` and `openshift` subdirectories:

   ```bash
   $ openshift-install create ignition-configs --dir $HOME/clusterconfig
   $ ls $HOME/clusterconfig/
   auth bootstrap.ign master.ign metadata.json worker.ign
   ```

Now you can use the Ignition config files as input to the installation procedures to install Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) systems.

### 7.10.5.2. Creating the installation configuration file

You can customize the OpenShift Container Platform cluster you install on Microsoft Azure.

**Prerequisites**

- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster. For a restricted network installation, these files are on your mirror host.
- You have the `imageContentSources` values that were generated during mirror registry creation.
- You have obtained the contents of the certificate for your mirror registry.
- You have retrieved a Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) image and uploaded it to an accessible location.
- You have an Azure subscription ID and tenant ID.
- If you are installing the cluster using a service principal, you have its application ID and password.
- If you are installing the cluster using a system-assigned managed identity, you have enabled it on the virtual machine that you will run the installation program from.
- If you are installing the cluster using a user-assigned managed identity, you have met these prerequisites:
  - You have its client ID.
  - You have assigned it to the virtual machine that you will run the installation program from.

**Procedure**

1. Optional: If you have run the installation program on this computer before, and want to use an
1. Optional: If you have run the installation program on this computer before, and want to use an alternative service principal or managed identity, go to the ~/.azure/ directory and delete the osServicePrincipal.json configuration file. Deleting this file prevents the installation program from automatically reusing subscription and authentication values from a previous installation.

2. Create the install-config.yaml file.

   a. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and run the following command:

   ```bash
   $ ./openshift-install create install-config --dir <installation_directory>
   ``

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the directory name to store the files that the installation program creates.

   When specifying the directory:

   - Verify that the directory has the `execute` permission. This permission is required to run Terraform binaries under the installation directory.
   - Use an empty directory. Some installation assets, such as bootstrap X.509 certificates, have short expiration intervals, therefore you must not reuse an installation directory. If you want to reuse individual files from another cluster installation, you can copy them into your directory. However, the file names for the installation assets might change between releases. Use caution when copying installation files from an earlier OpenShift Container Platform version.

   **NOTE**
   
   Always delete the ~/.powervs directory to avoid reusing a stale configuration. Run the following command:

   ```bash
   $ rm -rf ~/.powervs
   ``

   b. At the prompts, provide the configuration details for your cloud:

   i. Optional: Select an SSH key to use to access your cluster machines.

   **NOTE**
   
   For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your `ssh-agent` process uses.

   ii. Select `azure` as the platform to target. If the installation program cannot locate the osServicePrincipal.json configuration file from a previous installation, you are prompted for Azure subscription and authentication values.

   iii. Enter the following Azure parameter values for your subscription:

   - `azure subscription id` Enter the subscription ID to use for the cluster.
• azure tenant id Enter the tenant ID.

iv. Depending on the Azure identity you are using to deploy the cluster, do one of the following when prompted for the azure service principal client id

• If you are using a service principal, enter its application ID.
• If you are using a system-assigned managed identity, leave this value blank.
• If you are using a user-assigned managed identity, specify its client ID.

v. Depending on the Azure identity you are using to deploy the cluster, do one of the following when prompted for the azure service principal client secret

• If you are using a service principal, enter its password.
• If you are using a system-assigned managed identity, leave this value blank.
• If you are using a user-assigned managed identity, leave this value blank.

vi. Select the region to deploy the cluster to.

vii. Select the base domain to deploy the cluster to. The base domain corresponds to the Azure DNS Zone that you created for your cluster.

viii. Enter a descriptive name for your cluster.

IMPORTANT
All Azure resources that are available through public endpoints are subject to resource name restrictions, and you cannot create resources that use certain terms. For a list of terms that Azure restricts, see Resolve reserved resource name errors in the Azure documentation.

ix. Paste the pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager.

3. Edit the install-config.yaml file to give the additional information that is required for an installation in a restricted network.

a. Update the pullSecret value to contain the authentication information for your registry:

```
pullSecret: "{"auths":{"<mirror_host_name>:5000": {"auth": "<credentials>"},"email": "you@example.com"}}"
```

For `<mirror_host_name>`, specify the registry domain name that you specified in the certificate for your mirror registry, and for `<credentials>`, specify the base64-encoded user name and password for your mirror registry.

b. Add the additionalTrustBundle parameter and value.

```
additionalTrustBundle:
------BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
ZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZ
------END CERTIFICATE-----
```
The value must be the contents of the certificate file that you used for your mirror registry. The certificate file can be an existing, trusted certificate authority, or the self-signed certificate that you generated for the mirror registry.

c. Define the network and subnets for the VNet to install the cluster under the `platform.azure` field:

```yaml
networkResourceGroupName: <vnet_resource_group>  
virtualNetwork: <vnet>  
controlPlaneSubnet: <control_plane_subnet>  
computeSubnet: <compute_subnet>
```

1. Replace `<vnet_resource_group>` with the resource group name that contains the existing virtual network (VNet).
2. Replace `<vnet>` with the existing virtual network name.
3. Replace `<control_plane_subnet>` with the existing subnet name to deploy the control plane machines.
4. Replace `<compute_subnet>` with the existing subnet name to deploy compute machines.

d. Add the image content resources, which resemble the following YAML excerpt:

```yaml
imageContentSources:
  - mirrors:
    - <mirror_host_name>:5000/<repo_name>/release
      source: quay.io/openshift-release-dev/ocp-release
    - mirrors:
      - <mirror_host_name>:5000/<repo_name>/release
        source: registry.redhat.io/ocp/release
```

For these values, use the `imageContentSources` that you recorded during mirror registry creation.

e. Optional: Set the publishing strategy to `Internal`:

```yaml
publish: Internal
```

By setting this option, you create an internal Ingress Controller and a private load balancer.

**IMPORTANT**

Azure Firewall does not work seamlessly with Azure Public Load balancers. Thus, when using Azure Firewall for restricting internet access, the `publish` field in `install-config.yaml` should be set to `Internal`.

4. Make any other modifications to the `install-config.yaml` file that you require. You can find more information about the available parameters in the `Installation configuration parameters` section.

5. Back up the `install-config.yaml` file so that you can use it to install multiple clusters.
IMPORTANT

The `install-config.yaml` file is consumed during the installation process. If you want to reuse the file, you must back it up now.

If previously not detected, the installation program creates an `osServicePrincipal.json` configuration file and stores this file in the `~/.azure/` directory on your computer. This ensures that the installation program can load the profile when it is creating an OpenShift Container Platform cluster on the target platform.

7.10.5.3. Configuring the cluster-wide proxy during installation

Production environments can deny direct access to the internet and instead have an HTTP or HTTPS proxy available. You can configure a new OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use a proxy by configuring the proxy settings in the `install-config.yaml` file.

Prerequisites

- You have an existing `install-config.yaml` file.
- You reviewed the sites that your cluster requires access to and determined whether any of them need to bypass the proxy. By default, all cluster egress traffic is proxied, including calls to hosting cloud provider APIs. You added sites to the `Proxy` object’s `spec.noProxy` field to bypass the proxy if necessary.

NOTE

The `Proxy` object `status.noProxy` field is populated with the values of the `networking.machineNetwork[].cidr`, `networking.clusterNetwork[].cidr`, and `networking.serviceNetwork[]` fields from your installation configuration.

For installations on Amazon Web Services (AWS), Google Cloud Platform (GCP), Microsoft Azure, and Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP), the `Proxy` object `status.noProxy` field is also populated with the instance metadata endpoint (`169.254.169.254`).

Procedure

1. Edit your `install-config.yaml` file and add the proxy settings. For example:

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: my.domain.com
proxy:
  httpProxy: http://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port> ¹
  httpsProxy: https://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port> ²
  noProxy: example.com ³
additionalTrustBundle: |
  -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
  <MY_TRUSTED_CA_CERT>
  -----END CERTIFICATE-----
additionalTrustBundlePolicy: <policy_to_add_additionalTrustBundle> ⁵
```

¹ A proxy URL to use for creating HTTP connections outside the cluster. The URL scheme must be `http`.
A proxy URL to use for creating HTTPS connections outside the cluster.

Provide a comma-separated list of destination domain names, IP addresses, or other network CIDRs to exclude from proxying. Preface a domain with . to match subdomains only. For example, .y.com matches x.y.com, but not y.com. Use * to bypass the proxy for all destinations.

If provided, the installation program generates a config map that is named user-ca-bundle in the openshift-config namespace that contains one or more additional CA certificates that are required for proxying HTTPS connections. The Cluster Network Operator then creates a trusted-ca-bundle config map that merges these contents with the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) trust bundle, and this config map is referenced in the trustedCA field of the Proxy object. The additionalTrustBundle field is required unless the proxy’s identity certificate is signed by an authority from the RHCOS trust bundle.

Optional: The policy to determine the configuration of the Proxy object to reference the user-ca-bundle config map in the trustedCA field. The allowed values are Proxyonly and Always. Use Proxyonly to reference the user-ca-bundle config map only when http/https proxy is configured. Use Always to always reference the user-ca-bundle config map. The default value is Proxyonly.

The installation program does not support the proxy readinessEndpoints field.

If the installer times out, restart and then complete the deployment by using the wait-for command of the installer. For example:

```
$ ./openshift-install wait-for install-complete --log-level debug
```

2. Save the file and reference it when installing OpenShift Container Platform.

The installation program creates a cluster-wide proxy that is named cluster that uses the proxy settings in the provided install-config.yaml file. If no proxy settings are provided, a cluster Proxy object is still created, but it will have a nil spec.

Only the Proxy object named cluster is supported, and no additional proxies can be created.

7.10.5.4. Exporting common variables for ARM templates

You must export a common set of variables that are used with the provided Azure Resource Manager (ARM) templates used to assist in completing a user–provided infrastructure install on Microsoft Azure.

Specific ARM templates can also require additional exported variables, which are detailed in their related procedures.
Prerequisites

- Obtain the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.

Procedure

1. Export common variables found in the `install-config.yaml` to be used by the provided ARM templates:

   $ export CLUSTER_NAME=<cluster_name>  
   $ export AZURE_REGION=<azure_region>  
   $ export SSH_KEY=<ssh_key>  
   $ export BASE_DOMAIN=<base_domain>  
   $ export BASE_DOMAIN_RESOURCE_GROUP=<base_domain_resource_group>

   1. The value of the `.metadata.name` attribute from the `install-config.yaml` file.
   2. The region to deploy the cluster into, for example `centralus`. This is the value of the `.platform.azure.region` attribute from the `install-config.yaml` file.
   3. The SSH RSA public key file as a string. You must enclose the SSH key in quotes since it contains spaces. This is the value of the `.sshKey` attribute from the `install-config.yaml` file.
   4. The base domain to deploy the cluster to. The base domain corresponds to the public DNS zone that you created for your cluster. This is the value of the `.baseDomain` attribute from the `install-config.yaml` file.
   5. The resource group where the public DNS zone exists. This is the value of the `.platform.azure.baseDomainResourceGroupName` attribute from the `install-config.yaml` file.

   For example:

   $ export CLUSTER_NAME=test-cluster  
   $ export AZURE_REGION=centralus  
   $ export SSH_KEY="ssh-rsa xxx/xxx/xxx= user@email.com"  
   $ export BASE_DOMAIN=example.com  
   $ export BASE_DOMAIN_RESOURCE_GROUP=ocp-cluster

2. Export the kubeadmin credentials:

   $ export KUBECONFIG=<installation_directory>/auth/kubeconfig

   1. For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

7.10.5.5. Creating the Kubernetes manifest and Ignition config files
Because you must modify some cluster definition files and manually start the cluster machines, you must generate the Kubernetes manifest and Ignition config files that the cluster needs to configure the machines.

The installation configuration file transforms into the Kubernetes manifests. The manifests wrap into the Ignition configuration files, which are later used to configure the cluster machines.

**IMPORTANT**

- The Ignition config files that the OpenShift Container Platform installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending node-bootstrapper certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for Recovering from expired control plane certificates for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You obtained the OpenShift Container Platform installation program.
- You created the install-config.yaml installation configuration file.

**Procedure**

1. Change to the directory that contains the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and generate the Kubernetes manifests for the cluster:

   $ ./openshift-install create manifests --dir <installation_directory> ①

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the installation directory that contains the install-config.yaml file you created.

2. Remove the Kubernetes manifest files that define the control plane machines:

   $ rm -f <installation_directory>/openshift/99_openshift-cluster-api_master-machines-*.yaml

   By removing these files, you prevent the cluster from automatically generating control plane machines.

3. Remove the Kubernetes manifest files that define the control plane machine set:

   $ rm -f <installation_directory>/openshift/99_openshift-machine-api_master-control-plane-machine-set.yaml

4. Remove the Kubernetes manifest files that define the worker machines:

   $ rm -f <installation_directory>/openshift/99_openshift-cluster-api_worker-machineset-*.yaml
Because you create and manage the worker machines yourself, you do not need to initialize these machines.

5. Check that the `mastersSchedulable` parameter in the `<installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-scheduler-02-config.yml` Kubernetes manifest file is set to `false`. This setting prevents pods from being scheduled on the control plane machines:

   a. Open the `<installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-scheduler-02-config.yml` file.
   
   b. Locate the `mastersSchedulable` parameter and ensure that it is set to `false`.
   
   c. Save and exit the file.

6. Optional: If you do not want the Ingress Operator to create DNS records on your behalf, remove the `privateZone` and `publicZone` sections from the `<installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-dns-02-config.yml` DNS configuration file:

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: config.openshift.io/v1
   kind: DNS
   metadata:
     creationTimestamp: null
     name: cluster
   spec:
     baseDomain: example.openshift.com
     privateZone: 1
       id: mycluster-100419-private-zone
     publicZone: 2
       id: example.openshift.com
   status: {}  
   ```

   Remove this section completely.

   If you do so, you must add ingress DNS records manually in a later step.

7. When configuring Azure on user-provisioned infrastructure, you must export some common variables defined in the manifest files to use later in the Azure Resource Manager (ARM) templates:

   a. Export the infrastructure ID by using the following command:

   ```bash
   $ export INFRA_ID=<infra_id>  
   ```

   The OpenShift Container Platform cluster has been assigned an identifier (`INFRA_ID`) in the form of `<cluster_name>-<random_string>`. This will be used as the base name for most resources created using the provided ARM templates. This is the value of the `.status.infrastructureName` attribute from the `manifests/cluster-infrastructure-02-config.yml` file.

   b. Export the resource group by using the following command:

   ```bash
   $ export RESOURCE_GROUP=<resource_group>  
   ```
All resources created in this Azure deployment exist as part of a resource group. The resource group name is also based on the INFRA_ID, in the form of `<cluster_name>`.

To create the Ignition configuration files, run the following command from the directory that contains the installation program:

```
$ ./openshift-install create ignition-configs --dir <installation_directory>
```

For `<installation_directory>`, specify the same installation directory.

Ignition config files are created for the bootstrap, control plane, and compute nodes in the installation directory. The `kubeadmin-password` and `kubeconfig` files are created in the `./<installation_directory>/auth` directory:

```
├── auth
│   ├── kubeadmin-password
│   │   └── kubeconfig
│   └── bootstrap.ign
├── master.ign
├── metadata.json
└── worker.ign
```

### 7.10.6. Creating the Azure resource group

You must create a Microsoft Azure resource group and an identity for that resource group. These are both used during the installation of your OpenShift Container Platform cluster on Azure.

#### Prerequisites

- Configure an Azure account.
- Generate the Ignition config files for your cluster.

#### Procedure

1. Create the resource group in a supported Azure region:

   ```
   $ az group create --name ${RESOURCE_GROUP} --location ${AZURE_REGION}
   ```

2. Create an Azure identity for the resource group:

   ```
   $ az identity create -g ${RESOURCE_GROUP} -n ${INFRA_ID}-identity
   ```

   This is used to grant the required access to Operators in your cluster. For example, this allows the Ingress Operator to create a public IP and its load balancer. You must assign the Azure identity to a role.

3. Grant the Contributor role to the Azure identity:

   a. Export the following variables required by the Azure role assignment:
b. Assign the Contributor role to the identity:

```bash
$ az role assignment create --assignee "${PRINCIPAL_ID}" --role 'Contributor' --scope "${RESOURCE_GROUP_ID}"
```

**NOTE**
If you want to assign a custom role with all the required permissions to the identity, run the following command:

```bash
$ az role assignment create --assignee "${PRINCIPAL_ID}" --role <custom_role> --scope "${RESOURCE_GROUP_ID}"
```

1. Specifies the custom role name.

### 7.10.7. Uploading the RHCOS cluster image and bootstrap Ignition config file

The Azure client does not support deployments based on files existing locally. You must copy and store the RHCOS virtual hard disk (VHD) cluster image and bootstrap Ignition config file in a storage container so they are accessible during deployment.

**Prerequisites**
- Configure an Azure account.
- Generate the Ignition config files for your cluster.

**Procedure**
1. Create an Azure storage account to store the VHD cluster image:

   ```bash
   $ az storage account create -g ${RESOURCE_GROUP} --location ${AZURE_REGION} --name ${CLUSTER_NAME}sa --kind Storage --sku Standard_LRS
   ```
WARNING

The Azure storage account name must be between 3 and 24 characters in length and use numbers and lower-case letters only. If your CLUSTER_NAME variable does not follow these restrictions, you must manually define the Azure storage account name. For more information on Azure storage account name restrictions, see Resolve errors for storage account names in the Azure documentation.

2. Export the storage account key as an environment variable:

   ```bash
   $ export ACCOUNT_KEY=`az storage account keys list -g ${RESOURCE_GROUP} --account-name ${CLUSTER_NAME}sa --query '[0].value' -o tsv`
   
   $ export VHD_URL=`openshift-install coreos print-stream-json | jq -r '.architectures.<architecture>"rhel-coreos-extensions"."azure-disk".url'`

   IMPORTANT

   The RHCOS images might not change with every release of OpenShift Container Platform. You must specify an image with the highest version that is less than or equal to the OpenShift Container Platform version that you install. Use the image version that matches your OpenShift Container Platform version if it is available.

3. Export the URL of the RHCOS VHD to an environment variable:

4. Create the storage container for the VHD:

   ```bash
   $ az storage container create --name vhd --account-name ${CLUSTER_NAME}sa --account-key ${ACCOUNT_KEY}
   
   $ az storage blob copy start --account-name ${CLUSTER_NAME}sa --account-key ${ACCOUNT_KEY} --destination-blob "rhcos.vhd" --destination-container vhd --source-uri "$[VHD_URL]"
   
   $ az storage container create --name files --account-name ${CLUSTER_NAME}sa --account-key ${ACCOUNT_KEY}
   
   $ az storage blob upload --account-name ${CLUSTER_NAME}sa --account-key ${ACCOUNT_KEY} -c "files" -f "<installation_directory>/bootstrap.ign" -n "bootstrap.ign"

   7.10.8. Example for creating DNS zones
DNS records are required for clusters that use user-provisioned infrastructure. You should choose the DNS strategy that fits your scenario.

For this example, Azure’s DNS solution is used, so you will create a new public DNS zone for external (internet) visibility and a private DNS zone for internal cluster resolution.

**NOTE**

The public DNS zone is not required to exist in the same resource group as the cluster deployment and might already exist in your organization for the desired base domain. If that is the case, you can skip creating the public DNS zone; be sure the installation config you generated earlier reflects that scenario.

**Prerequisites**

- Configure an Azure account.
- Generate the Ignition config files for your cluster.

**Procedure**

1. Create the new public DNS zone in the resource group exported in the `BASE_DOMAIN_RESOURCE_GROUP` environment variable:

   ```shell
   az network dns zone create -g ${BASE_DOMAIN_RESOURCE_GROUP} -n ${CLUSTER_NAME}.${BASE_DOMAIN}
   ```

   You can skip this step if you are using a public DNS zone that already exists.

2. Create the private DNS zone in the same resource group as the rest of this deployment:

   ```shell
   az network private-dns zone create -g ${RESOURCE_GROUP} -n ${CLUSTER_NAME}.${BASE_DOMAIN}
   ```

   You can learn more about configuring a public DNS zone in Azure by visiting that section.

**7.10.9. Creating a VNet in Azure**

You must create a virtual network (VNet) in Microsoft Azure for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use. You can customize the VNet to meet your requirements. One way to create the VNet is to modify the provided Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template.

**NOTE**

If you do not use the provided ARM template to create your Azure infrastructure, you must review the provided information and manually create the infrastructure. If your cluster does not initialize correctly, you might have to contact Red Hat support with your installation logs.

**Prerequisites**

- Configure an Azure account.
- Generate the Ignition config files for your cluster.
Procedure

1. Copy the template from the **ARM template for the VNet** section of this topic and save it as **01_vnet.json** in your cluster’s installation directory. This template describes the VNet that your cluster requires.

2. Create the deployment by using the **az CLI**:

   ```bash
   $ az deployment group create -g ${RESOURCE_GROUP} \
   --template-file "<installation_directory>/01_vnet.json" \
   --parameters baseName="${INFRA_ID}"  
   ```

   The base name to be used in resource names; this is usually the cluster’s infrastructure ID.

3. Link the VNet template to the private DNS zone:

   ```bash
   $ az network private-dns link vnet create -g ${RESOURCE_GROUP} -z 
   ${CLUSTER_NAME}.${BASE_DOMAIN} -n ${INFRA_ID}-network-link -v 
   "${INFRA_ID}-vnet" -e false
   ```

---

7.10.9.1. ARM template for the VNet

You can use the following Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template to deploy the VNet that you need for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster:

**Example 7.57. 01_vnet.json ARM template**

```json
{
   "$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
   "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",
   "parameters": {
      "baseName": {
         "type": "string",
         "minLength": 1,
         "metadata": {
            "description": "Base name to be used in resource names (usually the cluster's Infra ID)"
         }
      }
   },
   "variables": {
      "location": "[resourceGroup().location]",
      "virtualNetworkName": "[concat(parameters('baseName'), '-vnet')]",
      "addressPrefix": "10.0.0.0/16",
      "masterSubnetName": "[concat(parameters('baseName'), '-master-subnet')]",
      "masterSubnetPrefix": "10.0.0.0/24",
      "nodeSubnetName": "[concat(parameters('baseName'), '-worker-subnet')]",
      "nodeSubnetPrefix": "10.0.1.0/24",
      "clusterNsgName": "[concat(parameters('baseName'), '-nsg')]"
   },
   "resources": [
      {
         "apiVersion": "2018-12-01",
         "type": "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks",
```
"name" : "[variables('virtualNetworkName')]",
"location" : "[variables('location')]",
"dependsOn" : [
  "[concat('Microsoft.Network/networkSecurityGroups/', variables('clusterNsgName'))]"
],
"properties" : {
  "addressSpace" : {
    "addressPrefixes" : [
      "[variables('addressPrefix')]"
    ]
  },
  "subnets" : [
    {
      "name" : "[variables('masterSubnetName')]",
      "properties" : {
        "addressPrefix" : "[variables('masterSubnetPrefix')]",
        "serviceEndpoints" : [],
        "networkSecurityGroup" : {
          "id" : "[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/networkSecurityGroups',
                      variables('clusterNsgName'))]"
        }
      }
    },
    {
      "name" : "[variables('nodeSubnetName')]",
      "properties" : {
        "addressPrefix" : "[variables('nodeSubnetPrefix')]",
        "serviceEndpoints" : [],
        "networkSecurityGroup" : {
          "id" : "[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/networkSecurityGroups',
                      variables('clusterNsgName'))]"
        }
      }
    }
  ]
},
"name" : "[variables('clusterNsgName')]",
"apiVersion" : "2018-10-01",
"location" : "[variables('location')]",
"properties" : {
  "securityRules" : [
    {
      "name" : "apiserver_in",
      "properties" : {
        "protocol" : "Tcp",
        "sourcePortRange" : "*",
        "destinationPortRange" : "6443",
        "sourceAddressPrefix" : "*",
        "destinationAddressPrefix" : "*",
        "access" : "Allow",
        "priority" : 101,
        "direction" : "Inbound"
      }
    }
  ]
}
7.10.10. Deploying the RHCOS cluster image for the Azure infrastructure

You must use a valid Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) image for Microsoft Azure for your OpenShift Container Platform nodes.

**Prerequisites**

- Configure an Azure account.
- Generate the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- Store the RHCOS virtual hard disk (VHD) cluster image in an Azure storage container.
- Store the bootstrap Ignition config file in an Azure storage container.

**Procedure**

1. Copy the template from the ARM template for image storage section of this topic and save it as `02_storage.json` in your cluster’s installation directory. This template describes the image storage that your cluster requires.

2. Export the RHCOS VHD blob URL as a variable:

   ```bash
   $ export VHD_BLOB_URL=`az storage blob url --account-name ${CLUSTER_NAME}sa --account-key ${ACCOUNT_KEY} -c vhd -n "rhcos.vhd" -o tsv`
   
3. Deploy the cluster image:

   ```bash
   $ az deployment group create -g ${RESOURCE_GROUP} \
   --template-file "<installation_directory>/02_storage.json" \
   --parameters vhdBlobURL="${VHD_BLOB_URL}" \  ①
   --parameters baseName="${INFRA_ID}" \  ②
   --parameters storageAccount="${CLUSTER_NAME}sa" \  ③
   --parameters architecture="<architecture>" ④
   ```

   **1** The blob URL of the RHCOS VHD to be used to create master and worker machines.
   **2** The base name to be used in resource names; this is usually the cluster’s infrastructure ID.
   **3** The name of your Azure storage account.
   **4** Specify the system architecture. Valid values are `x64` (default) or `Arm64`.

7.10.10.1. ARM template for image storage
You can use the following Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template to deploy the stored Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) image that you need for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster:

```
Example 7.58. 02_storage.json ARM template

{
    "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",
    "parameters": {
        "architecture": {
            "type": "string",
            "metadata": {
                "description": "The architecture of the Virtual Machines"
            },
            "defaultValue": "x64",
            "allowedValues": [
                "Arm64",
                "x64"
            ]
        },
        "baseName": {
            "type": "string",
            "minLength": 1,
            "metadata": {
                "description": "Base name to be used in resource names (usually the cluster's Infra ID)"
            }
        },
        "storageAccount": {
            "type": "string",
            "metadata": {
                "description": "The Storage Account name"
            }
        },
        "vhdBlobURL": {
            "type": "string",
            "metadata": {
                "description": "URL pointing to the blob where the VHD to be used to create master and worker machines is located"
            }
        }
    },
    "variables": {
        "location": "[resourceGroup().location]",
        "galleryName": "[concat('gallery_', replace(parameters('baseName'), '-', '_'))]",
        "imageName": "[parameters('baseName')]",
        "imageNameGen2": "[concat(parameters('baseName'), '-gen2')]",
        "imageRelease": "1.0.0"
    },
    "resources": [
        {
            "apiVersion": "2021-10-01",
            "type": "Microsoft.Compute/galleries",
            "name": "[variables('galleryName')]",
            "location": "[variables('location')]",
            "resources": [
            
```
CHAPTER 7. INSTALLING ON AZURE

```json
{
    "apiVersion": "2021-10-01",
    "type": "images",
    "name": "[variables('imageName')]",
    "location": "[variables('location')]",
    "dependsOn": [
        "[variables('galleryName')]
    ],
    "properties": {
        "architecture": "[parameters('architecture')]",
        "hyperVGeneration": "V1",
        "identifier": {
            "offer": "rhcos",
            "publisher": "RedHat",
            "sku": "basic"
        },
        "osState": "Generalized",
        "osType": "Linux"
    },
    "resources": [
        {
            "apiVersion": "2021-10-01",
            "type": "versions",
            "name": "[variables('imageRelease')]",
            "location": "[variables('location')]",
            "dependsOn": [
                "[variables('imageName')]
            ],
            "properties": {
                "publishingProfile": {
                    "storageAccountType": "Standard_LRS",
                    "targetRegions": [
                        {
                            "name": "[variables('location')]",
                            "regionalReplicaCount": "1"
                        }
                    ],
                    "storageProfile": {
                        "osDiskImage": {
                            "source": {
                                "id": "/subscriptions/[subscriptionId]/resourceGroups/[resourceGroupName]/providers/Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/[storageAccount]/blobContainers/[blobContainer]/blobs/[blobName]",
                                "uri": "[parameters('vhdBlobURL')]
                            }
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```
7.10.11. Networking requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure
All the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines require networking to be configured in `initramfs` during boot to fetch their Ignition config files.

### 7.10.11.1. Network connectivity requirements

You must configure the network connectivity between machines to allow OpenShift Container Platform cluster components to communicate. Each machine must be able to resolve the hostnames of all other machines in the cluster.

This section provides details about the ports that are required.

**IMPORTANT**

In connected OpenShift Container Platform environments, all nodes are required to have internet access to pull images for platform containers and provide telemetry data to Red Hat.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ICMP</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Network reachability tests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Metrics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9000-9999</td>
<td>Host level services, including the node exporter on ports 9100-9101 and the Cluster Version Operator on port 9099.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10250-10259</td>
<td>The default ports that Kubernetes reserves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10256</td>
<td>openshift-sdn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>4789</td>
<td>VXLAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6081</td>
<td>Geneve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9000-9999</td>
<td>Host level services, including the node exporter on ports 9100-9101.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>500</td>
<td>IPsec IKE packets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4500</td>
<td>IPsec NAT-T packets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP/UDP</td>
<td>30000-32767</td>
<td>Kubernetes node port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESP</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>IPsec Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 7.19. Ports used for all-machine to control plane communications
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>6443</td>
<td>Kubernetes API</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 7.20. Ports used for control plane machine to control plane machine communications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>2379-2380</td>
<td>etcd server and peer ports</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.10.12. Creating networking and load balancing components in Azure

You must configure networking and load balancing in Microsoft Azure for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use. One way to create these components is to modify the provided Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template.

NOTE

If you do not use the provided ARM template to create your Azure infrastructure, you must review the provided information and manually create the infrastructure. If your cluster does not initialize correctly, you might have to contact Red Hat support with your installation logs.

Prerequisites

- Configure an Azure account.
- Generate the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- Create and configure a VNet and associated subnets in Azure.

Procedure

1. Copy the template from the ARM template for the network and load balancers section of this topic and save it as `03_infra.json` in your cluster’s installation directory. This template describes the networking and load balancing objects that your cluster requires.

   ```bash
   $ az deployment group create -g ${RESOURCE_GROUP} \
   --template-file "<installation_directory>/03_infra.json" \
   --parameters privateDNSZoneName="${CLUSTER_NAME}.${BASE_DOMAIN}" \
   --parameters baseName="${INFRA_ID}" \
   --parameters baseName="${INFRA_ID}" \
   
   1 The name of the private DNS zone.
   2 The base name to be used in resource names; this is usually the cluster’s infrastructure ID.
   ```

2. Create the deployment by using the `az` CLI:

3. Create an api DNS record in the public zone for the API public load balancer. The `$(BASE_DOMAIN_Resource_GROUP)` variable must point to the resource group where the public DNS zone exists.
a. Export the following variable:

```bash
$ export PUBLIC_IP=`az network public-ip list -g ${RESOURCE_GROUP} --query '[? name=="${INFRA_ID}-master-pip"] | [0].ipAddress' -o tsv`
```

b. Create the **api** DNS record in a new public zone:

```bash
$ az network dns record-set a add-record -g ${BASE_DOMAIN_RESOURCE_GROUP} -z ${CLUSTER_NAME}.${BASE_DOMAIN} -n api -a ${PUBLIC_IP} --ttl 60
```

If you are adding the cluster to an existing public zone, you can create the **api** DNS record in it instead:

```bash
$ az network dns record-set a add-record -g ${BASE_DOMAIN_RESOURCE_GROUP} -z ${BASE_DOMAIN} -n api.${CLUSTER_NAME} -a ${PUBLIC_IP} --ttl 60
```

### 7.10.12.1. ARM template for the network and load balancers

You can use the following Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template to deploy the networking objects and load balancers that you need for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster:

#### Example 7.59. 03_infra.json ARM template

```json
{
  "$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
  "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",
  "parameters": {
    "baseName": {
      "type": "string",
      "minLength": 1,
      "metadata": {
        "description": "Base name to be used in resource names (usually the cluster's Infra ID)"
      }
    },
    "vnetBaseName": {
      "type": "string",
      "defaultValue": "",
      "metadata": {
        "description": "The specific customer vnet's base name (optional)"
      }
    },
    "privateDNSZoneName": {
      "type": "string",
      "metadata": {
        "description": "Name of the private DNS zone"
      }
    }
  },
  "variables": {
    "location": "[resourceGroup().location]",
    "virtualNetworkName": "[concat(if(not(empty(parameters('vnetBaseName'))), parameters('vnetBaseName'), parameters('baseName')), '-vnet')]",
    "virtualNetworkID": "[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks',
```
"name": "[variables('masterLoadBalancerName')]
}
,"loadBalancingRules": [
{
"name": "api-internal",
"properties": {
"frontendIPConfiguration": {
"id": "[concat(variables('masterLoadBalancerID'), '/frontendIPConfigurations/public-lb-ip-v4')]
},
"backendAddressPool": {
"id": "[concat(variables('masterLoadBalancerID'), '/backendAddressPools/', variables('masterLoadBalancerName'))]"
},
"protocol": "Tcp",
"loadDistribution": "Default",
"idleTimeoutInMinutes": 30,
"frontendPort": 6443,
"backendPort": 6443,
"probe": {
"id": "[concat(variables('masterLoadBalancerID'), '/probes/api-internal-probe')]"
}
}
],
"probes": [
{
"name": "api-internal-probe",
"properties": {
"protocol": "Https",
"port": 6443,
"requestPath": "/readyz",
"intervalInSeconds": 10,
"numberOfProbes": 3
}
}
],
"apiVersion": "2018-12-01",
"type": "Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers",
"name": "[variables('internalLoadBalancerName')]",
"location": "[variables('location')]",
"sku": {
"name": "[variables('skuName')]"
},
"properties": {
"frontendIPConfigurations": [
{
"name": "internal-lb-ip",
"properties": {
"privateIPAllocationMethod": "Dynamic",
"subnet": {
"id": "[variables('masterSubnetRef')]"
}"name": "[variables('masterLoadBalancerName')]"
}]}
"privateIPAddressVersion": "IPv4"
],
"backendAddressPools": [
{
"name": "internal-lb-backend"
}
],
"loadBalancingRules": [
{
"name": "api-internal",
"properties": {
"frontendIPConfiguration": {
"id": "[concat(variables('internalLoadBalancerID'), '/frontendIPConfigurations/internal-lb-ip')]"
},
"frontendPort": 6443,
"backendPort": 6443,
"enableFloatingIP": false,
"idleTimeoutInMinutes": 30,
"protocol": "Tcp",
"enableTcpReset": false,
"loadDistribution": "Default",
"backendAddressPool": {
"id": "[concat(variables('internalLoadBalancerID'), '/backendAddressPools/internal-lb-backend')]"
},
"probe": {
"id": "[concat(variables('internalLoadBalancerID'), '/probes/api-internal-probe')]"
}
}
],
{
"name": "sint",
"properties": {
"frontendIPConfiguration": {
"id": "[concat(variables('internalLoadBalancerID'), '/frontendIPConfigurations/internal-lb-ip')]"
},
"frontendPort": 22623,
"backendPort": 22623,
"enableFloatingIP": false,
"idleTimeoutInMinutes": 30,
"protocol": "Tcp",
"enableTcpReset": false,
"loadDistribution": "Default",
"backendAddressPool": {
"id": "[concat(variables('internalLoadBalancerID'), '/backendAddressPools/internal-lb-backend')]"
},
"probe": {
"id": "[concat(variables('internalLoadBalancerID'), '/probes/sint-probe')]"
}
}
"probes": [
  {
    "name": "api-internal-probe",
    "properties": {
      "protocol": "Https",
      "port": 6443,
      "requestPath": "/readyz",
      "intervalInSeconds": 10,
      "numberOfProbes": 3
    }
  },
  {
    "name": "sint-probe",
    "properties": {
      "protocol": "Https",
      "port": 22623,
      "requestPath": "/healthz",
      "intervalInSeconds": 10,
      "numberOfProbes": 3
    }
  }
],

"apiVersion": "2018-09-01",
"type": "Microsoft.Network/privateDnsZones/A",
"name": 
"location": 
"dependsOn": [
  
],
"properties": {
  "ttl": 60,
  "aRecords": [
    
  
},
"apiVersion": "2018-09-01",
"type": "Microsoft.Network/privateDnsZones/A",
"name": 
"location": 
"dependsOn": [
  
],
"properties": {
  "ttl": 60,
  "aRecords": ["ipv4Address": 
  
]"
Creating the bootstrap machine in Azure

You must create the bootstrap machine in Microsoft Azure to use during OpenShift Container Platform cluster initialization. One way to create this machine is to modify the provided Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template.

NOTE

If you do not use the provided ARM template to create your bootstrap machine, you must review the provided information and manually create the infrastructure. If your cluster does not initialize correctly, you might have to contact Red Hat support with your installation logs.

Prerequisites

- Configure an Azure account.
- Generate the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- Create and configure a VNet and associated subnets in Azure.
- Create and configure networking and load balancers in Azure.
- Create control plane and compute roles.

Procedure

1. Copy the template from the ARM template for the bootstrap machine section of this topic and save it as 04_bootstrap.json in your cluster’s installation directory. This template describes the bootstrap machine that your cluster requires.

2. Export the bootstrap URL variable:

   ```bash
   $ bootstrap_url_expiry=`date -u -d "10 hours" '+%Y-%m-%dT%H:%MZ'`
   $ export BOOTSTRAP_URL=`az storage blob generate-sas -c 'files' -n 'bootstrap.ign' --https-only --full-uri --permissions r --expiry $bootstrap_url_expiry --account-name ${CLUSTER_NAME}sa --account-key ${ACCOUNT_KEY} -o tsv`
   ```

3. Export the bootstrap ignition variable:
Create the deployment by using the `az` CLI:

```bash
$ export BOOTSTRAP_IGNITION=`jq -rcnM --arg v "3.2.0" --arg url ${BOOTSTRAP_URL} '{ignition:{version:$v,config:{replace:{source:$url}}}}' | base64 | tr -d "\n"

4. Create the deployment by using the `az` CLI:

```bash
$ az deployment group create -g ${RESOURCE_GROUP} --template-file "<installation_directory>/04_bootstrap.json" --parameters bootstrapIgnition="${BOOTSTRAP_IGNITION}" --parameters baseName="${INFRA_ID}"
```

1. The bootstrap Ignition content for the bootstrap cluster.
2. The base name to be used in resource names; this is usually the cluster’s infrastructure ID.

### 7.10.13.1. ARM template for the bootstrap machine

You can use the following Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template to deploy the bootstrap machine that you need for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster:

**Example 7.60. 04_bootstrap.json ARM template**

```json
{
  "$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
  "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",
  "parameters": {
    "baseName": {
      "type": "string",
      "minLength": 1,
      "metadata": {
        "description": "Base name to be used in resource names (usually the cluster’s Infra ID)"
      }
    },
    "vnetBaseName": {
      "type": "string",
      "defaultValue": "",
      "metadata": {
        "description": "The specific customer vnet’s base name (optional)"
      }
    },
    "bootstrapIgnition": {
      "type": "string",
      "minLength": 1,
      "metadata": {
        "description": "Bootstrap ignition content for the bootstrap cluster"
      }
    },
    "sshKeyData": {
      "type": "securestring",
      "defaultValue": "Unused",
      "metadata": {
        "description": "Unused"
      }
    }
  }
}
```
"bootstrapVMSize": {
  "type": "string",
  "defaultValue": "Standard_D4s_v3",
  "metadata": {
    "description": "The size of the Bootstrap Virtual Machine"
  }
},
"hyperVGen": {
  "type": "string",
  "defaultValue": "V2",
  "metadata": {
    "description": "VM generation image to use"
  },
  "allowedValues": [
    "V1",
    "V2"
  ]
},
"variables": {
  "location": "[resourceGroup().location]",
  "virtualNetworkName": "[concat(if(not(empty(parameters('vnetBaseName'))),
               parameters('vnetBaseName'), parameters('baseName')), '-vnet')]",
  "virtualNetworkID": "[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks',
                        variables('virtualNetworkName'))]",
  "masterSubnetName": "[concat(if(not(empty(parameters('vnetBaseName'))),
                           parameters('vnetBaseName'), parameters('baseName')), '-master-subnet')]",
  "masterSubnetRef": "[concat(variables('virtualNetworkID'), '/subnets/',
                        variables('masterSubnetName'))]",
  "masterLoadBalancerName": "[parameters('baseName')]",
  "internalLoadBalancerName": "[concat(parameters('baseName'), '-internal-lb')]",
  "sshKeyPath": "/home/core/.ssh/authorized_keys",
  "identityName": "[concat(parameters('baseName'), '-identity')]",
  "vmName": "[concat(parameters('baseName'), '-bootstrap')]",
  "nicName": "[concat(variables('vmName'), '-nic')]",
  "galleryName": "[concat('gallery_', replace(parameters('baseName'), '-', '_'))]",
  "imageName": "[concat(parameters('baseName'), if(equals(parameters('hyperVGen'), 'V2'), 
                        '-gen2', ''))]",
  "clusterNsgName": "[concat(if(not(empty(parameters('vnetBaseName')))),
                           parameters('vnetBaseName'), parameters('baseName')), '-nsg')]",
  "sshPublicIpAddressName": "[concat(variables('vmName'), '-ssh-pip')]"
},
"resources": [
  {
    "apiVersion": "2018-12-01",
    "type": "Microsoft.Network/publicIPAddresses",
    "name": "[variables('sshPublicIpAddressName')]",
    "location": "[variables('location')]",
    "sku": {
      "name": "Standard"
    },
    "properties": {
      "publicIPAddressAllocationMethod": "Static",
      "dnsSettings": {
        "domainNameLabel": "[variables('sshPublicIpAddressName')]"
      }
    }
  }
]
```json
{
  "apiVersion": "2018-06-01",
  "type": "Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces",
  "name": "[variables('nicName')]",
  "location": "[variables('location')]",
  "dependsOn": [
    "[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/publicIPAddresses', variables('sshPublicIpAddressName'))]"
  ],
  "properties": {
    "ipConfigurations": [
      {
        "name": "pipConfig",
        "properties": {
          "privateIPAddressAllocationMethod": "Dynamic",
          "publicIPAllocation": {
            "id": "[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/publicIPAddresses', variables('sshPublicIpAddressName'))]"
          },
          "subnet": {
            "id": "[variables('masterSubnetRef')]"
          },
          "loadBalancerBackendAddressPools": [
            {
              "id": "[concat('/subscriptions/', subscription().subscriptionId, '/resourceGroups/', resourceGroup().name, '/providers/Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/', variables('masterLoadBalancerName'), '/backendAddressPools/', variables('masterLoadBalancerName'))]"
            },
            {
              "id": "[concat('/subscriptions/', subscription().subscriptionId, '/resourceGroups/', resourceGroup().name, '/providers/Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/', variables('internalLoadBalancerName'), '/backendAddressPools/internal-lb-backend')]"
            }
          ]
      }
    ],
    "subnet": {
      "id": "[variables('masterSubnetRef')]"
    },
    "loadBalancerBackendAddressPools": [
      {
        "id": "[concat('/subscriptions/', subscription().subscriptionId, '/resourceGroups/', resourceGroup().name, '/providers/Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/', variables('masterLoadBalancerName'), '/backendAddressPools/', variables('masterLoadBalancerName'))]"
      },
      {
        "id": "[concat('/subscriptions/', subscription().subscriptionId, '/resourceGroups/', resourceGroup().name, '/providers/Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/', variables('internalLoadBalancerName'), '/backendAddressPools/internal-lb-backend')]"
      }
    ]
  }
}
{
  "apiVersion": "2018-06-01",
  "type": "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines",
  "name": "[variables('vmName')]",
  "location": "[variables('location')]",
  "identity": {
    "type": "userAssigned",
    "userAssignedIdentities": {
      "[resourceID('Microsoft.ManagedIdentity/userAssignedIdentities/', variables('identityName'))]": {}
    }
  },
  "dependsOn": [
    "[concat('Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/', variables('nicName'))]"
  ]
}
```


```json
{
  "properties": {
    "hardwareProfile": {
      "vmSize": "[parameters('bootstrapVMSize')]"
    },
    "osProfile": {
      "computerName": "[variables('vmName')]",
      "adminUsername": "core",
      "adminPassword": "NotActuallyApplied!",
      "customData": "[parameters('bootstrapIgnition')]"
    },
    "linuxConfiguration": {
      "disablePasswordAuthentication": false
    }
  },
  "storageProfile": {
    "imageReference": {
      "id": "[resourceId('Microsoft.Compute/galleries/images', variables('galleryName'), variables('imageName'))]"
    },
    "osDisk": {
      "name": "[concat(variables('vmName'), '_OSDisk')]",
      "osType": "Linux",
      "createOption": "FromImage",
      "managedDisk": {
        "storageAccountType": "Premium_LRS"
      },
      "diskSizeGB": 100
    }
  },
  "networkProfile": {
    "networkInterfaces": [
      {
        "id": "[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces', variables('nicName'))]"
      }
    ]
  }
}

{
  "apiVersion": "2018-06-01",
  "name": "[concat(variables('clusterNsgName'), '/bootstrap_ssh_in')]",
  "location": "[variables('location')]",
  "dependsOn": [
    "[resourceId('Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines', variables('vmName'))]"
  ],
  "properties": {
    "protocol": "Tcp",
    "sourcePortRange": "*",
    "destinationPortRange": "22",
    "sourceAddressPrefix": "*",
    "destinationAddressPrefix": "*",
    "access": "Allow",
    "priority": 100,
    "direction": "Inbound"
  }
}
```
7.10.14. Creating the control plane machines in Azure

You must create the control plane machines in Microsoft Azure for your cluster to use. One way to create these machines is to modify the provided Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template.

**NOTE**

By default, Microsoft Azure places control plane machines and compute machines in a pre-set availability zone. You can manually set an availability zone for a compute node or control plane node. To do this, modify a vendor’s Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template by specifying each of your availability zones in the `zones` parameter of the virtual machine resource.

If you do not use the provided ARM template to create your control plane machines, you must review the provided information and manually create the infrastructure. If your cluster does not initialize correctly, consider contacting Red Hat support with your installation logs.

**Prerequisites**

- Configure an Azure account.
- Generate the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- Create and configure a VNet and associated subnets in Azure.
- Create and configure networking and load balancers in Azure.
- Create control plane and compute roles.
- Create the bootstrap machine.

**Procedure**

1. Copy the template from the ARM template for control plane machines section of this topic and save it as `05_masters.json` in your cluster’s installation directory. This template describes the control plane machines that your cluster requires.

2. Export the following variable needed by the control plane machine deployment:

   ```bash
   $ export MASTER_IGNITION=`cat <installation_directory>/master.ign | base64 | tr -d '
'`

3. Create the deployment by using the `az` CLI:

   ```bash
   $ az deployment group create -g ${RESOURCE_GROUP} \ 
   --template-file "<installation_directory>/05_masters.json" \ 
   --parameters masterIgnition="${MASTER_IGNITION}" \ 
   --parameters baseName="${INFRA_ID}"  
   ```
The Ignition content for the control plane nodes.

The base name to be used in resource names; this is usually the cluster's infrastructure ID.

7.10.14.1. ARM template for control plane machines

You can use the following Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template to deploy the control plane machines that you need for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster:

Example 7.61. 05_masters.json ARM template

```json
{
  "$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
  "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",
  "parameters": {
    "baseName": {
      "type": "string",
      "minLength": 1,
      "metadata": {
        "description": "Base name to be used in resource names (usually the cluster's Infra ID)"
      }
    },
    "vnetBaseName": {
      "type": "string",
      "defaultValue": "",
      "metadata": {
        "description": "The specific customer vnet's base name (optional)"
      }
    },
    "masterIgnition": {
      "type": "string",
      "metadata": {
        "description": "Ignition content for the master nodes"
      }
    },
    "numberOfMasters": {
      "type": "int",
      "defaultValue": 3,
      "minValue": 2,
      "maxValue": 30,
      "metadata": {
        "description": "Number of OpenShift masters to deploy"
      }
    },
    "sshKeyData": {
      "type": "securestring",
      "defaultValue": "Unused",
      "metadata": {
        "description": "Unused"
      }
    },
    "privateDNSZoneName": {
      "type": "string",
      "defaultValue": ""
    }
  }
}
```
"metadata": {
  "description": "unused"
}
},
"masterVMSize": {
  "type": "string",
  "defaultValue": "Standard_D8s_v3",
  "metadata": {
    "description": "The size of the Master Virtual Machines"
  }
},
"diskSizeGB": {
  "type": "int",
  "defaultValue": 1024,
  "metadata": {
    "description": "Size of the Master VM OS disk, in GB"
  }
},
"hyperVGen": {
  "type": "string",
  "defaultValue": "V2",
  "allowedValues": [
    "V1",
    "V2"
  ]
},
"variables": {
  "location": [resourceGroup().location],
  "virtualNetworkName": [concat(if(not(empty(parameters('vnetBaseName'))),
                              parameters('vnetBaseName'), parameters('baseName')), '-vnet')],
  "virtualNetworkID": [resourceId('Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks',
                               variables('virtualNetworkName'))],
  "masterSubnetName": [concat(if(not(empty(parameters('vnetBaseName')))),
                             parameters('vnetBaseName'), parameters('baseName')), '-master-subnet']]
},
"resources": [
  { "name": "vmNames",
    "count": [parameters('numberOfMasters')],
    "input": [concat(parameters('baseName'), '-master-', copyIndex('vmNames'))]
  }
],
```json
{
  "apiVersion": "2018-06-01",
  "type": "Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces",
  "copy": {
    "name": "nicCopy",
    "count": "[length(variables('vmNames'))]"
  },
  "name": "[concat(variables('vmNames')[copyIndex()], '-nic')]",
  "location": "[variables('location')]",
  "properties": {
    "ipConfigurations": {
      "name": "pipConfig",
      "properties": {
        "privateIPAllocationMethod": "Dynamic",
        "subnet": {
          "id": "[variables('masterSubnetRef')]"
        }
      },
      "loadBalancerBackendAddressPools": {
        "id": "[concat('/subscriptions/', subscription().subscriptionId, '/resourceGroups/', resourceGroup().name, '/providers/Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/', variables('masterLoadBalancerName'), '/backendAddressPools/', variables('masterLoadBalancerName'))]"
      },
      "id": "[concat('/subscriptions/', subscription().subscriptionId, '/resourceGroups/', resourceGroup().name, '/providers/Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/', variables('internalLoadBalancerName'), '/backendAddressPools/internal-lb-backend')]"
    }
  }
},
{
  "apiVersion": "2018-06-01",
  "type": "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines",
  "copy": {
    "name": "vmCopy",
    "count": "[length(variables('vmNames'))]"
  },
  "name": "[variables('vmNames')[copyIndex()]]",
  "location": "[variables('location')]",
  "identity": {
    "type": "userAssigned",
    "userAssignedIdentities": {
      "[resourceID('Microsoft.ManagedIdentity/userAssignedIdentities/', variables('identityName'))]: {}"
    }
  },
  "dependsOn": [
    "[concat('Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/', concat(variables('vmNames')[copyIndex()], '-nic'))]"
  ]
}
```
7.10.15. Wait for bootstrap completion and remove bootstrap resources in Azure

After you create all of the required infrastructure in Microsoft Azure, wait for the bootstrap process to complete on the machines that you provisioned by using the Ignition config files that you generated with the installation program.

Prerequisites
- Configure an Azure account.
- Generate the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- Create and configure a VNet and associated subnets in Azure.
- Create and configure networking and load balancers in Azure.
- Create control plane and compute roles.
- Create the bootstrap machine.
- Create the control plane machines.

**Procedure**

1. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and run the following command:

   ```bash
   $ ./openshift-install wait-for bootstrap-complete --dir <installation_directory> \
   --log-level info
   
   1. For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the
      installation files in.
   
   2. To view different installation details, specify `warn`, `debug`, or `error` instead of `info`.

   If the command exits without a **FATAL** warning, your production control plane has initialized.

2. Delete the bootstrap resources:

   ```bash
   $ az network nsg rule delete -g ${RESOURCE_GROUP} --nsg-name ${INFRA_ID}-nsg --name bootstrap_ssh_in
   $ az vm stop -g ${RESOURCE_GROUP} --name ${INFRA_ID}-bootstrap
   $ az vm deallocate -g ${RESOURCE_GROUP} --name ${INFRA_ID}-bootstrap
   $ az vm delete -g ${RESOURCE_GROUP} --name ${INFRA_ID}-bootstrap --yes
   $ az disk delete -g ${RESOURCE_GROUP} --name ${INFRA_ID}-bootstrap_OSDisk --no-wait --yes
   $ az network nic delete -g ${RESOURCE_GROUP} --name ${INFRA_ID}-bootstrap-nic --no-wait
   $ az storage blob delete --account-key ${ACCOUNT_KEY} --account-name ${CLUSTER_NAME}sa --container-name files --name bootstrap.ign
   $ az network public-ip delete -g ${RESOURCE_GROUP} --name ${INFRA_ID}-bootstrap-ssh-pip
   
   **NOTE**
   
   If you do not delete the bootstrap server, installation may not succeed due to API traffic
   being routed to the bootstrap server.

7.10.16. Creating additional worker machines in Azure

You can create worker machines in Microsoft Azure for your cluster to use by launching individual
instances discretely or by automated processes outside the cluster, such as auto scaling groups. You can
also take advantage of the built-in cluster scaling mechanisms and the machine API in OpenShift
Container Platform.

In this example, you manually launch one instance by using the Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template. Additional instances can be launched by including additional resources of type `06_workers.json` in the file.

**NOTE**

By default, Microsoft Azure places control plane machines and compute machines in a pre-set availability zone. You can manually set an availability zone for a compute node or control plane node. To do this, modify a vendor’s ARM template by specifying each of your availability zones in the `zones` parameter of the virtual machine resource.

If you do not use the provided ARM template to create your control plane machines, you must review the provided information and manually create the infrastructure. If your cluster does not initialize correctly, consider contacting Red Hat support with your installation logs.

**Prerequisites**

- Configure an Azure account.
- Generate the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- Create and configure a VNet and associated subnets in Azure.
- Create and configure networking and load balancers in Azure.
- Create control plane and compute roles.
- Create the bootstrap machine.
- Create the control plane machines.

**Procedure**

1. Copy the template from the ARM template for worker machines section of this topic and save it as `06_workers.json` in your cluster’s installation directory. This template describes the worker machines that your cluster requires.

2. Export the following variable needed by the worker machine deployment:

   ```
   $ export WORKER_IGNITION=`cat <installation_directory>/worker.ign | base64 | tr -d '
'`
   ````

3. Create the deployment by using the `az` CLI:

   ```
   $ az deployment group create -g ${RESOURCE_GROUP} \
   --template-file "<installation_directory>/06_workers.json" \
   --parameters workerIgnition="${WORKER_IGNITION}" \
   --parameters baseName="${INFRA_ID}"
   1
   2
   ```

   1. The Ignition content for the worker nodes.
   2. The base name to be used in resource names; this is usually the cluster’s infrastructure ID.
7.10.16.1. ARM template for worker machines

You can use the following Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template to deploy the worker machines that you need for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster:

Example 7.62. 06_workers.json ARM template

```json
{
    "$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
    "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",
    "parameters": {
        "baseName": {
            "type": "string",
            "minLength": 1,
            "metadata": {
                "description": "Base name to be used in resource names (usually the cluster's Infra ID)"
            }
        },
        "vnetBaseName": {
            "type": "string",
            "defaultValue": "",
            "metadata": {
                "description": "The specific customer vnet's base name (optional)"
            }
        },
        "workerIgnition": {
            "type": "string",
            "metadata": {
                "description": "Ignition content for the worker nodes"
            }
        },
        "numberOfNodes": {
            "type": "int",
            "defaultValue": 3,
            "minValue": 2,
            "maxValue": 30,
            "metadata": {
                "description": "Number of OpenShift compute nodes to deploy"
            }
        },
        "sshKeyData": {
            "type": "securestring",
            "defaultValue": "Unused",
            "metadata": {
                "description": "Unused"
            }
        },
        "nodeVMSize": {
            "type": "string",
            "defaultValue": "Standard_D4s_v3",
            "metadata": {
                "description": "The size of the each Node Virtual Machine"
            }
        },
        "hyperVGen": {
```
"type": "string",
"metadata": {
  "description": "VM generation image to use"
},
"defaultValue": "V2",
"allowedValues": [
  "V1",
  "V2"
]
},
"variables": {
  "location": "[resourceGroup().location]",
  "virtualNetworkName": "[concat(if(not(empty(parameters('vnetBaseName'))), parameters('vnetBaseName'), parameters('baseName')), '-vnet')]",
  "virtualNetworkID": "[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks', variables('virtualNetworkName'))]",
  "nodeSubnetName": "[concat(if(not(empty(parameters('vnetBaseName'))), parameters('vnetBaseName'), parameters('baseName')), '-worker-subnet')]",
  "nodeSubnetRef": "[concat(variables('virtualNetworkID'), '/subnets/', variables('nodeSubnetName'))]",
  "infraLoadBalancerName": "[parameters('baseName')]",
  "sshKeyPath": "/home/capi/.ssh/authorized_keys",
  "identityName": "[concat(parameters('baseName'), '-identity')]",
  "galleryName": "[concat('gallery_', replace(parameters('baseName'), '-', '_'))]",
  "imageName": "[concat(parameters('baseName'), if(equals(parameters('hyperVGen'), 'V2'), '-gen2', ''))]",
  "copy": [
    {
      "name": "vmNames",
      "count": "[parameters('numberOfNodes')]",
      "input": "[concat(parameters('baseName'), '-worker-', variables('location'), '-', copyIndex('vmNames', 1))]
    }
  ]
},
"resources": [
  {
    "apiVersion": "2019-05-01",
    "name": "[concat(node, copyIndex())]",
    "type": "Microsoft.Resources/deployments",
    "copy": {
      "name": "nodeCopy",
      "count": "[length(variables('vmNames'))]"
    },
    "properties": {
      "mode": "Incremental",
      "template": {
        "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",
        "resources": [
          {
            "apiVersion": "2018-06-01",
            "type": "Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces",
            "name": "[concat(variables('vmNames')[copyIndex()], '-nic')]",
          }
        ]
      }
    }
  }
]
"location" : "[variables('location')]",
"properties" : {
"ipConfigurations" : [
    {
        "name" : "pipConfig",
        "properties" : {
            "privateIPAddressAllocationMethod" : "Dynamic",
            "subnet" : {
                "id" : "[variables('nodeSubnetRef')]"
            }
        }
    }
]},
"apiVersion" : "2018-06-01",
"type" : "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines",
"name" : "[variables('vmNames')[copyIndex()]]",
"location" : "[variables('location')]",
"tags" : {
    "kubernetes.io-cluster-ffranzupi" : "owned"
},
"identity" : {
    "type" : "userAssigned",
    "userAssignedIdentities" : {
        "[resourceId('Microsoft.ManagedIdentity/userAssignedIdentities/',
            variables('identityName'))]" : {}
    }
},
"dependsOn" : [
    "[concat('Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/',
        concat(variables('vmNames')[copyIndex()], '-nic'))]"]
},
"properties" : {
    "hardwareProfile" : {
        "vmSize" : "[parameters('nodeVMSize')]
    },
    "osProfile" : {
        "computerName" : "[variables('vmNames')[copyIndex()]]",
        "adminUsername" : "capi",
        "adminPassword" : "NotActuallyApplied!",
        "customData" : "[parameters('workerIgnition')]",
        "linuxConfiguration" : {
            "disablePasswordAuthentication" : false
        }
    },
    "storageProfile" : {
        "imageReference": {
            "id": "[resourceId('Microsoft.Compute/galleries/images',
                variables('galleryName'),
                variables('imageName'))]"
        },
        "osDisk" : {
            "name": "[concat(variables('vmNames')[copyIndex()],"_OSDisk")]",
            "osType" : "Linux",
            "createOption" : "FromImage"
7.10.17. 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 4.14. 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**

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 v4.14 Linux Client](https:// Synopsys.com) entry and save the file.
5. Unpack the archive:

   ```sh
   $ 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**


2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.

3. Click **Download Now** next to the **OpenShift v4.14 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**


2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.

3. Click **Download Now** next to the **OpenShift v4.14 macOS Client** entry and save the file.

   - **NOTE**
     
     For macOS arm64, choose the **OpenShift v4.14 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>
```

### 7.10.18. Logging in to the cluster by using the CLI

You can log in to your cluster as a default system user by exporting the cluster `kubeconfig` file. The `kubeconfig` file contains information about the cluster that is used by the CLI to connect a client to the correct cluster and API server. The file is specific to a cluster and is created during OpenShift Container Platform installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You deployed an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- You installed the `oc` CLI.

**Procedure**

1. Export the `kubeadmin` credentials:

```
$ export KUBECONFIG=<installation_directory>/auth/kubeconfig
```

   1. For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

2. Verify you can run `oc` commands successfully using the exported configuration:

```
$ oc whoami
```

   **Example output**

   ```
   system:admin
   ```

### 7.10.19. Approving the certificate signing requests for your machines

When you add machines to a cluster, two pending certificate signing requests (CSRs) are generated for each machine that you added. You must confirm that these CSRs are approved or, if necessary, approve them yourself. The client requests must be approved first, followed by the server requests.

**Prerequisites**

- You added machines to your cluster.
Procedure

1. Confirm that the cluster recognizes the machines:

   $ oc get nodes

   **Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>ROLES</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>VERSION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>master-0</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>63m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>master-1</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>63m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>master-2</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>64m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   The output lists all of the machines that you created.

   **NOTE**

   The preceding output might not include the compute nodes, also known as worker nodes, until some CSRs are approved.

2. Review the pending CSRs and ensure that you see the client requests with the **Pending** or **Approved** status for each machine that you added to the cluster:

   $ oc get csr

   **Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>REQUESTOR</th>
<th>CONDITION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>csr-8b2br</td>
<td>15m</td>
<td>system:serviceaccount:openshift-machine-config-operator:node-bootstrapper</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>csr-8vnps</td>
<td>15m</td>
<td>system:serviceaccount:openshift-machine-config-operator:node-bootstrapper</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
   ...

   In this example, two machines are joining the cluster. You might see more approved CSRs in the list.

3. If the CSRs were not approved, after all of the pending CSRs for the machines you added are in **Pending** status, approve the CSRs for your cluster machines:

   **NOTE**

   Because the CSRs rotate automatically, approve your CSRs within an hour of adding the machines to the cluster. If you do not approve them within an hour, the certificates will rotate, and more than two certificates will be present for each node. You must approve all of these certificates. After the client CSR is approved, the Kubelet creates a secondary CSR for the serving certificate, which requires manual approval. Then, subsequent serving certificate renewal requests are automatically approved by the **machine-approver** if the Kubelet requests a new certificate with identical parameters.
NOTE

For clusters running on platforms that are not machine API enabled, such as bare metal and other user-provisioned infrastructure, you must implement a method of automatically approving the kubelet serving certificate requests (CSRs). If a request is not approved, then the `oc exec`, `oc rsh`, and `oc logs` commands cannot succeed, because a serving certificate is required when the API server connects to the kubelet. Any operation that contacts the Kubelet endpoint requires this certificate approval to be in place. The method must watch for new CSRs, confirm that the CSR was submitted by the `node-bootstrapper` service account in the `system:node` or `system:admin` groups, and confirm the identity of the node.

- To approve them individually, run the following command for each valid CSR:

  ```
  $ oc adm certificate approve <csr_name>  
  ```

  `<csr_name>` is the name of a CSR from the list of current CSRs.

- To approve all pending CSRs, run the following command:

  ```
  $ oc get csr -o go-template="{{range .items}}{{if not .status}}{{.metadata.name}}{{"\n"}}{{end}}{{end}}" | xargs --no-run-if-empty oc adm certificate approve  
  ```

NOTE

Some Operators might not become available until some CSRs are approved.

4. Now that your client requests are approved, you must review the server requests for each machine that you added to the cluster:

```
$ oc get csr  
```

Example output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>REQUESTOR</th>
<th>CONDITION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>csr-bfd72</td>
<td>5m26s</td>
<td>system:node:ip-10-0-50-126.us-east-2.compute.internal</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>csr-c57lv</td>
<td>5m26s</td>
<td>system:node:ip-10-0-95-157.us-east-2.compute.internal</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. If the remaining CSRs are not approved, and are in the **Pending** status, approve the CSRs for your cluster machines:

- To approve them individually, run the following command for each valid CSR:

  ```
  $ oc adm certificate approve <csr_name>  
  ```

  `<csr_name>` is the name of a CSR from the list of current CSRs.
To approve all pending CSRs, run the following command:

```bash
$ oc get csr -o go-template='{{range .items}}{{if not .status}}{{.metadata.name}}{{"\n"}}{{end}}{{end}}' | xargs oc adm certificate approve
```

6. After all client and server CSRs have been approved, the machines have the **Ready** status. Verify this by running the following command:

```bash
$ oc get nodes
```

**Example output**

```
NAME      STATUS    ROLES   AGE  VERSION
master-0  Ready     master  73m  v1.27.3
master-1  Ready     master  73m  v1.27.3
master-2  Ready     master  74m  v1.27.3
worker-0  Ready     worker  11m  v1.27.3
worker-1  Ready     worker  11m  v1.27.3
```

**NOTE**

It can take a few minutes after approval of the server CSRs for the machines to transition to the **Ready** status.

**Additional information**

- For more information on CSRs, see [Certificate Signing Requests](#).

### 7.10.20. Adding the Ingress DNS records

If you removed the DNS Zone configuration when creating Kubernetes manifests and generating Ignition configs, you must manually create DNS records that point at the Ingress load balancer. You can create either a wildcard `*.apps.{baseDomain}` or specific records. You can use A, CNAME, and other records per your requirements.

**Prerequisites**

- You deployed an OpenShift Container Platform cluster on Microsoft Azure by using infrastructure that you provisioned.
- Install the OpenShift CLI (**oc**).
- Install or update the [Azure CLI](#).

**Procedure**

1. Confirm the Ingress router has created a load balancer and populated the **EXTERNAL-IP** field:

```bash
$ oc -n openshift-ingress get service router-default
```

**Example output**

```
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```
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NAME
TYPE
CLUSTER-IP
EXTERNAL-IP PORT(S)
router-default LoadBalancer 172.30.20.10 35.130.120.110
80:32288/TCP,443:31215/TCP 20

AGE

2. Export the Ingress router IP as a variable:
$ export PUBLIC_IP_ROUTER=`oc -n openshift-ingress get service router-default --noheaders | awk '{print $4}'`
3. Add a *.apps record to the public DNS zone.
a. If you are adding this cluster to a new public zone, run:
$ az network dns record-set a add-record -g ${BASE_DOMAIN_RESOURCE_GROUP} z ${CLUSTER_NAME}.${BASE_DOMAIN} -n *.apps -a ${PUBLIC_IP_ROUTER} --ttl 300
b. If you are adding this cluster to an already existing public zone, run:
$ az network dns record-set a add-record -g ${BASE_DOMAIN_RESOURCE_GROUP} z ${BASE_DOMAIN} -n *.apps.${CLUSTER_NAME} -a ${PUBLIC_IP_ROUTER} --ttl 300
4. Add a *.apps record to the private DNS zone:
a. Create a *.apps record by using the following command:
$ az network private-dns record-set a create -g ${RESOURCE_GROUP} -z
${CLUSTER_NAME}.${BASE_DOMAIN} -n *.apps --ttl 300
b. Add the *.apps record to the private DNS zone by using the following command:
$ az network private-dns record-set a add-record -g ${RESOURCE_GROUP} -z
${CLUSTER_NAME}.${BASE_DOMAIN} -n *.apps -a ${PUBLIC_IP_ROUTER}
If you prefer to add explicit domains instead of using a wildcard, you can create entries for each of the
cluster’s current routes:
$ oc get --all-namespaces -o jsonpath='{range .items[*]}{range .status.ingress[*]}{.host}{"\n"}{end}
{end}' routes

Example output
oauth-openshift.apps.cluster.basedomain.com
console-openshift-console.apps.cluster.basedomain.com
downloads-openshift-console.apps.cluster.basedomain.com
alertmanager-main-openshift-monitoring.apps.cluster.basedomain.com
prometheus-k8s-openshift-monitoring.apps.cluster.basedomain.com

7.10.21. Completing an Azure installation on user-provisioned infrastructure
After you start the OpenShift Container Platform installation on Microsoft Azure user-provisioned
infrastructure, you can monitor the cluster events until the cluster is ready.
Prerequisites

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Prerequisites

- Deploy the bootstrap machine for an OpenShift Container Platform cluster on user-provisioned Azure infrastructure.
- Install the oc CLI and log in.

Procedure

- Complete the cluster installation:

  $ ./openshift-install --dir <installation_directory> wait-for install-complete

Example output

  INFO Waiting up to 30m0s for the cluster to initialize...

  For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

**IMPORTANT**

- The Ignition config files that the installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending node-bootstrapper certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for Recovering from expired control plane certificates for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

7.10.22. Telemetry access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the Telemetry service, which runs by default to provide metrics about cluster health and the success of updates, requires internet access. If your cluster is connected to the internet, Telemetry runs automatically, and your cluster is registered to OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console.

After you confirm that your OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console inventory is correct, either maintained automatically by Telemetry or manually by using OpenShift Cluster Manager, use subscription watch to track your OpenShift Container Platform subscriptions at the account or multi-cluster level.

Additional resources

- See About remote health monitoring for more information about the Telemetry service
In OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14, you can install a cluster on Microsoft Azure by using infrastructure that you provide.

Several Azure Resource Manager (ARM) templates are provided to assist in completing these steps or to help model your own.

**IMPORTANT**

The steps for performing a user-provisioned infrastructure installation are provided as an example only. Installing a cluster with infrastructure you provide requires knowledge of the cloud provider and the installation process of OpenShift Container Platform. Several ARM templates are provided to assist in completing these steps or to help model your own. You are also free to create the required resources through other methods; the templates are just an example.

### 7.11.1. Prerequisites

- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.
- You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.
- You configured an Azure account to host the cluster.
- You downloaded the Azure CLI and installed it on your computer. See Install the Azure CLI in the Azure documentation. The documentation below was last tested using version 2.38.0 of the Azure CLI. Azure CLI commands might perform differently based on the version you use.
- If the cloud identity and access management (IAM) APIs are not accessible in your environment, or if you do not want to store an administrator-level credential secret in the `kube-system` namespace, see Alternatives to storing administrator-level secrets in the kube-system project.
- If you use a firewall and plan to use the Telemetry service, you configured the firewall to allow the sites that your cluster requires access to.

**NOTE**

Be sure to also review this site list if you are configuring a proxy.

### 7.11.2. Internet access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you require access to the internet to install your cluster.

You must have internet access to:

- Access OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console to download the installation program and perform subscription management. If the cluster has internet access and you do not disable Telemetry, that service automatically entitles your cluster.
- Access Quay.io to obtain the packages that are required to install your cluster.
- Obtain the packages that are required to perform cluster updates.
If your cluster cannot have direct internet access, you can perform a restricted network installation on some types of infrastructure that you provision. During that process, you download the required content and use it to populate a mirror registry with the installation packages. With some installation types, the environment that you install your cluster in will not require internet access. Before you update the cluster, you update the content of the mirror registry.

7.11.3. Configuring your Azure project

Before you can install OpenShift Container Platform, you must configure an Azure project to host it.

All Azure resources that are available through public endpoints are subject to resource name restrictions, and you cannot create resources that use certain terms. For a list of terms that Azure restricts, see Resolve reserved resource name errors in the Azure documentation.

7.11.3.1. Azure account limits

The OpenShift Container Platform cluster uses a number of Microsoft Azure components, and the default Azure subscription and service limits, quotas, and constraints affect your ability to install OpenShift Container Platform clusters.

Default limits vary by offer category types, such as Free Trial and Pay-As-You-Go, and by series, such as Dv2, F, and G. For example, the default for Enterprise Agreement subscriptions is 350 cores.

Check the limits for your subscription type and if necessary, increase quota limits for your account before you install a default cluster on Azure.

The following table summarizes the Azure components whose limits can impact your ability to install and run OpenShift Container Platform clusters.
A default cluster requires 40 vCPUs, so you must increase the account limit.

By default, each cluster creates the following instances:

- One bootstrap machine, which is removed after installation
- Three control plane machines
- Three compute machines

Because the bootstrap machine uses **Standard_D4s_v3** machines, which use 4 vCPUs, the control plane machines use **Standard_D8s_v3** virtual machines, which use 8 vCPUs, and the worker machines use **Standard_D4s_v3** virtual machines, which use 4 vCPUs, a default cluster requires 40 vCPUs. The bootstrap node VM, which uses 4 vCPUs, is used only during installation.

To deploy more worker nodes, enable autoscaling, deploy large workloads, or use a different instance type, you must further increase the vCPU limit for your account to ensure that your cluster can deploy the machines that you require.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Number of components required by default</th>
<th>Default Azure limit</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vCPU</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>20 per region</td>
<td>A default cluster requires 40 vCPUs, so you must increase the account limit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>By default, each cluster creates the following instances:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- One bootstrap machine, which is removed after installation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Three control plane machines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Three compute machines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OS Disk</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td>Each cluster machine must have a minimum of 100 GB of storage and 300 IOPS. While these are the minimum supported values, faster storage is recommended for production clusters and clusters with intensive workloads. For more information about optimizing storage for performance, see the page titled &quot;Optimizing storage&quot; in the &quot;Scalability and performance&quot; section.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VNet</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1000 per region</td>
<td>Each default cluster requires one Virtual Network (VNet), which contains two subnets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network interfaces</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>65,536 per region</td>
<td>Each default cluster requires seven network interfaces. If you create more machines or your deployed workloads create load balancers, your cluster uses more network interfaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Component</td>
<td>Number of components required by default</td>
<td>Default Azure limit</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network security groups</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>Each cluster creates network security groups for each subnet in the VNet. The default cluster creates network security groups for the control plane and for the compute node subnets:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>control plane</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>node</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network load balancers</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1000 per region</td>
<td>Each cluster creates the following <strong>load balancers</strong>:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>default</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>internal</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>external</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public IP addresses</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Each of the two public load balancers uses a public IP address. The bootstrap machine also uses a public IP address so that you can SSH into the machine to troubleshoot issues during installation. The IP address for the bootstrap node is used only during installation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private IP addresses</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td>The internal load balancer, each of the three control plane machines, and each of the three worker machines each use a private IP address.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Additional resources

- **Optimizing storage**

#### 7.11.3.2. Configuring a public DNS zone in Azure

To install OpenShift Container Platform, the Microsoft Azure account you use must have a dedicated public hosted DNS zone in your account. This zone must be authoritative for the domain. This service provides cluster DNS resolution and name lookup for external connections to the cluster.

**Procedure**

1. Identify your domain, or subdomain, and registrar. You can transfer an existing domain and registrar or obtain a new one through Azure or another source.

   **NOTE**

   For more information about purchasing domains through Azure, see [Buy a custom domain name for Azure App Service](#) in the Azure documentation.

2. If you are using an existing domain and registrar, migrate its DNS to Azure. See [Migrate an active DNS name to Azure App Service](#) in the Azure documentation.

3. Configure DNS for your domain. Follow the steps in the [Tutorial: Host your domain in Azure DNS](#) in the Azure documentation to create a public hosted zone for your domain or subdomain, extract the new authoritative name servers, and update the registrar records for the name servers that your domain uses.

   Use an appropriate root domain, such as `openshiftcorp.com`, or subdomain, such as `clusters.openshiftcorp.com`.

4. If you use a subdomain, follow your company’s procedures to add its delegation records to the parent domain.

You can view Azure’s DNS solution by visiting this [example for creating DNS zones](#).

#### 7.11.3.3. Increasing Azure account limits

To increase an account limit, file a support request on the Azure portal.
NOTE
You can increase only one type of quota per support request.

Procedure

1. From the Azure portal, click Help + support in the lower left corner.

2. Click New support request and then select the required values:
   a. From the Issue type list, select Service and subscription limits (quotas)
   b. From the Subscription list, select the subscription to modify.
   c. From the Quota type list, select the quota to increase. For example, select **Compute-VM (cores-vCPUs) subscription limit increases** to increase the number of vCPUs, which is required to install a cluster.
   d. Click Next: Solutions.

3. On the Problem Details page, provide the required information for your quota increase:
   a. Click Provide details and provide the required details in the Quota details window.
   b. In the SUPPORT METHOD and CONTACT INFO sections, provide the issue severity and your contact details.

4. Click Next: Review + create and then click Create.

7.11.3.4. Certificate signing requests management

Because your cluster has limited access to automatic machine management when you use infrastructure that you provision, you must provide a mechanism for approving cluster certificate signing requests (CSRs) after installation. The **kube-controller-manager** only approves the kubelet client CSRs. The **machine-approver** cannot guarantee the validity of a serving certificate that is requested by using kubelet credentials because it cannot confirm that the correct machine issued the request. You must determine and implement a method of verifying the validity of the kubelet serving certificate requests and approving them.

7.11.3.5. Recording the subscription and tenant IDs

The installation program requires the subscription and tenant IDs that are associated with your Azure account. You can use the Azure CLI to gather this information.

Prerequisites

- You have installed or updated the **Azure CLI**.

Procedure

1. Log in to the Azure CLI by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ az login
   ```

2. Ensure that you are using the right subscription:
a. View a list of available subscriptions by running the following command:

```
$ az account list --refresh
```

**Example output**

```
[
{
  "cloudName": "AzureCloud",
  "id": "8xxxxxxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxxxx",
  "isDefault": true,
  "name": "Subscription Name 1",
  "state": "Enabled",
  "tenantId": "6xxxxxxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxxxx",
  "user": {
    "name": "you@example.com",
    "type": "user"
  }
},
{
  "cloudName": "AzureCloud",
  "id": "9xxxxxxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxxxx",
  "isDefault": false,
  "name": "Subscription Name 2",
  "state": "Enabled",
  "tenantId": "7xxxxxxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxxxx",
  "user": {
    "name": "you2@example.com",
    "type": "user"
  }
}
]
```

b. View the details of the active account, and confirm that this is the subscription you want to use, by running the following command:

```
$ az account show
```

**Example output**

```
{
  "environmentName": "AzureCloud",
  "id": "8xxxxxxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxxxx",
  "isDefault": true,
  "name": "Subscription Name 1",
  "state": "Enabled",
  "tenantId": "6xxxxxxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxxxx",
  "user": {
    "name": "you@example.com",
    "type": "user"
  }
}
```

3. If you are not using the right subscription:
a. Change the active subscription by running the following command:

```
$ az account set -s <subscription_id>
```

b. Verify that you are using the subscription you need by running the following command:

```
$ az account show
```

**Example output**

```json
{
  "environmentName": "AzureCloud",
  "id": "9xxxxxxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxx",
  "isDefault": true,
  "name": "Subscription Name 2",
  "state": "Enabled",
  "tenantId": "7xxxxxxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxx",
  "user": {
    "name": "you2@example.com",
    "type": "user"
  }
}
```

4. Record the `id` and `tenantId` parameter values from the output. You require these values to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

### 7.11.3.6. Supported identities to access Azure resources

An OpenShift Container Platform cluster requires an Azure identity to create and manage Azure resources. As such, you need one of the following types of identities to complete the installation:

- A service principal
- A system-assigned managed identity
- A user-assigned managed identity

### 7.11.3.7. Required Azure permissions for user-provisioned infrastructure

The installation program requires access to an Azure service principal or managed identity with the necessary permissions to deploy the cluster and to maintain its daily operation. These permissions must be granted to the Azure subscription that is associated with the identity.

The following options are available to you:

- You can assign the identity the **Contributor** and **User Access Administrator** roles. Assigning these roles is the quickest way to grant all of the required permissions. For more information about assigning roles, see the Azure documentation for [managing access to Azure resources using the Azure portal](#).
- If your organization’s security policies require a more restrictive set of permissions, you can create a **custom role** with the necessary permissions.
The following permissions are required for creating an OpenShift Container Platform cluster on Microsoft Azure.

Example 7.63. Required permissions for creating authorization resources

- Microsoft.Authorization/policies/audit/action
- Microsoft.Authorization/policies/auditIfNotExists/action
- Microsoft.Authorization/roleAssignments/read
- Microsoft.Authorization/roleAssignments/write

Example 7.64. Required permissions for creating compute resources

- Microsoft.Compute/images/read
- Microsoft.Compute/images/write
- Microsoft.Compute/images/delete
- Microsoft.Compute/availabilitySets/read
- Microsoft.Compute/disks/beginGetAccess/action
- Microsoft.Compute/disks/delete
- Microsoft.Compute/disks/read
- Microsoft.Compute/disks/write
- Microsoft.Compute/galleries/images/read
- Microsoft.Compute/galleries/images/versions/read
- Microsoft.Compute/galleries/images/versions/write
- Microsoft.Compute/galleries/images/write
- Microsoft.Compute/galleries/read
- Microsoft.Compute/galleries/write
- Microsoft.Compute/snapshots/read
- Microsoft.Compute/snapshots/write
- Microsoft.Compute/snapshots/delete
- Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/delete
- Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/powerOff/action
- Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/read
- Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/write
- Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/deallocate/action

Example 7.65. Required permissions for creating identity management resources

- Microsoft.ManagedIdentity/userAssignedIdentities/assign/action
- Microsoft.ManagedIdentity/userAssignedIdentities/read
- Microsoft.ManagedIdentity/userAssignedIdentities/write

Example 7.66. Required permissions for creating network resources

- Microsoft.Network/dnsZones/A/write
- Microsoft.Network/dnsZones/CNAME/write
- Microsoft.Network/dnszones/CNAME/read
- Microsoft.Network/dnszones/read
- Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/backendAddressPools/join/action
- Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/backendAddressPools/read
- Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/backendAddressPools/write
- Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/read
- Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/write
- Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/delete
- Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/join/action
- Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/read
- Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/write
- Microsoft.Network/networkSecurityGroups/join/action
- Microsoft.Network/networkSecurityGroups/read
- Microsoft.Network/networkSecurityGroups/write
- Microsoft.Network/privateDnsZones/A/delete
- Microsoft.Network/privateDnsZones/A/write
- Microsoft.Network/privateDnsZones/A/delete
- Microsoft.Network/privateDnsZones/SOA/read
- Microsoft.Network/privateDnsZones/read
- Microsoft.Network/privateDnsZones/virtualNetworkLinks/read
- Microsoft.Network/privateDnsZones/virtualNetworkLinks/write
- Microsoft.Network/privateDnsZones/write
- Microsoft.Network/publicIPAddresses/delete
- Microsoft.Network/publicIPAddresses/join/action
- Microsoft.Network/publicIPAddresses/read
- Microsoft.Network/publicIPAddresses/write
- Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/join/action
- Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/read
- Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/subnets/join/action
- Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/subnets/read
- Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/subnets/write
- Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/write

Example 7.67. Required permissions for checking the health of resources

- Microsoft.ResourceHealth/healthevent/Activated/action
- Microsoft.ResourceHealth/healthevent/InProgress/action
- Microsoft.ResourceHealth/healthevent/Pending/action
- Microsoft.ResourceHealth/healthevent/Resolved/action
- Microsoft.ResourceHealth/healthevent/Updated/action

Example 7.68. Required permissions for creating a resource group

- Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourceGroups/read
- Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourceGroups/write

Example 7.69. Required permissions for creating resource tags

- Microsoft.Resources/tags/write
Example 7.70. Required permissions for creating storage resources
- Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/blobServices/read
- Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/blobServices/containers/write
- Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/fileServices/read
- Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/fileServices/shares/read
- Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/fileServices/shares/write
- Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/fileServices/shares/delete
- Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/listKeys/action
- Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/read
- Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/write

Example 7.71. Required permissions for creating deployments
- Microsoft.Resources/deployments/read
- Microsoft.Resources/deployments/write
- Microsoft.Resources/deployments/validate/action
- Microsoft.Resources/deployments/operationstatuses/read

Example 7.72. Optional permissions for creating compute resources
- Microsoft.Compute/availabilitySets/write

Example 7.73. Optional permissions for creating marketplace virtual machine resources
- Microsoft.MarketplaceOrdering/offertypes/publishers/offers/plans/agreements/read
- Microsoft.MarketplaceOrdering/offertypes/publishers/offers/plans/agreements/write

Example 7.74. Optional permissions for enabling user-managed encryption
- Microsoft.Compute/diskEncryptionSets/read
- Microsoft.Compute/diskEncryptionSets/write
- Microsoft.Compute/diskEncryptionSets/delete
- Microsoft.KeyVault/vaults/read
- Microsoft.KeyVault/vaults/write
The following permissions are required for deleting an OpenShift Container Platform cluster on Microsoft Azure.

Example 7.75. Required permissions for deleting authorization resources
- Microsoft.Authorization/roleAssignments/delete

Example 7.76. Required permissions for deleting compute resources
- Microsoft.Compute/disks/delete
- Microsoft.Compute/galleries/delete
- Microsoft.Compute/galleries/images/delete
- Microsoft.Compute/galleries/images/versions/delete
- Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/delete
- Microsoft.Compute/images/delete

Example 7.77. Required permissions for deleting identity management resources
- Microsoft.ManagedIdentity/userAssignedIdentities/delete

Example 7.78. Required permissions for deleting network resources
- Microsoft.Network/dnszones/read
- Microsoft.Network/dnsZones/A/read
- Microsoft.Network/dnsZones/A/delete
- Microsoft.Network/dnsZones/CNAME/read
- Microsoft.Network/dnsZones/CNAME/delete
- Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/delete
- Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/delete
- Microsoft.Network/networkSecurityGroups/delete
- Microsoft.Network/privateDnsZones/read
- Microsoft.Network/privateDnsZones/A/read
- Microsoft.Network/privateDnsZones/delete
- Microsoft.Network/privateDnsZones/virtualNetworkLinks/delete
- Microsoft.Network/publicIPAddresses/delete
- Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/delete

Example 7.79. Required permissions for checking the health of resources

- Microsoft.ResourceHealth/healthevent/Activated/action
- Microsoft.ResourceHealth/healthevent/Resolved/action
- Microsoft.ResourceHealth/healthevent/Updated/action

Example 7.80. Required permissions for deleting a resource group

- Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourcegroups/delete

Example 7.81. Required permissions for deleting storage resources

- Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/delete
- Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/listKeys/action

NOTE

To install OpenShift Container Platform on Azure, you must scope the permissions related to resource group creation to your subscription. After the resource group is created, you can scope the rest of the permissions to the created resource group. If the public DNS zone is present in a different resource group, then the network DNS zone related permissions must always be applied to your subscription.

You can scope all the permissions to your subscription when deleting an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

7.11.3.8. Using Azure managed identities

The installation program requires an Azure identity to complete the installation. You can use either a system-assigned or user-assigned managed identity.

If you are unable to use a managed identity, you can use a service principal.

Procedure
1. If you are using a system-assigned managed identity, enable it on the virtual machine that you will run the installation program from.

2. If you are using a user-assigned managed identity:
   a. Assign it to the virtual machine that you will run the installation program from.
   b. Record its client ID. You require this value when installing the cluster.
      For more information about viewing the details of a user-assigned managed identity, see the Microsoft Azure documentation for listing user-assigned managed identities.

3. Verify that the required permissions are assigned to the managed identity.

### 7.11.3.9. Creating a service principal

The installation program requires an Azure identity to complete the installation. You can use a service principal.

If you are unable to use a service principal, you can use a managed identity.

#### Prerequisites
- You have installed or updated the Azure CLI.
- You have an Azure subscription ID.
- If you are not going to assign the Contributor and User Administrator Access roles to the service principal, you have created a custom role with the required Azure permissions.

#### Procedure

1. Create the service principal for your account by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ az ad sp create-for-rbac --role <role_name> \  
      --name <service_principal> \  
      --scopes /subscriptions/<subscription_id>
   ```

   **1** Defines the role name. You can use the Contributor role, or you can specify a custom role which contains the necessary permissions.

   **2** Defines the service principal name.

   **3** Specifies the subscription ID.

#### Example output

```
Creating 'Contributor' role assignment under scope '/subscriptions/<subscription_id>'
The output includes credentials that you must protect. Be sure that you do not include these credentials in your code or check the credentials into your source control. For more information, see https://aka.ms/azadsp-cli
{
  "appId": "axxxxxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxx",
  "displayName": <service_principal>"
}
```
2. Record the values of the `appId` and `password` parameters from the output. You require these values when installing the cluster.

3. If you applied the Contributor role to your service principal, assign the User Administrator Access role by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ az role assignment create --role "User Access Administrator" \
   --assignee-object-id $(az ad sp show --id <appId> --query id -o tsv)
   
   1 Specify the `appId` parameter value for your service principal.
   ```

Additional resources

- For more information about CCO modes, see [About the Cloud Credential Operator](#).

7.11.3.10. Supported Azure regions

The installation program dynamically generates the list of available Microsoft Azure regions based on your subscription.

**Supported Azure public regions**

- `australiacentral` (Australia Central)
- `australiaeast` (Australia East)
- `australiasoutheast` (Australia South East)
- `brazilsouth` (Brazil South)
- `canadacentral` (Canada Central)
- `canadaeast` (Canada East)
- `centralindia` (Central India)
- `centralus` (Central US)
- `eastasia` (East Asia)
- `eastus` (East US)
- `eastus2` (East US 2)
- `francecentral` (France Central)
- `germanywestcentral` (Germany West Central)
- `israelcentral` (Israel Central)
- `italynorth` (Italy North)
• japaneast (Japan East)
• japanwest (Japan West)
• koreacentral (Korea Central)
• koreasouth (Korea South)
• northcentralus (North Central US)
• northeurope (North Europe)
• norwayeast (Norway East)
• polandcentral (Poland Central)
• qatarcentral (Qatar Central)
• southafricanorth (South Africa North)
• southcentralus (South Central US)
• southeastasia (Southeast Asia)
• southindia (South India)
• swedencentral (Sweden Central)
• switzerlandnorth (Switzerland North)
• uanorth (UAE North)
• uksouth (UK South)
• ukwest (UK West)
• westcentralus (West Central US)
• westeurope (West Europe)
• westindia (West India)
• westus (West US)
• westus2 (West US 2)
• westus3 (West US 3)

Supported Azure Government regions
Support for the following Microsoft Azure Government (MAG) regions was added in OpenShift Container Platform version 4.6:

• usgovtexas (US Gov Texas)
• usgovvirginia (US Gov Virginia)

You can reference all available MAG regions in the Azure documentation. Other provided MAG regions are expected to work with OpenShift Container Platform, but have not been tested.
7.11.4. Requirements for a cluster with user-provisioned infrastructure

For a cluster that contains user-provisioned infrastructure, you must deploy all of the required machines.

This section describes the requirements for deploying OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure.

7.11.4.1. Required machines for cluster installation

The smallest OpenShift Container Platform clusters require the following hosts:

Table 7.21. Minimum required hosts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hosts</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One temporary bootstrap machine</td>
<td>The cluster requires the bootstrap machine to deploy the OpenShift Container Platform cluster on the three control plane machines. You can remove the bootstrap machine after you install the cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three control plane machines</td>
<td>The control plane machines run the Kubernetes and OpenShift Container Platform services that form the control plane.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At least two compute machines, which are also known as worker machines.</td>
<td>The workloads requested by OpenShift Container Platform users run on the compute machines.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IMPORTANT**

To maintain high availability of your cluster, use separate physical hosts for these cluster machines.

The bootstrap and control plane machines must use Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) as the operating system. However, the compute machines can choose between Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS), Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 8.6 and later.

Note that RHCOS is based on Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 9.2 and inherits all of its hardware certifications and requirements. See Red Hat Enterprise Linux technology capabilities and limits.

7.11.4.2. Minimum resource requirements for cluster installation

Each cluster machine must meet the following minimum requirements:

Table 7.22. Minimum resource requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bootstrap</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control plane</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compute</td>
<td>RHCOS, RHEL 8.6 and later [3]</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. One vCPU is equivalent to one physical core when simultaneous multithreading (SMT), or hyperthreading, is not enabled. When enabled, use the following formula to calculate the corresponding ratio: (threads per core × cores) × sockets = vCPUs.

2. OpenShift Container Platform and Kubernetes are sensitive to disk performance, and faster storage is recommended, particularly for etcd on the control plane nodes which require a 10 ms p99 fsync duration. Note that on many cloud platforms, storage size and IOPS scale together, so you might need to over-allocate storage volume to obtain sufficient performance.

3. As with all user-provisioned installations, if you choose to use RHEL compute machines in your cluster, you take responsibility for all operating system life cycle management and maintenance, including performing system updates, applying patches, and completing all other required tasks. Use of RHEL 7 compute machines is deprecated and has been removed in OpenShift Container Platform 4.10 and later.

**IMPORTANT**

You are required to use Azure virtual machines that have the **premiumIO** parameter set to **true**.

If an instance type for your platform meets the minimum requirements for cluster machines, it is supported to use in OpenShift Container Platform.

**Additional resources**

- Optimizing storage

**7.11.4.3. Tested instance types for Azure**

The following Microsoft Azure instance types have been tested with OpenShift Container Platform.

**Example 7.82. Machine types based on 64-bit x86 architecture**

- c4.*
- c5.*
- c5a.*
- i3.*
- m4.*
### 7.11.4.4. Tested instance types for Azure on 64-bit ARM infrastructures

The following Microsoft Azure ARM64 instance types have been tested with OpenShift Container Platform.

#### Example 7.83. Machine types based on 64-bit ARM architecture

- c6g.*
- m6g.*

### 7.11.5. Using the Azure Marketplace offering

Using the Azure Marketplace offering lets you deploy an OpenShift Container Platform cluster, which is billed on pay-per-use basis (hourly, per core) through Azure, while still being supported directly by Red Hat.

To deploy an OpenShift Container Platform cluster using the Azure Marketplace offering, you must first obtain the Azure Marketplace image. The installation program uses this image to deploy worker nodes. When obtaining your image, consider the following:

- While the images are the same, the Azure Marketplace publisher is different depending on your region. If you are located in North America, specify `redhat` as the publisher. If you are located in EMEA, specify `redhat-limited` as the publisher.

- The offer includes a **rh-ocp-worker** SKU and a **rh-ocp-worker-gen1** SKU. The **rh-ocp-worker** SKU represents a Hyper-V generation version 2 VM image. The default instance types used in OpenShift Container Platform are version 2 compatible. If you plan to use an instance type that is only version 1 compatible, use the image associated with the **rh-ocp-worker-gen1** SKU. The **rh-ocp-worker-gen1** SKU represents a Hyper-V version 1 VM image.

**IMPORTANT**

Installing images with the Azure marketplace is not supported on clusters with 64-bit ARM instances.
Prerequisites

- You have installed the Azure CLI client \texttt{(az)}.
- Your Azure account is entitled for the offer and you have logged into this account with the Azure CLI client.

Procedure

1. Display all of the available OpenShift Container Platform images by running one of the following commands:

   - North America:
     
     $ az vm image list --all --offer rh-ocp-worker --publisher redhat -o table

     \begin{table}[H]
     \centering
     \begin{tabular}{llll}
     \hline
     Offer         & Publisher     & Sku                & Urn                        \\
     \hline
     \hline
     \end{tabular}
     \end{table}

   - EMEA:
     
     $ az vm image list --all --offer rh-ocp-worker --publisher redhat-limited -o table

     \begin{table}[H]
     \centering
     \begin{tabular}{llll}
     \hline
     Offer         & Publisher     & Sku                & Urn                        \\
     \hline
     \hline
     \end{tabular}
     \end{table}

   \begin{itemize}
   \item \textbf{NOTE}
   \end{itemize}

   Regardless of the version of OpenShift Container Platform that you install, the correct version of the Azure Marketplace image to use is 4.13. If required, your VMs are automatically upgraded as part of the installation process.

2. Inspect the image for your offer by running one of the following commands:

   - North America:
     
     $ az vm image show --urn redhat:rh-ocp-worker:rh-ocp-worker:<version>
3. Review the terms of the offer by running one of the following commands:

- North America:
  ```
  $ az vm image terms show --urn redhat:rh-ocp-worker:rh-ocp-worker:<version>
  ```

- EMEA:
  ```
  $ az vm image terms show --urn redhat-limited:rh-ocp-worker:rh-ocp-worker:<version>
  ```

4. Accept the terms of the offering by running one of the following commands:

- North America:
  ```
  $ az vm image terms accept --urn redhat:rh-ocp-worker:rh-ocp-worker:<version>
  ```

- EMEA:
  ```
  $ az vm image terms accept --urn redhat-limited:rh-ocp-worker:rh-ocp-worker:<version>
  ```

5. Record the image details of your offer. If you use the Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template to deploy your worker nodes:

  a. Update `storageProfile.imageReference` by deleting the `id` parameter and adding the `offer`, `publisher`, `sku`, and `version` parameters by using the values from your offer.

  b. Specify a plan for the virtual machines (VMs).

```
Example 06_workers.json ARM template with an updated storageProfile.imageReference object and a specified plan
```

```
...  
  "plan" : { 
    "name": "rh-ocp-worker",  
    "product": "rh-ocp-worker",  
    "publisher": "redhat"  
  },  
  "dependsOn" : [  
    "[concat('Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/', concat(variables('vmNames')[copyIndex()], '-nic'))]"  
  ],  
  "properties" : {  
    
    "storageProfile": {  
      "imageReference": {  
        "offer": "rh-ocp-worker",  
        "publisher": "redhat",  
        "sku": "rh-ocp-worker",  
        "version": "413.92.2023101700"  
      }  
  }  
```
7.11.6. Obtaining the installation program

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform, download the installation file on the host you are using for installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You have a computer that runs Linux or macOS, with 500 MB of local disk space.

**Procedure**

1. Access the **Infrastructure Provider** page on the OpenShift Cluster Manager site. If you have a Red Hat account, log in with your credentials. If you do not, create an account.

2. Select your infrastructure provider.

3. Navigate to the page for your installation type, download the installation program that corresponds with your host operating system and architecture, and place the file in the directory where you will store the installation configuration files.

   **IMPORTANT**

   The installation program creates several files on the computer that you use to install your cluster. You must keep the installation program and the files that the installation program creates after you finish installing the cluster. Both files are required to delete the cluster.

   **IMPORTANT**

   Deleting the files created by the installation program does not remove your cluster, even if the cluster failed during installation. To remove your cluster, complete the OpenShift Container Platform uninstallation procedures for your specific cloud provider.

4. Extract the installation program. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   ```bash
   $ tar -xvf openshift-install-linux.tar.gz
   ```

5. Download your installation **pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager**. This pull secret allows you to authenticate with the services that are provided by the included authorities, including Quay.io, which serves the container images for OpenShift Container Platform components.

7.11.7. Generating a key pair for cluster node SSH access

During an OpenShift Container Platform installation, you can provide an SSH public key to the installation program. The key is passed to the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes...
through their Ignition config files and is used to authenticate SSH access to the nodes. The key is added to the `~/.ssh/authorized_keys` list for the `core` user on each node, which enables password-less authentication.

After the key is passed to the nodes, you can use the key pair to SSH in to the RHCOS nodes as the user `core`. To access the nodes through SSH, the private key identity must be managed by SSH for your local user.

If you want to SSH in to your cluster nodes to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, you must provide the SSH public key during the installation process. The `./openshift-install gather` command also requires the SSH public key to be in place on the cluster nodes.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not skip this procedure in production environments, where disaster recovery and debugging is required.

**NOTE**

You must use a local key, not one that you configured with platform-specific approaches such as AWS key pairs.

**Procedure**

1. If you do not have an existing SSH key pair on your local machine to use for authentication onto your cluster nodes, create one. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   ```bash
   $ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -N "" -f <path>/<file_name>  # Specify the path and file name, such as `~/.ssh/id_ed25519`, of the new SSH key. If you have an existing key pair, ensure your public key is in the your `~/.ssh` directory.
   ```

   If you plan to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the `x86_64`, `ppc64le`, and `s390x` architectures, do not create a key that uses the `ed25519` algorithm. Instead, create a key that uses the `rsa` or `ecdsa` algorithm.

2. View the public SSH key:

   ```bash
   $ cat <path>/<file_name>.pub
   ```

   For example, run the following to view the `~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub` public key:

   ```bash
   $ cat ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub
   ```

3. Add the SSH private key identity to the SSH agent for your local user, if it has not already been added. SSH agent management of the key is required for password-less SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes, or if you want to use the `./openshift-install gather` command.

   ```bash
   $ cat ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub
   ```
On some distributions, default SSH private key identities such as 
~/.ssh/id_rsa and ~/.ssh/id_dsa are managed automatically.

a. If the ssh-agent process is not already running for your local user, start it as a background task:

   $ eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"

Example output

   Agent pid 31874

NOTE

If your cluster is in FIPS mode, only use FIPS-compliant algorithms to generate the SSH key. The key must be either RSA or ECDSA.

Add your SSH private key to the ssh-agent:

   $ ssh-add <path>/<file_name>  

Specify the path and file name for your SSH private key, such as ~/.ssh/id_ed25519

Example output

   Identity added: /home/<you>/<path>/<file_name> (<computer_name>)

Next steps

- When you install OpenShift Container Platform, provide the SSH public key to the installation program. If you install a cluster on infrastructure that you provision, you must provide the key to the installation program.

7.11.8. Creating the installation files for Azure

To install OpenShift Container Platform on Microsoft Azure using user-provisioned infrastructure, you must generate the files that the installation program needs to deploy your cluster and modify them so that the cluster creates only the machines that it will use. You generate and customize the install-config.yaml file, Kubernetes manifests, and Ignition config files. You also have the option to first set up a separate var partition during the preparation phases of installation.

7.11.8.1. Optional: Creating a separate /var partition

It is recommended that disk partitioning for OpenShift Container Platform be left to the installer. However, there are cases where you might want to create separate partitions in a part of the filesystem that you expect to grow.

OpenShift Container Platform supports the addition of a single partition to attach storage to either the /var partition or a subdirectory of /var. For example:
- /var/lib/containers: Holds container-related content that can grow as more images and containers are added to a system.

- /var/lib/etcd: Holds data that you might want to keep separate for purposes such as performance optimization of etcd storage.

- /var: Holds data that you might want to keep separate for purposes such as auditing.

Storing the contents of a /var directory separately makes it easier to grow storage for those areas as needed and reinstall OpenShift Container Platform at a later date and keep that data intact. With this method, you will not have to pull all your containers again, nor will you have to copy massive log files when you update systems.

Because /var must be in place before a fresh installation of Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS), the following procedure sets up the separate /var partition by creating a machine config manifest that is inserted during the openshift-install preparation phases of an OpenShift Container Platform installation.

**IMPORTANT**

If you follow the steps to create a separate /var partition in this procedure, it is not necessary to create the Kubernetes manifest and Ignition config files again as described later in this section.

**Procedure**

1. Create a directory to hold the OpenShift Container Platform installation files:

   ```bash
   $ mkdir $HOME/clusterconfig
   ```

2. Run openshift-install to create a set of files in the manifest and openshift subdirectories. Answer the system questions as you are prompted:

   ```bash
   $ openshift-install create manifests --dir $HOME/clusterconfig
   ```

   **Example output**

   ```
   ? SSH Public Key ...
   INFO Credentials loaded from the "myprofile" profile in file "/home/myuser/.aws/credentials"
   INFO Consuming Install Config from target directory
   INFO Manifests created in: $HOME/clusterconfig/manifests and $HOME/clusterconfig/openshift
   ```

3. Optional: Confirm that the installation program created manifests in the clusterconfig/openshift directory:

   ```bash
   $ ls $HOME/clusterconfig/openshift/
   ```

   **Example output**

   ```
   99_kubeadmin-password-secret.yaml
   99_openshift-cluster-api_master-machines-0.yaml
   99_openshift-cluster-api_master-machines-1.yaml
   ```
4. Create a Butane config that configures the additional partition. For example, name the file `$HOME/clusterconfig/98-var-partition.bu`, change the disk device name to the name of the storage device on the worker systems, and set the storage size as appropriate. This example places the /var directory on a separate partition:

```yaml
variant: openshift
version: 4.14.0
metadata:
  labels:
    machineconfiguration.openshift.io/role: worker
  name: 98-var-partition
storage:
  disks:
    - device: /dev/disk/by-id/<device_name>  \[1\]
      partitions:
        - label: var
          start_mib: <partition_start_offset>  \[2\]
          size_mib: <partition_size>  \[3\]
    filesystems:
      - device: /dev/disk/by-partlabel/var
        path: /var
        format: xfs
        mount_options: [defaults, prjquota]  \[4\]
        with_mount_unit: true
```

1. The storage device name of the disk that you want to partition.

2. When adding a data partition to the boot disk, a minimum value of 25000 MiB (Mebibytes) is recommended. The root file system is automatically resized to fill all available space up to the specified offset. If no value is specified, or if the specified value is smaller than the recommended minimum, the resulting root file system will be too small, and future reinstalls of RHCOS might overwrite the beginning of the data partition.

3. The size of the data partition in mebibytes.

4. The `prjquota` mount option must be enabled for filesystems used for container storage.

**NOTE**

When creating a separate /var partition, you cannot use different instance types for worker nodes, if the different instance types do not have the same device name.

5. Create a manifest from the Butane config and save it to the `clusterconfig/openshift` directory. For example, run the following command:

   ```bash
   $ butane $HOME/clusterconfig/98-var-partition.bu -o $HOME/clusterconfig/openshift/98-var-partition.yaml
   ```
6. Run `openshift-install` again to create Ignition configs from a set of files in the `manifest` and `openshift` subdirectories:

```bash
$ openshift-install create ignition-configs --dir $HOME/clusterconfig
$ ls $HOME/clusterconfig/
auth  bootstrap.ign  master.ign  metadata.json  worker.ign
```

Now you can use the Ignition config files as input to the installation procedures to install Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) systems.

### 7.11.8.2. Creating the installation configuration file

You can customize the OpenShift Container Platform cluster you install on Microsoft Azure.

**Prerequisites**

- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.
- You have an Azure subscription ID and tenant ID.
- If you are installing the cluster using a service principal, you have its application ID and password.
- If you are installing the cluster using a system-assigned managed identity, you have enabled it on the virtual machine that you will run the installation program from.
- If you are installing the cluster using a user-assigned managed identity, you have met these prerequisites:
  - You have its client ID.
  - You have assigned it to the virtual machine that you will run the installation program from.

**Procedure**

1. Optional: If you have run the installation program on this computer before, and want to use an alternative service principal or managed identity, go to the `~/.azure/` directory and delete the `osServicePrincipal.json` configuration file.
   Deleting this file prevents the installation program from automatically reusing subscription and authentication values from a previous installation.

2. Create the `install-config.yaml` file.
   a. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and run the following command:

   ```bash
   $ ./openshift-install create install-config --dir <installation_directory>
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the directory name to store the files that the installation program creates.

   When specifying the directory:

   - Verify that the directory has the `execute` permission. This permission is required to run Terraform binaries under the installation directory.
Use an empty directory. Some installation assets, such as bootstrap X.509 certificates, have short expiration intervals, therefore you must not reuse an installation directory. If you want to reuse individual files from another cluster installation, you can copy them into your directory. However, the file names for the installation assets might change between releases. Use caution when copying installation files from an earlier OpenShift Container Platform version.

NOTE
Always delete the ~/.powervs directory to avoid reusing a stale configuration. Run the following command:

```
$ rm -rf ~/.powervs
```

b. At the prompts, provide the configuration details for your cloud:

i. Optional: Select an SSH key to use to access your cluster machines.

NOTE
For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your ssh-agent process uses.

ii. Select azure as the platform to target.
If the installation program cannot locate the osServicePrincipal.json configuration file from a previous installation, you are prompted for Azure subscription and authentication values.

iii. Enter the following Azure parameter values for your subscription:

- **azure subscription id**: Enter the subscription ID to use for the cluster.
- **azure tenant id**: Enter the tenant ID.

iv. Depending on the Azure identity you are using to deploy the cluster, do one of the following when prompted for the **azure service principal client id**

- If you are using a service principal, enter its application ID.
- If you are using a system-assigned managed identity, leave this value blank.
- If you are using a user-assigned managed identity, specify its client ID.

v. Depending on the Azure identity you are using to deploy the cluster, do one of the following when prompted for the **azure service principal client secret**

- If you are using a service principal, enter its password.
- If you are using a system-assigned managed identity, leave this value blank.
- If you are using a user-assigned managed identity, leave this value blank.

vi. Select the region to deploy the cluster to.
vii. Select the base domain to deploy the cluster to. The base domain corresponds to the Azure DNS Zone that you created for your cluster.

viii. Enter a descriptive name for your cluster.

**IMPORTANT**

All Azure resources that are available through public endpoints are subject to resource name restrictions, and you cannot create resources that use certain terms. For a list of terms that Azure restricts, see Resolve reserved resource name errors in the Azure documentation.

3. Modify the `install-config.yaml` file. You can find more information about the available parameters in the "Installation configuration parameters" section.

**NOTE**

If you are installing a three-node cluster, be sure to set the `compute.replicas` parameter to 0. This ensures that the cluster’s control planes are schedulable. For more information, see "Installing a three-node cluster on Azure".

4. Back up the `install-config.yaml` file so that you can use it to install multiple clusters.

**IMPORTANT**

The `install-config.yaml` file is consumed during the installation process. If you want to reuse the file, you must back it up now.

If previously not detected, the installation program creates an `osServicePrincipal.json` configuration file and stores this file in the `~/.azure/` directory on your computer. This ensures that the installation program can load the profile when it is creating an OpenShift Container Platform cluster on the target platform.

### 7.11.8.3. Configuring the cluster-wide proxy during installation

Production environments can deny direct access to the internet and instead have an HTTP or HTTPS proxy available. You can configure a new OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use a proxy by configuring the proxy settings in the `install-config.yaml` file.

**Prerequisites**

- You have an existing `install-config.yaml` file.
- You reviewed the sites that your cluster requires access to and determined whether any of them need to bypass the proxy. By default, all cluster egress traffic is proxied, including calls to hosting cloud provider APIs. You added sites to the Proxy object’s `spec.noProxy` field to bypass the proxy if necessary.
NOTE

The Proxy object status.noProxy field is populated with the values of the networking.machineNetwork[].cidr, networking.clusterNetwork[].cidr, and networking.serviceNetwork[] fields from your installation configuration.

For installations on Amazon Web Services (AWS), Google Cloud Platform (GCP), Microsoft Azure, and Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP), the Proxy object status.noProxy field is also populated with the instance metadata endpoint (169.254.169.254).

Procedure

1. Edit your install-config.yaml file and add the proxy settings. For example:

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: v1
   baseDomain: my.domain.com
   proxy:
     httpProxy: http://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port> ¹
     httpsProxy: https://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port> ²
     noProxy: example.com ³
   additionalTrustBundle: |
     -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
     <MY_TRUSTED_CA_CERT>
     -----END CERTIFICATE-----
   additionalTrustBundlePolicy: <policy_to_add_additionalTrustBundle> ⁵
   
   ¹ A proxy URL to use for creating HTTP connections outside the cluster. The URL scheme must be http.
   ² A proxy URL to use for creating HTTPS connections outside the cluster.
   ³ A comma-separated list of destination domain names, IP addresses, or other network CIDRs to exclude from proxying. Preface a domain with . to match subdomains only. For example, .y.com matches x.y.com, but not y.com. Use * to bypass the proxy for all destinations.
   ⁴ If provided, the installation program generates a config map that is named user-ca-bundle in the openshift-config namespace that contains one or more additional CA certificates that are required for proxying HTTPS connections. The Cluster Network Operator then creates a trusted-ca-bundle config map that merges these contents with the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) trust bundle, and this config map is referenced in the trustedCA field of the Proxy object. The additionalTrustBundle field is required unless the proxy’s identity certificate is signed by an authority from the RHCOS trust bundle.
   ⁵ Optional: The policy to determine the configuration of the Proxy object to reference the user-ca-bundle config map in the trustedCA field. The allowed values are Proxyonly and Always. Use Proxyonly to reference the user-ca-bundle config map only when http/https proxy is configured. Use Always to always reference the user-ca-bundle config map. The default value is Proxyonly.

NOTE

The installation program does not support the proxy readinessEndpoints field.
If the installer times out, restart and then complete the deployment by using the `wait-for` command of the installer. For example:

```
$ ./openshift-install wait-for install-complete --log-level debug
```

2. Save the file and reference it when installing OpenShift Container Platform.

The installation program creates a cluster–wide proxy that is named `cluster` that uses the proxy settings in the provided `install-config.yaml` file. If no proxy settings are provided, a `cluster Proxy` object is still created, but it will have a nil `spec`.

**NOTE**

Only the `Proxy` object named `cluster` is supported, and no additional proxies can be created.

### 7.11.8.4. Exporting common variables for ARM templates

You must export a common set of variables that are used with the provided Azure Resource Manager (ARM) templates used to assist in completing a user–provided infrastructure install on Microsoft Azure.

**NOTE**

Specific ARM templates can also require additional exported variables, which are detailed in their related procedures.

**Prerequisites**

- Obtain the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.

**Procedure**

1. Export common variables found in the `install-config.yaml` to be used by the provided ARM templates:

```
$ export CLUSTER_NAME=<cluster_name>
$ export AZURE_REGION=<azure_region>
$ export SSH_KEY=<ssh_key>
$ export BASE_DOMAIN=<base_domain>
$ export BASE_DOMAIN_RESOURCE_GROUP=<base_domain_resource_group>
```

1. The value of the `.metadata.name` attribute from the `install-config.yaml` file.
2. The region to deploy the cluster into, for example `centralus`. This is the value of the `.platform.azure.region` attribute from the `install-config.yaml` file.
3. The SSH RSA public key file as a string. You must enclose the SSH key in quotes since it contains spaces. This is the value of the `.sshKey` attribute from the `install-config.yaml` file.
4. The base domain to deploy the cluster to. The base domain corresponds to the public DNS zone that you created for your cluster. This is the value of the `baseDomain` attribute.

5. The resource group where the public DNS zone exists. This is the value of the `platform.azure.baseDomainResourceGroupName` attribute from the `install-config.yaml` file.

For example:

```bash
$ export CLUSTER_NAME=test-cluster
$ export AZURE_REGION=centralus
$ export SSH_KEY="ssh-rsa xxx/xxx/xxx= user@email.com"
$ export BASE_DOMAIN=example.com
$ export BASE_DOMAIN_RESOURCE_GROUP=ocp-cluster
```

2. Export the kubeadm credentials:

```bash
$ export KUBECONFIG=<installation_directory>/auth/kubeconfig
```

For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

### 7.11.8.5. Creating the Kubernetes manifest and Ignition config files

Because you must modify some cluster definition files and manually start the cluster machines, you must generate the Kubernetes manifest and Ignition config files that the cluster needs to configure the machines.

The installation configuration file transforms into the Kubernetes manifests. The manifests wrap into the Ignition configuration files, which are later used to configure the cluster machines.

**IMPORTANT**

- The Ignition config files that the OpenShift Container Platform installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending `node-bootstrapper` certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for Recovering from expired control plane certificates for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You obtained the OpenShift Container Platform installation program.

- You created the `install-config.yaml` installation configuration file.
Procedure

1. Change to the directory that contains the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and generate the Kubernetes manifests for the cluster:

   $ ./openshift-install create manifests --dir <installation_directory>  

For `<installation_directory>`, specify the installation directory that contains the `install-config.yaml` file you created.

2. Remove the Kubernetes manifest files that define the control plane machines:

   $ rm -f <installation_directory>/openshift/99_openshift-cluster-api_master-machines-*.yaml

   By removing these files, you prevent the cluster from automatically generating control plane machines.

3. Remove the Kubernetes manifest files that define the control plane machine set:

   $ rm -f <installation_directory>/openshift/99_openshift-machine-api_master-control-plane-machine-set.yaml

4. Remove the Kubernetes manifest files that define the worker machines:

   $ rm -f <installation_directory>/openshift/99_openshift-cluster-api_worker-machineset-*.yaml

   Because you create and manage the worker machines yourself, you do not need to initialize these machines.

5. Check that the `mastersSchedulable` parameter in the `<installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-scheduler-02-config.yml` Kubernetes manifest file is set to `false`. This setting prevents pods from being scheduled on the control plane machines:

   a. Open the `<installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-scheduler-02-config.yml` file.

   b. Locate the `mastersSchedulable` parameter and ensure that it is set to `false`.

   **WARNING**

   If you are installing a three-node cluster, skip the following step to allow the control plane nodes to be schedulable.

   **IMPORTANT**

   When you configure control plane nodes from the default unschedulable to schedulable, additional subscriptions are required. This is because control plane nodes then become compute nodes.
c. Save and exit the file.

6. Optional: If you do not want the Ingress Operator to create DNS records on your behalf, remove the privateZone and publicZone sections from the `<installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-dns-02-config.yml` DNS configuration file:

```yaml
apiVersion: config.openshift.io/v1
kind: DNS
metadata:
  creationTimestamp: null
name: cluster
spec:
  baseDomain: example.openshift.com
  privateZone: 1
    id: mycluster-100419-private-zone
  publicZone: 2
    id: example.openshift.com
status: {}
```

1 2 Remove this section completely.

If you do so, you must add ingress DNS records manually in a later step.

7. When configuring Azure on user-provisioned infrastructure, you must export some common variables defined in the manifest files to use later in the Azure Resource Manager (ARM) templates:

a. Export the infrastructure ID by using the following command:

```
$ export INFRA_ID=<infra_id> 1
```

1 The OpenShift Container Platform cluster has been assigned an identifier (`INFRA_ID`) in the form of `<cluster_name>_<random_string>`. This will be used as the base name for most resources created using the provided ARM templates. This is the value of the `.status.infrastructureName` attribute from the `manifests/cluster-infrastructure-02-config.yml` file.

b. Export the resource group by using the following command:

```
$ export RESOURCE_GROUP=<resource_group> 1
```

1 All resources created in this Azure deployment exists as part of a resource group. The resource group name is also based on the `INFRA_ID`, in the form of `<cluster_name>_<random_string>rg`. This is the value of the `.status.platformStatus.azure.resourceGroupName` attribute from the `manifests/cluster-infrastructure-02-config.yml` file.

8. To create the Ignition configuration files, run the following command from the directory that contains the installation program:

```
$ ./openshift-install create ignition-configs --dir <installation_directory> 1
```
For `<installation_directory>`, specify the same installation directory.

Ignition config files are created for the bootstrap, control plane, and compute nodes in the installation directory. The `kubeadmin-password` and `kubeconfig` files are created in the `./<installation_directory>/auth` directory:

```
├── auth
│   ├── kubeadmin-password
│   └── kubeconfig
├── bootstrap.ign
├── master.ign
├── metadata.json
└── worker.ign
```

### 7.11.9. Creating the Azure resource group

You must create a Microsoft Azure resource group and an identity for that resource group. These are both used during the installation of your OpenShift Container Platform cluster on Azure.

#### Prerequisites

- Configure an Azure account.
- Generate the Ignition config files for your cluster.

#### Procedure

1. Create the resource group in a supported Azure region:

   ```
   $ az group create --name ${RESOURCE_GROUP} --location ${AZURE_REGION}
   ```

2. Create an Azure identity for the resource group:

   ```
   $ az identity create -g ${RESOURCE_GROUP} -n ${INFRA_ID}-identity
   ```

   This is used to grant the required access to Operators in your cluster. For example, this allows the Ingress Operator to create a public IP and its load balancer. You must assign the Azure identity to a role.

3. Grant the Contributor role to the Azure identity:
   
   a. Export the following variables required by the Azure role assignment:

   ```
   $ export PRINCIPAL_ID=`az identity show -g ${RESOURCE_GROUP} -n ${INFRA_ID}-identity --query principalId --out tsv`
   ```

   ```
   $ export RESOURCE_GROUP_ID=`az group show -g ${RESOURCE_GROUP} --query id --out tsv`
   ```

   b. Assign the Contributor role to the identity:

```
If you want to assign a custom role with all the required permissions to the identity, run the following command:

```
$ az role assignment create --assignee "$\{PRINCIPAL_ID\}" --role "$\{RESOURCE_GROUP_ID\}\""
```

**NOTE**

If you want to assign a custom role with all the required permissions to the identity, run the following command:

```
$ az role assignment create --assignee "$\{PRINCIPAL_ID\}" --role <custom_role> \
--scope "$\{RESOURCE_GROUP_ID\}\""
```

1. Specifies the custom role name.

### 7.11.10. Uploading the RHCOS cluster image and bootstrap Ignition config file

The Azure client does not support deployments based on files existing locally. You must copy and store the RHCOS virtual hard disk (VHD) cluster image and bootstrap Ignition config file in a storage container so they are accessible during deployment.

#### Prerequisites

- Configure an Azure account.
- Generate the Ignition config files for your cluster.

#### Procedure

1. Create an Azure storage account to store the VHD cluster image:

   ```
   $ az storage account create -g ${RESOURCE_GROUP} --location ${AZURE_REGION} --name ${CLUSTER_NAME}sa --kind Storage --sku Standard_LRS
   ```

   **WARNING**
   
   The Azure storage account name must be between 3 and 24 characters in length and use numbers and lower-case letters only. If your `CLUSTER_NAME` variable does not follow these restrictions, you must manually define the Azure storage account name. For more information on Azure storage account name restrictions, see [Resolve errors for storage account names](#) in the Azure documentation.

2. Export the storage account key as an environment variable:

   ```
   $ export ACCOUNT_KEY=`az storage account keys list -g ${RESOURCE_GROUP} --account-name ${CLUSTER_NAME}sa --query [0].value` -o tsv`
   ```
3. Export the URL of the RHCOS VHD to an environment variable:

```bash
$ export VHD_URL=`openshift-install coreos print-stream-json | jq -r '.architectures.<architecture>".rhel-coreos-extensions"."azure-disk".url`
```

**IMPORTANT**

The RHCOS images might not change with every release of OpenShift Container Platform. You must specify an image with the highest version that is less than or equal to the OpenShift Container Platform version that you install. Use the image version that matches your OpenShift Container Platform version if it is available.

4. Create the storage container for the VHD:

```bash
$ az storage container create --name vhd --account-name ${CLUSTER_NAME}sa --account-key ${ACCOUNT_KEY}
```

5. Copy the local VHD to a blob:

```bash
$ az storage blob copy start --account-name ${CLUSTER_NAME}sa --account-key ${ACCOUNT_KEY} --destination-blob "rhcos.vhd" --destination-container vhd --source-uri "$VHD_URL"
```

6. Create a blob storage container and upload the generated `bootstrap.ign` file:

```bash
$ az storage container create --name files --account-name ${CLUSTER_NAME}sa --account-key ${ACCOUNT_KEY}

$ az storage blob upload --account-name ${CLUSTER_NAME}sa --account-key ${ACCOUNT_KEY} -c "files" -f 
"<installation_directory>/bootstrap.ign" -n "bootstrap.ign"
```

### 7.11.11. Example for creating DNS zones

DNS records are required for clusters that use user-provisioned infrastructure. You should choose the DNS strategy that fits your scenario.

For this example, Azure’s DNS solution is used, so you will create a new public DNS zone for external (internet) visibility and a private DNS zone for internal cluster resolution.

**NOTE**

The public DNS zone is not required to exist in the same resource group as the cluster deployment and might already exist in your organization for the desired base domain. If that is the case, you can skip creating the public DNS zone; be sure the installation config you generated earlier reflects that scenario.

**Prerequisites**

- Configure an Azure account.
- Generate the Ignition config files for your cluster.
Procedure

1. Create the new public DNS zone in the resource group exported in the `BASE_DOMAIN_RESOURCE_GROUP` environment variable:

   ```bash
   $ az network dns zone create -g ${BASE_DOMAIN_RESOURCE_GROUP} -n ${CLUSTER_NAME}.${BASE_DOMAIN}
   ```

   You can skip this step if you are using a public DNS zone that already exists.

2. Create the private DNS zone in the same resource group as the rest of this deployment:

   ```bash
   $ az network private-dns zone create -g ${RESOURCE_GROUP} -n ${CLUSTER_NAME}.${BASE_DOMAIN}
   ```

   You can learn more about configuring a public DNS zone in Azure by visiting that section.

7.11.12. Creating a VNet in Azure

You must create a virtual network (VNet) in Microsoft Azure for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use. You can customize the VNet to meet your requirements. One way to create the VNet is to modify the provided Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template.

**NOTE**

If you do not use the provided ARM template to create your Azure infrastructure, you must review the provided information and manually create the infrastructure. If your cluster does not initialize correctly, you might have to contact Red Hat support with your installation logs.

Prerequisites

- Configure an Azure account.
- Generate the Ignition config files for your cluster.

Procedure

1. Copy the template from the ARM template for the VNet section of this topic and save it as `01_vnet.json` in your cluster’s installation directory. This template describes the VNet that your cluster requires.

2. Create the deployment by using the `az` CLI:

   ```bash
   $ az deployment group create -g ${RESOURCE_GROUP} \
   --template-file "<installation_directory>/01_vnet.json" \
   --parameters baseName="${INFRA_ID}"  
   ```

   1 The base name to be used in resource names; this is usually the cluster’s infrastructure ID.

3. Link the VNet template to the private DNS zone:
7.11.12.1. ARM template for the VNet

You can use the following Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template to deploy the VNet that you need for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster:

Example 7.84. 01_vnet.json ARM template

```json
{
  "$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
  "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",
  "parameters": {
    "baseName": {
      "type": "string",
      "minLength": 1,
      "metadata": {
        "description": "Base name to be used in resource names (usually the cluster's Infra ID)"
      }
    }
  },
  "variables": {
    "location": "[resourceGroup().location]",
    "virtualNetworkName": "[concat(parameters('baseName'), '-vnet')]",
    "addressPrefix": "10.0.0.0/16",
    "masterSubnetName": "[concat(parameters('baseName'), '-master-subnet')]",
    "masterSubnetPrefix": "10.0.0.0/24",
    "nodeSubnetName": "[concat(parameters('baseName'), '-worker-subnet')]",
    "nodeSubnetPrefix": "10.0.1.0/24",
    "clusterNsgName": "[concat(parameters('baseName'), '-nsg')]"
  },
  "resources": [
    {
      "apiVersion": "2018-12-01",
      "type": "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks",
      "name": "[variables('virtualNetworkName')]",
      "location": "[variables('location')]",
      "dependsOn": [
        "[concat('Microsoft.Network/networkSecurityGroups/', variables('clusterNsgName'))]"
      ],
      "properties": {
        "addressSpace": {
          "addressPrefixes": [
            "[variables('addressPrefix')]"
          ],
        },
        "subnets": [
          {
            "name": "[variables('masterSubnetName')]",
            "properties": {
              "addressPrefix": "[variables('masterSubnetPrefix')]",
              "serviceEndpoints": []
            }
          }
        ]
    }
  ]
}
```

```bash
$ az network private-dns link vnet create -g ${RESOURCE_GROUP} -z 
${[CLUSTER_NAME].${BASE_DOMAIN}} -n ${INFRA_ID}-network-link -v "$[INFRA_ID]-vnet" 
-e false
```
7.11.13. Deploying the RHCOS cluster image for the Azure infrastructure

You must use a valid Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) image for Microsoft Azure for your OpenShift Container Platform nodes.

Prerequisites

- Configure an Azure account.
Generate the Ignition config files for your cluster.

Store the RHCOS virtual hard disk (VHD) cluster image in an Azure storage container.

Store the bootstrap Ignition config file in an Azure storage container.

**Procedure**

1. Copy the template from the ARM template for image storage section of this topic and save it as `02_storage.json` in your cluster’s installation directory. This template describes the image storage that your cluster requires.

2. Export the RHCOS VHD blob URL as a variable:

   ```bash
   $ export VHD_BLOB_URL=`az storage blob url --account-name ${CLUSTER_NAME}sa --account-key ${ACCOUNT_KEY} -c vhd -n "rhcos.vhd" -o tsv`
   
3. Deploy the cluster image:

   ```bash
   $ az deployment group create -g ${RESOURCE_GROUP} \
   --template-file "<installation_directory>/02_storage.json" \
   --parameters vhdBlobURL="${VHD_BLOB_URL}" \ 
   --parameters baseName="${INFRA_ID}" \ 
   --parameters storageAccount="${CLUSTER_NAME}sa" \ 
   --parameters architecture="<architecture>"
   ```

   1. The blob URL of the RHCOS VHD to be used to create master and worker machines.
   2. The base name to be used in resource names; this is usually the cluster’s infrastructure ID.
   3. The name of your Azure storage account.
   4. Specify the system architecture. Valid values are x64 (default) or Arm64.

**7.11.13.1. ARM template for image storage**

You can use the following Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template to deploy the stored Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) image that you need for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster:

**Example 7.85. 02_storage.json ARM template**

```json
{
   "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",
   "parameters": {
      "architecture": {
         "type": "string",
         "metadata": {
            "description": "The architecture of the Virtual Machines"
         },
         "defaultValue": "x64",
         "allowedValues": [ 
```
"Arm64",
"x64"
],
"baseName": {
  "type": "string",
  "minLength": 1,
  "metadata": {
    "description": "Base name to be used in resource names (usually the cluster's Infra ID)"
  }
},
"storageAccount": {
  "type": "string",
  "metadata": {
    "description": "The Storage Account name"
  }
},
"vhdBlobURL": {
  "type": "string",
  "metadata": {
    "description": "URL pointing to the blob where the VHD to be used to create master and worker machines is located"
  }
},
"variables": {
  "location": "[resourceGroup().location]",
  "galleryName": "[concat('gallery_', replace(parameters('baseName'), '-', '_'))]",
  "imageName": "[parameters('baseName')]",
  "imageNameGen2": "[concat(parameters('baseName'), '-gen2')]",
  "imageRelease": "1.0.0"
},
"resources": [
  {
    "apiVersion": "2021-10-01",
    "type": "Microsoft.Compute/galleries",
    "name": "[variables('galleryName')]",
    "location": "[variables('location')]",
    "resources": [
      {
        "apiVersion": "2021-10-01",
        "type": "images",
        "name": "[variables('imageName')]",
        "location": "[variables('location')]",
        "dependsOn": [
          "[variables('galleryName')]"
        ],
        "properties": {
          "architecture": "[parameters('architecture')]",
          "hyperVGeneration": "V1",
          "identifier": {
            "offer": "rhcos",
            "publisher": "RedHat",
            "sku": "basic"
          },
          "osState": "Generalized",
        }
      }
    ]
  }
]
"osType": "Linux"
},
"resources": [
{
"apiVersion": "2021-10-01",
"type": "versions",
"name": "[variables('imageRelease')]",
"location": "[variables('location')]",
"dependsOn": [
"[variables('imageName')]"
],
"properties": {
"publishingProfile": {
"storageAccountType": "Standard_LRS",
"targetRegions": [
{
"name": "[variables('location')]",
"regionalReplicaCount": "1"
}
]
},
"storageProfile": {
"osDiskImage": {
"source": {
"id": "[resourceId('Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts',
parameters('storageAccount'))]",
"uri": "[parameters('vhdBlobURL')]"
}
}
}
}
},
{
"apiVersion": "2021-10-01",
"type": "images",
"name": "[variables('imageNameGen2')]",
"location": "[variables('location')]",
"dependsOn": [
"[variables('galleryName')]"
],
"properties": {
"architecture": "[parameters('architecture')]",
"hyperVGeneration": "V2",
"identifier": {
"offer": "rhcos-gen2",
"publisher": "RedHat-gen2",
"sku": "gen2"
},
"osState": "Generalized",
"osType": "Linux"
},
"resources": [
{
"apiVersion": "2021-10-01",
"type": "versions",
"name": "[variables('imageRelease')]",
"location": "[variables('location')]",
"dependsOn": [
"[variables('imageName')]"
],
"properties": {
"publishingProfile": {
"storageAccountType": "Standard_LRS",
"targetRegions": [
{
"name": "[variables('location')]",
"regionalReplicaCount": "1"
}
]
},
"storageProfile": {
"osDiskImage": {
"source": {
"id": "[resourceId('Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts',
parameters('storageAccount'))]",
"uri": "[parameters('vhdBlobURL')]"
}
}
}
}
},
{
"apiVersion": "2021-10-01",
"type": "images",
"name": "[variables('imageNameGen2')]",
"location": "[variables('location')]",
"dependsOn": [
"[variables('galleryName')]"
],
"properties": {
"architecture": "[parameters('architecture')]",
"hyperVGeneration": "V2",
"identifier": {
"offer": "rhcos-gen2",
"publisher": "RedHat-gen2",
"sku": "gen2"
},
"osState": "Generalized",
"osType": "Linux"
},
"resources": [
{
"apiVersion": "2021-10-01",
"type": "versions",
"name": "[variables('imageRelease')]",
"location": "[variables('location')]",
"dependsOn": [
"[variables('imageName')]"
],
"properties": {
"publishingProfile": {
"storageAccountType": "Standard_LRS",
"targetRegions": [
{
"name": "[variables('location')]",
"regionalReplicaCount": "1"
}
]
},
"storageProfile": {
"osDiskImage": {
"source": {
"id": "[resourceId('Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts',
parameters('storageAccount'))]",
"uri": "[parameters('vhdBlobURL')]"
}
}
}
}
}
]}
7.11.14. Networking requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure

All the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines require networking to be configured in initramfs during boot to fetch their Ignition config files.

7.11.14.1. Network connectivity requirements

You must configure the network connectivity between machines to allow OpenShift Container Platform cluster components to communicate. Each machine must be able to resolve the hostnames of all other machines in the cluster.

This section provides details about the ports that are required.

IMPORTANT

In connected OpenShift Container Platform environments, all nodes are required to have internet access to pull images for platform containers and provide telemetry data to Red Hat.
Table 7.23. Ports used for all-machine to all-machine communications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ICMP</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Network reachability tests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Metrics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9000-9999</td>
<td>Host level services, including the node exporter on ports 9100-9101 and the Cluster Version Operator on port 9099.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10250-10259</td>
<td>The default ports that Kubernetes reserves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10256</td>
<td>openshift-sdn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>4789</td>
<td>VXLAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6081</td>
<td>Geneve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9000-9999</td>
<td>Host level services, including the node exporter on ports 9100-9101.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>500</td>
<td>IPsec IKE packets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4500</td>
<td>IPsec NAT-T packets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP/UDP</td>
<td>30000-32767</td>
<td>Kubernetes node port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESP</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>IPsec Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 7.24. Ports used for all-machine to control plane communications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>6443</td>
<td>Kubernetes API</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 7.25. Ports used for control plane machine to control plane machine communications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>2379-2380</td>
<td>etcd server and peer ports</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.11.15. Creating networking and load balancing components in Azure

You must configure networking and load balancing in Microsoft Azure for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use. One way to create these components is to modify the provided Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template.
NOTE

If you do not use the provided ARM template to create your Azure infrastructure, you must review the provided information and manually create the infrastructure. If your cluster does not initialize correctly, you might have to contact Red Hat support with your installation logs.

Prerequisites

- Configure an Azure account.
- Generate the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- Create and configure a VNet and associated subnets in Azure.

Procedure

1. Copy the template from the ARM template for the network and load balancers section of this topic and save it as 03_infra.json in your cluster’s installation directory. This template describes the networking and load balancing objects that your cluster requires.

2. Create the deployment by using the az CLI:

   ```
   $ az deployment group create -g ${RESOURCE_GROUP} \
   --template-file "<installation_directory>/03_infra.json" \
   --parameters privateDNSZoneName="${CLUSTER_NAME}.${BASE_DOMAIN}" \
   --parameters baseName="${INFRA_ID}"
   ```

   a. The name of the private DNS zone.
   b. The base name to be used in resource names; this is usually the cluster’s infrastructure ID.

3. Create an api DNS record in the public zone for the API public load balancer. The `${BASE_DOMAINRESOURCE_GROUP}` variable must point to the resource group where the public DNS zone exists.

   a. Export the following variable:

      ```
      $ export PUBLIC_IP=`az network public-ip list -g ${RESOURCE_GROUP} --query "[?name=='${INFRA_ID}-master-pip'] | [0].ipAddress" -o tsv`
      ```

   b. Create the api DNS record in a new public zone:

      ```
      $ az network dns record-set a add-record -g ${BASE_DOMAINRESOURCE_GROUP} -z ${CLUSTER_NAME}.${BASE_DOMAIN} -n api -a ${PUBLIC_IP} --ttl 60
      ```

      If you are adding the cluster to an existing public zone, you can create the api DNS record in it instead:

      ```
      $ az network dns record-set a add-record -g ${BASE_DOMAINRESOURCE_GROUP} -z ${BASE_DOMAIN} -n api.$(CLUSTER_NAME) -a ${PUBLIC_IP} --ttl 60
      ```

7.11.15.1. ARM template for the network and load balancers
You can use the following Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template to deploy the networking objects and load balancers that you need for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster:

Example 7.86. 03_infra.json ARM template

```json
{
   "$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
   "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",
   "parameters": {
      "baseName": {
         "type": "string",
         "minLength": 1,
         "metadata": {
            "description": "Base name to be used in resource names (usually the cluster's Infra ID)"
         }
      },
      "vnetBaseName": {
         "type": "string",
         "defaultValue": "",
         "metadata": {
            "description": "The specific customer vnet's base name (optional)"
         }
      },
      "privateDNSZoneName": {
         "type": "string",
         "metadata": {
            "description": "Name of the private DNS zone"
         }
      }
   },
   "variables": {
      "location": "[resourceGroup().location]",
      "virtualNetworkName": "[concat(if(not(empty(parameters('vnetBaseName'))), parameters('vnetBaseName'), parameters('baseName')), '-vnet')]",
      "virtualNetworkID": "[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks', variables('virtualNetworkName'))]",
      "masterSubnetName": "[concat(if(not(empty(parameters('vnetBaseName')))), parameters('vnetBaseName'), parameters('baseName')), '-master-subnet']",
      "masterSubnetRef": "[concat(variables('virtualNetworkID'), '/subnets/', variables('masterSubnetName'))]",
      "masterPublicIpAddressName": "[concat(parameters('baseName'), '-master-pip')]",
      "masterPublicIpAddressID": "[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/publicIPAddresses', variables('masterPublicIpAddressName'))]",
      "masterLoadBalancerName": "[parameters('baseName')]",
      "masterLoadBalancerID": "[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers', variables('masterLoadBalancerName'))]",
      "internalLoadBalancerName": "[concat(parameters('baseName'), '-internal-lb')]",
      "internalLoadBalancerID": "[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers', variables('internalLoadBalancerName'))]",
      "skuName": "Standard"
   },
   "resources": [
      {
         "apiVersion": "2018-12-01",
         "type": "Microsoft.Network/publicIPAddresses",
```
"name" : "[variables('masterPublicIpAddressName')]",
"location" : "[variables('location')]",
"sku" : {
    "name" : "[variables('skuName')]"
},
"properties" : {
    "publicIPAllocationMethod" : "Static",
    "dnsSettings" : {
        "domainNameLabel" : "[variables('masterPublicIpAddressName')]"
    }
},
"apiVersion" : "2018-12-01",
"type" : "Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers",
"name" : "[variables('masterLoadBalancerName')]",
"location" : "[variables('location')]",
"sku" : {
    "name" : "[variables('skuName')]"
},
"dependsOn" : [
    "[concat('Microsoft.Network/publicIPAddresses/', variables('masterPublicIpAddressName'))]"
],
"properties" : {
    "frontendIPConfigurations" : [
        {
            "name" : "public-lb-ip-v4",
            "properties" : {
                "publicIPAddress" : {
                    "id" : "[variables('masterPublicIpAddressID')]"
                }
            }
        }
    ],
    "backendAddressPools" : [
        {
            "name" : "[variables('masterLoadBalancerName')]"
        }
    ],
    "loadBalancingRules" : [
        {
            "name" : "api-internal",
            "properties" : {
                "frontendIPConfiguration" : {
                    "id" : "[concat(variables('masterLoadBalancerID'), '/frontendIPConfigurations/public-lb-ip-v4')]"
                },
                "backendAddressPool" : {
                    "id" : "[concat(variables('masterLoadBalancerID'), '/backendAddressPools', variables('masterLoadBalancerName'))]"
                },
                "protocol" : "Tcp",
                "loadDistribution" : "Default",
                "idleTimeoutInMinutes" : 30,
                "frontendPort" : 6443,
                "backendPort" : 6443,
"probes": [
    {
      "name": "api-internal-probe",
      "properties": {
        "protocol": "Https",
        "port": 6443,
        "requestPath": "/readyz",
        "intervalInSeconds": 10,
        "numberOfProbes": 3
      }
    }
  ],

  "apiVersion": "2018-12-01",
  "type": "Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers",
  "name": "[variables('internalLoadBalancerName')]",
  "location": "[variables('location')]",
  "sku": {
    "name": "[variables('skuName')]"
  },
  "properties": {
    "frontendIPConfigurations": [
      {
        "name": "internal-lb-ip",
        "properties": {
          "privateIPAllocationMethod": "Dynamic",
          "subnet": {
            "id": "[variables('masterSubnetRef')]"
          },
          "privateIPAddressVersion": "IPv4"
        }
      }
    ],
    "backendAddressPools": [
      {
        "name": "internal-lb-backend"
      }
    ],
    "loadBalancingRules": [
      {
        "name": "api-internal",
        "properties": {
          "frontendIPConfiguration": {
            "id": "[concat(variables('internalLoadBalancerID'), '/frontendIPConfigurations/internal-lb-ip')]"
          },
          "frontendPort": 6443,
          "backendPort": 6443,
          "protocol": "Http"
        }
      }
    ]
  }
}
"enableFloatingIP": false,
"idleTimeoutInMinutes": 30,
"protocol": "Tcp",
"enableTcpReset": false,
"loadDistribution": "Default",
"backendAddressPool": {
  "id": ":[concat(variables('internalLoadBalancerID'), '/backendAddressPools/internal-lb-backend')]"
},
"probe": {
  "id": ":[concat(variables('internalLoadBalancerID'), '/probes/api-internal-probe')]"
}
},
},
{
  "name": "sint",
  "properties": {
    "frontendIPConfiguration": {
      "id": ":[concat(variables('internalLoadBalancerID'), '/frontendIPConfigurations/internal-lb-ip')]"
    },
    "frontendPort": 22623,
    "backendPort": 22623,
    "enableFloatingIP": false,
    "idleTimeoutInMinutes": 30,
    "protocol": "Tcp",
    "enableTcpReset": false,
    "loadDistribution": "Default",
    "backendAddressPool": {
      "id": ":[concat(variables('internalLoadBalancerID'), '/backendAddressPools/internal-lb-backend')]"
    },
    "probe": {
      "id": ":[concat(variables('internalLoadBalancerID'), '/probes/sint-probe')]"
    }
  }
},
"probes": [
  {
    "name": "api-internal-probe",
    "properties": {
      "protocol": "Https",
      "port": 6443,
      "requestPath": "/readyz",
      "intervalInSeconds": 10,
      "numberOfProbes": 3
    }
  },
  {
    "name": "sint-probe",
    "properties": {
      "protocol": "Https",
      "port": 22623,
      "requestPath": "/healthz",
      "intervalInSeconds": 10,
      "numberOfProbes": 3
    }
  }
]
7.11.16. Creating the bootstrap machine in Azure

You must create the bootstrap machine in Microsoft Azure to use during OpenShift Container Platform cluster initialization. One way to create this machine is to modify the provided Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template.

```json
{
  "apiVersion": "2018-09-01",
  "type": "Microsoft.Network/privateDnsZones/A",
  "name": 
    "[concat(parameters('privateDNSZoneName'), '/api-int')]",
  "location": 
    
    "[variables('location')]",
  "dependsOn": ["
    [concat('Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/', variables('internalLoadBalancerName'))]"
  ],
  "properties": {
    "ttl": 60,
    "aRecords": [
      
      "ipv4Address": "
        [reference(variables('internalLoadBalancerName')).frontendIPConfigurations[0].properties.privateIPAddress]"
    ]
  }
}
```

7.11.16. Creating the bootstrap machine in Azure

You must create the bootstrap machine in Microsoft Azure to use during OpenShift Container Platform cluster initialization. One way to create this machine is to modify the provided Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template.
NOTE
If you do not use the provided ARM template to create your bootstrap machine, you must review the provided information and manually create the infrastructure. If your cluster does not initialize correctly, you might have to contact Red Hat support with your installation logs.

Prerequisites
- Configure an Azure account.
- Generate the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- Create and configure a VNet and associated subnets in Azure.
- Create and configure networking and load balancers in Azure.
- Create control plane and compute roles.

Procedure
1. Copy the template from the ARM template for the bootstrap machine section of this topic and save it as 04_bootstrap.json in your cluster’s installation directory. This template describes the bootstrap machine that your cluster requires.

2. Export the bootstrap URL variable:

   `$ bootstrap_url_expiry=`date -u -d "10 hours" '+%Y-%m-%dT%H:%MZ'`

   `$ export BOOTSTRAP_URL=`az storage blob generate-sas -c 'files' -n 'bootstrap.ign' --https-only --full-uri --permissions r --expiry $bootstrap_url_expiry --account-name ${CLUSTER_NAME}sa --account-key ${ACCOUNT_KEY} -o tsv`

3. Export the bootstrap Ignition variable:

   `$ export BOOTSTRAP_IGNITION=`jq -rcnM --arg v "3.2.0" --arg url ${BOOTSTRAP_URL} '{ignition:{version:$v,config:{replace:{source:$url}}}}' | base64 | tr -d '
'

4. Create the deployment by using the az CLI:

   `$ az deployment group create -g ${RESOURCE_GROUP} \ 
   --template-file "<installation_directory>/04_bootstrap.json" \ 
   --parameters bootstrapIginition="${BOOTSTRAP_IGNITION}" \ 
   --parameters baseName="${INFRA_ID}"`

   1. The bootstrap Ignition content for the bootstrap cluster.

   2. The base name to be used in resource names; this is usually the cluster’s infrastructure ID.

7.11.16.1. ARM template for the bootstrap machine

You can use the following Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template to deploy the bootstrap machine that you need for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster:
Example 7.87. 04_bootstrap.json ARM template

```json
{
  "$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
  "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",
  "parameters": {
    "baseName": {
      "type": "string",
      "minLength": 1,
      "metadata": {
        "description": "Base name to be used in resource names (usually the cluster's Infra ID)"
      }
    },
    "vnetBaseName": {
      "type": "string",
      "defaultValue": "",
      "metadata": {
        "description": "The specific customer vnet's base name (optional)"
      }
    },
    "bootstrapIgnition": {
      "type": "string",
      "minLength": 1,
      "metadata": {
        "description": "Bootstrap ignition content for the bootstrap cluster"
      }
    },
    "sshKeyData": {
      "type": "securestring",
      "defaultValue": "Unused",
      "metadata": {
        "description": "Unused"
      }
    },
    "bootstrapVMSize": {
      "type": "string",
      "defaultValue": "Standard_D4s_v3",
      "metadata": {
        "description": "The size of the Bootstrap Virtual Machine"
      }
    },
    "hyperVGen": {
      "type": "string",
      "metadata": {
        "description": "VM generation image to use"
      },
      "defaultValue": "V2",
      "allowedValues": [ "V1", "V2"
    ]
  }
},
"variables": {
  "location": “[resourceGroup().location]”
}
"virtualNetworkName" : [concat(if(not(empty(parameters('vnetBaseName')))),
parameters('vnetBaseName'), parameters('baseName'), '-vnet')],
"virtualNetworkID" : [resourceId('Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks',
variables('virtualNetworkName'))],
"masterSubnetName" : [concat(if(not(empty(parameters('vnetBaseName')))),
parameters('vnetBaseName'), parameters('baseName'), '-master-subnet')],
"masterSubnetRef" : [concat(variables('virtualNetworkID'), '/subnets/',
variables('masterSubnetName'))],
"masterLoadBalancerName" : [parameters('baseName')],
"internalLoadBalancerName" : [concat(parameters('baseName'), '-internal-lb')],
"sshKeyPath" : '/home/core/.ssh/authorized_keys',
"identityName" : [concat(parameters('baseName'), '-identity')],
"vmName" : [concat(parameters('baseName'), '-bootstrap')],
"nicName" : [concat(variables('vmName'), '-nic')],
"galleryName" : [concat('gallery_', replace(parameters('baseName'), '-', '_'))],
"imageName" : [concat(parameters('baseName'), if(equals(parameters('hyperVGen'), 'V2'), '-gen2', ''))],
"clusterNsgName" : [concat(if(not(empty(parameters('vnetBaseName')))),
parameters('vnetBaseName'), parameters('baseName'), '-nsg')],
"sshPublicIpAddressName" : [concat(variables('vmName'), '-ssh-pip')]}
"resources" : [
{
"apiVersion" : "2018-12-01",
"type" : "Microsoft.Network/publicIPAddresses",
"name" : [variables('sshPublicIpAddressName')],
"location" : [variables('location')],
"sku" : {
"name": "Standard"
},
"properties" : {
"publicIPAllocationMethod" : "Static",
"dnsSettings" : {
"domainNameLabel" : [variables('sshPublicIpAddressName')]
}
}
},
{
"apiVersion" : "2018-06-01",
"type" : "Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces",
"name" : [variables('nicName')],
"location" : [variables('location')],
"dependsOn" : [
"[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/publicIPAddresses', variables('sshPublicIpAddressName'))]
],
"properties" : {
"ipConfigurations" : [
{,
"name" : "pipConfig",
"properties" : {
"privateIPAllocationMethod" : "Dynamic",
"publicIPAddress" : {
"id" : [resourceId('Microsoft.Network/publicIPAddresses',
variables('sshPublicIpAddressName'))]
},
"subnet" : 
}]}]
"id": "[variables('masterSubnetRef')]"
},
"loadBalancerBackendAddressPools": [
  {
    "id": "[concat('/subscriptions/', subscription().subscriptionId, '/resourceGroups/', resourceGroup().name, '/providers/Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/', variables('masterLoadBalancerName'), '/backendAddressPools/', variables('masterLoadBalancerName'))]"
  },
  {
    "id": "[concat('/subscriptions/', subscription().subscriptionId, '/resourceGroups/', resourceGroup().name, '/providers/Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/', variables('internalLoadBalancerName'), '/backendAddressPools/internal-lb-backend')]"
  }
],
"apiVersion": "2018-06-01",
"type": "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines",
"name": "[variables('vmName')]",
"location": "[variables('location')]",
"identity": {
  "type": "userAssigned",
  "userAssignedIdentities": {
    "[resourceID('Microsoft.ManagedIdentity/userAssignedIdentities/', variables('identityName'))]": {}
  }
},
"dependsOn": [
  "[concat('Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/', variables('nicName'))]"
],
"properties": {
  "hardwareProfile": {
    "vmSize": "[parameters('bootstrapVMSize')]"
  },
  "osProfile": {
    "computerName": "[variables('vmName')]",
    "adminUsername": "core",
    "adminPassword": "NotActuallyApplied!",
    "customData": "[parameters('bootstrapIgnition')]",
    "linuxConfiguration": {
      "disablePasswordAuthentication": false
    }
  },
  "storageProfile": {
    "imageReference": {
      "id": "[resourceId('Microsoft.Compute/galleries/images', variables('galleryName'), variables('imageName'))]"
    },
    "osDisk": {
      "name": "[concat(variables('vmName'),'_OSDisk')]",
      "osType": "Linux",
      "osDiskImageId": "[resourceId('Microsoft.Compute/galleries/images', variables('galleryName'), variables('imageName'))]"
    }
  }
}
7.11.17. Creating the control plane machines in Azure

You must create the control plane machines in Microsoft Azure for your cluster to use. One way to create these machines is to modify the provided Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template.

```json
"createOption" : "FromImage",
"managedDisk": {
    "storageAccountType": "Premium_LRS"
},
"diskSizeGB" : 100
},
"networkProfile" : {
    "networkInterfaces" : [
        {
            "id" : 
            "resources('Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces', variables('nicName'))"
        }
    ]
},
"apiVersion" : "2018-06-01",
"name" : 
    "resources('Microsoft.Network/networkSecurityGroups/securityRules', variables('location'))",
"dependsOn" : 
    "resources('Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines', variables('vmName'))"
},
"properties" : {
    "protocol" : "Tcp",
    "sourcePortRange" : "*",
    "destinationPortRange" : "22",
    "sourceAddressPrefix" : "*",
    "destinationAddressPrefix" : "*",
    "access" : "Allow",
    "priority" : 100,
    "direction" : "Inbound"
}
```

**NOTE**

By default, Microsoft Azure places control plane machines and compute machines in a pre-set availability zone. You can manually set an availability zone for a compute node or control plane node. To do this, modify a vendor’s Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template by specifying each of your availability zones in the `zones` parameter of the virtual machine resource.
If you do not use the provided ARM template to create your control plane machines, you must review the provided information and manually create the infrastructure. If your cluster does not initialize correctly, consider contacting Red Hat support with your installation logs.

Prerequisites

- Configure an Azure account.
- Generate the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- Create and configure a VNet and associated subnets in Azure.
- Create and configure networking and load balancers in Azure.
- Create control plane and compute roles.
- Create the bootstrap machine.

Procedure

1. Copy the template from the ARM template for control plane machines section of this topic and save it as 05_masters.json in your cluster’s installation directory. This template describes the control plane machines that your cluster requires.

2. Export the following variable needed by the control plane machine deployment:

   $ export MASTER_IGNITION=`cat <installation_directory>/master.ign | base64 | tr -d "\n"

3. Create the deployment by using the az CLI:

   $ az deployment group create -g ${RESOURCE_GROUP} \
   --template-file `<installation_directory>/05_masters.json` \
   --parameters masterIgnition="${MASTER_IGNITION}" 1 \
   --parameters baseName="${INFRA_ID}" 2

   1 The Ignition content for the control plane nodes.
   2 The base name to be used in resource names; this is usually the cluster’s infrastructure ID.

7.11.17.1. ARM template for control plane machines

You can use the following Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template to deploy the control plane machines that you need for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster:

```
Example 7.88. 05_masters.json ARM template
{
  "$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
  "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",
  "parameters": {
    "baseName": {
      "type": "string",
      "minLength": 1,
```
"metadata" : {
  "description": "Base name to be used in resource names (usually the cluster's Infra ID)"
}
},
"vnetBaseName": {
  "type": "string",
  "defaultValue": "",
  "metadata": {
    "description": "The specific customer vnet's base name (optional)"
  }
},
"masterIgnition": {
  "type": "string",
  "metadata": {
    "description": "Ignition content for the master nodes"
  }
},
"numberOfMasters": {
  "type": "int",
  "defaultValue": 3,
  "minValue": 2,
  "maxValue": 30,
  "metadata": {
    "description": "Number of OpenShift masters to deploy"
  }
},
"sshKeyData": {
  "type": "securestring",
  "defaultValue": "Unused",
  "metadata": {
    "description": "Unused"
  }
},
"privateDNSZoneName": {
  "type": "string",
  "defaultValue": "",
  "metadata": {
    "description": "unused"
  }
},
"masterVMSize": {
  "type": "string",
  "defaultValue": "Standard_D8s_v3",
  "metadata": {
    "description": "The size of the Master Virtual Machines"
  }
},
"diskSizeGB": {
  "type": "int",
  "defaultValue": 1024,
  "metadata": {
    "description": "Size of the Master VM OS disk, in GB"
  }
},
"hyperVGen": {
  "type": "string",
  "metadata": {
    "description": "Hyper-V Generation"
  }
}
"metadata": { 
  "description": "VM generation image to use"
}, 
"defaultValue": "V2",
"allowedValues": [
  "V1",
  "V2"
]
},
"variables": {
  "location": "[resourceGroup().location],
  "virtualNetworkName": "[concat(if(not(empty(parameters('vnetBaseName')))),
  parameters('vnetBaseName'), parameters('baseName')), '-vnet')",
  "virtualNetworkID": "[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks',
  variables('virtualNetworkName'))],
  "masterSubnetName": "[concat(if(not(empty(parameters('vnetBaseName')))),
  parameters('vnetBaseName'), parameters('baseName')), '-master-subnet']",
  "masterSubnetRef": "[concat(variables('virtualNetworkID'), '/subnets/',
  variables('masterSubnetName'))],
  "masterLoadBalancerName": "[parameters('baseName')]
  "internalLoadBalancerName": "[concat(parameters('baseName'), '-internal-lb')]
  "sshKeyPath": "/home/core/.ssh/authorized_keys",
  "identityName": "[concat(parameters('baseName'), '-identity')]",
  "galleryName": "[concat('gallery_', replace(parameters('baseName'), '-', '_'))]
  "imageName": "[concat(parameters('baseName'), if(equals(parameters('hyperVGen'), 'V2'), '-gen2', ''))]
  "copy": [
  
  "name": "vmNames",
  "count": "[parameters('numberOfMasters')]",
  "input": "[concat(parameters('baseName'), '-master-', copyIndex('vmNames'))]"
  ]
},
"resources": [
  
  "apiVersion": "2018-06-01",
  "type": "Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces",
  "copy": {
  "name": "nicCopy",
  "count": "[length(variables('vmNames'))]"
  },
  "name": "[concat(variables('vmNames')[copyIndex()], '-nic')]",
  "location": "[variables('location')]",
  "properties": {
  "ipConfigurations": [
  
  "name": "pipConfig",
  "properties": {
  "privateIPAllocationMethod": "Dynamic",
  "subnet": {
  "id": "[variables('masterSubnetRef')]"
  },
  "loadBalancerBackendAddressPools": [
  
  ]
  ]
}
"id": "[concat('/subscriptions/', subscription().subscriptionId, '/resourceGroups/',
  resourceGroup().name, '/providers/Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/,
  variables('masterLoadBalancerName'), '/backendAddressPools/,
  variables('masterLoadBalancerName'))]",
},
  
  "id": "[concat('/subscriptions/', subscription().subscriptionId, '/resourceGroups/',
  resourceGroup().name, '/providers/Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/,
  variables('internalLoadBalancerName'), '/backendAddressPools/internal-lb-backend')]
"
}
}
}
]
]
]
]
],
"apiVersion": "2018-06-01",
"type": "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines",
"copy": {
  "name": "vmCopy",
  "count": "[length(variables('vmNames'))]"
},
"name": 
[variables('vmNames')[copyIndex()],
"location": 
"[variables('location')]",
"identity": {
  "type": 
"userAssigned",
  "userAssignedIdentities": {
    
[resourceID('Microsoft.ManagedIdentity/userAssignedIdentities/',
variables('identityName'))]" : {}
  }
},
"dependsOn": [
  "[concat('Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/',
concat(variables('vmNames')[copyIndex()], ' -

nic'))]
],
"properties": {
  "hardwareProfile": {
    "vmSize": "[parameters('masterVMSize')]"
  },
  "osProfile": {
    "computerName": 
[variables('vmNames')[copyIndex()]],
    "adminUsername": "core",
    "adminPassword": "NotActuallyApplied!",
    "customData": 
[parameters('masterIgnition')],
    "linuxConfiguration": {
      "disablePasswordAuthentication": false
    }
  },
  "storageProfile": {
    "imageReference": {
      "id": 
[resourceId('Microsoft.Compute/galleries/images',
variables('galleryName'),
variables('imageName'))]"
    },
    "osDisk": {
      "name": 
[concat(variables('vmNames')[copyIndex()], '_OSDisk')],
"id": 
[concat('/subscriptions/', subscription().subscriptionId, 'resourceGroups/',
resourceGroup().name, 'providers/Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/',
variables('masterLoadBalancerName'), 'backendAddressPools/',
variables('masterLoadBalancerName'))]"
},
"id": 
[concat('/subscriptions/', subscription().subscriptionId, '/resourceGroups/',
resourceGroup().name, '/providers/Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/',
variables('internalLoadBalancerName'), '/backendAddressPools/internal-lb-backend')]
}
}}
7.11.18. Wait for bootstrap completion and remove bootstrap resources in Azure

After you create all of the required infrastructure in Microsoft Azure, wait for the bootstrap process to complete on the machines that you provisioned by using the Ignition config files that you generated with the installation program.

**Prerequisites**

- Configure an Azure account.
- Generate the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- Create and configure a VNet and associated subnets in Azure.
- Create and configure networking and load balancers in Azure.
- Create control plane and compute roles.
- Create the bootstrap machine.
- Create the control plane machines.

**Procedure**

1. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and run the following command:

   ```bash
   $ ./openshift-install wait-for bootstrap-complete --dir <installation_directory> \  
   --log-level info
   ```
For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

To view different installation details, specify `warn`, `debug`, or `error` instead of `info`.

If the command exits without a `FATAL` warning, your production control plane has initialized.

2. Delete the bootstrap resources:

```bash
$ az network nsg rule delete -g ${RESOURCE_GROUP} --nsg-name ${INFRA_ID}-nsg --name bootstrap_ssh_in
$ az vm stop -g ${RESOURCE_GROUP} --name ${INFRA_ID}-bootstrap
$ az vm deallocate -g ${RESOURCE_GROUP} --name ${INFRA_ID}-bootstrap
$ az vm delete -g ${RESOURCE_GROUP} --name ${INFRA_ID}-bootstrap --yes
$ az disk delete -g ${RESOURCE_GROUP} --name ${INFRA_ID}-bootstrap_OSDisk --no-wait --yes
$ az network nic delete -g ${RESOURCE_GROUP} --name ${INFRA_ID}-bootstrap-nic --no-wait
$ az storage blob delete --account-key ${ACCOUNT_KEY} --account-name ${CLUSTER_NAME}sa --container-name files --name bootstrap.ign
$ az network public-ip delete -g ${RESOURCE_GROUP} --name ${INFRA_ID}-bootstrap-ssh-pip
```

**NOTE**

If you do not delete the bootstrap server, installation may not succeed due to API traffic being routed to the bootstrap server.

7.11.19. Creating additional worker machines in Azure

You can create worker machines in Microsoft Azure for your cluster to use by launching individual instances discretely or by automated processes outside the cluster, such as auto scaling groups. You can also take advantage of the built-in cluster scaling mechanisms and the machine API in OpenShift Container Platform.

**NOTE**

If you are installing a three-node cluster, skip this step. A three-node cluster consists of three control plane machines, which also act as compute machines.

In this example, you manually launch one instance by using the Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template. Additional instances can be launched by including additional resources of type `06_workers.json` in the file.

**NOTE**

By default, Microsoft Azure places control plane machines and compute machines in a pre-set availability zone. You can manually set an availability zone for a compute node or control plane node. To do this, modify a vendor’s ARM template by specifying each of your availability zones in the `zones` parameter of the virtual machine resource.
If you do not use the provided ARM template to create your control plane machines, you must review the provided information and manually create the infrastructure. If your cluster does not initialize correctly, consider contacting Red Hat support with your installation logs.

Prerequisites

- Configure an Azure account.
- Generate the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- Create and configure a VNet and associated subnets in Azure.
- Create and configure networking and load balancers in Azure.
- Create control plane and compute roles.
- Create the bootstrap machine.
- Create the control plane machines.

Procedure

1. Copy the template from the ARM template for worker machines section of this topic and save it as `06_workers.json` in your cluster’s installation directory. This template describes the worker machines that your cluster requires.

2. Export the following variable needed by the worker machine deployment:

   ```bash
   $ export WORKER_IgnITION=`cat <installation_directory>/worker.ign | base64 | tr -d "\n"
   ```

3. Create the deployment by using the `az` CLI:

   ```bash
   $ az deployment group create -g ${RESOURCE_GROUP} \
   --template-file "<installation_directory>/06_workers.json" \
   --parameters workerIgntion="${WORKER_IgnITION}" \n   --parameters baseName="${INFRA_ID}"
   ```

   1. The Ignition content for the worker nodes.
   2. The base name to be used in resource names; this is usually the cluster’s infrastructure ID.

7.11.19.1. ARM template for worker machines

You can use the following Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template to deploy the worker machines that you need for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster:

**Example 7.89. 06_workers.json ARM template**

```json
{
   "contentVersion" : "1.0.0.0",
   "parameters" : {
      "baseName" : {
```
"type": "string",
"minLength": 1,
"metadata": {
  "description": "Base name to be used in resource names (usually the cluster's Infra ID)"
}
},
"vnetBaseName": {
  "type": "string",
  "defaultValue": 
  "metadata": {
    "description": "The specific customer vnet's base name (optional)"
  }
},
"workerIgnition": {
  "type": "string",
  "metadata": {
    "description": "Ignition content for the worker nodes"
  }
},
"numberOfNodes": {
  "type": "int",
  "defaultValue": 3,
  "minValue": 2,
  "maxValue": 30,
  "metadata": {
    "description": "Number of OpenShift compute nodes to deploy"
  }
},
"sshKeyData": {
  "type": "securestring",
  "defaultValue": "Unused",
  "metadata": {
    "description": "Unused"
  }
},
"nodeVMSize": {
  "type": "string",
  "defaultValue": "Standard_D4s_v3",
  "metadata": {
    "description": "The size of the each Node Virtual Machine"
  }
},
"hyperVGen": {
  "type": "string",
  "metadata": {
    "description": "VM generation image to use"
  },
  "defaultValue": "V2",
  "allowedValues": [
    "V1",
    "V2"
  ]
},
"variables": {
  "location": "[resourceGroup().location]",  
}
"virtualNetworkName" : 
[concat(if(not(empty(parameters('vnetBaseName')))),
parameters('vnetBaseName'), parameters('baseName'), '-vnet')],
"virtualNetworkID" : 
[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks',
variables('virtualNetworkName'))],
"nodeSubnetName" : 
[concat(if(not(empty(parameters('vnetBaseName')))),
parameters('vnetBaseName'), parameters('baseName'), '-worker-subnet')],
"nodeSubnetRef" : 
[concat(variables('virtualNetworkID'), '/subnets/',
variables('nodeSubnetName'))],
"infraLoadBalancerName" : 
[parameters('baseName')],
"sshKeyPath" : 
"/home/capi/.ssh/authorized_keys",
"identityName" : 
[concat(parameters('baseName'), '-identity')],
"galleryName" : 
[concat('gallery_', replace(parameters('baseName'), '-', '_'))],
"imageName" : 
[concat(parameters('baseName'), if(equals(parameters('hyperVGen'), 'V2'), '-gen2', ''))],
"copy" : [
{
  "name" : "vmNames",
  "count" : 
[parameters('numberOfNodes')]
},
  "input" : 
[concat(parameters('baseName'), '-worker-', variables('location'), '-',
copyIndex('vmNames', 1))]
]
],
"resources" : [
{
  "apiVersion" : "2019-05-01",
  "name" : 
[concat('node', copyIndex())],
  "type" : "Microsoft.Resources/deployments",
  "copy" : {
    "name" : "nodeCopy",
    "count" : 
[length(variables('vmNames'))]
  },
  "properties" : {
    "mode" : "Incremental",
    "template" : {
      "$schema" : "http://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-
01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
      "contentVersion" : "1.0.0.0",
      "resources" : [
      {
        "apiVersion" : "2018-06-01",
        "type" : "Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces",
        "name" : 
[concat(variables('vmNames')[copyIndex()], '-nic')]
      },
      "location" : 
[variables('location')]
    },
    "properties" : {
      "ipConfigurations" : [
      {
        "name" : "pipConfig",
        "properties" : {
          "privateIPAllocationMethod" : "Dynamic",
          "subnet" : {
            "id" : 
[variables('nodeSubnetRef')]
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
"apiVersion": "2018-06-01",
"type": "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines",
"name": "[variables('vmNames')[copyIndex()]]",
"location": "[variables('location')]",
"tags": {
"kubernetes.io-cluster-ffranzupi": "owned"
},
"identity": {
"type": "userAssigned",
"userAssignedIdentities": {
"[resourceID('Microsoft.ManagedIdentity/userAssignedIdentities/',
variables('identityName'))": {}}
}
},
"dependsOn": [
"[concat('Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/',
concat(variables('vmNames')[copyIndex()],'-nic'))]
],
"properties": {
"hardwareProfile": {
"vmSize": "[parameters('nodeVMSize')]"
},
"osProfile": {
"computerName": "[variables('vmNames')[copyIndex()]]",
"adminUsername": "capi",
"adminPassword": "NotActuallyApplied!",
"customData": "[parameters('workerIgnition')]",
"linuxConfiguration": {
"disablePasswordAuthentication": false
}
},
"storageProfile": {
"imageReference": {
"id": "[resourceId('Microsoft.Compute/galleries/images',
variables('galleryName'),
variables('imageName'))]"
},
"osDisk": {
"name": "[concat(variables('vmNames')[copyIndex()],'_OSDisk')]",
"osType": "Linux",
"createOption": "FromImage",
"managedDisk": {
"storageAccountType": "Premium_LRS"
},
"diskSizeGB": 128
}
},
"networkProfile": {
"networkInterfaces": [
{
"id": "[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces',
concat(variables('vmNames')[copyIndex()],'-nic'))]",
"properties": {
"primary": true
}
7.11.20. 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 4.14. 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**


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 v4.14 Linux Client entry and save the file.

5. Unpack the archive:

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

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

   ```bash
   $ echo $PATH
   ```

**Verification**

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

  ```bash
  $ oc <command>
  ```
Installing the OpenShift CLI on Windows
You can install the OpenShift CLI (oc) binary on Windows by using the following procedure.

Procedure

2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.
3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 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

2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.
3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 macOS Client entry and save the file.
   
   NOTE
   For macOS arm64, choose the OpenShift v4.14 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>
7.11.21. Logging in to the cluster by using the CLI

You can log in to your cluster as a default system user by exporting the cluster **kubeconfig** file. The **kubeconfig** file contains information about the cluster that is used by the CLI to connect a client to the correct cluster and API server. The file is specific to a cluster and is created during OpenShift Container Platform installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You deployed an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- You installed the **oc** CLI.

**Procedure**

1. Export the **kubeadmin** credentials:

   ```
   $ export KUBECONFIG=<installation_directory>/auth/kubeconfig
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

2. Verify you can run **oc** commands successfully using the exported configuration:

   ```
   $ oc whoami
   ```

   **Example output**

   ```
   system:admin
   ```

7.11.22. Approving the certificate signing requests for your machines

When you add machines to a cluster, two pending certificate signing requests (CSRs) are generated for each machine that you added. You must confirm that these CSRs are approved or, if necessary, approve them yourself. The client requests must be approved first, followed by the server requests.

**Prerequisites**

- You added machines to your cluster.

**Procedure**

1. Confirm that the cluster recognizes the machines:

   ```
   $ oc get nodes
   ```

   **Example output**

   ```
   NAME    STATUS    ROLES     AGE     VERSION
   master-0 Ready master 63m v1.27.3
   master-1 Ready master 63m v1.27.3
   master-2 Ready master 64m v1.27.3
   ```
The output lists all of the machines that you created.

**NOTE**

The preceding output might not include the compute nodes, also known as worker nodes, until some CSRs are approved.

2. Review the pending CSRs and ensure that you see the client requests with the **Pending** or **Approved** status for each machine that you added to the cluster:

```bash
$ oc get csr
```

**Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>REQUESTOR</th>
<th>CONDITION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>csr-8b2br</td>
<td>15m</td>
<td>system:serviceaccount:openshift-machine-config-operator:node-bootstrapper</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>csr-8vnps</td>
<td>15m</td>
<td>system:serviceaccount:openshift-machine-config-operator:node-bootstrapper</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this example, two machines are joining the cluster. You might see more approved CSRs in the list.

3. If the CSRs were not approved, after all of the pending CSRs for the machines you added are in **Pending** status, approve the CSRs for your cluster machines:

**NOTE**

Because the CSRs rotate automatically, approve your CSRs within an hour of adding the machines to the cluster. If you do not approve them within an hour, the certificates will rotate, and more than two certificates will be present for each node. You must approve all of these certificates. After the client CSR is approved, the Kubelet creates a secondary CSR for the serving certificate, which requires manual approval. Then, subsequent serving certificate renewal requests are automatically approved by the **machine-approver** if the Kubelet requests a new certificate with identical parameters.

**NOTE**

For clusters running on platforms that are not machine API enabled, such as bare metal and other user-provisioned infrastructure, you must implement a method of automatically approving the kubelet serving certificate requests (CSRs). If a request is not approved, then the **oc exec**, **oc rsh**, and **oc logs** commands cannot succeed, because a serving certificate is required when the API server connects to the kubelet. Any operation that contacts the Kubelet endpoint requires this certificate approval to be in place. The method must watch for new CSRs, confirm that the CSR was submitted by the **node-bootstrapper** service account in the **system:node** or **system:admin** groups, and confirm the identity of the node.

- To approve them individually, run the following command for each valid CSR:
$ oc adm certificate approve <csr_name> ①

① <csr_name> is the name of a CSR from the list of current CSRs.

- To approve all pending CSRs, run the following command:

  $ oc get csr -o go-template="{{range .items}}{{if not .status}}{{.metadata.name}}{{"\n"}}{{end}}{{end}}" | xargs --no-run-if-empty oc adm certificate approve

  NOTE

  Some Operators might not become available until some CSRs are approved.

4. Now that your client requests are approved, you must review the server requests for each machine that you added to the cluster:

  $ oc get csr

  Example output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>REQUESTOR</th>
<th>CONDITION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>csr-bfd72</td>
<td>5m26s</td>
<td>system:node:ip-10-0-50-126.us-east-2.compute.internal</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>csr-c57lv</td>
<td>5m26s</td>
<td>system:node:ip-10-0-95-157.us-east-2.compute.internal</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. If the remaining CSRs are not approved, and are in the Pending status, approve the CSRs for your cluster machines:

- To approve them individually, run the following command for each valid CSR:

  $ oc adm certificate approve <csr_name> ①

  ① <csr_name> is the name of a CSR from the list of current CSRs.

- To approve all pending CSRs, run the following command:

  $ oc get csr -o go-template="{{range .items}}{{if not .status}}{{.metadata.name}}{{"\n"}}{{end}}{{end}}" | xargs oc adm certificate approve

6. After all client and server CSRs have been approved, the machines have the Ready status. Verify this by running the following command:

  $ oc get nodes

  Example output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>ROLES</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>VERSION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>master-0</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>73m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTE

It can take a few minutes after approval of the server CSRs for the machines to transition to the Ready status.

Additional information

- For more information on CSRs, see Certificate Signing Requests.

7.11.23. Adding the Ingress DNS records

If you removed the DNS Zone configuration when creating Kubernetes manifests and generating Ignition configs, you must manually create DNS records that point at the Ingress load balancer. You can create either a wildcard *.apps.{baseDomain}, or specific records. You can use A, CNAME, and other records per your requirements.

Prerequisites

- You deployed an OpenShift Container Platform cluster on Microsoft Azure by using infrastructure that you provisioned.
- Install the OpenShift CLI (oc).
- Install or update the Azure CLI.

Procedure

1. Confirm the Ingress router has created a load balancer and populated the EXTERNAL-IP field:

```
$ oc -n openshift-ingress get service router-default
```

**Example output**

```
NAME             TYPE           CLUSTER-IP      EXTERNAL-IP     PORT(S)                      AGE
router-default   LoadBalancer   172.30.20.10   35.130.120.110
80:32288/TCP,443:31215/TCP   20
```

2. Export the Ingress router IP as a variable:

```
$ export PUBLIC_IP_ROUTER=`oc -n openshift-ingress get service router-default --no-headers | awk '{print $4}'`
```

3. Add a *.apps record to the public DNS zone.

   a. If you are adding this cluster to a new public zone, run:

```
$ az network dns record-set a add-record -g ${BASE_DOMAIN_RESOURCE_GROUP} -z ${CLUSTER_NAME}.${BASE_DOMAIN} -n *.apps -a ${PUBLIC_IP_ROUTER} --ttl 300
```
OpenShift Container Platform 4.14 Installing

b. If you are adding this cluster to an already existing public zone, run:
$ az network dns record-set a add-record -g ${BASE_DOMAIN_RESOURCE_GROUP} z ${BASE_DOMAIN} -n *.apps.${CLUSTER_NAME} -a ${PUBLIC_IP_ROUTER} --ttl 300
4. Add a *.apps record to the private DNS zone:
a. Create a *.apps record by using the following command:
$ az network private-dns record-set a create -g ${RESOURCE_GROUP} -z
${CLUSTER_NAME}.${BASE_DOMAIN} -n *.apps --ttl 300
b. Add the *.apps record to the private DNS zone by using the following command:
$ az network private-dns record-set a add-record -g ${RESOURCE_GROUP} -z
${CLUSTER_NAME}.${BASE_DOMAIN} -n *.apps -a ${PUBLIC_IP_ROUTER}
If you prefer to add explicit domains instead of using a wildcard, you can create entries for each of the
cluster’s current routes:
$ oc get --all-namespaces -o jsonpath='{range .items[*]}{range .status.ingress[*]}{.host}{"\n"}{end}
{end}' routes

Example output
oauth-openshift.apps.cluster.basedomain.com
console-openshift-console.apps.cluster.basedomain.com
downloads-openshift-console.apps.cluster.basedomain.com
alertmanager-main-openshift-monitoring.apps.cluster.basedomain.com
prometheus-k8s-openshift-monitoring.apps.cluster.basedomain.com

7.11.24. Completing an Azure installation on user-provisioned infrastructure
After you start the OpenShift Container Platform installation on Microsoft Azure user-provisioned
infrastructure, you can monitor the cluster events until the cluster is ready.
Prerequisites
Deploy the bootstrap machine for an OpenShift Container Platform cluster on user-provisioned
Azure infrastructure.
Install the oc CLI and log in.
Procedure
Complete the cluster installation:
$ ./openshift-install --dir <installation_directory> wait-for install-complete 1

Example output
INFO Waiting up to 30m0s for the cluster to initialize...

1208


For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

**IMPORTANT**

- The Ignition config files that the installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending `node-bootstrapper` certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for Recovering from expired control plane certificates for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

### 7.11.25. Telemetry access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the Telemetry service, which runs by default to provide metrics about cluster health and the success of updates, requires internet access. If your cluster is connected to the internet, Telemetry runs automatically, and your cluster is registered to OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console.

After you confirm that your OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console inventory is correct, either maintained automatically by Telemetry or manually by using OpenShift Cluster Manager, use subscription watch to track your OpenShift Container Platform subscriptions at the account or multi-cluster level.

**Additional resources**

- See About remote health monitoring for more information about the Telemetry service

### 7.12. INSTALLING A CLUSTER ON AZURE IN A RESTRICTED NETWORK

In OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14, you can install a cluster on Microsoft Azure in a restricted network by creating an internal mirror of the installation release content on an existing Azure Virtual Network (VNet).

**IMPORTANT**

You can install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster by using mirrored installation release content, but your cluster requires internet access to use the Azure APIs.

### 7.12.1. Prerequisites

- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.
You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.

You configured an Azure account to host the cluster and determined the tested and validated region to deploy the cluster.

You mirrored the images for a disconnected installation to your registry and obtained the imageContentSources data for your version of OpenShift Container Platform.

**IMPORTANT**

Because the installation media is on the mirror host, you can use that computer to complete all installation steps.

You have an existing VNet in Azure. While installing a cluster in a restricted network that uses installer-provisioned infrastructure, you cannot use the installer-provisioned VNet. You must use a user-provisioned VNet that satisfies one of the following requirements:

- The VNet contains the mirror registry
- The VNet has firewall rules or a peering connection to access the mirror registry hosted elsewhere

If you use a firewall, you configured it to allow the sites that your cluster requires access to.

If you use customer-managed encryption keys, you prepared your Azure environment for encryption.

### 7.12.2. About installations in restricted networks

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you can perform an installation that does not require an active connection to the internet to obtain software components. Restricted network installations can be completed using installer-provisioned infrastructure or user-provisioned infrastructure, depending on the cloud platform to which you are installing the cluster.

If you choose to perform a restricted network installation on a cloud platform, you still require access to its cloud APIs. Some cloud functions, like Amazon Web Service's Route 53 DNS and IAM services, require internet access. Depending on your network, you might require less internet access for an installation on bare metal hardware, Nutanix, or on VMware vSphere.

To complete a restricted network installation, you must create a registry that mirrors the contents of the OpenShift image registry and contains the installation media. You can create this registry on a mirror host, which can access both the internet and your closed network, or by using other methods that meet your restrictions.

#### 7.12.2.1. Additional limits

Clusters in restricted networks have the following additional limitations and restrictions:

- The ClusterVersion status includes an **Unable to retrieve available updates** error.
- By default, you cannot use the contents of the Developer Catalog because you cannot access the required image stream tags.

#### 7.12.2.2. User-defined outbound routing
In OpenShift Container Platform, you can choose your own outbound routing for a cluster to connect to the internet. This allows you to skip the creation of public IP addresses and the public load balancer.

You can configure user-defined routing by modifying parameters in the `install-config.yaml` file before installing your cluster. A pre-existing VNet is required to use outbound routing when installing a cluster; the installation program is not responsible for configuring this.

When configuring a cluster to use user-defined routing, the installation program does not create the following resources:

- Outbound rules for access to the internet.
- Public IPs for the public load balancer.
- Kubernetes Service object to add the cluster machines to the public load balancer for outbound requests.

You must ensure the following items are available before setting user-defined routing:

- Egress to the internet is possible to pull container images, unless using an OpenShift image registry mirror.
- The cluster can access Azure APIs.
- Various allowlist endpoints are configured. You can reference these endpoints in the Configuring your firewall section.

There are several pre-existing networking setups that are supported for internet access using user-defined routing.

**Restricted cluster with Azure Firewall**

You can use Azure Firewall to restrict the outbound routing for the Virtual Network (VNet) that is used to install the OpenShift Container Platform cluster. For more information, see providing user-defined routing with Azure Firewall. You can create an OpenShift Container Platform cluster in a restricted network by using VNet with Azure Firewall and configuring the user-defined routing.

**IMPORTANT**

If you are using Azure Firewall for restricting internet access, you must set the publish field to `internal` in the `install-config.yaml` file. This is because Azure Firewall does not work properly with Azure public load balancers.

### 7.12.3. About reusing a VNet for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you can deploy a cluster into an existing Azure Virtual Network (VNet) in Microsoft Azure. If you do, you must also use existing subnets within the VNet and routing rules.

By deploying OpenShift Container Platform into an existing Azure VNet, you might be able to avoid service limit constraints in new accounts or more easily abide by the operational constraints that your company’s guidelines set. This is a good option to use if you cannot obtain the infrastructure creation permissions that are required to create the VNet.

**7.12.3.1. Requirements for using your VNet**
When you deploy a cluster by using an existing VNet, you must perform additional network configuration before you install the cluster. In installer-provisioned infrastructure clusters, the installer usually creates the following components, but it does not create them when you install into an existing VNet:

- Subnets
- Route tables
- VNets
- Network Security Groups

**NOTE**

The installation program requires that you use the cloud-provided DNS server. Using a custom DNS server is not supported and causes the installation to fail.

If you use a custom VNet, you must correctly configure it and its subnets for the installation program and the cluster to use. The installation program cannot subdivide network ranges for the cluster to use, set route tables for the subnets, or set VNet options like DHCP, so you must do so before you install the cluster.

The cluster must be able to access the resource group that contains the existing VNet and subnets. While all of the resources that the cluster creates are placed in a separate resource group that it creates, some network resources are used from a separate group. Some cluster Operators must be able to access resources in both resource groups. For example, the Machine API controller attaches NICS for the virtual machines that it creates to subnets from the networking resource group.

Your VNet must meet the following characteristics:

- The VNet’s CIDR block must contain the `Networking.MachineCIDR` range, which is the IP address pool for cluster machines.

- The VNet and its subnets must belong to the same resource group, and the subnets must be configured to use Azure-assigned DHCP IP addresses instead of static IP addresses.

You must provide two subnets within your VNet, one for the control plane machines and one for the compute machines. Because Azure distributes machines in different availability zones within the region that you specify, your cluster will have high availability by default.

**NOTE**

By default, if you specify availability zones in the `install-config.yaml` file, the installation program distributes the control plane machines and the compute machines across these availability zones within a region. To ensure high availability for your cluster, select a region with at least three availability zones. If your region contains fewer than three availability zones, the installation program places more than one control plane machine in the available zones.

To ensure that the subnets that you provide are suitable, the installation program confirms the following data:

- All the specified subnets exist.
- There are two private subnets, one for the control plane machines and one for the compute machines.

- The subnet CIDRs belong to the machine CIDR that you specified. Machines are not provisioned in availability zones that you do not provide private subnets for. If required, the installation program creates public load balancers that manage the control plane and worker nodes, and Azure allocates a public IP address to them.

**NOTE**

If you destroy a cluster that uses an existing VNet, the VNet is not deleted.

### 7.12.3.1.1. Network security group requirements

The network security groups for the subnets that host the compute and control plane machines require specific access to ensure that the cluster communication is correct. You must create rules to allow access to the required cluster communication ports.

**IMPORTANT**

The network security group rules must be in place before you install the cluster. If you attempt to install a cluster without the required access, the installation program cannot reach the Azure APIs, and installation fails.

#### Table 7.26. Required ports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Control plane</th>
<th>Compute</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>Allows HTTP traffic</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>443</td>
<td>Allows HTTPS traffic</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6443</td>
<td>Allows communication to the control plane machines</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22623</td>
<td>Allows internal communication to the machine config server for provisioning machines</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>Allows connections to Azure APIs. You must set a Destination Service Tag to AzureCloud.</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>Denies connections to the internet. You must set a Destination Service Tag to Internet.</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. If you are using Azure Firewall to restrict the internet access, then you can configure Azure Firewall to allow the Azure APIs. A network security group rule is not needed.
IMPORTANT

Currently, there is no supported way to block or restrict the machine config server endpoint. The machine config server must be exposed to the network so that newly-provisioned machines, which have no existing configuration or state, are able to fetch their configuration. In this model, the root of trust is the certificate signing requests (CSR) endpoint, which is where the kubelet sends its certificate signing request for approval to join the cluster. Because of this, machine configs should not be used to distribute sensitive information, such as secrets and certificates.

To ensure that the machine config server endpoints, ports 22623 and 22624, are secured in bare metal scenarios, customers must configure proper network policies.

Because cluster components do not modify the user-provided network security groups, which the Kubernetes controllers update, a pseudo-network security group is created for the Kubernetes controller to modify without impacting the rest of the environment.

Additional resources

- About the OpenShift SDN network plugin
- Configuring your firewall

7.12.3.2. Division of permissions

Starting with OpenShift Container Platform 4.3, you do not need all of the permissions that are required for an installation program-provisioned infrastructure cluster to deploy a cluster. This change mimics the division of permissions that you might have at your company: some individuals can create different resources in your clouds than others. For example, you might be able to create application-specific items, like instances, storage, and load balancers, but not networking-related components such as V Nets, subnet, or ingress rules.

The Azure credentials that you use when you create your cluster do not need the networking permissions that are required to make V Nets and core networking components within the V Net, such as subnets, routing tables, internet gateways, NAT, and VPN. You still need permission to make the application resources that the machines within the cluster require, such as load balancers, security groups, storage accounts, and nodes.

7.12.3.3. Isolation between clusters

Because the cluster is unable to modify network security groups in an existing subnet, there is no way to isolate clusters from each other on the V Net.

7.12.4. Internet access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you require access to the internet to obtain the images that are necessary to install your cluster.

You must have internet access to:

- Access OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console to download the installation program and perform subscription management. If the cluster has internet access and you do not disable Telemetry, that service automatically entitles your cluster.
- Access Quay.io to obtain the packages that are required to install your cluster.
• Obtain the packages that are required to perform cluster updates.

7.12.5. Generating a key pair for cluster node SSH access

During an OpenShift Container Platform installation, you can provide an SSH public key to the installation program. The key is passed to the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes through their Ignition config files and is used to authenticate SSH access to the nodes. The key is added to the ~/.ssh/authorized_keys list for the core user on each node, which enables password-less authentication.

After the key is passed to the nodes, you can use the key pair to SSH in to the RHCOS nodes as the user core. To access the nodes through SSH, the private key identity must be managed by SSH for your local user.

If you want to SSH in to your cluster nodes to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, you must provide the SSH public key during the installation process. The ./openshift-install gather command also requires the SSH public key to be in place on the cluster nodes.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not skip this procedure in production environments, where disaster recovery and debugging is required.

**NOTE**

You must use a local key, not one that you configured with platform-specific approaches such as AWS key pairs.

**Procedure**

1. If you do not have an existing SSH key pair on your local machine to use for authentication onto your cluster nodes, create one. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   ```
   $ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -N "" -f <path>/<file_name>
   ```

   Specify the path and file name, such as ~/.ssh/id_ed25519, of the new SSH key. If you have an existing key pair, ensure your public key is in the your ~/.ssh directory.

**NOTE**

If you plan to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures, do not create a key that uses the ed25519 algorithm. Instead, create a key that uses the rsa or ecdsa algorithm.

2. View the public SSH key:

   ```
   $ cat <path>/<file_name>.pub
   ```

   For example, run the following to view the ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub public key:
Add the SSH private key identity to the SSH agent for your local user, if it has not already been added. SSH agent management of the key is required for password-less SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes, or if you want to use the ./openshift-install gather command.

**NOTE**
On some distributions, default SSH private key identities such as ~/.ssh/id_rsa and ~/.ssh/id_dsa are managed automatically.

a. If the ssh-agent process is not already running for your local user, start it as a background task:

```
$ eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"
```

**Example output**

```
Agent pid 31874
```

**NOTE**
If your cluster is in FIPS mode, only use FIPS-compliant algorithms to generate the SSH key. The key must be either RSA or ECDSA.

4. Add your SSH private key to the ssh-agent:

```
$ ssh-add <path>/<file_name>
```

Specify the path and file name for your SSH private key, such as ~/.ssh/id_ed25519

**Example output**

```
Identity added: /home/<you>/<path>/<file_name> (<computer_name>)
```

**Next steps**

- When you install OpenShift Container Platform, provide the SSH public key to the installation program.

**7.12.6. Creating the installation configuration file**

You can customize the OpenShift Container Platform cluster you install on Microsoft Azure.

**Prerequisites**

- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster. For a restricted network installation, these files are on your mirror host.
• You have the `imageContentSources` values that were generated during mirror registry creation.

• You have obtained the contents of the certificate for your mirror registry.

• You have retrieved a Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) image and uploaded it to an accessible location.

• You have an Azure subscription ID and tenant ID.

• If you are installing the cluster using a service principal, you have its application ID and password.

• If you are installing the cluster using a system-assigned managed identity, you have enabled it on the virtual machine that you will run the installation program from.

• If you are installing the cluster using a user-assigned managed identity, you have met these prerequisites:
  - You have its client ID.
  - You have assigned it to the virtual machine that you will run the installation program from.

Procedure

1. Optional: If you have run the installation program on this computer before, and want to use an alternative service principal or managed identity, go to the `~/.azure/` directory and delete the `osServicePrincipal.json` configuration file.
   Deleting this file prevents the installation program from automatically reusing subscription and authentication values from a previous installation.

2. Create the `install-config.yaml` file.
   a. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and run the following command:

   ```bash
   $ ./openshift-install create install-config --dir <installation_directory>  
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the directory name to store the files that the installation program creates.

   When specifying the directory:

   • Verify that the directory has the `execute` permission. This permission is required to run Terraform binaries under the installation directory.

   • Use an empty directory. Some installation assets, such as bootstrap X.509 certificates, have short expiration intervals, therefore you must not reuse an installation directory. If you want to reuse individual files from another cluster installation, you can copy them into your directory. However, the file names for the installation assets might change between releases. Use caution when copying installation files from an earlier OpenShift Container Platform version.
Always delete the `~/.powervs` directory to avoid reusing a stale configuration. Run the following command:

```
$ rm -rf ~/.powervs
```

b. At the prompts, provide the configuration details for your cloud:

i. Optional: Select an SSH key to use to access your cluster machines.

```
NOTE
For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your `ssh-agent` process uses.
```

ii. Select `azure` as the platform to target.

If the installation program cannot locate the `osServicePrincipal.json` configuration file from a previous installation, you are prompted for Azure subscription and authentication values.

iii. Enter the following Azure parameter values for your subscription:

- `azure subscription id`: Enter the subscription ID to use for the cluster.
- `azure tenant id`: Enter the tenant ID.

iv. Depending on the Azure identity you are using to deploy the cluster, do one of the following when prompted for the `azure service principal client id`:

- If you are using a service principal, enter its application ID.
- If you are using a system-assigned managed identity, leave this value blank.
- If you are using a user-assigned managed identity, specify its client ID.

v. Depending on the Azure identity you are using to deploy the cluster, do one of the following when prompted for the `azure service principal client secret`:

- If you are using a service principal, enter its password.
- If you are using a system-assigned managed identity, leave this value blank.
- If you are using a user-assigned managed identity, leave this value blank.

vi. Select the region to deploy the cluster to.

vii. Select the base domain to deploy the cluster to. The base domain corresponds to the Azure DNS Zone that you created for your cluster.

viii. Enter a descriptive name for your cluster.
IMPORTANT

All Azure resources that are available through public endpoints are subject to resource name restrictions, and you cannot create resources that use certain terms. For a list of terms that Azure restricts, see Resolve reserved resource name errors in the Azure documentation.

ix. Paste the pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager.

3. Edit the install-config.yaml file to give the additional information that is required for an installation in a restricted network.

a. Update the pullSecret value to contain the authentication information for your registry:

```yaml
pullSecret: \{"auths":{"<mirror_host_name>:5000": {"auth": ":<credentials>\","email": "you@example.com"}}}
```

For `<mirror_host_name>`, specify the registry domain name that you specified in the certificate for your mirror registry, and for `<credentials>`, specify the base64-encoded user name and password for your mirror registry.

b. Add the additionalTrustBundle parameter and value.

```yaml
additionalTrustBundle: |
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
ZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZ...
-----END CERTIFICATE-----
```

The value must be the contents of the certificate file that you used for your mirror registry. The certificate file can be an existing, trusted certificate authority, or the self-signed certificate that you generated for the mirror registry.

c. Define the network and subnets for the VNet to install the cluster under the platform.azure field:

```yaml
networkResourceGroupName: <vnet_resource_group> 1
virtualNetwork: <vnet> 2
controlPlaneSubnet: <control_plane_subnet> 3
computeSubnet: <compute_subnet> 4
```

1. Replace `<vnet_resource_group>` with the resource group name that contains the existing virtual network (VNet).

2. Replace `<vnet>` with the existing virtual network name.

3. Replace `<control_plane_subnet>` with the existing subnet name to deploy the control plane machines.

4. Replace `<compute_subnet>` with the existing subnet name to deploy compute machines.

d. Add the image content resources, which resemble the following YAML excerpt:
imageContentSources:
- mirrors:
  - <mirror_host_name>:5000/<repo_name>/release
    source: quay.io/openshift-release-dev/ocp-release
- mirrors:
  - <mirror_host_name>:5000/<repo_name>/release
    source: registry.redhat.io/ocp/release

For these values, use the imageContentSources that you recorded during mirror registry creation.

e. Optional: Set the publishing strategy to Internal:

   publish: Internal

   By setting this option, you create an internal Ingress Controller and a private load balancer.

   **IMPORTANT**

   Azure Firewall does not work seamlessly with Azure Public Load balancers. Thus, when using Azure Firewall for restricting internet access, the publish field in install-config.yaml should be set to Internal.

   4. Make any other modifications to the install-config.yaml file that you require. You can find more information about the available parameters in the Installation configuration parameters section.

   5. Back up the install-config.yaml file so that you can use it to install multiple clusters.

   **IMPORTANT**

   The install-config.yaml file is consumed during the installation process. If you want to reuse the file, you must back it up now.

If previously not detected, the installation program creates an osServicePrincipal.json configuration file and stores this file in the ~/.azure/ directory on your computer. This ensures that the installation program can load the profile when it is creating an OpenShift Container Platform cluster on the target platform.

Additional resources

- Installation configuration parameters for Azure

7.12.6.1. Minimum resource requirements for cluster installation

Each cluster machine must meet the following minimum requirements:

Table 7.27. Minimum resource requirements
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Machine</th>
<th>Operating System</th>
<th>vCPU</th>
<th>Virtual RAM</th>
<th>Storage</th>
<th>Input/Output Per Second (IOPS)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bootstrap</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control plane</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compute</td>
<td>RHCOS, RHEL 8.6 and later</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. One vCPU is equivalent to one physical core when simultaneous multithreading (SMT), or hyperthreading, is not enabled. When enabled, use the following formula to calculate the corresponding ratio: (threads per core × cores) × sockets = vCPUs.

2. OpenShift Container Platform and Kubernetes are sensitive to disk performance, and faster storage is recommended, particularly for etcd on the control plane nodes which require a 10 ms p99 fsync duration. Note that on many cloud platforms, storage size and IOPS scale together, so you might need to over-allocate storage volume to obtain sufficient performance.

3. As with all user-provisioned installations, if you choose to use RHEL compute machines in your cluster, you take responsibility for all operating system life cycle management and maintenance, including performing system updates, applying patches, and completing all other required tasks. Use of RHEL 7 compute machines is deprecated and has been removed in OpenShift Container Platform 4.10 and later.

**IMPORTANT**

You are required to use Azure virtual machines that have the `premiumIO` parameter set to `true`.

If an instance type for your platform meets the minimum requirements for cluster machines, it is supported to use in OpenShift Container Platform.

### 7.12.6.2. Tested instance types for Azure

The following Microsoft Azure instance types have been tested with OpenShift Container Platform.

#### Example 7.90. Machine types based on 64-bit x86 architecture

- c4.*
- c5.*
- c5a.*
- i3.*
- m4.*
- m5.*
7.12.6.3. Tested instance types for Azure on 64-bit ARM infrastructures

The following Microsoft Azure ARM64 instance types have been tested with OpenShift Container Platform.

Example 7.91. Machine types based on 64-bit ARM architecture

- c6g.*
- m6g.*

7.12.6.4. Enabling trusted launch for Azure VMs

You can enable two trusted launch features when installing your cluster on Azure: secure boot and virtualized Trusted Platform Modules.

See the Azure documentation about virtual machine sizes to learn what sizes of virtual machines support these features.

**IMPORTANT**

Trusted launch 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.

**Prerequisites**

- You have created an install-config.yaml file.

**Procedure**
- Use a text editor to edit the `install-config.yaml` file prior to deploying your cluster and add the following stanza:

```yaml
controlPlane: 1
  platform: azure:
    settings:
      securityType: TrustedLaunch 2
      trustedLaunch:
        uefiSettings:
          secureBoot: Enabled 3
          virtualizedTrustedPlatformModule: Enabled 4
```

1. Specify `controlPlane.platform.azure` or `compute.platform.azure` to enable trusted launch on only control plane or compute nodes respectively. Specify `platform.azure.defaultMachinePlatform` to enable trusted launch on all nodes.

2. Enable trusted launch features.

3. Enable secure boot. For more information, see the Azure documentation about secure boot.

4. Enable the virtualized Trusted Platform Module. For more information, see the Azure documentation about virtualized Trusted Platform Modules.

### 7.12.6.5. Enabling confidential VMs

You can enable confidential VMs when installing your cluster. You can enable confidential VMs for compute nodes, control plane nodes, or all nodes.

**IMPORTANT**

Using confidential VMs 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](#).

You can use confidential VMs with the following VM sizes:

- DCasv5-series
- DCadsv5-series
- ECasv5-series
- ECadsv5-series

**IMPORTANT**

Confidential VMs are currently not supported on 64-bit ARM architectures.
Prerequisites

- You have created an `install-config.yaml` file.

Procedure

- Use a text editor to edit the `install-config.yaml` file prior to deploying your cluster and add the following stanza:

```yaml
controlPlane: 1
  platform:
    azure:
      settings:
        securityType: ConfidentialVM 2
      confidentialVM:
        uefiSettings:
          secureBoot: Enabled 3
          virtualizedTrustedPlatformModule: Enabled 4
      osDisk:
        securityProfile:
          securityEncryptionType: VMGuestStateOnly 5
```

1. Specify `controlPlane.platform.azure` or `compute.platform.azure` to deploy confidential VMs on only control plane or compute nodes respectively. Specify `platform.azure.defaultMachinePlatform` to deploy confidential VMs on all nodes.

2. Enable confidential VMs.

3. Enable secure boot. For more information, see the Azure documentation about **secure boot**.

4. Enable the virtualized Trusted Platform Module. For more information, see the Azure documentation about **virtualized Trusted Platform Modules**.

5. Specify **VMGuestStateOnly** to encrypt the VM guest state.

7.12.6.6. Sample customized `install-config.yaml` file for Azure

You can customize the `install-config.yaml` file to specify more details about your OpenShift Container Platform cluster’s platform or modify the values of the required parameters.

**IMPORTANT**

This sample YAML file is provided for reference only. You must obtain your `install-config.yaml` file by using the installation program and modify it.

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: example.com 1
controlPlane: 2
  hyperthreading: Enabled 3 4
name: master
platform:
  azure:
```

apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: example.com
controlPlane: 2
  hyperthreading: Enabled 3 4
name: master
platform:
  azure:
encryptionAtHost: true
ultraSSDCapability: Enabled
osDisk:
diskSizeGB: 1024

diskType: Premium_LRS
diskEncryptionSet:
  resourceGroup: disk_encryption_set_resource_group
  name: disk_encryption_set_name
  subscriptionId: secondary_subscription_id
osImage:
publisher: example_publisher_name
offer: example_image_offer
sku: example_offer_sku
version: example_image_version
type: Standard_D8s_v3
replicas: 3
compute: 6
- hyperthreading: Enabled
name: worker
platform:
  azure:
    ultraSSDCapability: Enabled
type: Standard_D2s_v3
encryptionAtHost: true
osDisk:
diskSizeGB: 512

diskType: Standard_LRS
diskEncryptionSet:
  resourceGroup: disk_encryption_set_resource_group
  name: disk_encryption_set_name
  subscriptionId: secondary_subscription_id
osImage:
publisher: example_publisher_name
offer: example_image_offer
sku: example_offer_sku
version: example_image_version
zones:
  - "1"
  - "2"
  - "3"
replicas: 5
metadata:
  name: test-cluster
networking:
  clusterNetwork:
    - cidr: 10.128.0.0/14
    - hostPrefix: 23
  machineNetwork:
    - cidr: 10.0.0.0/16
  networkType: OVNKubernetes
  serviceNetwork:
    - 172.30.0.0/16
platform:
  azure:
    defaultMachinePlatform:
Required. The installation program prompts you for this value.

If you do not provide these parameters and values, the installation program provides the default value.

The `controlPlane` section is a single mapping, but the `compute` section is a sequence of mappings. To meet the requirements of the different data structures, the first line of the `compute` section must begin with a hyphen, `-`, and the first line of the `controlPlane` section must not. Only one control plane pool is used.

Whether to enable or disable simultaneous multithreading, or hyperthreading. By default, simultaneous multithreading is enabled to increase the performance of your machines' cores. You can disable it by setting the parameter value to `Disabled`. If you disable simultaneous multithreading in some cluster machines, you must disable it in all cluster machines.

**IMPORTANT**

If you disable simultaneous multithreading, ensure that your capacity planning accounts for the dramatically decreased machine performance. Use larger virtual machine types, such as `Standard_D8s_v3`, for your machines if you disable simultaneous multithreading.
You can specify the size of the disk to use in GB. Minimum recommendation for control plane nodes is 1024 GB.

Specify a list of zones to deploy your machines to. For high availability, specify at least two zones.

The cluster network plugin to install. The supported values are OVNKubernetes and OpenShiftSDN. The default value is OVNKubernetes.

Optional: A custom Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) image that should be used to boot control plane and compute machines. The publisher, offer, sku, and version parameters under platform.azure.defaultMachinePlatform.osImage apply to both control plane and compute machines. If the parameters under controlPlane.platform.azure.osImage or compute.platform.azure.osImage are set, they override the platform.azure.defaultMachinePlatform.osImage parameters.

Specify the name of the resource group that contains the DNS zone for your base domain.

Specify the name of an already existing resource group to install your cluster to. If undefined, a new resource group is created for the cluster.

If you use an existing VNet, specify the name of the resource group that contains it.

If you use an existing VNet, specify its name.

If you use an existing VNet, specify the name of the subnet to host the control plane machines.

If you use an existing VNet, specify the name of the subnet to host the compute machines.

When using Azure Firewall to restrict Internet access, you must configure outbound routing to send traffic through the Azure Firewall. Configuring user-defined routing prevents exposing external endpoints in your cluster.

Whether to enable or disable FIPS mode. By default, FIPS mode is not enabled. If FIPS mode is enabled, the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines that OpenShift Container Platform runs on bypass the default Kubernetes cryptography suite and use the cryptography modules that are provided with RHCOS instead.

IMPORTANT

To enable FIPS mode for your cluster, you must run the installation program from a Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) computer configured to operate in FIPS mode. For more information about configuring FIPS mode on RHEL, see Installing the system in FIPS mode. The use of FIPS validated or Modules In Process cryptographic libraries is only supported on OpenShift Container Platform deployments on the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures.

You can optionally provide the sshKey value that you use to access the machines in your cluster.

NOTE

For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your ssh-agent process uses.

Provide the contents of the certificate file that you used for your mirror registry.
Provide the `imageContentSources` section from the output of the command to mirror the repository.

How to publish the user-facing endpoints of your cluster. When using Azure Firewall to restrict Internet access, set `publish` to `Internal` to deploy a private cluster. The user-facing endpoints then cannot be accessed from the internet. The default value is `External`.

### 7.12.6.7. Configuring the cluster-wide proxy during installation

Production environments can deny direct access to the internet and instead have an HTTP or HTTPS proxy available. You can configure a new OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use a proxy by configuring the proxy settings in the `install-config.yaml` file.

**Prerequisites**

- You have an existing `install-config.yaml` file.
- You reviewed the sites that your cluster requires access to and determined whether any of them need to bypass the proxy. By default, all cluster egress traffic is proxied, including calls to hosting cloud provider APIs. You added sites to the `Proxy` object’s `spec.noProxy` field to bypass the proxy if necessary.

**NOTE**

The `Proxy` object `status.noProxy` field is populated with the values of the `networking.machineNetwork[].cidr`, `networking.clusterNetwork[].cidr`, and `networking.serviceNetwork[]` fields from your installation configuration.

For installations on Amazon Web Services (AWS), Google Cloud Platform (GCP), Microsoft Azure, and Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP), the `Proxy` object `status.noProxy` field is also populated with the instance metadata endpoint (169.254.169.254).

**Procedure**

1. Edit your `install-config.yaml` file and add the proxy settings. For example:

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: v1
   baseDomain: my.domain.com
   proxy:
     httpProxy: http://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port>  # 1
     httpsProxy: https://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port>  # 2
     noProxy: example.com  # 3
   additionalTrustBundle: |  # 4
     -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
     <MY_TRUSTED_CA_CERT>
     -----END CERTIFICATE-----
   additionalTrustBundlePolicy: <policy_to_add_additionalTrustBundle>  # 5
   
   # 1 A proxy URL to use for creating HTTP connections outside the cluster. The URL scheme must be `http`.
   # 2 A proxy URL to use for creating HTTPS connections outside the cluster.
   ```
A comma-separated list of destination domain names, IP addresses, or other network CIDRs to exclude from proxying. Preface a domain with . to match subdomains only. For

If provided, the installation program generates a config map that is named user-ca-bundle in the openshift-config namespace that contains one or more additional CA certificates that are required for proxying HTTPS connections. The Cluster Network Operator then creates a trusted-ca-bundle config map that merges these contents with the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) trust bundle, and this config map is referenced in the trustedCA field of the Proxy object. The additionalTrustBundle field is required unless the proxy’s identity certificate is signed by an authority from the RHCOS trust bundle.

Optional: The policy to determine the configuration of the Proxy object to reference the user-ca-bundle config map in the trustedCA field. The allowed values are Proxyonly and Always. Use Proxyonly to reference the user-ca-bundle config map only when http/https proxy is configured. Use Always to always reference the user-ca-bundle config map. The default value is Proxyonly.

The installation program does not support the proxy readinessEndpoints field.

If the installer times out, restart and then complete the deployment by using the wait-for command of the installer. For example:

$ ./openshift-install wait-for install-complete --log-level debug

The installation program creates a cluster-wide proxy that is named cluster that uses the proxy settings in the provided install-config.yaml file. If no proxy settings are provided, a cluster Proxy object is still created, but it will have a nil spec.

Only the Proxy object named cluster is supported, and no additional proxies can be created.

7.12.7. 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.

If you installed an earlier version of oc, you cannot use it to complete all of the commands in OpenShift Container Platform 4.14. 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


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 v4.14 Linux Client entry and save the file.

5. Unpack the archive:

   \[ $ \text{tar xvf <file>} \]

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

   \[ $ \text{echo $PATH} \]

Verification

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

  \[ $ \text{oc <command>} \]

Installing the OpenShift CLI on Windows

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

Procedure


2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.

3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 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:

   \[ C:\> \text{path} \]

Verification

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

  \[ C:\> \text{oc <command>} \]

Installing the OpenShift CLI on macOS

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


2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.

3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 macOS Client entry and save the file.

   **NOTE**
   For macOS arm64, choose the OpenShift v4.14 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>
  ```

7.12.8. Alternatives to storing administrator-level secrets in the kube-system project

By default, administrator secrets are stored in the `kube-system` project. If you configured the `credentialsMode` parameter in the `install-config.yaml` file to `Manual`, you must use one of the following alternatives:

- To manage long-term cloud credentials manually, follow the procedure in Manually creating long-term credentials.

- To implement short-term credentials that are managed outside the cluster for individual components, follow the procedures in Configuring an Azure cluster to use short-term credentials.

7.12.8.1. Manually creating long-term credentials

The Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) can be put into manual mode prior to installation in environments where the cloud identity and access management (IAM) APIs are not reachable, or the administrator prefers not to store an administrator-level credential secret in the cluster `kube-system` namespace.

Procedure

1. If you did not set the `credentialsMode` parameter in the `install-config.yaml` configuration file to `Manual`, modify the value as shown:

   **Sample configuration file snippet**
   ```yaml
   -
   ```
2. If you have not previously created installation manifest files, do so by running the following command:

```
$ openshift-install create manifests
```

3. Set a $RELEASE_IMAGE variable with the release image from your installation file by running the following command:

```
$ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
```

4. Extract the list of CredentialsRequest custom resources (CRs) from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

```
$ oc adm release extract \
  --from=$RELEASE_IMAGE \
  --credentials-requests \
  --included \
  --install-config=<path_to_directory_with_installation_configuration>/install-config.yaml \
  --to=<path_to_directory_for_credentials_requests>
```

1. The --included parameter includes only the manifests that your specific cluster configuration requires.

2. Specify the location of the install-config.yaml file.

3. Specify the path to the directory where you want to store the CredentialsRequest objects. If the specified directory does not exist, this command creates it.

This command creates a YAML file for each CredentialsRequest object.

**Sample CredentialsRequest object**

```
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: example.com
credentialsMode: Manual
# ...
```

```
apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
kind: CredentialsRequest
metadata:
  name: <component_credentials_request>
  namespace: openshift-cloud-credential-operator
...
spec:
  providerSpec:
    apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
    kind: AzureProviderSpec
    roleBindings:
      - role: Contributor
...
5. Create YAML files for secrets in the `openshift-install` manifests directory that you generated previously. The secrets must be stored using the namespace and secret name defined in the `spec.secretRef` for each `CredentialsRequest` object.

Sample `CredentialsRequest` object with secrets

```
apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
kind: CredentialsRequest
metadata:
  name: <component_credentials_request>
  namespace: openshift-cloud-credential-operator
  ...
spec:
  providerSpec:
    apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
    kind: AzureProviderSpec
    roleBindings:
      - role: Contributor
        ...
    secretRef:
      name: <component_secret>
      namespace: <component_namespace>
      ...
```

Sample `Secret` object

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Secret
metadata:
  name: <component_secret>
  namespace: <component_namespace>
data:
  azure_subscription_id: <base64_encoded_azure_subscription_id>
  azure_client_id: <base64_encoded_azure_client_id>
  azure_client_secret: <base64_encoded_azure_client_secret>
  azure_tenant_id: <base64_encoded_azure_tenant_id>
  azure_resource_prefix: <base64_encoded_azure_resource_prefix>
  azure_resourcegroup: <base64_encoded_azure_resourcegroup>
  azure_region: <base64_encoded_azure_region>
```

**IMPORTANT**

Before upgrading a cluster that uses manually maintained credentials, you must ensure that the CCO is in an upgradeable state.

7.12.8.2. Configuring an Azure cluster to use short-term credentials

To install a cluster that uses Azure AD Workload Identity, you must configure the Cloud Credential Operator utility and create the required Azure resources for your cluster.

7.12.8.2.1. Configuring the Cloud Credential Operator utility

To create and manage cloud credentials from outside of the cluster when the Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) is operating in manual mode, extract and prepare the CCO utility (`ccocli`) binary.
**NOTE**

The `ccoctl` utility is a Linux binary that must run in a Linux environment.

**Prerequisites**

- You have access to an OpenShift Container Platform account with cluster administrator access.
- You have installed the OpenShift CLI (`oc`).
- You have created a global Microsoft Azure account for the `ccoctl` utility to use with the following permissions:

  **Example 7.92. Required Azure permissions**
  
  - Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourceGroups/read
  - Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourceGroups/write
  - Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourceGroups/delete
  - Microsoft.Authorization/roleAssignments/read
  - Microsoft.Authorization/roleAssignments/delete
  - Microsoft.Authorization/roleAssignments/write
  - Microsoft.Authorization/roleDefinitions/read
  - Microsoft.Authorization/roleDefinitions/write
  - Microsoft.Authorization/roleDefinitions/delete
  - Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/listkeys/action
  - Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/delete
  - Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/read
  - Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/write
  - Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/blobServices/containers/write
  - Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/blobServices/containers/delete
  - Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/blobServices/containers/read
  - Microsoft.ManagedIdentity/userAssignedIdentities/delete
  - Microsoft.ManagedIdentity/userAssignedIdentities/read
  - Microsoft.ManagedIdentity/userAssignedIdentities/write
  - Microsoft.ManagedIdentity/userAssignedIdentities/federatedIdentityCredentials/read
  - Microsoft.ManagedIdentity/userAssignedIdentities/federatedIdentityCredentials/write
  - Microsoft.ManagedIdentity/userAssignedIdentities/federatedIdentityCredentials/delete
Procedure

1. Obtain the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
   ```

2. Obtain the CCO container image from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ CCO_IMAGE=$(oc adm release info --image-for='cloud-credential-operator' $RELEASE_IMAGE -a ~/.pull-secret)
   ```

   **NOTE**
   Ensure that the architecture of the $RELEASE_IMAGE matches the architecture of the environment in which you will use the ccoctl tool.

3. Extract the ccoctl binary from the CCO container image within the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ oc image extract $CCO_IMAGE --file="/usr/bin/ccoctl" -a ~/.pull-secret
   ```

4. Change the permissions to make ccoctl executable by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ chmod 775 ccoctl
   ```

Verification

- To verify that ccoctl is ready to use, display the help file by running the following command:

  ```bash
  $ ccoctl --help
  ```

**Output of ccoctl --help**

OpenShift credentials provisioning tool

**Usage:**
ccoctl [command]

**Available Commands:**
- albabacloud Manage credentials objects for alibaba cloud
- aws Manage credentials objects for AWS cloud
- azure Manage credentials objects for Azure
- gcp Manage credentials objects for Google cloud
- help Help about any command
- ibmcloud Manage credentials objects for IBM Cloud
- nutanix Manage credentials objects for Nutanix
7.12.8.2.2. Creating Azure resources with the Cloud Credential Operator utility

You can use the `ccoctl azure create-all` command to automate the creation of Azure resources.

NOTE

By default, `ccoctl` creates objects in the directory in which the commands are run. To create the objects in a different directory, use the `--output-dir` flag. This procedure uses `<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>` to refer to this directory.

Prerequisites

You must have:

- Extracted and prepared the `ccoctl` binary.
- Access to your Microsoft Azure account by using the Azure CLI.

Procedure

1. Set a `$RELEASE_IMAGE` variable with the release image from your installation file by running the following command:

   ```
   $ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
   ```

2. Extract the list of `CredentialsRequest` objects from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```
   $ oc adm release extract \
   --from=$RELEASE_IMAGE \
   --credentials-requests \
   --included \1
   --install-config=<path_to_directory_with_installation_configuration>/install-config.yaml \2
   --to=<path_to_directory_for_credentials_requests> \3
   ```

   **1** The `--included` parameter includes only the manifests that your specific cluster configuration requires.

   **2** Specify the location of the `install-config.yaml` file.

   **3** Specify the path to the directory where you want to store the `CredentialsRequest` objects. If the specified directory does not exist, this command creates it.

NOTE

This command might take a few moments to run.
3. To enable the `ccoctl` utility to detect your Azure credentials automatically, log in to the Azure CLI by running the following command:

   ```
   $ az login
   ```

4. Use the `ccoctl` tool to process all `CredentialsRequest` objects by running the following command:

   ```
   $ ccoctl azure create-all \\
   --name=<azure_infra_name>  \\
   --output-dir=<ccoctl_output_dir>  \\
   --region=<azure_region>  \\
   --subscription-id=<azure_subscription_id>  \\
   --credentials-requests-dir=<path_to_credentials_requests_directory>  \\
   --dnszone-resource-group-name=<azure_dns_zone_resource_group_name>  \\
   --tenant-id=<azure_tenant_id>
   ```

   1. Specify the user-defined name for all created Azure resources used for tracking.
   2. Optional: Specify the directory in which you want the `ccoctl` utility to create objects. By default, the utility creates objects in the directory in which the commands are run.
   3. Specify the Azure region in which cloud resources will be created.
   4. Specify the Azure subscription ID to use.
   5. Specify the directory containing the files for the component `CredentialsRequest` objects.
   6. Specify the name of the resource group containing the cluster’s base domain Azure DNS zone.
   7. Specify the Azure tenant ID to use.

   **NOTE**
   
   If your cluster uses Technology Preview features that are enabled by the `TechPreviewNoUpgrade` feature set, you must include the `--enable-tech-preview` parameter.
   
   To see additional optional parameters and explanations of how to use them, run the `azure create-all --help` command.

**Verification**

- To verify that the OpenShift Container Platform secrets are created, list the files in the `<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests` directory:

  ```
  $ ls <path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests
  ```

**Example output**

- `azure-ad-pod-identity-webhook-config.yaml`
- `cluster-authentication-02-config.yaml`
You can verify that the Azure AD service accounts are created by querying Azure. For more information, refer to Azure documentation on listing AD service accounts.

7.12.8.2.3. Incorporating the Cloud Credential Operator utility manifests

To implement short-term security credentials managed outside the cluster for individual components, you must move the manifest files that the Cloud Credential Operator utility (ccoctl) created to the correct directories for the installation program.

Prerequisites

- You have configured an account with the cloud platform that hosts your cluster.
- You have configured the Cloud Credential Operator utility (ccoctl).
- You have created the cloud provider resources that are required for your cluster with the ccoctl utility.

Procedure

1. If you did not set the credentialsMode parameter in the install-config.yaml configuration file to Manual, modify the value as shown:

   **Sample configuration file snippet**

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: v1
   baseDomain: example.com
   credentialsMode: Manual
   # ...
   ```

2. If you used the ccoctl utility to create a new Azure resource group instead of using an existing resource group, modify the resourceGroupName parameter in the install-config.yaml as shown:

   **Sample configuration file snippet**

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: v1
   baseDomain: example.com
   # ...
   platform:
     azure:
       resourceGroupName: <azure_infra_name>
   # ...
   ```
1. This value must match the user-defined name for Azure resources that was specified with the --name argument of the `ccoctl azure create-all` command.

3. If you have not previously created installation manifest files, do so by running the following command:

   ```
   $ openshift-install create manifests
   ```

4. Copy the manifests that the `ccoctl` utility generated to the `manifests` directory that the installation program created by running the following command:

   ```
   $ cp /<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests/* ./manifests/
   ```

5. Copy the private key that the `ccoctl` utility generated in the `tls` directory to the installation directory by running the following command:

   ```
   $ cp -a /<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/tls .
   ```

### 7.12.9. Deploying the cluster

You can install OpenShift Container Platform on a compatible cloud platform.

**IMPORTANT**

You can run the `create cluster` command of the installation program only once, during initial installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You have configured an account with the cloud platform that hosts your cluster.
- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.
- You have an Azure subscription ID and tenant ID.

**Procedure**

- Change to the directory that contains the installation program and initialize the cluster deployment:

  ```
  $ ./openshift-install create cluster --dir <installation_directory> \  
  --log-level=info
  ```

  1. For `<installation_directory>`, specify the location of your customized `./install-config.yaml` file.

  2. To view different installation details, specify `warn`, `debug`, or `error` instead of `info`.

**Verification**

When the cluster deployment completes successfully:
The terminal displays directions for accessing your cluster, including a link to the web console and credentials for the **kubeadmin** user.

Credential information also outputs to `<installation_directory>/openshift_install.log`.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not delete the installation program or the files that the installation program creates. Both are required to delete the cluster.

Example output

```
INFO Install complete!
INFO To access the cluster as the system:admin user when using 'oc', run 'export KUBECONFIG=/home/myuser/install_dir/auth/kubeconfig'
INFO Access the OpenShift web-console here: https://console-openshift-console.apps.mycluster.example.com
INFO Login to the console with user: "kubeadmin", and password: "password"
INFO Time elapsed: 36m22s
```

**IMPORTANT**

- The Ignition config files that the installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending **node-bootstrapper** certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for *Recovering from expired control plane certificates* for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

### 7.12.10. Logging in to the cluster by using the CLI

You can log in to your cluster as a default system user by exporting the cluster **kubeconfig** file. The **kubeconfig** file contains information about the cluster that is used by the CLI to connect a client to the correct cluster and API server. The file is specific to a cluster and is created during OpenShift Container Platform installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You deployed an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- You installed the **oc** CLI.

**Procedure**

1. Export the **kubeadmin** credentials:
For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

2. Verify you can run `oc` commands successfully using the exported configuration:

```
$ oc whoami
system:admin
```

### 7.12.11. Telemetry access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the Telemetry service, which runs by default to provide metrics about cluster health and the success of updates, requires internet access. If your cluster is connected to the internet, Telemetry runs automatically, and your cluster is registered to OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console.

After you confirm that your OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console inventory is correct, either maintained automatically by Telemetry or manually by using OpenShift Cluster Manager, use `subscription watch` to track your OpenShift Container Platform subscriptions at the account or multi-cluster level.

Additional resources

- See About remote health monitoring for more information about the Telemetry service

### 7.12.12. Next steps

- Customize your cluster.
- If necessary, you can opt out of remote health reporting.

### 7.13. INSTALLING A THREE-NODE CLUSTER ON AZURE

In OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14, you can install a three-node cluster on Microsoft Azure. A three-node cluster consists of three control plane machines, which also act as compute machines. This type of cluster provides a smaller, more resource efficient cluster, for cluster administrators and developers to use for testing, development, and production.

You can install a three-node cluster using either installer-provisioned or user-provisioned infrastructure.

**NOTE**

Deploying a three-node cluster using an Azure Marketplace image is not supported.

#### 7.13.1. Configuring a three-node cluster

You configure a three-node cluster by setting the number of worker nodes to 0 in the `install-config.yaml` file before deploying the cluster. Setting the number of worker nodes to 0 ensures that the
control plane machines are schedulable. This allows application workloads to be scheduled to run from the control plane nodes.

NOTE
Because application workloads run from control plane nodes, additional subscriptions are required, as the control plane nodes are considered to be compute nodes.

Prerequisites

- You have an existing install-config.yaml file.

Procedure

1. Set the number of compute replicas to 0 in your install-config.yaml file, as shown in the following compute stanza:

   Example install-config.yaml file for a three-node cluster

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: v1
   baseDomain: example.com
   compute:
     - name: worker
       platform: {}
       replicas: 0
# ...
   ```

2. If you are deploying a cluster with user-provisioned infrastructure:

   - After you create the Kubernetes manifest files, make sure that the spec.mastersSchedulable parameter is set to true in cluster-scheduler-02-config.yml file. You can locate this file in <installation_directory>/manifests. For more information, see "Creating the Kubernetes manifest and Ignition config files" in "Installing a cluster on Azure using ARM templates".

   - Do not create additional worker nodes.

Example cluster-scheduler-02-config.yml file for a three-node cluster

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: config.openshift.io/v1
   kind: Scheduler
   metadata:
     creationTimestamp: null
     name: cluster
   spec:
     mastersSchedulable: true
     policy:
       name: ""
   status: {}  
   ```

7.13.2. Next steps

- Installing a cluster on Azure with customizations
7.14. UNINSTALLING A CLUSTER ON AZURE

You can remove a cluster that you deployed to Microsoft Azure.

7.14.1. Removing a cluster that uses installer-provisioned infrastructure

You can remove a cluster that uses installer-provisioned infrastructure from your cloud.

**NOTE**

After uninstallation, check your cloud provider for any resources not removed properly, especially with User Provisioned Infrastructure (UPI) clusters. There might be resources that the installer did not create or that the installer is unable to access.

**Prerequisites**

- You have a copy of the installation program that you used to deploy the cluster.
- You have the files that the installation program generated when you created your cluster.

**Procedure**

1. From the directory that contains the installation program on the computer that you used to install the cluster, run the following command:

   ```
   $ ./openshift-install destroy cluster \
   --dir <installation_directory> --log-level info
   ```

   - For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.
   - To view different details, specify `warn`, `debug`, or `error` instead of `info`.

   **NOTE**

   You must specify the directory that contains the cluster definition files for your cluster. The installation program requires the `metadata.json` file in this directory to delete the cluster.

2. Optional: Delete the `<installation_directory>` directory and the OpenShift Container Platform installation program.

7.14.2. Deleting Microsoft Azure resources with the Cloud Credential Operator utility

After uninstalling an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses short-term credentials managed outside the cluster, you can use the CCO utility (ccoctl) to remove the Microsoft Azure (Azure) resources that ccoctl created during installation.
Prerequisites

- Extract and prepare the `ccoctl` binary.
- Uninstall an OpenShift Container Platform cluster on Azure that uses short-term credentials.

Procedure

- Delete the Azure resources that `ccoctl` created by running the following command:

```
$ ccoctl azure delete \
   --name=<name> \1
   --region=<azure_region> \2
   --subscription-id=<azure_subscription_id> \3
   --delete-oidc-resource-group
```

1. `<name>` matches the name that was originally used to create and tag the cloud resources.
2. `<azure_region>` is the Azure region in which to delete cloud resources.
3. `<azure_subscription_id>` is the Azure subscription ID for which to delete cloud resources.

Verification

- To verify that the resources are deleted, query Azure. For more information, refer to Azure documentation.

7.15. INSTALLATION CONFIGURATION PARAMETERS FOR AZURE

Before you deploy an OpenShift Container Platform cluster on Microsoft Azure, you provide parameters to customize your cluster and the platform that hosts it. When you create the `install-config.yaml` file, you provide values for the required parameters through the command line. You can then modify the `install-config.yaml` file to customize your cluster further.

7.15.1. Available installation configuration parameters for Azure

The following tables specify the required, optional, and Azure-specific installation configuration parameters that you can set as part of the installation process.

**NOTE**

After installation, you cannot modify these parameters in the `install-config.yaml` file.

7.15.1.1. Required configuration parameters

Required installation configuration parameters are described in the following table:

**Table 7.28. Required parameters**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>apiVersion:</td>
<td>The API version for the <code>install-config.yaml</code> content. The current version is v1. The installation program may also support older API versions.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baseDomain:</td>
<td>The base domain of your cloud provider. The base domain is used to create routes to your OpenShift Container Platform cluster components. The full DNS name for your cluster is a combination of the <code>baseDomain</code> and <code>metadata.name</code> parameter values that uses the <code>&lt;metadata.name&gt;</code>, <code>&lt;baseDomain&gt;</code> format.</td>
<td>A fully-qualified domain or subdomain name, such as <code>example.com</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>metadata:</td>
<td>Kubernetes resource <code>ObjectMeta</code>, from which only the <code>name</code> parameter is consumed.</td>
<td>Object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>metadata: name:</td>
<td>The name of the cluster. DNS records for the cluster are all subdomains of <code>{{.metadata.name}}</code>, <code>{{.baseDomain}}</code>.</td>
<td>String of lowercase letters, hyphens (-), and periods (.), such as <code>dev</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform:</td>
<td>The configuration for the specific platform upon which to perform the installation: <code>alibabacloud</code>, <code>aws</code>, <code>baremetal</code>, <code>azure</code>, <code>gcp</code>, <code>ibmcloud</code>, <code>nutanix</code>, <code>openstack</code>, <code>powervs</code>, <code>vsphere</code>, or <code>{}</code>. For additional information about <code>platform</code> parameters, consult the table for your specific platform that follows.</td>
<td>Object</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 7.15.1.2. Network configuration parameters

You can customize your installation configuration based on the requirements of your existing network infrastructure. For example, you can expand the IP address block for the cluster network or provide different IP address blocks than the defaults.

Only IPv4 addresses are supported.

**NOTE**

Globalnet is not supported with Red Hat OpenShift Data Foundation disaster recovery solutions. For regional disaster recovery scenarios, ensure that you use a nonoverlapping range of private IP addresses for the cluster and service networks in each cluster.

#### Table 7.29. Network parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>networking:</td>
<td>The configuration for the cluster network.</td>
<td>Object</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**

You cannot modify parameters specified by the `networking` object after installation.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>networking: networkType:</td>
<td>The Red Hat OpenShift Networking network plugin to install.</td>
<td>Either OpenShiftSDN or OVNKubernetes. OpenShiftSDN is a CNI plugin for all-Linux networks. OVNKubernetes is a CNI plugin for Linux networks and hybrid networks that contain both Linux and Windows servers. The default value is OVNKubernetes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>networking:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clusterNetwork:</td>
<td>The IP address blocks for pods.</td>
<td>An array of objects. For example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cidr:</td>
<td></td>
<td>networking: clusterNetwork: - cidr: 10.128.0.0/14 hostPrefix: 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>networking:</td>
<td></td>
<td>An array of objects. For example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clusterNetwork:</td>
<td>Required if you use networking.clusterNetwork. An IP address block.</td>
<td>An IP address block in Classless Inter-Domain Routing (CIDR notation). The prefix length for an IPv4 block is between 0 and 32.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hostPrefix:</td>
<td></td>
<td>A subnet prefix:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hostPrefix:</td>
<td></td>
<td>The default value is 23.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>networking:</td>
<td></td>
<td>An array with an IP address block in CIDR format. For example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>serviceNetwork:</td>
<td>The IP address block for services.</td>
<td>networking: serviceNetwork: - 172.30.0.0/16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>networking:</td>
<td></td>
<td>An array of objects. For example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>machineNetwork:</td>
<td>The IP address blocks for machines.</td>
<td>networking: machineNetwork: - cidr: 10.0.0.0/16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
networking:
machineNetwork:
cidr:

Required if you use `networking.machineNetwork`. An IP address block. The default value is `10.0.0.0/16` for all platforms other than libvirt and IBM Power® Virtual Server. For libvirt, the default value is `192.168.126.0/24`. For IBM Power® Virtual Server, the default value is `192.168.0.0/24`.

NOTE

Set the `networking.machineNetwork` to match the CIDR that the preferred NIC resides in.

7.15.1.3. Optional configuration parameters

Optional installation configuration parameters are described in the following table:

Table 7.30. Optional parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>additionalTrustBundle:</td>
<td>A PEM-encoded X.509 certificate bundle that is added to the nodes’ trusted certificate store. This trust bundle may also be used when a proxy has been configured.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capabilities:</td>
<td>Controls the installation of optional core cluster components. You can reduce the footprint of your OpenShift Container Platform cluster by disabling optional components. For more information, see the &quot;Cluster capabilities&quot; page in Installing.</td>
<td>String array</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baselineCapabilitySet:</td>
<td>Selects an initial set of optional capabilities to enable. Valid values are None, v4.11, v4.12 and vCurrent. The default value is vCurrent.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>additionalEnabledCapabilities:</td>
<td>Extends the set of optional capabilities beyond what you specify in baselineCapabilitySet. You may specify multiple capabilities in this parameter.</td>
<td>String array</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## cpuPartitioningMode

Enables workload partitioning, which isolates OpenShift Container Platform services, cluster management workloads, and infrastructure pods to run on a reserved set of CPUs. Workload partitioning can only be enabled during installation and cannot be disabled after installation. While this field enables workload partitioning, it does not configure workloads to use specific CPUs. For more information, see the [Workload partitioning](#) page in the [Scalability and Performance](#) section.

- **Values:** `None` or `AllNodes`. `None` is the default value.

## compute:

The configuration for the machines that comprise the compute nodes.

- **Values:** Array of `MachinePool` objects.

## compute: architecture:

Determines the instruction set architecture of the machines in the pool. Currently, clusters with varied architectures are not supported. All pools must specify the same architecture. Valid values are `amd64` and `arm64`. Not all installation options support the 64-bit ARM architecture. To verify if your installation option is supported on your platform, see [Supported installation methods for different platforms](#) in [Selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users](#).

- **Values:** String
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>compute:</td>
<td>Whether to enable or disable simultaneous multithreading, or <strong>hyperthreading</strong>, on compute machines. By default, simultaneous multithreading is enabled to increase the performance of your machines' cores.</td>
<td>Enabled or Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hyperthreading:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute:</td>
<td>Required if you use <code>compute</code>. The name of the machine pool.</td>
<td>worker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute:</td>
<td>Required if you use <code>compute</code>. Use this parameter to specify the cloud provider to host the worker machines. This parameter value must match the <code>controlPlane.platform</code> parameter value.</td>
<td>alibabacloud, aws, azure, gcp, ibmcloud, nutanix, openstack, powervs, vsphere, or {}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute:</td>
<td>The number of compute machines, which are also known as worker machines, to provision.</td>
<td>A positive integer greater than or equal to 2. The default value is 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>featureSet:</td>
<td>Enables the cluster for a feature set. A feature set is a collection of OpenShift Container Platform features that are not enabled by default. For more information about enabling a feature set during installation, see &quot;Enabling features using feature gates&quot;.</td>
<td>String. The name of the feature set to enable, such as TechPreviewNoUpgrade.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane:</td>
<td>The configuration for the machines that comprise the control plane.</td>
<td>Array of MachinePool objects.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Parameter Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane:</td>
<td>Determines the instruction set architecture of the machines in the pool.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>architecture:</td>
<td>Currently, clusters with varied architectures are not supported. All pools</td>
<td>available architectures are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>must specify the same architecture. Valid values are <code>amd64</code> and <code>arm64</code>.</td>
<td><code>amd64</code> and <code>arm64</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not all installation options support the 64-bit ARM architecture. To verify</td>
<td>supported on your platform, see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>if your installation option is supported on your platform, see Supported</td>
<td><code>Supported installation methods</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>installation methods for different platforms in Selecting a cluster</td>
<td>for different platforms in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>installation method and preparing it for users.</td>
<td>Selecting a cluster installation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>method and preparing it for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>users.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane:</td>
<td>Whether to enable or disable simultaneous multithreading, or hyperthreading,</td>
<td>Enabled or Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hyperthreading:</td>
<td>on control plane machines. By default, simultaneous multithreading is</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>enabled to increase the performance of your machines' cores.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>IMPORTANT</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If you disable simultaneous multithreading, ensure that your capacity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>planning accounts for the dramatically decreased machine performance.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane:</td>
<td>Required if you use <code>controlPlane</code>. The name of the machine pool.</td>
<td><code>master</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane:</td>
<td>Required if you use <code>controlPlane</code>. Use this parameter to specify the cloud</td>
<td><code>alibabacloud</code>, <code>aws</code>, <code>azure</code>,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform:</td>
<td>provider that hosts the control plane machines. This parameter value must</td>
<td><code>gcp</code>, <code>ibmcloud</code>, <code>nutanix</code>,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>match the <code>compute.platform</code> parameter value.</td>
<td><code>openstack</code>, <code>powervs</code>, <code>vsphere</code>,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><code>{}</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane:</td>
<td>The number of control plane machines to provision. The only supported value</td>
<td>3, which is the default value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>replicas:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>credentialsMode:</td>
<td>The Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) mode. If no mode is specified, the CCO dynamically tries to determine the capabilities of the provided credentials, with a preference for mint mode on the platforms where multiple modes are supported.</td>
<td>Mint, Passthrough, Manual or an empty string (&quot;&quot;).[1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fips:</td>
<td>Enable or disable FIPS mode. The default is <strong>false</strong> (disabled). If FIPS mode is enabled, the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines that OpenShift Container Platform runs on bypass the default Kubernetes cryptography suite and use the cryptography modules that are provided with RHCOS instead.</td>
<td><strong>false</strong> or <strong>true</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IMPORTANT**

To enable FIPS mode for your cluster, you must run the installation program from a Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) computer configured to operate in FIPS mode. For more information about configuring FIPS mode on RHEL, see [Installing the system in FIPS mode](#). When running Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) or Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) booted in FIPS mode, OpenShift Container Platform core components use the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NOTE</td>
<td>If you are using Azure File storage, you cannot enable FIPS mode.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imageContentSources:</td>
<td>Sources and repositories for the release-image content.</td>
<td>Array of objects. Includes a <strong>source</strong> and, optionally, <strong>mirrors</strong>, as described in the following rows of this table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imageContentSources: source:</td>
<td>Required if you use <strong>imageContentSources</strong>. Specify the repository that users refer to, for example, in image pull specifications.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imageContentSources: mirrors:</td>
<td>Specify one or more repositories that may also contain the same images.</td>
<td>Array of strings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>publish:</td>
<td>How to publish or expose the user-facing endpoints of your cluster, such as the Kubernetes API, OpenShift routes.</td>
<td><strong>Internal</strong> or <strong>External</strong>. To deploy a private cluster, which cannot be accessed from the internet, set <strong>publish</strong> to <strong>Internal</strong>. The default value is <strong>External</strong>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### sshKey:

The SSH key to authenticate access to your cluster machines.

**NOTE**

For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your **ssh-agent** process uses.

For example, `sshKey: ssh-ed25519 AAAA...`

---

1. Not all CCO modes are supported for all cloud providers. For more information about CCO modes, see the “Managing cloud provider credentials” entry in the *Authentication and authorization* content.

**IMPORTANT**

Setting this parameter to Manual enables alternatives to storing administrator-level secrets in the **kube-system** project, which require additional configuration steps. For more information, see “Alternatives to storing administrator-level secrets in the kube-system project”.

### 7.15.1.4. Additional Azure configuration parameters

Additional Azure configuration parameters are described in the following table.

**NOTE**

By default, if you specify availability zones in the **install-config.yaml** file, the installation program distributes the control plane machines and the compute machines across these availability zones within a region. To ensure high availability for your cluster, select a region with at least three availability zones. If your region contains fewer than three availability zones, the installation program places more than one control plane machine in the available zones.

Table 7.31. Additional Azure parameters
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>compute:</td>
<td>Enables host-level encryption for compute machines. You can enable this encryption alongside user-managed server-side encryption. This feature encrypts temporary, ephemeral, cached and un-managed disks on the VM host. This is not a prerequisite for user-managed server-side encryption.</td>
<td><code>true</code> or <code>false</code>. The default is <code>false</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>azure:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>encryptionAtHost:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute:</td>
<td>The Azure disk size for the VM.</td>
<td>Integer that represents the size of the disk in GB. The default is <code>128</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>azure:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>osDisk:</td>
<td>Defines the type of disk.</td>
<td><code>standard_LRS</code>, <code>premium_LRS</code>, or <code>standardSSD_LRS</code>. The default is <code>premium_LRS</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diskSizeGB:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute:</td>
<td>Enables the use of Azure ultra disks for persistent storage on compute nodes. This requires that your Azure region and zone have ultra disks available.</td>
<td><code>Enabled</code>, <code>Disabled</code>. The default is <code>Disabled</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>azure:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ultraSSDCapability:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute:</td>
<td>The name of the Azure resource group that contains the disk encryption set from the installation prerequisites. This resource group should be different from the resource group where you install the cluster to avoid deleting your Azure encryption key when the cluster is destroyed. This value is only necessary if you intend to install the cluster with user-managed disk encryption.</td>
<td>String, for example <code>production_encryption_resource_group</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>azure:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>osDisk:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diskEncryptionSet:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resourceGroup:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>compute:</code> <code>platform:</code> <code>azure:</code> <code>osDisk:</code> <code>diskEncryptionSet:</code> <code>name:</code></td>
<td>The name of the disk encryption set that contains the encryption key from the installation prerequisites.</td>
<td>String, for example <code>production_disk_encryption_set</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>compute:</code> <code>platform:</code> <code>azure:</code> <code>osDisk:</code> <code>diskEncryptionSet:</code> <code>subscriptionId:</code></td>
<td>Defines the Azure subscription of the disk encryption set where the disk encryption set resides. This secondary disk encryption set is used to encrypt compute machines.</td>
<td>String, in the format <code>00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>compute:</code> <code>platform:</code> <code>azure:</code> <code>osImage:</code> <code>publisher:</code></td>
<td>Optional. By default, the installation program downloads and installs the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) image that is used to boot compute machines. You can override the default behavior by using a custom RHCOS image that is available from the Azure Marketplace. The installation program uses this image for compute machines only.</td>
<td>String. The name of the image publisher.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>compute:</code> <code>platform:</code> <code>azure:</code> <code>osImage:</code> <code>offer:</code></td>
<td>The name of Azure Marketplace offer that is associated with the custom RHCOS image. If you use <code>compute.platform.azure.osImage.publisher</code>, this field is required.</td>
<td>String. The name of the image offer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>compute:</strong> <strong>platform:</strong> <strong>azure:</strong> <strong>osImage:</strong> <strong>version:</strong></td>
<td>The version number of the image SKU. If you use <code>compute.platform.azure.osImage.publisher</code>, this field is required.</td>
<td><strong>String.</strong> The version of the image to use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>compute:</strong> <strong>platform:</strong> <strong>azure:</strong> <strong>vmNetworkingType:</strong></td>
<td>Enables accelerated networking. Accelerated networking enables single root I/O virtualization (SR-IOV) to a VM, improving its networking performance. If instance type of compute machines support <strong>Accelerated</strong> networking, by default, the installer enables <strong>Accelerated</strong> networking, otherwise the default networking type is <strong>Basic.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Accelerated or Basic.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>compute:</strong> <strong>platform:</strong> <strong>azure:</strong> <strong>type:</strong></td>
<td>Defines the Azure instance type for compute machines.</td>
<td><strong>String</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>compute:</strong> <strong>platform:</strong> <strong>azure:</strong> <strong>zones:</strong></td>
<td>The availability zones where the installation program creates compute machines.</td>
<td><strong>String list</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>compute:</strong> <strong>platform:</strong> <strong>azure:</strong> <strong>settings:</strong> <strong>securityType:</strong></td>
<td>Enables confidential VMs or trusted launch for compute nodes. This option is not enabled by default.</td>
<td><strong>ConfidentialVM or TrustedLaunch.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>compute:</strong> <strong>platform:</strong> <strong>azure:</strong> <strong>settings:</strong> <strong>confidentialVM:</strong> <strong>uefiSettings:</strong> <strong>secureBoot:</strong></td>
<td>Enables secure boot on compute nodes if you are using confidential VMs.</td>
<td><strong>Enabled or Disabled.</strong> The default is <strong>Disabled.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute: platform: azure: settings: confidentialVM: uefiSettings: virtualizedTrustedPlatformModule:</td>
<td>Enables the virtualized Trusted Platform Module (vTPM) feature on compute nodes if you are using confidential VMs.</td>
<td>Enabled or Disabled. The default is Disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute: platform: azure: settings: trustedLaunch: uefiSettings: secureBoot:</td>
<td>Enables secure boot on compute nodes if you are using trusted launch.</td>
<td>Enabled or Disabled. The default is Disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute: platform: azure: settings: trustedLaunch: uefiSettings: virtualizedTrustedPlatformModule:</td>
<td>Enables the vTPM feature on compute nodes if you are using trusted launch.</td>
<td>Enabled or Disabled. The default is Disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute: platform: azure: osDisk: securityProfile: securityEncryptionType:</td>
<td>Enables the encryption of the virtual machine guest state for compute nodes. This parameter can only be used if you use Confidential VMs.</td>
<td>VMGuestStateOnly is the only supported value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane: platform: azure: settings: securityType:</td>
<td>Enables confidential VMs or trusted launch for control plane nodes. This option is not enabled by default.</td>
<td>ConfidentialVM or TrustedLaunch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane: platform: azure: settings: confidentialVM: uefiSettings: secureBoot:</td>
<td>Enables secure boot on control plane nodes if you are using confidential VMs.</td>
<td>Enabled or Disabled. The default is Disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane: platform: azure: settings: confidentialVM: uefiSettings: virtualizedTrustedPlatformModule:</td>
<td>Enables the vTPM feature on control plane nodes if you are using confidential VMs.</td>
<td>Enabled or Disabled. The default is Disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane: platform: azure: settings: trustedLaunch: uefiSettings: secureBoot:</td>
<td>Enables secure boot on control plane nodes if you are using trusted launch.</td>
<td>Enabled or Disabled. The default is Disabled.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Parameter | Description | Values
--- | --- | ---
controlPlane: platform: azure: settings: | Enables the vTPM feature on control plane nodes if you are using trusted launch. | **Enabled** or **Disabled**. The default is **Disabled**.

controlPlane: platform: azure: osDisk: securityProfile: securityEncryptionType: | Enables the encryption of the virtual machine guest state for control plane nodes. This parameter can only be used if you use Confidential VMs. | **VMGuestStateOnly** is the only supported value.

controlPlane: platform: azure: type: | Defines the Azure instance type for control plane machines. | **String**

controlPlane: platform: azure: zones: | The availability zones where the installation program creates control plane machines. | **String list**

platform: azure: defaultMachinePlatform: settings: securityType: | Enables confidential VMs or trusted launch for all nodes. This option is not enabled by default. | **ConfidentialVM** or **TrustedLaunch**. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>platform: azure: defaultMachinePlatform: settings: confidentialVM: uefiSettings: secureBoot:</td>
<td>Enables secure boot on all nodes if you are using confidential VMs.</td>
<td>Enabled or Disabled. The default is Disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform: azure: defaultMachinePlatform: settings: confidentialVM: uefiSettings: virtualizedTrustedPlatformModule:</td>
<td>Enables the virtualized Trusted Platform Module (vTPM) feature on all nodes if you are using confidential VMs.</td>
<td>Enabled or Disabled. The default is Disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform: azure: defaultMachinePlatform: settings: trustedLaunch: uefiSettings: secureBoot:</td>
<td>Enables secure boot on all nodes if you are using trusted launch.</td>
<td>Enabled or Disabled. The default is Disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform: azure:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>defaultMachinePlatform: settings:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trustedLaunch:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uefiSettings:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>virtualizedTrustedPlatformModule:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Enables the vTPM feature on all nodes if you are using trusted launch.</td>
<td><strong>Enabled</strong> or <strong>Disabled</strong>. The default is <strong>Disabled</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform: azure:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>defaultMachinePlatform: osDisk:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>securityProfile:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>securityEncryptionType:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Enables the encryption of the virtual machine guest state for all nodes.</td>
<td><strong>VMGuestStateOnly</strong> is the only supported value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This parameter can only be used if you use Confidential VMs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform: azure:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>defaultMachinePlatform: encryptionAtHost:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Enables host-level encryption for compute machines. You can enable this</td>
<td><strong>true</strong> or <strong>false</strong>. The default is <strong>false</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>encryption alongside user-managed server-side encryption. This feature</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>encrypts temporary, ephemeral, cached, and un-managed disks on the VM host.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This parameter is not a prerequisite for user-managed server-side encryption.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform: azure:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>defaultMachinePlatform: osDisk:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diskEncryptionSet: name:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The name of the disk encryption set that contains the encryption key from the</td>
<td><strong>String</strong>, for example, <strong>production_disk_encryption_set</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>installation prerequisites.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform: azure:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>defaultMachinePlatform:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>osDisk:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diskEncryptionSet:</td>
<td>The name of the Azure resource group that contains the disk encryption set from the installation prerequisites. To avoid deleting your Azure encryption key when the cluster is destroyed, this resource group must be different from the resource group where you install the cluster. This value is necessary only if you intend to install the cluster with user-managed disk encryption.</td>
<td>String, for example, production_encryption_resource_group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resourceGroup:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subscriptionId:</td>
<td>Defines the Azure subscription of the disk encryption set where the disk encryption set resides. This secondary disk encryption set is used to encrypt compute machines.</td>
<td>String, in the format 00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diskSizeGB:</td>
<td>The Azure disk size for the VM.</td>
<td>Integer that represents the size of the disk in GB. The default is 128.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diskType:</td>
<td>Defines the type of disk.</td>
<td>premium_LRS or standardSSD_LRS. The default is premium_LRS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform: azure:</td>
<td>Optional. By default, the installation program downloads and installs the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) image that is used to boot control plane and compute machines. You can override the default behavior by using a custom RHCOS image that is available from the Azure Marketplace. The installation program uses this image for both types of machines.</td>
<td>String. The name of the image publisher.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>defaultMachinePlatform:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>osImage: publisher:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>offer:</td>
<td>The name of Azure Marketplace offer that is associated with the custom RHCOS image. If you use <code>platform.azure.defaultMachinePlatform.osImage.publisher</code>, this field is required.</td>
<td>String. The name of the image offer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sku:</td>
<td>An instance of the Azure Marketplace offer. If you use <code>platform.azure.defaultMachinePlatform.osImage.publisher</code>, this field is required.</td>
<td>String. The SKU of the image offer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>version:</td>
<td>The version number of the image SKU. If you use <code>platform.azure.defaultMachinePlatform.osImage.publisher</code>, this field is required.</td>
<td>String. The version of the image to use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type:</td>
<td>The Azure instance type for control plane and compute machines.</td>
<td>The Azure instance type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane: platform: azure: encryptionAtHost:</td>
<td>Enables host-level encryption for control plane machines. You can enable this encryption alongside user-managed server-side encryption. This feature encrypts temporary, ephemeral, cached and un-managed disks on the VM host. This is not a prerequisite for user-managed server-side encryption.</td>
<td>true or false. The default is false.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane: platform: azure: osDisk: diskEncryptionSet: resourceGroup:</td>
<td>The name of the Azure resource group that contains the disk encryption set from the installation prerequisites. This resource group should be different from the resource group where you install the cluster to avoid deleting your Azure encryption key when the cluster is destroyed. This value is only necessary if you intend to install the cluster with user-managed disk encryption.</td>
<td>String, for example <code>production_encryption_resource_group</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane: platform: azure: osDisk: diskEncryptionSet: name:</td>
<td>The name of the disk encryption set that contains the encryption key from the installation prerequisites.</td>
<td>String, for example <code>production_disk_encryption_set</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane: platform: azure: osDisk: diskEncryptionSet: subscriptionId:</td>
<td>Defines the Azure subscription of the disk encryption set where the disk encryption set resides. This secondary disk encryption set is used to encrypt control plane machines.</td>
<td>String, in the format <code>00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>azure:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>osDisk:</td>
<td>The Azure disk size for the VM.</td>
<td>Integer that represents the size of the disk in GB. The default is 1024.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diskSizeGB:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>premium_LRS or standardSSD_LRS. The default is premium_LRS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Defines the type of disk.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diskType:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Optional. By default, the installation program downloads and installs the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) image that is used to boot control plane machines. You can override the default behavior by using a custom RHCOS image that is available from the Azure Marketplace. The installation program uses this image for control plane machines only.</td>
<td>String. The name of the image publisher.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>osImage:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>publisher:</td>
<td>Optional. By default, the installation program downloads and installs the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) image that is used to boot control plane machines. You can override the default behavior by using a custom RHCOS image that is available from the Azure Marketplace. The installation program uses this image for control plane machines only.</td>
<td>String. The name of the image publisher.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The name of Azure Marketplace offer that is associated with the custom RHCOS image. If you use controlPlane.platform.azure.osImage.publisher, this field is required.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>offer:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>An instance of the Azure Marketplace offer. If you use controlPlane.platform.azure.osImage.publisher, this field is required.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sku:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane:&lt;br&gt;platform:&lt;br&gt;azure:&lt;br&gt;osImage:&lt;br&gt;version:</td>
<td>The version number of the image SKU. If you use <code>controlPlane.platform.azure.osImage.publisher</code>, this field is required.</td>
<td>String. The version of the image to use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane:&lt;br&gt;platform:&lt;br&gt;azure:&lt;br&gt;ultraSSDCapability:</td>
<td>Enables the use of Azure ultra disks for persistent storage on control plane machines. This requires that your Azure region and zone have ultra disks available.</td>
<td>Enabled, Disabled. The default is Disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane:&lt;br&gt;platform:&lt;br&gt;azure:&lt;br&gt;vmNetworkingType:</td>
<td>Enables accelerated networking. Accelerated networking enables single root I/O virtualization (SR-IOV) to a VM, improving its networking performance. If instance type of control plane machines support <strong>Accelerated</strong> networking, by default, the installer enables <strong>Accelerated</strong> networking, otherwise the default networking type is <strong>Basic</strong>.</td>
<td>Accelerated or Basic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform:&lt;br&gt;azure:&lt;br&gt;baseDomainResourceGroupName:</td>
<td>The name of the resource group that contains the DNS zone for your base domain.</td>
<td>String, for example <code>production_cluster</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform:&lt;br&gt;azure:&lt;br&gt;resourceGroupName:</td>
<td>The name of an already existing resource group to install your cluster to. This resource group must be empty and only used for this specific cluster; the cluster components assume ownership of all resources in the resource group. If you limit the service principal scope of the installation program to this resource group, you must ensure all other resources used by the installation program in your environment have the necessary permissions, such as the public DNS zone and virtual network. Destroying the cluster by using the installation program deletes this resource group.</td>
<td>String, for example <code>existing_resource_group</code>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### platform: azure:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>outboundType:</td>
<td>The outbound routing strategy used to connect your cluster to the internet. If you are using user-defined routing, you must have pre-existing networking available where the outbound routing has already been configured prior to installing a cluster. The installation program is not responsible for configuring user-defined routing. If you specify the <strong>NatGateway</strong> routing strategy, the installation program will only create one NAT gateway. If you specify the <strong>NatGateway</strong> routing strategy, your account must have the <code>Microsoft.Network/natGateways/read</code> and <code>Microsoft.Network/natGateways/write</code> permissions.</td>
<td><strong>LoadBalancer</strong>, <strong>UserDefinedRouting</strong>, or <strong>NatGateway</strong>. The default is <strong>LoadBalancer</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform: azure: region:</td>
<td>The name of the Azure region that hosts your cluster.</td>
<td>Any valid region name, such as centralus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform: azure: zone:</td>
<td>List of availability zones to place machines in. For high availability, specify at least two zones.</td>
<td>List of zones, for example [&quot;1&quot;, &quot;2&quot;, &quot;3&quot;]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform: azure: defaultMachinePlatform: ultraSSDCapability:</td>
<td>Enables the use of Azure ultra disks for persistent storage on control plane and compute machines. This requires that your Azure region and zone have ultra disks available.</td>
<td>Enabled, Disabled. The default is Disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform: azure: networkResourceGroupName:</td>
<td>The name of the resource group that contains the existing VNet that you want to deploy your cluster to. This name cannot be the same as the platform.azure.baseDomainResourceGroupName.</td>
<td>String.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform: azure: virtualNetwork:</td>
<td>The name of the existing VNet that you want to deploy your cluster to.</td>
<td>String.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform: azure: controlPlaneSubnet:</td>
<td>The name of the existing subnet in your VNet that you want to deploy your control plane machines to.</td>
<td>Valid CIDR, for example 10.0.0.0/16.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform: azure: computeSubnet:</td>
<td>The name of the existing subnet in your VNet that you want to deploy your compute machines to.</td>
<td>Valid CIDR, for example 10.0.0.0/16.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>azure:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cloudName:</td>
<td>The name of the Azure cloud environment that is used to configure the Azure</td>
<td>Any valid cloud environment, such as AzurePublicCloud or AzureUSGovernmentCloud.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SDK with the appropriate Azure API endpoints. If empty, the default value</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AzurePublicCloud is used.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>defaultMachinePlat</td>
<td>Enables accelerated networking.</td>
<td>Accelerated or Basic. If instance type of control plane and compute</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER 8. INSTALLING ON AZURE STACK HUB

8.1. PREPARING TO INSTALL ON AZURE STACK HUB

8.1.1. Prerequisites

- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.
- You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.
- You have installed Azure Stack Hub version 2008 or later.

8.1.2. Requirements for installing OpenShift Container Platform on Azure Stack Hub

Before installing OpenShift Container Platform on Microsoft Azure Stack Hub, you must configure an Azure account.

See Configuring an Azure Stack Hub account for details about account configuration, account limits, DNS zone configuration, required roles, and creating service principals.

8.1.3. Choosing a method to install OpenShift Container Platform on Azure Stack Hub

You can install OpenShift Container Platform on installer-provisioned or user-provisioned infrastructure. The default installation type uses installer-provisioned infrastructure, where the installation program provisions the underlying infrastructure for the cluster. You can also install OpenShift Container Platform on infrastructure that you provision. If you do not use infrastructure that the installation program provisions, you must manage and maintain the cluster resources yourself.

See Installation process for more information about installer-provisioned and user-provisioned installation processes.

8.1.3.1. Installing a cluster on installer-provisioned infrastructure

You can install a cluster on Azure Stack Hub infrastructure that is provisioned by the OpenShift Container Platform installation program, by using the following method:

- Installing a cluster on Azure Stack Hub with an installer-provisioned infrastructure: You can install OpenShift Container Platform on Azure Stack Hub infrastructure that is provisioned by the OpenShift Container Platform installation program.

8.1.3.2. Installing a cluster on user-provisioned infrastructure

You can install a cluster on Azure Stack Hub infrastructure that you provision, by using the following method:

- Installing a cluster on Azure Stack Hub using ARM templates: You can install OpenShift Container Platform on Azure Stack Hub by using infrastructure that you provide. You can use the provided Azure Resource Manager (ARM) templates to assist with an installation.

8.1.4. Next steps
8.2. CONFIGURING AN AZURE STACK HUB ACCOUNT

Before you can install OpenShift Container Platform, you must configure a Microsoft Azure account.

**IMPORTANT**

All Azure resources that are available through public endpoints are subject to resource name restrictions, and you cannot create resources that use certain terms. For a list of terms that Azure restricts, see [Resolve reserved resource name errors](link) in the Azure documentation.

### 8.2.1. Azure Stack Hub account limits

The OpenShift Container Platform cluster uses a number of Microsoft Azure Stack Hub components, and the default [Quota types in Azure Stack Hub](link) affect your ability to install OpenShift Container Platform clusters.

The following table summarizes the Azure Stack Hub components whose limits can impact your ability to install and run OpenShift Container Platform clusters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Number of components required by default</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vCPU</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>A default cluster requires 56 vCPUs, so you must increase the account limit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>By default, each cluster creates the following instances:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>* One bootstrap machine, which is removed after installation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>* Three control plane machines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>* Three compute machines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Because the bootstrap, control plane, and worker machines use Standard_DS4_v2 virtual machines, which use 8 vCPUs, a default cluster requires 56 vCPUs. The bootstrap node VM is used only during installation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>To deploy more worker nodes, enable autoscaling, deploy large workloads, or use a different instance type, you must further increase the vCPU limit for your account to ensure that your cluster can deploy the machines that you require.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VNet</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Each default cluster requires one Virtual Network (VNet), which contains two subnets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network interfaces</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Each default cluster requires seven network interfaces. If you create more machines or your deployed workloads create load balancers, your cluster uses more network interfaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Component</td>
<td>Number of components required by default</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network security groups</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Each cluster creates network security groups for each subnet in the VNet. The default cluster creates network security groups for the control plane and for the compute node subnets:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>controlplane</strong> Allows the control plane machines to be reached on port 6443 from anywhere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>node</strong> Allows worker nodes to be reached from the internet on ports 80 and 443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network load balancers</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Each cluster creates the following load balancers:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>default</strong> Public IP address that load balances requests to ports 80 and 443 across worker machines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>internal</strong> Private IP address that load balances requests to ports 6443 and 22623 across control plane machines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>external</strong> Public IP address that load balances requests to port 6443 across control plane machines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>If your applications create more Kubernetes LoadBalancer service objects, your cluster uses more load balancers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public IP addresses</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>The public load balancer uses a public IP address. The bootstrap machine also uses a public IP address so that you can SSH into the machine to troubleshoot issues during installation. The IP address for the bootstrap node is used only during installation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private IP addresses</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>The internal load balancer, each of the three control plane machines, and each of the three worker machines each use a private IP address.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional resources

- Optimizing storage.

8.2.2. Configuring a DNS zone in Azure Stack Hub

To successfully install OpenShift Container Platform on Azure Stack Hub, you must create DNS records in an Azure Stack Hub DNS zone. The DNS zone must be authoritative for the domain. To delegate a registrar’s DNS zone to Azure Stack Hub, see Microsoft’s documentation for Azure Stack Hub datacenter DNS integration.
8.2.3. Required Azure Stack Hub roles

Your Microsoft Azure Stack Hub account must have the following roles for the subscription that you use:

- **Owner**

To set roles on the Azure portal, see the Manage access to resources in Azure Stack Hub with role-based access control in the Microsoft documentation.

8.2.4. Creating a service principal

Because OpenShift Container Platform and its installation program create Microsoft Azure resources by using the Azure Resource Manager, you must create a service principal to represent it.

**Prerequisites**

- Install or update the Azure CLI.
- Your Azure account has the required roles for the subscription that you use.

**Procedure**

1. Register your environment:

   $ az cloud register -n AzureStackCloud --endpoint-resource-manager <endpoint>


   See the Microsoft documentation for details.

2. Set the active environment:

   $ az cloud set -n AzureStackCloud

3. Update your environment configuration to use the specific API version for Azure Stack Hub:

   $ az cloud update --profile 2019-03-01-hybrid

4. Log in to the Azure CLI:

   $ az login

   If you are in a multitenant environment, you must also supply the tenant ID.

5. If your Azure account uses subscriptions, ensure that you are using the right subscription:

   a. View the list of available accounts and record the `tenantId` value for the subscription you want to use for your cluster:

      $ az account list --refresh

      **Example output**
b. View your active account details and confirm that the **tenantId** value matches the subscription you want to use:

```
$ az account show
```

**Example output**

```
{
  "environmentName": "AzureStackCloud",
  "id": "9bab1460-96d5-40b3-a78e-17b15e978a80",
  "isDefault": true,
  "name": "Subscription Name",
  "state": "Enabled",
  "tenantId": "6057c7e9-b3ae-489d-a54e-de3f6bf6a8ee",
  "user": {
    "name": "you@example.com",
    "type": "user"
  }
}
```

1. Ensure that the value of the **tenantId** parameter is the correct subscription ID.

c. If you are not using the right subscription, change the active subscription:

```
$ az account set -s <subscription_id>  
```

1. Specify the subscription ID.

d. Verify the subscription ID update:

```
$ az account show
```

**Example output**

```
{
  "environmentName": "AzureStackCloud",
```
6. Record the **tenantId** and **id** parameter values from the output. You need these values during the OpenShift Container Platform installation.

7. Create the service principal for your account:

   ```bash
   $ az ad sp create-for-rbac --role Contributor --name <service_principal> \  
   --scopes /subscriptions/<subscription_id> \  
   --years <years>
   
   1 Specify the service principal name.
   2 Specify the subscription ID.
   3 Specify the number of years. By default, a service principal expires in one year. By using the **--years** option you can extend the validity of your service principal.

   **Example output**

   Creating 'Contributor' role assignment under scope '/subscriptions/<subscription_id>'
   The output includes credentials that you must protect. Be sure that you do not include these credentials in your code or check the credentials into your source control. For more information, see https://aka.ms/azadsp-cli
   
   ```json
   {
     "appId": "ac461d78-bf4b-4387-ad16-7e32e328aec6",
     "displayName": <service_principal>",
     "password": "00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000",
     "tenantId": "8049c7e9-c3de-762d-a54e-dc3f6be6a7ee"
   }
   ```

8. Record the values of the **appId** and **password** parameters from the previous output. You need these values during OpenShift Container Platform installation.

**Additional resources**

- For more information about CCO modes, see [About the Cloud Credential Operator](#).

**8.2.5. Next steps**

- Install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster:
  - Installing a cluster quickly on Azure Stack Hub.
8.3. INSTALLING A CLUSTER ON AZURE STACK HUB WITH AN INSTALLER-PROVISIONED INFRASTRUCTURE

In OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14, you can install a cluster on Microsoft Azure Stack Hub with an installer-provisioned infrastructure. However, you must manually configure the `install-config.yaml` file to specify values that are specific to Azure Stack Hub.

**NOTE**

While you can select `azure` when using the installation program to deploy a cluster using installer-provisioned infrastructure, this option is only supported for the Azure Public Cloud.

8.3.1. Prerequisites

- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.
- You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.
- You configured an Azure Stack Hub account to host the cluster.
- If you use a firewall, you configured it to allow the sites that your cluster requires access to.
- You verified that you have approximately 16 GB of local disk space. Installing the cluster requires that you download the RHCOS virtual hard disk (VHD) cluster image and upload it to your Azure Stack Hub environment so that it is accessible during deployment. Decompressing the VHD files requires this amount of local disk space.

8.3.2. Internet access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you require access to the internet to install your cluster.

You must have internet access to:

- Access OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console to download the installation program and perform subscription management. If the cluster has internet access and you do not disable Telemetry, that service automatically entitles your cluster.
- Access Quay.io to obtain the packages that are required to install your cluster.
- Obtain the packages that are required to perform cluster updates.

**IMPORTANT**

If your cluster cannot have direct internet access, you can perform a restricted network installation on some types of infrastructure that you provision. During that process, you download the required content and use it to populate a mirror registry with the installation packages. With some installation types, the environment that you install your cluster in will not require internet access. Before you update the cluster, you update the content of the mirror registry.
8.3.3. Generating a key pair for cluster node SSH access

During an OpenShift Container Platform installation, you can provide an SSH public key to the installation program. The key is passed to the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes through their Ignition config files and is used to authenticate SSH access to the nodes. The key is added to the `~/.ssh/authorized_keys` list for the `core` user on each node, which enables password-less authentication.

After the key is passed to the nodes, you can use the key pair to SSH in to the RHCOS nodes as the user `core`. To access the nodes through SSH, the private key identity must be managed by SSH for your local user.

If you want to SSH in to your cluster nodes to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, you must provide the SSH public key during the installation process. The `./openshift-install gather` command also requires the SSH public key to be in place on the cluster nodes.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not skip this procedure in production environments, where disaster recovery and debugging is required.

**NOTE**

You must use a local key, not one that you configured with platform-specific approaches such as AWS key pairs.

**Procedure**

1. If you do not have an existing SSH key pair on your local machine to use for authentication onto your cluster nodes, create one. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   ```
   $ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -N "" -f <path>/<file_name>
   ```

   Specify the path and file name, such as `~/.ssh/id_ed25519`, of the new SSH key. If you have an existing key pair, ensure your public key is in the your `~/.ssh` directory.

   **NOTE**

   If you plan to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the `x86_64`, `ppc64le`, and `s390x` architectures, do not create a key that uses the `ed25519` algorithm. Instead, create a key that uses the `rsa` or `ecdsa` algorithm.

2. View the public SSH key:

   ```
   $ cat <path>/<file_name>.pub
   ```

   For example, run the following to view the `~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub` public key:

   ```
   $ cat ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub
   ```
3. Add the SSH private key identity to the SSH agent for your local user, if it has not already been added. SSH agent management of the key is required for password-less SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes, or if you want to use the `./openshift-install gather` command.

**NOTE**

On some distributions, default SSH private key identities such as `~/.ssh/id_rsa` and `~/.ssh/id_dsa` are managed automatically.

a. If the `ssh-agent` process is not already running for your local user, start it as a background task:

   ```bash
   $ eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"
   ``

   **Example output**

   ```bash
   Agent pid 31874
   ``

   **NOTE**

   If your cluster is in FIPS mode, only use FIPS-compliant algorithms to generate the SSH key. The key must be either RSA or ECDSA.

4. Add your SSH private key to the `ssh-agent`:

   ```bash
   $ ssh-add <path>/<file_name>
   ```

   1. Specify the path and file name for your SSH private key, such as `~/.ssh/id_ed25519`

   **Example output**

   ```bash
   Identity added: /home/<you>/<path>/<file_name> (<computer_name>)
   ```

**Next steps**

- When you install OpenShift Container Platform, provide the SSH public key to the installation program.

### 8.3.4. Uploading the RHCOS cluster image

You must download the RHCOS virtual hard disk (VHD) cluster image and upload it to your Azure Stack Hub environment so that it is accessible during deployment.

**Prerequisites**

- Configure an Azure account.

**Procedure**

1. Obtain the RHCOS VHD cluster image:
a. Export the URL of the RHCOS VHD to an environment variable.

```bash
$ export COMPRESSED_VHD_URL=$(openshift-install coreos print-stream-json | jq -r '.architectures.x86_64.artifacts.azuredisk.formats."vhd.gz".disk.location')
```

b. Download the compressed RHCOS VHD file locally.

```bash
$ curl -O -L ${COMPRESSED_VHD_URL}
```

2. Decompress the VHD file.

**NOTE**

The decompressed VHD file is approximately 16 GB, so be sure that your host system has 16 GB of free space available. The VHD file can be deleted once you have uploaded it.

3. Upload the local VHD to the Azure Stack Hub environment, making sure that the blob is publicly available. For example, you can upload the VHD to a blob using the `az` cli or the web portal.

### 8.3.5. Obtaining the installation program

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform, download the installation file on the host you are using for installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You have a computer that runs Linux or macOS, with 500 MB of local disk space.

**Procedure**

1. Access the **Infrastructure Provider** page on the OpenShift Cluster Manager site. If you have a Red Hat account, log in with your credentials. If you do not, create an account.

2. Select **Azure** as the cloud provider.

3. Navigate to the page for your installation type, download the installation program that corresponds with your host operating system and architecture, and place the file in the directory where you will store the installation configuration files.

**IMPORTANT**

The installation program creates several files on the computer that you use to install your cluster. You must keep the installation program and the files that the installation program creates after you finish installing the cluster. Both files are required to delete the cluster.

**IMPORTANT**

Deleting the files created by the installation program does not remove your cluster, even if the cluster failed during installation. To remove your cluster, complete the OpenShift Container Platform uninstallation procedures for your specific cloud provider.
4. Extract the installation program. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

```bash
$ tar -xvf openshift-install-linux.tar.gz
```

5. Download your installation pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager. This pull secret allows you to authenticate with the services that are provided by the included authorities, including Quay.io, which serves the container images for OpenShift Container Platform components.

### 8.3.6. Manually creating the installation configuration file

When installing OpenShift Container Platform on Microsoft Azure Stack Hub, you must manually create your installation configuration file.

**Prerequisites**

- You have an SSH public key on your local machine to provide to the installation program. The key will be used for SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes for debugging and disaster recovery.
- You have obtained the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.

**Procedure**

1. Create an installation directory to store your required installation assets in:

```bash
$ mkdir <installation_directory>
```

**IMPORTANT**

You must create a directory. Some installation assets, like bootstrap X.509 certificates have short expiration intervals, so you must not reuse an installation directory. If you want to reuse individual files from another cluster installation, you can copy them into your directory. However, the file names for the installation assets might change between releases. Use caution when copying installation files from an earlier OpenShift Container Platform version.

2. Customize the sample `install-config.yaml` file template that is provided and save it in the `<installation_directory>`.

**NOTE**

You must name this configuration file `install-config.yaml`.

Make the following modifications:

a. Specify the required installation parameters.

b. Update the `platform.azure` section to specify the parameters that are specific to Azure Stack Hub.
c. Optional: Update one or more of the default configuration parameters to customize the installation. For more information about the parameters, see “Installation configuration parameters”.

3. Back up the `install-config.yaml` file so that you can use it to install multiple clusters.

```
IMPORTANT

The `install-config.yaml` file is consumed during the next step of the installation process. You must back it up now.
```

Additional resources

- Installation configuration parameters for Azure Stack Hub

8.3.6.1. Sample customized `install-config.yaml` file for Azure Stack Hub

You can customize the `install-config.yaml` file to specify more details about your OpenShift Container Platform cluster’s platform or modify the values of the required parameters.

```
IMPORTANT

This sample YAML file is provided for reference only. Use it as a resource to enter parameter values into the installation configuration file that you created manually.

apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: example.com
credentialsMode: Manual
controlPlane:
  name: master
  platform:
    azure:
      osDisk:
        diskSizeGB: 1024
        diskType: premium_LRS
      replicas: 3
compute:
  - name: worker
    platform:
      azure:
        osDisk:
          diskSizeGB: 512
          diskType: premium_LRS
        replicas: 3
metadata:
  name: test-cluster
networking:
  clusterNetwork:
    - cidr: 10.128.0.0/14
      hostPrefix: 23
  machineNetwork:
    - cidr: 10.0.0.0/16
  networkType: OVNKubernetes
```
Required.

If you do not provide these parameters and values, the installation program provides the default value.

The controlPlane section is a single mapping, but the compute section is a sequence of mappings. To meet the requirements of the different data structures, the first line of the compute section must begin with a hyphen, -, and the first line of the controlPlane section must not. Although both sections currently define a single machine pool, it is possible that future versions of OpenShift Container Platform will support defining multiple compute pools during installation. Only one control plane pool is used.

You can specify the size of the disk to use in GB. Minimum recommendation for control plane nodes is 1024 GB.

The name of the cluster.

The cluster network plugin to install. The supported values are OVNKubernetes and OpenShiftSDN. The default value is OVNKubernetes.

The Azure Resource Manager endpoint that your Azure Stack Hub operator provides.

The name of the resource group that contains the DNS zone for your base domain.

The name of your Azure Stack Hub local region.

The name of an existing resource group to install your cluster to. If undefined, a new resource group is created for the cluster.

The URL of a storage blob in the Azure Stack environment that contains an RHCOS VHD.

The pull secret required to authenticate your cluster.

Whether to enable or disable FIPS mode. By default, FIPS mode is not enabled. If FIPS mode is enabled, the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines that OpenShift Container Platform runs on bypass the default Kubernetes cryptography suite and use the cryptography serviceNetwork:

- 172.30.0.0/16

platform:

azure:

  armEndpoint: azurestack_arm_endpoint
  baseDomainResourceGroupName: resource_group
  region: azure_stack_local_region
  resourceGroupName: existing_resource_group
  outboundType: Loadbalancer
  cloudName: AzureStackCloud
  clusterOSimage: https://vhdsa.blob.example.example.com/vhd/rhcos-410.84.202112040202-0-azurestack.x86_64.vhd
  pullSecret: '{"auths": ...}'
  fips: false
  sshKey: ssh-ed25519 AAAA...
  additionalTrustBundle: |
  -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
  <MY_TRUSTED_CA_CERT>
  -----END CERTIFICATE-----
modules that are provided with RHCOS instead.

**IMPORTANT**

When running Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) or Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) booted in FIPS mode, OpenShift Container Platform core components use the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures.

You can optionally provide the `sshKey` value that you use to access the machines in your cluster.

**NOTE**

For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your `ssh-agent` process uses.

If the Azure Stack Hub environment is using an internal Certificate Authority (CA), adding the CA certificate is required.

### 8.3.7. Manually manage cloud credentials

The Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) only supports your cloud provider in manual mode. As a result, you must specify the identity and access management (IAM) secrets for your cloud provider.

**Procedure**

1. If you have not previously created installation manifest files, do so by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ openshift-install create manifests
   ```

2. Set a `$RELEASE_IMAGE` variable with the release image from your installation file by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
   ```

3. Extract the list of `CredentialsRequest` custom resources (CRs) from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ oc adm release extract \  
   --from=$RELEASE_IMAGE \  
   --credentials-requests \  
   --included \  
   --install-config=<path_to_directory_with_installation_configuration>/install-config.yaml \  
   --to=<path_to_directory_for_credentials_requests>
   ```

   The `--included` parameter includes only the manifests that your specific cluster configuration requires.
Specify the location of the `install-config.yaml` file.

Specify the path to the directory where you want to store the `CredentialsRequest` objects. If the specified directory does not exist, this command creates it.

This command creates a YAML file for each `CredentialsRequest` object.

**Sample CredentialsRequest object**

```yaml
apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
kind: CredentialsRequest
metadata:
  name: <component_credentials_request>
  namespace: openshift-cloud-credential-operator
...
spec:
  providerSpec:
    apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
    kind: AzureProviderSpec
    roleBindings:
      - role: Contributor
...
```

4. Create YAML files for secrets in the `openshift-install` manifests directory that you generated previously. The secrets must be stored using the namespace and secret name defined in the `spec.secretRef` for each `CredentialsRequest` object.

**Sample CredentialsRequest object with secrets**

```yaml
apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
kind: CredentialsRequest
metadata:
  name: <component_credentials_request>
  namespace: openshift-cloud-credential-operator
...
spec:
  providerSpec:
    apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
    kind: AzureProviderSpec
    roleBindings:
      - role: Contributor
...
secretRef:
  name: <component_secret>
  namespace: <component_namespace>
...
```

**Sample Secret object**

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Secret
metadata:
  name: <component_secret>
  namespace: <component_namespace>
```
IMPORTANT
Before upgrading a cluster that uses manually maintained credentials, you must ensure that the CCO is in an upgradeable state.

Additional resources
- Updating cloud provider resources with manually maintained credentials

8.3.8. Configuring the cluster to use an internal CA

If the Azure Stack Hub environment is using an internal Certificate Authority (CA), update the `cluster-proxy-01-config.yaml` file to configure the cluster to use the internal CA.

**Prerequisites**
- Create the `install-config.yaml` file and specify the certificate trust bundle in `.pem` format.
- Create the cluster manifests.

**Procedure**

1. From the directory in which the installation program creates files, go to the `manifests` directory.
2. Add `user-ca-bundle` to the `spec.trustedCA.name` field.

**Example cluster-proxy-01-config.yaml file**

```yaml
apiVersion: config.openshift.io/v1
kind: Proxy
metadata:
  creationTimestamp: null
name: cluster
spec:
  trustedCA:
    name: user-ca-bundle
status: {}
```

3. Optional: Back up the `manifests/cluster-proxy-01-config.yaml` file. The installation program consumes the `manifests/` directory when you deploy the cluster.

8.3.9. Deploying the cluster

You can install OpenShift Container Platform on a compatible cloud platform.
IMPORTANT

You can run the `create cluster` command of the installation program only once, during initial installation.

Prerequisites

- You have configured an account with the cloud platform that hosts your cluster.
- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.
- You have verified that the cloud provider account on your host has the correct permissions to deploy the cluster. An account with incorrect permissions causes the installation process to fail with an error message that displays the missing permissions.

Procedure

- Change to the directory that contains the installation program and initialize the cluster deployment:

```bash
$ ./openshift-install create cluster --dir <installation_directory> \
   --log-level=info
```

1. For `<installation_directory>`, specify the location of your customized `./install-config.yaml` file.
2. To view different installation details, specify `warn`, `debug`, or `error` instead of `info`.

Verification

When the cluster deployment completes successfully:

- The terminal displays directions for accessing your cluster, including a link to the web console and credentials for the `kubeadmin` user.
- Credential information also outputs to `<installation_directory>/.openshift_install.log`.

IMPORTANT

Do not delete the installation program or the files that the installation program creates. Both are required to delete the cluster.

Example output

```
... INFO Install complete!
INFO To access the cluster as the system:admin user when using 'oc', run 'export KUBECONFIG=/home/myuser/install_dir/auth/kubeconfig'
INFO Access the OpenShift web-console here: https://console-openshift-console.apps.mycluster.example.com
INFO Login to the console with user: "kubeadmin", and password: "password"
INFO Time elapsed: 36m22s
```
IMPORTANT

- The Ignition config files that the installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending node-bootstrapper certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for Recovering from expired control plane certificates for more information.
- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

8.3.10. 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 4.14. 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

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 v4.14 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

2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.
3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 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

2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.
3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 macOS Client entry and save the file.
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:
8.3.11. Logging in to the cluster by using the CLI

You can log in to your cluster as a default system user by exporting the cluster `kubeconfig` file. The `kubeconfig` file contains information about the cluster that is used by the CLI to connect a client to the correct cluster and API server. The file is specific to a cluster and is created during OpenShift Container Platform installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You deployed an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- You installed the `oc` CLI.

**Procedure**

1. Export the `kubeadmin` credentials:

   ```bash
   $ export KUBECONFIG=<installation_directory>/auth/kubeconfig
   ```
   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

2. Verify you can run `oc` commands successfully using the exported configuration:

   ```bash
   $ oc whoami
   ```

   **Example output**

   `system:admin`

8.3.12. Logging in to the cluster by using the web console

The `kubeadmin` user exists by default after an OpenShift Container Platform installation. You can log in to your cluster as the `kubeadmin` user by using the OpenShift Container Platform web console.

**Prerequisites**

- You have access to the installation host.
- You completed a cluster installation and all cluster Operators are available.

**Procedure**

1. Obtain the password for the `kubeadmin` user from the `kubeadmin-password` file on the installation host:

   ```bash
   $ cat <installation_directory>/auth/kubeadmin-password
   ```
2. List the OpenShift Container Platform web console route:

```
$ oc get routes -n openshift-console | grep 'console-openshift'
```

```
console     console-openshift-console.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>            console
https   reencrypt/Redirect   None
```

3. Navigate to the route detailed in the output of the preceding command in a web browser and log in as the `kubeadmin` user.

Additional resources

- Accessing the web console

8.3.13. Telemetry access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the Telemetry service, which runs by default to provide metrics about cluster health and the success of updates, requires internet access. If your cluster is connected to the internet, Telemetry runs automatically, and your cluster is registered to OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console.

After you confirm that your OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console inventory is correct, either maintained automatically by Telemetry or manually by using OpenShift Cluster Manager, use `subscription watch` to track your OpenShift Container Platform subscriptions at the account or multi-cluster level.

Additional resources

- About remote health monitoring

8.3.14. Next steps

- Validating an installation.

- Customize your cluster.

- If necessary, you can opt out of remote health reporting.

- If necessary, you can remove cloud provider credentials.
8.4. INSTALLING A CLUSTER ON AZURE STACK HUB WITH NETWORK CUSTOMIZATIONS

In OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14, you can install a cluster with a customized network configuration on infrastructure that the installation program provisions on Azure Stack Hub. By customizing your network configuration, your cluster can coexist with existing IP address allocations in your environment and integrate with existing MTU and VXLAN configurations.

NOTE

While you can select azure when using the installation program to deploy a cluster using installer-provisioned infrastructure, this option is only supported for the Azure Public Cloud.

8.4.1. Prerequisites

- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.
- You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.
- You configured an Azure Stack Hub account to host the cluster.
- If you use a firewall, you configured it to allow the sites that your cluster requires access to.
- You verified that you have approximately 16 GB of local disk space. Installing the cluster requires that you download the RHCOS virtual hard disk (VHD) cluster image and upload it to your Azure Stack Hub environment so that it is accessible during deployment. Decompressing the VHD files requires this amount of local disk space.

8.4.2. Internet access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you require access to the internet to install your cluster.

You must have internet access to:

- Access OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console to download the installation program and perform subscription management. If the cluster has internet access and you do not disable Telemetry, that service automatically entitles your cluster.
- Access Quay.io to obtain the packages that are required to install your cluster.
- Obtain the packages that are required to perform cluster updates.

IMPORTANT

If your cluster cannot have direct internet access, you can perform a restricted network installation on some types of infrastructure that you provision. During that process, you download the required content and use it to populate a mirror registry with the installation packages. With some installation types, the environment that you install your cluster in will not require internet access. Before you update the cluster, you update the content of the mirror registry.
8.4.3. Generating a key pair for cluster node SSH access

During an OpenShift Container Platform installation, you can provide an SSH public key to the installation program. The key is passed to the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes through their Ignition config files and is used to authenticate SSH access to the nodes. The key is added to the ~/.ssh/authorized_keys list for the core user on each node, which enables password-less authentication.

After the key is passed to the nodes, you can use the key pair to SSH in to the RHCOS nodes as the user core. To access the nodes through SSH, the private key identity must be managed by SSH for your local user.

If you want to SSH in to your cluster nodes to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, you must provide the SSH public key during the installation process. The ./openshift-install gather command also requires the SSH public key to be in place on the cluster nodes.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not skip this procedure in production environments, where disaster recovery and debugging is required.

**NOTE**

You must use a local key, not one that you configured with platform-specific approaches such as AWS key pairs.

Procedure

1. If you do not have an existing SSH key pair on your local machine to use for authentication onto your cluster nodes, create one. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   ```bash
   $ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -N "" -f <path>/<file_name>  
   ```

   Specify the path and file name, such as ~/.ssh/id_ed25519, of the new SSH key. If you have an existing key pair, ensure your public key is in the your ~/.ssh directory.

   **NOTE**

   If you plan to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures, do not create a key that uses the ed25519 algorithm. Instead, create a key that uses the rsa or ecdsa algorithm.

2. View the public SSH key:

   ```bash
   $ cat <path>/<file_name>.pub
   ```

   For example, run the following to view the ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub public key:

   ```bash
   $ cat ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub
   ```
3. Add the SSH private key identity to the SSH agent for your local user, if it has not already been added. SSH agent management of the key is required for password-less SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes, or if you want to use the `./openshift-install gather` command.

**NOTE**

On some distributions, default SSH private key identities such as `~/.ssh/id_rsa` and `~/.ssh/id_dsa` are managed automatically.

a. If the `ssh-agent` process is not already running for your local user, start it as a background task:

```
$ eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"
```

**Example output**

```
Agent pid 31874
```

**NOTE**

If your cluster is in FIPS mode, only use FIPS-compliant algorithms to generate the SSH key. The key must be either RSA or ECDSA.

4. Add your SSH private key to the `ssh-agent`:

```
$ ssh-add <path>/<file_name>
```

Specify the path and file name for your SSH private key, such as `~/.ssh/id_ed25519`

**Example output**

```
Identity added: /home/<you>/<path>/<file_name> (<computer_name>)
```

**Next steps**

- When you install OpenShift Container Platform, provide the SSH public key to the installation program.

**8.4.4. Uploading the RHCOS cluster image**

You must download the RHCOS virtual hard disk (VHD) cluster image and upload it to your Azure Stack Hub environment so that it is accessible during deployment.

**Prerequisites**

- Configure an Azure account.

**Procedure**

1. Obtain the RHCOS VHD cluster image:
a. Export the URL of the RHCOS VHD to an environment variable.

   $ export COMPRESSED_VHD_URL=$(openshift-install coreos print-stream-json | jq -r '.architectures.x86_64.artifacts.azurestack.formats."vhd.gz".disk.location')

b. Download the compressed RHCOS VHD file locally.

   $ curl -O -L ${COMPRESSED_VHD_URL}

2. Decompress the VHD file.

   **NOTE**
   
   The decompressed VHD file is approximately 16 GB, so be sure that your host system has 16 GB of free space available. The VHD file can be deleted once you have uploaded it.

3. Upload the local VHD to the Azure Stack Hub environment, making sure that the blob is publicly available. For example, you can upload the VHD to a blob using the `az` cli or the web portal.

### 8.4.5. Obtaining the installation program

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform, download the installation file on the host you are using for installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You have a computer that runs Linux or macOS, with 500 MB of local disk space.

**Procedure**

1. Access the **Infrastructure Provider** page on the OpenShift Cluster Manager site. If you have a Red Hat account, log in with your credentials. If you do not, create an account.

2. Select **Azure** as the cloud provider.

3. Navigate to the page for your installation type, download the installation program that corresponds with your host operating system and architecture, and place the file in the directory where you will store the installation configuration files.

   **IMPORTANT**
   
   The installation program creates several files on the computer that you use to install your cluster. You must keep the installation program and the files that the installation program creates after you finish installing the cluster. Both files are required to delete the cluster.

   **IMPORTANT**
   
   Deleting the files created by the installation program does not remove your cluster, even if the cluster failed during installation. To remove your cluster, complete the OpenShift Container Platform uninstallation procedures for your specific cloud provider.
4. Extract the installation program. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

```
$ tar -xvf openshift-install-linux.tar.gz
```

5. Download your installation pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager. This pull secret allows you to authenticate with the services that are provided by the included authorities, including Quay.io, which serves the container images for OpenShift Container Platform components.

### 8.4.6. Manually creating the installation configuration file

When installing OpenShift Container Platform on Microsoft Azure Stack Hub, you must manually create your installation configuration file.

**Prerequisites**

- You have an SSH public key on your local machine to provide to the installation program. The key will be used for SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes for debugging and disaster recovery.
- You have obtained the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.

**Procedure**

1. Create an installation directory to store your required installation assets in:

```
$ mkdir <installation_directory>
```

**IMPORTANT**

You must create a directory. Some installation assets, like bootstrap X.509 certificates have short expiration intervals, so you must not reuse an installation directory. If you want to reuse individual files from another cluster installation, you can copy them into your directory. However, the file names for the installation assets might change between releases. Use caution when copying installation files from an earlier OpenShift Container Platform version.

2. Customize the sample `install-config.yaml` file template that is provided and save it in the `<installation_directory>`.

**NOTE**

You must name this configuration file `install-config.yaml`.

Make the following modifications:

- a. Specify the required installation parameters.
- b. Update the `platform.azure` section to specify the parameters that are specific to Azure Stack Hub.
c. Optional: Update one or more of the default configuration parameters to customize the installation.
   For more information about the parameters, see “Installation configuration parameters”.

3. Back up the **install-config.yaml** file so that you can use it to install multiple clusters.

   **IMPORTANT**
   
   The **install-config.yaml** file is consumed during the next step of the installation process. You must back it up now.

**Additional resources**

- Installation configuration parameters for Azure Stack Hub

**8.4.6.1. Sample customized install-config.yaml file for Azure Stack Hub**

You can customize the **install-config.yaml** file to specify more details about your OpenShift Container Platform cluster’s platform or modify the values of the required parameters.

   **IMPORTANT**
   
   This sample YAML file is provided for reference only. Use it as a resource to enter parameter values into the installation configuration file that you created manually.

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: example.com
credentialsMode: Manual
controlPlane:
  name: master
  platform:
    azure:
      osDisk:
        diskSizeGB: 1024
        diskType: premium_LRS
      replicas: 3
  compute:
    - name: worker
      platform:
        azure:
          osDisk:
            diskSizeGB: 512
            diskType: premium_LRS
          replicas: 3

metadata:
  name: test-cluster

networking:
  clusterNetwork:
  - cidr: 10.128.0.0/14
  hostPrefix: 23
  machineNetwork:
  - cidr: 10.0.0.0/16
  networkType: OVNKubernetes
```
Required.

If you do not provide these parameters and values, the installation program provides the default value.

The **controlPlane** section is a single mapping, but the **compute** section is a sequence of mappings. To meet the requirements of the different data structures, the first line of the **compute** section must begin with a hyphen, `-`, and the first line of the **controlPlane** section must not. Although both sections currently define a single machine pool, it is possible that future versions of OpenShift Container Platform will support defining multiple compute pools during installation. Only one control plane pool is used.

You can specify the size of the disk to use in GB. Minimum recommendation for control plane nodes is 1024 GB.

The name of the cluster.

The cluster network plugin to install. The supported values are **OVNKubernetes** and **OpenShiftSDN**. The default value is **OVNKubernetes**.

The Azure Resource Manager endpoint that your Azure Stack Hub operator provides.

The name of the resource group that contains the DNS zone for your base domain.

The name of your Azure Stack Hub local region.

The name of an existing resource group to install your cluster to. If undefined, a new resource group is created for the cluster.

The URL of a storage blob in the Azure Stack environment that contains an RHCOS VHD.

The pull secret required to authenticate your cluster.

Whether to enable or disable FIPS mode. By default, FIPS mode is not enabled. If FIPS mode is enabled, the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines that OpenShift Container Platform runs on bypass the default Kubernetes cryptography suite and use the cryptography...
modules that are provided with RHCOS instead.

IMPORTANT

When running Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) or Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) booted in FIPS mode, OpenShift Container Platform core components use the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures.

You can optionally provide the `sshKey` value that you use to access the machines in your cluster.

NOTE

For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your `ssh-agent` process uses.

If the Azure Stack Hub environment is using an internal Certificate Authority (CA), adding the CA certificate is required.

8.4.7. Manually manage cloud credentials

The Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) only supports your cloud provider in manual mode. As a result, you must specify the identity and access management (IAM) secrets for your cloud provider.

Procedure

1. If you have not previously created installation manifest files, do so by running the following command:

   ```sh
   $ openshift-install create manifests
   ```

2. Set a `$RELEASE_IMAGE` variable with the release image from your installation file by running the following command:

   ```sh
   $ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
   ```

3. Extract the list of `CredentialsRequest` custom resources (CRs) from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```sh
   $ oc adm release extract \
   --from=$RELEASE_IMAGE \
   --credentials-requests \
   --included \
   --install-config=<path_to_directory_with_installation_configuration>/install-config.yaml \
   --to=<path_to_directory_for_credentials_requests>
   ```

   The `--included` parameter includes only the manifests that your specific cluster configuration requires.
Specify the location of the `install-config.yaml` file.

Specify the path to the directory where you want to store the `CredentialsRequest` objects. If the specified directory does not exist, this command creates it.

This command creates a YAML file for each `CredentialsRequest` object.

**Sample CredentialsRequest object**

```yaml
apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
kind: CredentialsRequest
metadata:
  name: <component_credentials_request>
  namespace: openshift-cloud-credential-operator
...
spec:
  providerSpec:
    apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
    kind: AzureProviderSpec
    roleBindings:
      - role: Contributor
...
```

4. Create YAML files for secrets in the `openshift-install` manifests directory that you generated previously. The secrets must be stored using the namespace and secret name defined in the `spec.secretRef` for each `CredentialsRequest` object.

**Sample CredentialsRequest object with secrets**

```yaml
apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
kind: CredentialsRequest
metadata:
  name: <component_credentials_request>
  namespace: openshift-cloud-credential-operator
...
spec:
  providerSpec:
    apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
    kind: AzureProviderSpec
    roleBindings:
      - role: Contributor
...
secretRef:
  name: <component_secret>
  namespace: <component_namespace>
...
```

**Sample Secret object**

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Secret
metadata:
  name: <component_secret>
  namespace: <component_namespace>
```
Before upgrading a cluster that uses manually maintained credentials, you must ensure that the CCO is in an upgradeable state.

Additional resources

- Updating a cluster using the web console
- Updating a cluster using the CLI

### 8.4.8. Configuring the cluster to use an internal CA

If the Azure Stack Hub environment is using an internal Certificate Authority (CA), update the `cluster-proxy-01-config.yaml` file to configure the cluster to use the internal CA.

#### Prerequisites

- Create the `install-config.yaml` file and specify the certificate trust bundle in `.pem` format.
- Create the cluster manifests.

#### Procedure

1. From the directory in which the installation program creates files, go to the `manifests` directory.

2. Add `user-ca-bundle` to the `spec.trustedCA.name` field.

   **Example cluster-proxy-01-config.yaml file**

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: "config.openshift.io/v1"
   kind: "Proxy"
   metadata:
     creationTimestamp: "null"
     name: "cluster"
   spec:
     trustedCA:
       name: "user-ca-bundle"
     status: {}
   ```

3. Optional: Back up the `manifests/cluster-proxy-01-config.yaml` file. The installation program consumes the `manifests/` directory when you deploy the cluster.

### 8.4.9. Network configuration phases
There are two phases prior to OpenShift Container Platform installation where you can customize the network configuration.

Phase 1

You can customize the following network-related fields in the `install-config.yaml` file before you create the manifest files:

- `networking.networkType`
- `networking.clusterNetwork`
- `networking.serviceNetwork`
- `networking.machineNetwork`

For more information on these fields, refer to *Installation configuration parameters*.

**NOTE**

Set the `networking.machineNetwork` to match the CIDR that the preferred NIC resides in.

**IMPORTANT**

The CIDR range `172.17.0.0/16` is reserved by libVirt. You cannot use this range or any range that overlaps with this range for any networks in your cluster.

Phase 2

After creating the manifest files by running `openshift-install create manifests`, you can define a customized Cluster Network Operator manifest with only the fields you want to modify. You can use the manifest to specify advanced network configuration.

You cannot override the values specified in phase 1 in the `install-config.yaml` file during phase 2. However, you can further customize the network plugin during phase 2.

8.4.10. Specifying advanced network configuration

You can use advanced network configuration for your network plugin to integrate your cluster into your existing network environment. You can specify advanced network configuration only before you install the cluster.

**IMPORTANT**

Customizing your network configuration by modifying the OpenShift Container Platform manifest files created by the installation program is not supported. Applying a manifest file that you create, as in the following procedure, is supported.

**Prerequisites**

- You have created the `install-config.yaml` file and completed any modifications to it.

**Procedure**
1. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and create the manifests:

```
$ ./openshift-install create manifests --dir <installation_directory>
```

<installation_directory> specifies the name of the directory that contains the install-
config.yaml file for your cluster.

2. Create a stub manifest file for the advanced network configuration that is named cluster-
network-03-config.yml in the <installation_directory>/manifests/ directory:

```yaml
apiVersion: operator.openshift.io/v1
kind: Network
metadata:
  name: cluster
spec:
  defaultNetwork:
    openshiftSDNConfig:
      vxlanPort: 4800
```

3. Specify the advanced network configuration for your cluster in the cluster-network-03-
config.yml file, such as in the following examples:

**Specify a different VXLAN port for the OpenShift SDN network provider**

```yaml
apiVersion: operator.openshift.io/v1
kind: Network
metadata:
  name: cluster
spec:
  defaultNetwork:
    openshiftSDNConfig:
      vxlanPort: 4800
```

**Enable IPsec for the OVN-Kubernetes network provider**

```yaml
apiVersion: operator.openshift.io/v1
kind: Network
metadata:
  name: cluster
spec:
  defaultNetwork:
    ovnKubernetesConfig:
      ipsecConfig: {}
```

4. Optional: Back up the manifests/cluster-network-03-config.yml file. The installation program
consumes the manifests/ directory when you create the Ignition config files.

### 8.4.11. Cluster Network Operator configuration

The configuration for the cluster network is specified as part of the Cluster Network Operator (CNO)
configuration and stored in a custom resource (CR) object that is named cluster. The CR specifies the
fields for the Network API in the operator.openshift.io API group.

The CNO configuration inherits the following fields during cluster installation from the Network API in
the Network.config.openshift.io API group and these fields cannot be changed:
**clusterNetwork**  
IP address pools from which pod IP addresses are allocated.

**serviceNetwork**  
IP address pool for services.

**defaultNetwork.type**  
Cluster network plugin, such as OpenShift SDN or OVN-Kubernetes.

You can specify the cluster network plugin configuration for your cluster by setting the fields for the `defaultNetwork` object in the CNO object named `cluster`.

### 8.4.11.1. Cluster Network Operator configuration object

The fields for the Cluster Network Operator (CNO) are described in the following table:

**Table 8.1. Cluster Network Operator configuration object**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>metadata.name</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>The name of the CNO object. This name is always <code>cluster</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spec.clusterNetwork</td>
<td>array</td>
<td>A list specifying the blocks of IP addresses from which pod IP addresses are allocated and the subnet prefix length assigned to each individual node in the cluster. For example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>spec:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>clusterNetwork:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- cidr: 10.128.0.0/19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>hostPrefix: 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- cidr: 10.128.32.0/19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>hostPrefix: 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>You can customize this field only in the <code>install-config.yaml</code> file before you create the manifests. The value is read-only in the manifest file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spec.serviceNetwork</td>
<td>array</td>
<td>A block of IP addresses for services. The OpenShift SDN and OVN-Kubernetes network plugins support only a single IP address block for the service network. For example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>spec:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>serviceNetwork:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- 172.30.0.0/14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>You can customize this field only in the <code>install-config.yaml</code> file before you create the manifests. The value is read-only in the manifest file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spec.defaultNetwork</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>Configures the network plugin for the cluster network.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The fields for this object specify the kube-proxy configuration. If you are using the OVN-Kubernetes cluster network plugin, the kube-proxy configuration has no effect.

### defaultNetwork object configuration

The values for the `defaultNetwork` object are defined in the following table:

**Table 8.2. defaultNetwork object**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Either OpenShiftSDN or OVNKubernetes. The Red Hat OpenShift Networking network plugin is selected during installation. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshiftSDNConfig</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>This object is only valid for the OpenShift SDN network plugin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ovnKubernetesConfig</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>This object is only valid for the OVN-Kubernetes network plugin.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Configuration for the OpenShift SDN network plugin

The following table describes the configuration fields for the OpenShift SDN network plugin:

**Table 8.3. openshiftSDNConfig object**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mode</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Configures the network isolation mode for OpenShift SDN. The default value is NetworkPolicy. The values Multitenant and Subnet are available for backwards compatibility with OpenShift Container Platform 3.x but are not recommended. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**mtu** | integer | The maximum transmission unit (MTU) for the VXLAN overlay network. This is detected automatically based on the MTU of the primary network interface. You do not normally need to override the detected MTU.

If the auto-detected value is not what you expect it to be, confirm that the MTU on the primary network interface on your nodes is correct. You cannot use this option to change the MTU value of the primary network interface on the nodes.

If your cluster requires different MTU values for different nodes, you must set this value to 50 less than the lowest MTU value in your cluster. For example, if some nodes in your cluster have an MTU of 9001, and some have an MTU of 1500, you must set this value to 1450.

This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.

---

**vxlanPort** | integer | The port to use for all VXLAN packets. The default value is **4789**. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.

If you are running in a virtualized environment with existing nodes that are part of another VXLAN network, then you might be required to change this. For example, when running an OpenShift SDN overlay on top of VMware NSX-T, you must select an alternate port for the VXLAN, because both SDNs use the same default VXLAN port number.

On Amazon Web Services (AWS), you can select an alternate port for the VXLAN between port **9000** and port **9999**.

---

### Example OpenShift SDN configuration

```yaml
defaultNetwork:
  type: OpenShiftSDN
openshiftSDNConfig:
  mode: NetworkPolicy
  mtu: 1450
  vxlanPort: 4789
```

### Configuration for the OVN-Kubernetes network plugin

The following table describes the configuration fields for the OVN-Kubernetes network plugin:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>defaultNetwork</td>
<td>object</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>string</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshiftSDNConfig</td>
<td>object</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mode</td>
<td>string</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mtu</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vxlanPort</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

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**mtu** | integer | The maximum transmission unit (MTU) for the Geneve (Generic Network Virtualization Encapsulation) overlay network. This is detected automatically based on the MTU of the primary network interface. You do not normally need to override the detected MTU.

If the auto-detected value is not what you expect it to be, confirm that the MTU on the primary network interface on your nodes is correct. You cannot use this option to change the MTU value of the primary network interface on the nodes.

If your cluster requires different MTU values for different nodes, you must set this value to **100** less than the lowest MTU value in your cluster. For example, if some nodes in your cluster have an MTU of **9001**, and some have an MTU of **1500**, you must set this value to **1400**.

**genevePort** | integer | The port to use for all Geneve packets. The default value is **6081**. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.

**ipsecConfig** | object | Specify an empty object to enable IPsec encryption.

**policyAuditConfig** | object | Specify a configuration object for customizing network policy audit logging. If unset, the defaults audit log settings are used.

**gatewayConfig** | object | Optional: Specify a configuration object for customizing how egress traffic is sent to the node gateway.

**NOTE**

While migrating egress traffic, you can expect some disruption to workloads and service traffic until the Cluster Network Operator (CNO) successfully rolls out the changes.
If your existing network infrastructure overlaps with the 100.64.0.0/16 IPv4 subnet, you can specify a different IP address range for internal use by OVN-Kubernetes. You must ensure that the IP address range does not overlap with any other subnet used by your OpenShift Container Platform installation. The IP address range must be larger than the maximum number of nodes that can be added to the cluster. For example, if the `clusterNetwork.cidr` value is 10.128.0.0/14 and the `clusterNetwork.hostPrefix` value is /23, then the maximum number of nodes is $2^{(23-14)}=512$.

This field cannot be changed after installation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>v4InternalSubnet</td>
<td>If your existing network infrastructure overlaps with the 100.64.0.0/16 IPv4 subnet, you can specify a different IP address range for internal use by OVN-Kubernetes. You must ensure that the IP address range does not overlap with any other subnet used by your OpenShift Container Platform installation. The IP address range must be larger than the maximum number of nodes that can be added to the cluster. For example, if the <code>clusterNetwork.cidr</code> value is 10.128.0.0/14 and the <code>clusterNetwork.hostPrefix</code> value is /23, then the maximum number of nodes is $2^{(23-14)}=512$. This field cannot be changed after installation.</td>
<td>The default value is 100.64.0.0/16.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If your existing network infrastructure overlaps with the \texttt{fd98::/48} IPv6 subnet, you can specify a different IP address range for internal use by OVN-Kubernetes. You must ensure that the IP address range does not overlap with any other subnet used by your OpenShift Container Platform installation. The IP address range must be larger than the maximum number of nodes that can be added to the cluster.

This field cannot be changed after installation.

The default value is \texttt{fd98::/48}.

### Table 8.5. `policyAuditConfig` object

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{rateLimit}</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>The maximum number of messages to generate every second per node. The default value is \texttt{20} messages per second.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{maxFileSize}</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>The maximum size for the audit log in bytes. The default value is \texttt{50000000} or 50 MB.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Field: destination
- **Type:** string
- **Description:** One of the following additional audit log targets:
  - **libc**
    - The libc `syslog()` function of the journald process on the host.
  - **udp:<host>:<port>**
    - A syslog server. Replace `<host>:<port>` with the host and port of the syslog server.
  - **unix:<file>**
    - A Unix Domain Socket file specified by `<file>`.
  - **null**
    - Do not send the audit logs to any additional target.

### Field: syslogFacility
- **Type:** string
- **Description:** The syslog facility, such as `kern`, as defined by RFC5424. The default value is `local0`.

#### Table 8.6. gatewayConfig object

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>routingViaHost</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>Set this field to <code>true</code> to send egress traffic from pods to the host networking stack. For highly-specialized installations and applications that rely on manually configured routes in the kernel routing table, you might want to route egress traffic to the host networking stack. By default, egress traffic is processed in OVN to exit the cluster and is not affected by specialized routes in the kernel routing table. The default value is <code>false</code>. This field has an interaction with the Open vSwitch hardware offloading feature. If you set this field to <code>true</code>, you do not receive the performance benefits of the offloading because egress traffic is processed by the host networking stack.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipForwarding</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>You can control IP forwarding for all traffic on OVN-Kubernetes managed interfaces by using the <code>ipForwarding</code> specification in the Network resource. Specify <code>Restricted</code> to only allow IP forwarding for Kubernetes related traffic. Specify <code>Global</code> to allow forwarding of all IP traffic. For new installations, the default is <code>Restricted</code>. For updates to OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the default is <code>Global</code>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Example OVN-Kubernetes configuration with IPSec enabled

```yaml
defaultNetwork:
  type: OVNKubernetes
ovnKubernetesConfig:
  mtu: 1400
genevePort: 6081
ipsecConfig: {}
```
kubeProxyConfig object configuration

The values for the `kubeProxyConfig` object are defined in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>iptablesSyncPeriod</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>The refresh period for <code>iptables</code> rules. Valid suffixes include <code>s</code>, <code>m</code>, and <code>h</code> and are described in the Go <code>time</code> package documentation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>proxyArguments.iptables-min-sync-period</td>
<td>array</td>
<td>The minimum duration before refreshing <code>iptables</code> rules. Valid suffixes include <code>s</code>, <code>m</code>, and <code>h</code> and are described in the Go <code>time</code> package. The default value is:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**

Because of performance improvements introduced in OpenShift Container Platform 4.3 and greater, adjusting the `iptablesSyncPeriod` parameter is no longer necessary.

8.4.12. Configuring hybrid networking with OVN–Kubernetes

You can configure your cluster to use hybrid networking with the OVN–Kubernetes network plugin. This allows a hybrid cluster that supports different node networking configurations.

**NOTE**

This configuration is necessary to run both Linux and Windows nodes in the same cluster.

**Prerequisites**

- You defined `OVNKubernetes` for the `networking.networkType` parameter in the `install-config.yaml` file. See the installation documentation for configuring OpenShift Container Platform network customizations on your chosen cloud provider for more information.

**Procedure**

1. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and create the manifests:
$ ./openshift-install create manifests --dir <installation_directory>

where:

<installation_directory>
   Specifies the name of the directory that contains the install-config.yaml file for your cluster.

2. Create a stub manifest file for the advanced network configuration that is named cluster-network-03-config.yml in the <installation_directory>/manifests/ directory:

   $ cat <<EOF > <installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-network-03-config.yml
   apiVersion: operator.openshift.io/v1
   kind: Network
   metadata:
     name: cluster
   spec:
   EOF

   where:

   <installation_directory>
      Specifies the directory name that contains the manifests/ directory for your cluster.

3. Open the cluster-network-03-config.yml file in an editor and configure OVN-Kubernetes with hybrid networking, such as in the following example:

   **Specify a hybrid networking configuration**

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: operator.openshift.io/v1
   kind: Network
   metadata:
     name: cluster
   spec:
     defaultNetwork:
       ovnKubernetesConfig:
         hybridOverlayConfig:
           hybridClusterNetwork: 1
           - cidr: 10.132.0.0/14
             hostPrefix: 23
           hybridOverlayVXLANPort: 9898 2
   ``

   1 Specify the CIDR configuration used for nodes on the additional overlay network. The hybridClusterNetwork CIDR cannot overlap with the clusterNetwork CIDR.

   2 Specify a custom VXLAN port for the additional overlay network. This is required for running Windows nodes in a cluster installed on vSphere, and must not be configured for any other cloud provider. The custom port can be any open port excluding the default 4789 port. For more information on this requirement, see the Microsoft documentation on Pod-to-pod connectivity between hosts is broken.
NOTE

Windows Server Long-Term Servicing Channel (LTSC): Windows Server 2019 is not supported on clusters with a custom hybridOverlayVXLANPort value because this Windows server version does not support selecting a custom VXLAN port.

4. Save the cluster-network-03-config.yml file and quit the text editor.

5. Optional: Back up the manifests/cluster-network-03-config.yml file. The installation program deletes the manifests/ directory when creating the cluster.

NOTE

For more information on using Linux and Windows nodes in the same cluster, see Understanding Windows container workloads.

8.4.13. Deploying the cluster

You can install OpenShift Container Platform on a compatible cloud platform.

IMPORTANT

You can run the create cluster command of the installation program only once, during initial installation.

Prerequisites

- You have configured an account with the cloud platform that hosts your cluster.
- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.
- You have verified that the cloud provider account on your host has the correct permissions to deploy the cluster. An account with incorrect permissions causes the installation process to fail with an error message that displays the missing permissions.

Procedure

- Change to the directory that contains the installation program and initialize the cluster deployment:

  ```bash
  $ ./openshift-install create cluster --dir <installation_directory> \  
  --log-level=info  
  ```

  1. For <installation_directory>, specify the location of your customized ./install-config.yaml file.

  2. To view different installation details, specify warn, debug, or error instead of info.

Verification

When the cluster deployment completes successfully:
The terminal displays directions for accessing your cluster, including a link to the web console and credentials for the kubeadmin user.

Credential information also outputs to <installation_directory>/.openshift_install.log.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not delete the installation program or the files that the installation program creates. Both are required to delete the cluster.

Example output

```plaintext
INFO Install complete!
INFO To access the cluster as the system:admin user when using 'oc', run 'export KUBECONFIG=/home/myuser/install_dir/auth/kubeconfig'
INFO Access the OpenShift web-console here: https://console-openshift-console.apps.mycluster.example.com
INFO Login to the console with user: "kubeadmin", and password: "password"
INFO Time elapsed: 36m22s
```

**IMPORTANT**

- The Ignition config files that the installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending node-bootstrapper certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for Recovering from expired control plane certificates for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

### 8.4.14. 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 4.14. 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**

---

1314

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 v4.14 Linux Client entry and save the file.

5. Unpack the archive:

   $$\text{tar xfv <file>}$$

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

   $$\text{echo $PATH}$$

Verification

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

  $$\text{oc <command>}$$

Installing the OpenShift CLI on Windows

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

Procedure


2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.

3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 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


2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.

3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 macOS Client entry and save the file.

4. Unpack the archive:

   $$\text{tar xvf <file>}$$

5. Place the oc binary in a directory that is on your PATH.
To check your PATH, open the 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. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.

3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 macOS Client entry and save the file.

   **NOTE**
   For macOS arm64, choose the OpenShift v4.14 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>
  ```

**8.4.15. Logging in to the cluster by using the CLI**

You can log in to your cluster as a default system user by exporting the cluster kubeconfig file. The kubeconfig file contains information about the cluster that is used by the CLI to connect a client to the correct cluster and API server. The file is specific to a cluster and is created during OpenShift Container Platform installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You deployed an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- You installed the oc CLI.

**Procedure**

1. Export the kubeadmin credentials:

   ```
   $ export KUBECONFIG=<installation_directory>/auth/kubeconfig
   ```

   **1** For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

2. Verify you can run oc commands successfully using the exported configuration:

   ```
   $ oc whoami
   ```

   **Example output**
   -
8.4.16. Logging in to the cluster by using the web console

The **kubeadmin** user exists by default after an OpenShift Container Platform installation. You can log in to your cluster as the **kubeadmin** user by using the OpenShift Container Platform web console.

**Prerequisites**

- You have access to the installation host.
- You completed a cluster installation and all cluster Operators are available.

**Procedure**

1. Obtain the password for the **kubeadmin** user from the **kubeadmin-password** file on the installation host:

   ```bash
   $ cat <installation_directory>/auth/kubeadmin-password
   
   NOTE
   Alternatively, you can obtain the **kubeadmin** password from the `<installation_directory>/.openshift_install.log` log file on the installation host.
   ```

2. List the OpenShift Container Platform web console route:

   ```bash
   $ oc get routes -n openshift-conso1e | grep 'console-openshift'
   
   NOTE
   Alternatively, you can obtain the OpenShift Container Platform route from the `<installation_directory>/.openshift_install.log` log file on the installation host.
   ```

   **Example output**

   ```
   console   console-openshift-console.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>  console
   https     reencrypt/Redirect  None
   
   3. Navigate to the route detailed in the output of the preceding command in a web browser and log in as the **kubeadmin** user.

**Additional resources**

- [Accessing the web console](#)

8.4.17. Telemetry access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the Telemetry service, which runs by default to provide metrics about cluster health and the success of updates, requires internet access. If your cluster is connected to the internet, Telemetry runs automatically, and your cluster is registered to **OpenShift Cluster Manager**
Hybrid Cloud Console.

After you confirm that your OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console inventory is correct, either maintained automatically by Telemetry or manually by using OpenShift Cluster Manager, use subscription watch to track your OpenShift Container Platform subscriptions at the account or multi-cluster level.

Additional resources

- About remote health monitoring

8.4.18. Next steps

- Validating an installation.
- Customize your cluster.
- If necessary, you can opt out of remote health reporting.
- If necessary, you can remove cloud provider credentials.

8.5. INSTALLING A CLUSTER ON AZURE STACK HUB USING ARM TEMPLATES

In OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14, you can install a cluster on Microsoft Azure Stack Hub by using infrastructure that you provide.

Several Azure Resource Manager (ARM) templates are provided to assist in completing these steps or to help model your own.

**IMPORTANT**

The steps for performing a user-provisioned infrastructure installation are provided as an example only. Installing a cluster with infrastructure you provide requires knowledge of the cloud provider and the installation process of OpenShift Container Platform. Several ARM templates are provided to assist in completing these steps or to help model your own. You are also free to create the required resources through other methods; the templates are just an example.

8.5.1. Prerequisites

- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.
- You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.
- You configured an Azure Stack Hub account to host the cluster.
- You downloaded the Azure CLI and installed it on your computer. See Install the Azure CLI in the Azure documentation. The documentation below was tested using version 2.28.0 of the Azure CLI. Azure CLI commands might perform differently based on the version you use.
- If you use a firewall and plan to use the Telemetry service, you configured the firewall to allow the sites that your cluster requires access to.
8.5.2. Internet access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you require access to the internet to install your cluster.

You must have internet access to:

- Access OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console to download the installation program and perform subscription management. If the cluster has internet access and you do not disable Telemetry, that service automatically entitles your cluster.
- Access Quay.io to obtain the packages that are required to install your cluster.
- Obtain the packages that are required to perform cluster updates.

**IMPORTANT**

If your cluster cannot have direct internet access, you can perform a restricted network installation on some types of infrastructure that you provision. During that process, you download the required content and use it to populate a mirror registry with the installation packages. With some installation types, the environment that you install your cluster in will not require internet access. Before you update the cluster, you update the content of the mirror registry.

8.5.3. Configuring your Azure Stack Hub project

Before you can install OpenShift Container Platform, you must configure an Azure project to host it.

**IMPORTANT**

All Azure Stack Hub resources that are available through public endpoints are subject to resource name restrictions, and you cannot create resources that use certain terms. For a list of terms that Azure Stack Hub restricts, see [Resolve reserved resource name errors](#) in the Azure documentation.

8.5.3.1. Azure Stack Hub account limits

The OpenShift Container Platform cluster uses a number of Microsoft Azure Stack Hub components, and the default [Quota types in Azure Stack Hub](#) affect your ability to install OpenShift Container Platform clusters.

The following table summarizes the Azure Stack Hub components whose limits can impact your ability to install and run OpenShift Container Platform clusters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Number of components required by default</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

NOTE

Be sure to also review this site list if you are configuring a proxy.
A default cluster requires 56 vCPUs, so you must increase the account limit.

By default, each cluster creates the following instances:

- One bootstrap machine, which is removed after installation
- Three control plane machines
- Three compute machines

Because the bootstrap, control plane, and worker machines use Standard_DS4_v2 virtual machines, which use 8 vCPUs, a default cluster requires 56 vCPUs. The bootstrap node VM is used only during installation.

To deploy more worker nodes, enable autoscaling, deploy large workloads, or use a different instance type, you must further increase the vCPU limit for your account to ensure that your cluster can deploy the machines that you require.

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Number of components required by default</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vCPU</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>A default cluster requires 56 vCPUs, so you must increase the account limit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>By default, each cluster creates the following instances:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- One bootstrap machine, which is removed after installation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Three control plane machines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Three compute machines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Because the bootstrap, control plane, and worker machines use Standard_DS4_v2 virtual machines, which use 8 vCPUs, a default cluster requires 56 vCPUs. The bootstrap node VM is used only during installation. To deploy more worker nodes, enable autoscaling, deploy large workloads, or use a different instance type, you must further increase the vCPU limit for your account to ensure that your cluster can deploy the machines that you require.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VNet</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Each default cluster requires one Virtual Network (VNet), which contains two subnets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network interfaces</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Each default cluster requires seven network interfaces. If you create more machines or your deployed workloads create load balancers, your cluster uses more network interfaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network security groups</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Each cluster creates network security groups for each subnet in the VNet. The default cluster creates network security groups for the control plane and for the compute node subnets:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>controlplane</strong> Allows the control plane machines to be reached on port 6443 from anywhere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>node</strong> Allows worker nodes to be reached from the internet on ports 80 and 443</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Network load balancers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Number of components required by default</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Default Public IP</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Public IP address that load balances requests to ports 80 and 443 across worker machines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal Private IP</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Private IP address that load balances requests to ports 6443 and 22623 across control plane machines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External Public IP</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Public IP address that load balances requests to port 6443 across control plane machines</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If your applications create more Kubernetes LoadBalancer service objects, your cluster uses more load balancers.

Public IP addresses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public IP addresses</th>
<th>Number of components</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>The public load balancer uses a public IP address. The bootstrap machine also uses a public IP address so that you can SSH into the machine to troubleshoot issues during installation. The IP address for the bootstrap node is used only during installation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Private IP addresses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Private IP addresses</th>
<th>Number of components</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td>The internal load balancer, each of the three control plane machines, and each of the three worker machines each use a private IP address.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional resources

- Optimizing storage.

8.5.3.2. Configuring a DNS zone in Azure Stack Hub

To successfully install OpenShift Container Platform on Azure Stack Hub, you must create DNS records in an Azure Stack Hub DNS zone. The DNS zone must be authoritative for the domain. To delegate a registrar’s DNS zone to Azure Stack Hub, see Microsoft's documentation for Azure Stack Hub datacenter DNS integration.

You can view Azure's DNS solution by visiting this example for creating DNS zones.

8.5.3.3. Certificate signing requests management

Because your cluster has limited access to automatic machine management when you use infrastructure that you provision, you must provide a mechanism for approving cluster certificate signing requests (CSRs) after installation. The kube-controller-manager only approves the kubelet client CSRs. The machine-approver cannot guarantee the validity of a serving certificate that is requested by using kubelet credentials because it cannot confirm that the correct machine issued the request. You must determine and implement a method of verifying the validity of the kubelet serving certificate requests and approving them.

8.5.3.4. Required Azure Stack Hub roles
Your Microsoft Azure Stack Hub account must have the following roles for the subscription that you use:

- Owner

To set roles on the Azure portal, see the Manage access to resources in Azure Stack Hub with role-based access control in the Microsoft documentation.

8.5.3.5. Creating a service principal

Because OpenShift Container Platform and its installation program create Microsoft Azure resources by using the Azure Resource Manager, you must create a service principal to represent it.

Prerequisites

- Install or update the Azure CLI.
- Your Azure account has the required roles for the subscription that you use.

Procedure

1. Register your environment:

   $ az cloud register -n AzureStackCloud --endpoint-resource-manager <endpoint>


   See the Microsoft documentation for details.

2. Set the active environment:

   $ az cloud set -n AzureStackCloud

3. Update your environment configuration to use the specific API version for Azure Stack Hub:

   $ az cloud update --profile 2019-03-01-hybrid

4. Log in to the Azure CLI:

   $ az login

   If you are in a multitenant environment, you must also supply the tenant ID.

5. If your Azure account uses subscriptions, ensure that you are using the right subscription:

   a. View the list of available accounts and record the tenantId value for the subscription you want to use for your cluster:

      $ az account list --refresh

      Example output

      ```
      [
        {
          ...
b. View your active account details and confirm that the **tenantId** value matches the subscription you want to use:

```bash
$ az account show
```

**Example output**

```json
{
  "environmentName": "AzureStackCloud",
  "id": "9bab1460-96d5-40b3-a78e-17b15e978a80",
  "isDefault": true,
  "name": "Subscription Name",
  "state": "Enabled",
  "tenantId": "6057c7e9-b3ae-489d-a54e-de3f6bf6a8ee",
  "user": {
    "name": "you@example.com",
    "type": "user"
  }
}
```

Ensure that the value of the **tenantId** parameter is the correct subscription ID.

---

1. Ensure that the value of the **tenantId** parameter is the correct subscription ID.

---

1. Specify the subscription ID.

---

c. If you are not using the right subscription, change the active subscription:

```bash
$ az account set -s <subscription_id>
```

---

1. Specify the subscription ID.

---

1. Specify the subscription ID.

---

d. Verify the subscription ID update:

```bash
$ az account show
```

**Example output**

```json
{
  "environmentName": "AzureStackCloud",
  "id": "33212d16-bdf6-45cb-b038-f6565b61edda",
  "isDefault": true,
  "name": "Subscription Name",
```

---

1. Specify the subscription ID.

---

1. Specify the subscription ID.
6. Record the `tenantId` and `id` parameter values from the output. You need these values during the OpenShift Container Platform installation.

7. Create the service principal for your account:

```
$ az ad sp create-for-rbac --role Contributor --name <service_principal> \ 1
  --scopes /subscriptions/<subscription_id> \ 2
  --years <years> 3
```

1. Specify the service principal name.
2. Specify the subscription ID.
3. Specify the number of years. By default, a service principal expires in one year. By using the `--years` option you can extend the validity of your service principal.

**Example output**

```
Creating 'Contributor' role assignment under scope '/subscriptions/<subscription_id>'
The output includes credentials that you must protect. Be sure that you do not include these credentials in your code or check the credentials into your source control. For more information, see https://aka.ms/azadsp-cli
{
  "appId": "ac461d78-bf4b-4387-ad16-7e32e328aec6",
  "displayName": <service_principal>",
  "password": "00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000",
  "tenantId": "8049c7e9-c3de-762d-a54e-dc3f6be6a7ee"
}
```

8. Record the values of the `appId` and `password` parameters from the previous output. You need these values during OpenShift Container Platform installation.

**Additional resources**

- For more information about CCO modes, see About the Cloud Credential Operator.

**8.5.4. Obtaining the installation program**

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform, download the installation file on the host you are using for installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You have a computer that runs Linux or macOS, with 500 MB of local disk space.
Procedure

1. Access the **Infrastructure Provider** page on the OpenShift Cluster Manager site. If you have a Red Hat account, log in with your credentials. If you do not, create an account.

2. Select **Azure** as the cloud provider.

3. Navigate to the page for your installation type, download the installation program that corresponds with your host operating system and architecture, and place the file in the directory where you will store the installation configuration files.

   **IMPORTANT**

   The installation program creates several files on the computer that you use to install your cluster. You must keep the installation program and the files that the installation program creates after you finish installing the cluster. Both files are required to delete the cluster.

   **IMPORTANT**

   Deleting the files created by the installation program does not remove your cluster, even if the cluster failed during installation. To remove your cluster, complete the OpenShift Container Platform uninstallation procedures for your specific cloud provider.

4. Extract the installation program. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   ```
   $ tar -xvf openshift-install-linux.tar.gz
   ```

5. Download your installation pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager. This pull secret allows you to authenticate with the services that are provided by the included authorities, including Quay.io, which serves the container images for OpenShift Container Platform components.

### 8.5.5. Generating a key pair for cluster node SSH access

During an OpenShift Container Platform installation, you can provide an SSH public key to the installation program. The key is passed to the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes through their Ignition config files and is used to authenticate SSH access to the nodes. The key is added to the `~/.ssh/authorized_keys` list for the `core` user on each node, which enables password-less authentication.

After the key is passed to the nodes, you can use the key pair to SSH in to the RHCOS nodes as the user `core`. To access the nodes through SSH, the private key identity must be managed by SSH for your local user.

If you want to SSH in to your cluster nodes to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, you must provide the SSH public key during the installation process. The `./openshift-install gather` command also requires the SSH public key to be in place on the cluster nodes.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not skip this procedure in production environments, where disaster recovery and debugging is required.
NOTE

You must use a local key, not one that you configured with platform-specific approaches such as AWS key pairs.

Procedure

1. If you do not have an existing SSH key pair on your local machine to use for authentication onto your cluster nodes, create one. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   $ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -N " -f <path>/<file_name>  

   1 Specify the path and file name, such as ~/.ssh/id_ed25519, of the new SSH key. If you have an existing key pair, ensure your public key is in the your ~/.ssh directory.

   NOTE

   If you plan to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures, do not create a key that uses the ed25519 algorithm. Instead, create a key that uses the rsa or ecdsa algorithm.

2. View the public SSH key:

   $ cat <path>/<file_name>.pub

   For example, run the following to view the ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub public key:

   $ cat ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub

3. Add the SSH private key identity to the SSH agent for your local user, if it has not already been added. SSH agent management of the key is required for password-less SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes, or if you want to use the ./openshift-install gather command.

   NOTE

   On some distributions, default SSH private key identities such as ~/.ssh/id_rsa and ~/.ssh/id_dsa are managed automatically.

   a. If the ssh-agent process is not already running for your local user, start it as a background task:

      $ eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"

   Example output

      Agent pid 31874
NOTE

If your cluster is in FIPS mode, only use FIPS-compliant algorithms to generate the SSH key. The key must be either RSA or ECDSA.

4. Add your SSH private key to the ssh-agent:

```
$ ssh-add <path>/<file_name> ①
```

① Specify the path and file name for your SSH private key, such as ~/.ssh/id_ed25519

Example output

```
Identity added: /home/<you>/<path>/<file_name> (<computer_name>)
```

Next steps

- When you install OpenShift Container Platform, provide the SSH public key to the installation program.

8.5.6. Creating the installation files for Azure Stack Hub

To install OpenShift Container Platform on Microsoft Azure Stack Hub using user-provisioned infrastructure, you must generate the files that the installation program needs to deploy your cluster and modify them so that the cluster creates only the machines that it will use. You manually create the install-config.yaml file, and then generate and customize the Kubernetes manifests and Ignition config files. You also have the option to first set up a separate var partition during the preparation phases of installation.

8.5.6.1. Manually creating the installation configuration file

Prerequisites

- You have an SSH public key on your local machine to provide to the installation program. The key will be used for SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes for debugging and disaster recovery.

- You have obtained the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.

Procedure

1. Create an installation directory to store your required installation assets in:

```
$ mkdir <installation_directory>
```
IMPORTANT

You must create a directory. Some installation assets, like bootstrap X.509 certificates have short expiration intervals, so you must not reuse an installation directory. If you want to reuse individual files from another cluster installation, you can copy them into your directory. However, the file names for the installation assets might change between releases. Use caution when copying installation files from an earlier OpenShift Container Platform version.

2. Customize the sample `install-config.yaml` file template that is provided and save it in the `<installation_directory>`.

NOTE

You must name this configuration file `install-config.yaml`.

Make the following modifications for Azure Stack Hub:

a. Set the `replicas` parameter to 0 for the `compute` pool:

```yaml
compute:
  - hyperthreading: Enabled
  name: worker
  platform: {}
  replicas: 0 1
```

1 Set to 0.

The compute machines will be provisioned manually later.

b. Update the `platform.azure` section of the `install-config.yaml` file to configure your Azure Stack Hub configuration:

```yaml
platform:
  azure:
    armEndpoint: <azurestack_arm_endpoint> 1
    baseDomainResourceGroupName: <resource_group> 2
    cloudName: AzureStackCloud 3
    region: <azurestack_region> 4
```

1 Specify the Azure Resource Manager endpoint of your Azure Stack Hub environment, like `https://management.local.azurestack.external`.

2 Specify the name of the resource group that contains the DNS zone for your base domain.

3 Specify the Azure Stack Hub environment, which is used to configure the Azure SDK with the appropriate Azure API endpoints.

4 Specify the name of your Azure Stack Hub region.

3. Back up the `install-config.yaml` file so that you can use it to install multiple clusters.
IMPORTANT

The **install-config.yaml** file is consumed during the next step of the installation process. You must back it up now.

Additional resources

- Installation configuration parameters for Azure Stack Hub

8.5.6.2. Sample customized **install-config.yaml** file for Azure Stack Hub

You can customize the **install-config.yaml** file to specify more details about your OpenShift Container Platform cluster’s platform or modify the values of the required parameters.

**IMPORTANT**

This sample YAML file is provided for reference only. Use it as a resource to enter parameter values into the installation configuration file that you created manually.

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: example.com
controlPlane: 1
  name: master
  platform:
    azure:
      osDisk:
        diskSizeGB: 1024 2
        diskType: premium_LRS
        replicas: 3
    compute: 3
      - name: worker
        platform:
          azure:
            osDisk:
              diskSizeGB: 512 4
              diskType: premium_LRS
              replicas: 0
metdata:
  name: test-cluster 5
networking:
  clusterNetwork:
    - cidr: 10.128.0.0/14
      hostPrefix: 23
    machineNetwork:
      - cidr: 10.0.0.0/16
      networkType: OVNKubernetes 6
    serviceNetwork:
      - 172.30.0.0/16
  platform:
    azure:
      armEndpoint: azurestack_arm_endpoint 7
      baseDomainResourceGroupName: resource_group 8
      region: azure_stack_local_region 9
```
The controlPlane section is a single mapping, but the compute section is a sequence of mappings. To meet the requirements of the different data structures, the first line of the compute section must begin with a hyphen, -, and the first line of the controlPlane section must not. Only one control plane pool is used.

You can specify the size of the disk to use in GB. Minimum recommendation for control plane nodes is 1024 GB.

Specify the name of the cluster.

The cluster network plugin to install. The supported values are OVNKubernetes and OpenShiftSDN. The default value is OVNKubernetes.

Specify the Azure Resource Manager endpoint that your Azure Stack Hub operator provides.

Specify the name of the resource group that contains the DNS zone for your base domain.

Specify the name of your Azure Stack Hub local region.

Specify the name of an already existing resource group to install your cluster to. If undefined, a new resource group is created for the cluster.

Specify the Azure Stack Hub environment as your target platform.

Specify the pull secret required to authenticate your cluster.

Whether to enable or disable FIPS mode. By default, FIPS mode is not enabled. If FIPS mode is enabled, the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines that OpenShift Container Platform runs on bypass the default Kubernetes cryptography suite and use the cryptography modules that are provided with RHCOS instead.

IMPORTANT

To enable FIPS mode for your cluster, you must run the installation program from a Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) computer configured to operate in FIPS mode. For more information about configuring FIPS mode on RHEL, see Installing the system in FIPS mode. When running Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) or Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) booted in FIPS mode, OpenShift Container Platform core components use the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures.

If your Azure Stack Hub environment uses an internal certificate authority (CA), add the necessary certificate bundle in .pem format.
You can optionally provide the `sshKey` value that you use to access the machines in your cluster.

**NOTE**

For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your `ssh-agent` process uses.

### 8.5.6.3. Configuring the cluster-wide proxy during installation

Production environments can deny direct access to the internet and instead have an HTTP or HTTPS proxy available. You can configure a new OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use a proxy by configuring the proxy settings in the `install-config.yaml` file.

**Prerequisites**

- You have an existing `install-config.yaml` file.
- You reviewed the sites that your cluster requires access to and determined whether any of them need to bypass the proxy. By default, all cluster egress traffic is proxied, including calls to hosting cloud provider APIs. You added sites to the `Proxy` object’s `spec.noProxy` field to bypass the proxy if necessary.

**NOTE**

The `Proxy` object `status.noProxy` field is populated with the values of the `networking.machineNetwork[].cidr`, `networking.clusterNetwork[].cidr`, and `networking.serviceNetwork[]` fields from your installation configuration.

For installations on Amazon Web Services (AWS), Google Cloud Platform (GCP), Microsoft Azure, and Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP), the `Proxy` object `status.noProxy` field is also populated with the instance metadata endpoint (169.254.169.254).

**Procedure**

1. Edit your `install-config.yaml` file and add the proxy settings. For example:

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: my.domain.com
proxy:
  httpProxy: http://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port>  # 1
  httpsProxy: https://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port>  # 2
  noProxy: example.com  # 3
additionalTrustBundle: |  # 4
    -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
    <MY_TRUSTED_CA_CERT>
    -----END CERTIFICATE-----
additionalTrustBundlePolicy: <policy_to_add_additionalTrustBundle>  # 5
```

1. A proxy URL to use for creating HTTP connections outside the cluster. The URL scheme must be `http`.  

A proxy URL to use for creating HTTPS connections outside the cluster.

A comma-separated list of destination domain names, IP addresses, or other network CIDRs to exclude from proxying. Preface a domain with . to match subdomains only. For example, .y.com matches x.y.com, but not y.com. Use * to bypass the proxy for all destinations.

If provided, the installation program generates a config map that is named user-ca-bundle in the openshift-config namespace that contains one or more additional CA certificates that are required for proxying HTTPS connections. The Cluster Network Operator then creates a trusted-ca-bundle config map that merges these contents with the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) trust bundle, and this config map is referenced in the trustedCA field of the Proxy object. The additionalTrustBundle field is required unless the proxy’s identity certificate is signed by an authority from the RHCOS trust bundle.

Optional: The policy to determine the configuration of the Proxy object to reference the user-ca-bundle config map in the trustedCA field. The allowed values are Proxyonly and Always. Use Proxyonly to reference the user-ca-bundle config map only when http/https proxy is configured. Use Always to always reference the user-ca-bundle config map. The default value is Proxyonly.

NOTE
The installation program does not support the proxy readinessEndpoints field.

NOTE
If the installer times out, restart and then complete the deployment by using the wait-for command of the installer. For example:

$ ./openshift-install wait-for install-complete --log-level debug

2. Save the file and reference it when installing OpenShift Container Platform.

The installation program creates a cluster-wide proxy that is named cluster that uses the proxy settings in the provided install-config.yaml file. If no proxy settings are provided, a cluster Proxy object is still created, but it will have a nil spec.

NOTE
Only the Proxy object named cluster is supported, and no additional proxies can be created.

8.5.6.4. Exporting common variables for ARM templates

You must export a common set of variables that are used with the provided Azure Resource Manager (ARM) templates used to assist in completing a user–provided infrastructure install on Microsoft Azure Stack Hub.

NOTE
Specific ARM templates can also require additional exported variables, which are detailed in their related procedures.
Prerequisites

- Obtain the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.

Procedure

1. Export common variables found in the `install-config.yaml` to be used by the provided ARM templates:

   ```bash
   $ export CLUSTER_NAME=<cluster_name>  
   $ export AZURE_REGION=<azure_region>  
   $ export SSH_KEY=<ssh_key>  
   $ export BASE_DOMAIN=<base_domain>  
   $ export BASE_DOMAIN_RESOURCE_GROUP=<base_domain_resource_group>
   ``

   1. The value of the `.metadata.name` attribute from the `install-config.yaml` file.
   2. The region to deploy the cluster into. This is the value of the `.platform.azure.region` attribute from the `install-config.yaml` file.
   3. The SSH RSA public key file as a string. You must enclose the SSH key in quotes since it contains spaces. This is the value of the `.sshKey` attribute from the `install-config.yaml` file.
   4. The base domain to deploy the cluster to. The base domain corresponds to the DNS zone that you created for your cluster. This is the value of the `.baseDomain` attribute from the `install-config.yaml` file.
   5. The resource group where the DNS zone exists. This is the value of the `.platform.azure.baseDomainResourceGroupName` attribute from the `install-config.yaml` file.

   For example:

   ```bash
   $ export CLUSTER_NAME=test-cluster  
   $ export AZURE_REGION=centralus  
   $ export SSH_KEY="ssh-rsa xxx/xxx/xxx= user@email.com"  
   $ export BASE_DOMAIN=example.com  
   $ export BASE_DOMAIN_RESOURCE_GROUP=ocp-cluster
   ``

2. Export the kubeadm credentials:

   ```bash
   $ export KUBECONFIG=<installation_directory>/auth/kubeconfig
   ``

   1. For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

8.5.6.5. Creating the Kubernetes manifest and Ignition config files
Because you must modify some cluster definition files and manually start the cluster machines, you must generate the Kubernetes manifest and Ignition config files that the cluster needs to configure the machines.

The installation configuration file transforms into the Kubernetes manifests. The manifests wrap into the Ignition configuration files, which are later used to configure the cluster machines.

**IMPORTANT**

- The Ignition config files that the OpenShift Container Platform installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending `node-bootstrapper` certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for Recovering from expired control plane certificates for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You obtained the OpenShift Container Platform installation program.
- You created the `install-config.yaml` installation configuration file.

**Procedure**

1. Change to the directory that contains the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and generate the Kubernetes manifests for the cluster:

   ```
   $ ./openshift-install create manifests --dir <installation_directory>  
   ``

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the installation directory that contains the `install-config.yaml` file you created.

2. Remove the Kubernetes manifest files that define the control plane machines:

   ```
   $ rm -f <installation_directory>/openshift/99_openshift-cluster-api_master-machines-*.yaml
   ``

   By removing these files, you prevent the cluster from automatically generating control plane machines.

3. Remove the Kubernetes manifest files that define the control plane machine set:

   ```
   $ rm -f <installation_directory>/openshift/99_openshift-machine-api_master-control-plane-machine-set.yaml
   ``

4. Remove the Kubernetes manifest files that define the worker machines:

   ```
   $ rm -f <installation_directory>/openshift/99_openshift-cluster-api_worker-machineset-*.yaml
   ```
Because you create and manage the worker machines yourself, you do not need to initialize these machines.

5. Check that the `mastersSchedulable` parameter in the `<installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-scheduler-02-config.yml` Kubernetes manifest file is set to `false`. This setting prevents pods from being scheduled on the control plane machines:

   a. Open the `<installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-scheduler-02-config.yml` file.
   
   b. Locate the `mastersSchedulable` parameter and ensure that it is set to `false`.
   
   c. Save and exit the file.

6. Optional: If you do not want the Ingress Operator to create DNS records on your behalf, remove the `privateZone` and `publicZone` sections from the `<installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-dns-02-config.yml` DNS configuration file:

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: config.openshift.io/v1
   kind: DNS
   metadata:
     creationTimestamp: null
   name: cluster
   spec:
     baseDomain: example.openshift.com
     privateZone: 1
     id: mycluster-100419-private-zone
     publicZone: 2
     id: example.openshift.com
     status: {}
   ...```

   Remove this section completely.

   If you do so, you must add ingress DNS records manually in a later step.

7. Optional: If your Azure Stack Hub environment uses an internal certificate authority (CA), you must update the `.spec.trustedCA.name` field in the `<installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-proxy-01-config.yaml` file to use `user-ca-bundle`:

   ```yaml
   ...  
   spec:  
     trustedCA:  
       name: user-ca-bundle  
   ...
   ```

   Later, you must update your bootstrap ignition to include the CA.

8. When configuring Azure on user-provisioned infrastructure, you must export some common variables defined in the manifest files to use later in the Azure Resource Manager (ARM) templates:

   a. Export the infrastructure ID by using the following command:

   ```bash
   $ export INFRA_ID=<infra_id>  
   ```
The OpenShift Container Platform cluster has been assigned an identifier (INFRA_ID) in the form of `<cluster_name>-<random_string>`. This will be used as the base name for most resources created using the provided ARM templates. This is the value of the `.status.infrastructureName` attribute from the `manifests/cluster-infrastructure-02-config.yml` file.

b. Export the resource group by using the following command:

```
$ export RESOURCE_GROUP=<resource_group> ①
```

All resources created in this Azure deployment exists as part of a resource group. The resource group name is also based on the INFRA_ID, in the form of `<cluster_name>-<random_string>-rg`. This is the value of the `.status.platformStatus.azure.resourceGroupName` attribute from the `manifests/cluster-infrastructure-02-config.yml` file.

9. Manually create your cloud credentials.

a. From the directory that contains the installation program, obtain details of the OpenShift Container Platform release image that your `openshift-install` binary is built to use:

```
$ openshift-install version
```

Example output

```
release image quay.io/openshift-release-dev/ocp-release:4.y.z-x86_64
```

b. Set a `$RELEASE_IMAGE` variable with the release image from your installation file by running the following command:

```
$ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
```

c. Extract the list of `CredentialsRequest` custom resources (CRs) from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

```
$ oc adm release extract \ 
  --from=$RELEASE_IMAGE \ 
  --credentials-requests \ 
  --included ① \ 
  --install-config=<path_to_directory_with_installation_configuration>/install-config.yaml \ 
  --to=<path_to_directory_for_credentials_requests> ②
```

The `--included` parameter includes only the manifests that your specific cluster configuration requires.

Specify the location of the `install-config.yaml` file.

Specify the path to the directory where you want to store the `CredentialsRequest` objects. If the specified directory does not exist, this command creates it.
This command creates a YAML file for each `CredentialsRequest` object.

**Sample `CredentialsRequest` object**

```yaml
apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
kind: CredentialsRequest
metadata:
  labels:
    controller-tools.k8s.io: "1.0"
  name: openshift-image-registry-azure
  namespace: openshift-cloud-credential-operator
spec:
  secretRef:
    name: installer-cloud-credentials
    namespace: openshift-image-registry
  providerSpec:
    apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
    kind: AzureProviderSpec
    roleBindings:
      - role: Contributor
```

d. Create YAML files for secrets in the `openshift-install` manifests directory that you generated previously. The secrets must be stored using the namespace and secret name defined in the `spec.secretRef` for each `CredentialsRequest` object. The format for the secret data varies for each cloud provider.

**Sample `secrets.yaml` file:**

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Secret
metadata:
  name: $secret_name
  namespace: $secret_namespace
stringData:
  azure_subscription_id: $subscription_id
  azure_client_id: $app_id
  azure_client_secret: $client_secret
  azure_tenant_id: $tenant_id
  azure_resource_prefix: $cluster_name
  azure_resourcegroup: $resource_group
  azure_region: $azure_region
```

e. Create a `cco-configmap.yaml` file in the manifests directory with the Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) disabled.

**Sample `ConfigMap` object**

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
kind: ConfigMap
metadata:
  name: cloud-credential-operator-config
  namespace: openshift-cloud-credential-operator
  annotations:
```
10. To create the Ignition configuration files, run the following command from the directory that contains the installation program:

```
$ ./openshift-install create ignition-configs --dir <installation_directory> 1
```

For `<installation_directory>`, specify the same installation directory.

Ignition config files are created for the bootstrap, control plane, and compute nodes in the installation directory. The `kubeadmin-password` and `kubeconfig` files are created in the `./<installation_directory>/auth` directory:

```
├── auth
│   ├── kubeadmin-password
│   └── kubeconfig
├── bootstrap.ign
├── master.ign
├── metadata.json
└── worker.ign
```

Additional resources

- Manually manage cloud credentials

### 8.5.6.6. Optional: Creating a separate `/var` partition

It is recommended that disk partitioning for OpenShift Container Platform be left to the installer. However, there are cases where you might want to create separate partitions in a part of the filesystem that you expect to grow.

OpenShift Container Platform supports the addition of a single partition to attach storage to either the `/var` partition or a subdirectory of `/var`. For example:

- `/var/lib/containers`: Holds container-related content that can grow as more images and containers are added to a system.
- `/var/lib/etcd`: Holds data that you might want to keep separate for purposes such as performance optimization of etcd storage.
- `/var`: Holds data that you might want to keep separate for purposes such as auditing.

Storing the contents of a `/var` directory separately makes it easier to grow storage for those areas as needed and reinstall OpenShift Container Platform at a later date and keep that data intact. With this method, you will not have to pull all your containers again, nor will you have to copy massive log files when you update systems.

Because `/var` must be in place before a fresh installation of Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS), the following procedure sets up the separate `/var` partition by creating a machine config manifest that is inserted during the `openshift-install` preparation phases of an OpenShift Container Platform installation.
**IMPORTANT**

If you follow the steps to create a separate `/var` partition in this procedure, it is not necessary to create the Kubernetes manifest and Ignition config files again as described later in this section.

**Procedure**

1. Create a directory to hold the OpenShift Container Platform installation files:
   
   ```
   $ mkdir $HOME/clusterconfig
   ```

2. Run `openshift-install` to create a set of files in the `manifest` and `openshift` subdirectories. Answer the system questions as you are prompted:
   
   ```
   $ openshift-install create manifests --dir $HOME/clusterconfig
   ```

   **Example output**

   ```
   ? SSH Public Key ...
   INFO Credentials loaded from the "myprofile" profile in file "/home/myuser/.aws/credentials"
   INFO Consuming Install Config from target directory
   INFO Manifests created in: $HOME/clusterconfig/manifests and $HOME/clusterconfig/openshift
   ```

3. Optional: Confirm that the installation program created manifests in the `clusterconfig/openshift` directory:
   
   ```
   $ ls $HOME/clusterconfig/openshift/
   ```

   **Example output**

   ```
   99_kubeadmin-password-secret.yaml
   99_openshift-cluster-api_master-machines-0.yaml
   99_openshift-cluster-api_master-machines-1.yaml
   99_openshift-cluster-api_master-machines-2.yaml
   ...
   ```

4. Create a Butane config that configures the additional partition. For example, name the file `$HOME/clusterconfig/98-var-partition.bu`, change the disk device name to the name of the storage device on the `worker` systems, and set the storage size as appropriate. This example places the `/var` directory on a separate partition:

   ```yaml
   variant: openshift
   version: 4.14.0
   metadata:
   labels:
   machineconfiguration.openshift.io/role: worker
   name: 98-var-partition
   storage:
   disks:
   - device: /dev/disk/by-id/<device_name>  
   partitions:
   ```
The storage device name of the disk that you want to partition.

When adding a data partition to the boot disk, a minimum value of 25000 MiB (Mebibytes) is recommended. The root file system is automatically resized to fill all available space up to the specified offset. If no value is specified, or if the specified value is smaller than the recommended minimum, the resulting root file system will be too small, and future reinstalls of RHCOS might overwrite the beginning of the data partition.

The size of the data partition in mebibytes.

The `prjquota` mount option must be enabled for filesystems used for container storage.

NOTE

When creating a separate `/var` partition, you cannot use different instance types for worker nodes, if the different instance types do not have the same device name.

5. Create a manifest from the Butane config and save it to the `clusterconfig/openshift` directory. For example, run the following command:

```
$ butane $HOME/clusterconfig/98-var-partition.bu -o $HOME/clusterconfig/openshift/98-var-partition.yaml
```

6. Run `openshift-install` again to create Ignition configs from a set of files in the `manifest` and `openshift` subdirectories:

```
$ openshift-install create ignition-configs --dir $HOME/clusterconfig
$ ls $HOME/clusterconfig/
auth bootstrap.ign master.ign metadata.json worker.ign
```

Now you can use the Ignition config files as input to the installation procedures to install Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) systems.

8.5.7. Creating the Azure resource group

You must create a Microsoft Azure resource group. This is used during the installation of your OpenShift Container Platform cluster on Azure Stack Hub.

Prerequisites

- Configure an Azure account.
- Generate the Ignition config files for your cluster.

Procedure

- Create the resource group in a supported Azure region:

  ```bash
  $ az group create --name ${RESOURCE_GROUP} --location ${AZURE_REGION}
  ```

8.5.8. Uploading the RHCOS cluster image and bootstrap Ignition config file

The Azure client does not support deployments based on files existing locally. You must copy and store the RHCOS virtual hard disk (VHD) cluster image and bootstrap Ignition config file in a storage container so they are accessible during deployment.

Prerequisites

- Configure an Azure account.
- Generate the Ignition config files for your cluster.

Procedure

1. Create an Azure storage account to store the VHD cluster image:

   ```bash
   $ az storage account create -g ${RESOURCE_GROUP} --location ${AZURE_REGION} --name ${CLUSTER_NAME}sa --kind Storage --sku Standard_LRS
   ```

   **WARNING**

   The Azure storage account name must be between 3 and 24 characters in length and use numbers and lower-case letters only. If your `CLUSTER_NAME` variable does not follow these restrictions, you must manually define the Azure storage account name. For more information on Azure storage account name restrictions, see Resolve errors for storage account names in the Azure documentation.

2. Export the storage account key as an environment variable:

   ```bash
   $ export ACCOUNT_KEY=`az storage account keys list -g ${RESOURCE_GROUP} --account-name ${CLUSTER_NAME}sa --query "[0].value" -o tsv`
   ```

3. Export the URL of the RHCOS VHD to an environment variable:

   ```bash
   $ export COMPRESSED_VHD_URL=$(openshift-install coreos print-stream-json | jq -r ".architectures.x86_64.artifacts.azurestack.formats."vhd.gz".disk.location")
   ```
The RHCOS images might not change with every release of OpenShift Container Platform. You must specify an image with the highest version that is less than or equal to the OpenShift Container Platform version that you install. Use the image version that matches your OpenShift Container Platform version if it is available.

4. Create the storage container for the VHD:

```bash
$ az storage container create --name vhd --account-name $(CLUSTER_NAME)sa --account-key $(ACCOUNT_KEY)
```

5. Download the compressed RHCOS VHD file locally:

```bash
$ curl -O -L $(COMPRESSED_VHD_URL)
```

6. Decompress the VHD file.

**NOTE**
The decompressed VHD file is approximately 16 GB, so be sure that your host system has 16 GB of free space available. You can delete the VHD file after you upload it.

7. Copy the local VHD to a blob:

```bash
$ az storage blob upload --account-name $(CLUSTER_NAME)sa --account-key $(ACCOUNT_KEY) -c vhd -n "rhcos.vhd" -f rhcos-<rhcos_version>-azurestack.x86_64.vhd
```

8. Create a blob storage container and upload the generated `bootstrap.ign` file:

```bash
$ az storage container create --name files --account-name $(CLUSTER_NAME)sa --account-key $(ACCOUNT_KEY)

$ az storage blob upload --account-name $(CLUSTER_NAME)sa --account-key $(ACCOUNT_KEY) -c "files" -f "<installation_directory>/bootstrap.ign" -n "bootstrap.ign"
```

### 8.5.9. Example for creating DNS zones

DNS records are required for clusters that use user-provisioned infrastructure. You should choose the DNS strategy that fits your scenario.

For this example, Azure Stack Hub’s datacenter DNS integration is used, so you will create a DNS zone.

**NOTE**
The DNS zone is not required to exist in the same resource group as the cluster deployment and might already exist in your organization for the desired base domain. If that is the case, you can skip creating the DNS zone; be sure the installation config you generated earlier reflects that scenario.

**Prerequisites**
Configure an Azure account.

Generate the Ignition config files for your cluster.

Procedure

- Create the new DNS zone in the resource group exported in the `BASE_DOMAINRESOURCE_GROUP` environment variable:

  ```
  $ az network dns zone create -g $(BASE_DOMAINRESOURCE_GROUP) -n $(CLUSTER_NAME).$(BASE_DOMAIN)
  ```

  You can skip this step if you are using a DNS zone that already exists.

You can learn more about configuring a DNS zone in Azure Stack Hub by visiting that section.

8.5.10. Creating a VNet in Azure Stack Hub

You must create a virtual network (VNet) in Microsoft Azure Stack Hub for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use. You can customize the VNet to meet your requirements. One way to create the VNet is to modify the provided Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template.

**NOTE**

If you do not use the provided ARM template to create your Azure Stack Hub infrastructure, you must review the provided information and manually create the infrastructure. If your cluster does not initialize correctly, you might have to contact Red Hat support with your installation logs.

Prerequisites

- Configure an Azure account.
- Generate the Ignition config files for your cluster.

Procedure

1. Copy the template from the ARM template for the VNet section of this topic and save it as `01_vnet.json` in your cluster’s installation directory. This template describes the VNet that your cluster requires.

2. Create the deployment by using the `az` CLI:

   ```
   $ az deployment group create -g ${RESOURCE_GROUP} \
   --template-file "<installation_directory>/01_vnet.json" \
   --parameters baseName="${INFRA_ID}"  
   ```

   The base name to be used in resource names; this is usually the cluster’s infrastructure ID.

8.5.10.1. ARM template for the VNet

You can use the following Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template to deploy the VNet that you need for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster:
Example 8.1. 01_vnet.json ARM template

You must use a valid Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) image for Microsoft Azure Stack Hub for your OpenShift Container Platform nodes.

Prerequisites

- Configure an Azure account.
- Generate the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- Store the RHCOS virtual hard disk (VHD) cluster image in an Azure storage container.
- Store the bootstrap Ignition config file in an Azure storage container.

Procedure

1. Copy the template from the ARM template for image storage section of this topic and save it as 02_storage.json in your cluster’s installation directory. This template describes the image storage that your cluster requires.

2. Export the RHCOS VHD blob URL as a variable:

   ```bash
   $ export VHD_BLOB_URL=`az storage blob url --account-name ${CLUSTER_NAME}sa --account-key ${ACCOUNT_KEY} -c vhd -n "rhcos.vhd" -o tsv`
   ```

3. Deploy the cluster image:

   ```bash
   $ az deployment group create -g ${RESOURCE_GROUP} \
   --template-file "<installation_directory>/02_storage.json" \
   --parameters vhdBlobURL="${VHD_BLOB_URL}" \
   --parameters baseName="${INFRA_ID}" \
   --parameters storageAccount="${CLUSTER_NAME}sa" \
   --parameters architecture="<architecture>"
   ```

   1. The blob URL of the RHCOS VHD to be used to create master and worker machines.
   2. The base name to be used in resource names; this is usually the cluster’s infrastructure ID.
   3. The name of your Azure storage account.
   4. Specify the system architecture. Valid values are x64 (default) or Arm64.

8.5.11. ARM template for image storage

You can use the following Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template to deploy the stored Red Hat Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) image for Microsoft Azure Stack Hub:

```json
Example 8.1. 01_vnet.json ARM template

link:https://raw.githubusercontent.com/openshift/installer/release-4.14/upi/azurestack/01_vnet.json

8.5.11. Deploying the RHCOS cluster image for the Azure Stack Hub infrastructure

You must use a valid Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) image for Microsoft Azure Stack Hub for your OpenShift Container Platform nodes.

Prerequisites

- Configure an Azure account.
- Generate the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- Store the RHCOS virtual hard disk (VHD) cluster image in an Azure storage container.
- Store the bootstrap Ignition config file in an Azure storage container.

Procedure

1. Copy the template from the ARM template for image storage section of this topic and save it as 02_storage.json in your cluster’s installation directory. This template describes the image storage that your cluster requires.

2. Export the RHCOS VHD blob URL as a variable:

   ```bash
   $ export VHD_BLOB_URL=`az storage blob url --account-name ${CLUSTER_NAME}sa --account-key ${ACCOUNT_KEY} -c vhd -n "rhcos.vhd" -o tsv`
   ```

3. Deploy the cluster image:

   ```bash
   $ az deployment group create -g ${RESOURCE_GROUP} \
   --template-file "<installation_directory>/02_storage.json" \
   --parameters vhdBlobURL="${VHD_BLOB_URL}" \
   --parameters baseName="${INFRA_ID}" \
   --parameters storageAccount="${CLUSTER_NAME}sa" \
   --parameters architecture="<architecture>"
   ```

   1. The blob URL of the RHCOS VHD to be used to create master and worker machines.
   2. The base name to be used in resource names; this is usually the cluster’s infrastructure ID.
   3. The name of your Azure storage account.
   4. Specify the system architecture. Valid values are x64 (default) or Arm64.

8.5.11.1. ARM template for image storage

You can use the following Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template to deploy the stored Red Hat Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) image for Microsoft Azure Stack Hub:

```json
Example 8.1. 01_vnet.json ARM template

link:https://raw.githubusercontent.com/openshift/installer/release-4.14/upi/azurestack/01_vnet.json

8.5.11. Deploying the RHCOS cluster image for the Azure Stack Hub infrastructure

You must use a valid Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) image for Microsoft Azure Stack Hub for your OpenShift Container Platform nodes.

Prerequisites

- Configure an Azure account.
- Generate the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- Store the RHCOS virtual hard disk (VHD) cluster image in an Azure storage container.
- Store the bootstrap Ignition config file in an Azure storage container.

Procedure

1. Copy the template from the ARM template for image storage section of this topic and save it as 02_storage.json in your cluster’s installation directory. This template describes the image storage that your cluster requires.

2. Export the RHCOS VHD blob URL as a variable:

   ```bash
   $ export VHD_BLOB_URL=`az storage blob url --account-name ${CLUSTER_NAME}sa --account-key ${ACCOUNT_KEY} -c vhd -n "rhcos.vhd" -o tsv`
   ```

3. Deploy the cluster image:

   ```bash
   $ az deployment group create -g ${RESOURCE_GROUP} \
   --template-file "<installation_directory>/02_storage.json" \
   --parameters vhdBlobURL="${VHD_BLOB_URL}" \
   --parameters baseName="${INFRA_ID}" \
   --parameters storageAccount="${CLUSTER_NAME}sa" \
   --parameters architecture="<architecture>"
   ```

   1. The blob URL of the RHCOS VHD to be used to create master and worker machines.
   2. The base name to be used in resource names; this is usually the cluster’s infrastructure ID.
   3. The name of your Azure storage account.
   4. Specify the system architecture. Valid values are x64 (default) or Arm64.

8.5.11.1. ARM template for image storage

You can use the following Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template to deploy the stored Red Hat Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) image for Microsoft Azure Stack Hub:
You can use the following Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template to deploy the stored Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) image that you need for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster:

Example 8.2. 02_storage.json ARM template

[link:https://raw.githubusercontent.com/openshift/installer/release-4.14/upi/azurestack/02_storage.json]

8.5.12. Networking requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure

All the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines require networking to be configured in `initramfs` during boot to fetch their Ignition config files.

8.5.12.1. Network connectivity requirements

You must configure the network connectivity between machines to allow OpenShift Container Platform cluster components to communicate. Each machine must be able to resolve the hostnames of all other machines in the cluster.

This section provides details about the ports that are required.

**IMPORTANT**

In connected OpenShift Container Platform environments, all nodes are required to have internet access to pull images for platform containers and provide telemetry data to Red Hat.

Table 8.8. Ports used for all-machine to all-machine communications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ICMP</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Network reachability tests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Metrics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9000-9999</td>
<td>Host level services, including the node exporter on ports 9100-9101 and the Cluster Version Operator on port 9099.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10250-10259</td>
<td>The default ports that Kubernetes reserves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10256</td>
<td>openshift-sdn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>4789</td>
<td>VXLAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6081</td>
<td>Geneve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9000-9999</td>
<td>Host level services, including the node exporter on ports 9100-9101.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 8.9. Ports used for all-machine to control plane communications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>IPsec IKE packets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4500</td>
<td>IPsec NAT-T packets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP/UDP</td>
<td>30000-32767</td>
<td>Kubernetes node port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESP</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>IPsec Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 8.10. Ports used for control plane machine to control plane machine communications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>6443</td>
<td>Kubernetes API</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>2379-2380</td>
<td>etcd server and peer ports</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.5.13. Creating networking and load balancing components in Azure Stack Hub

You must configure networking and load balancing in Microsoft Azure Stack Hub for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use. One way to create these components is to modify the provided Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template.

Load balancing requires the following DNS records:

- An **api** DNS record for the API public load balancer in the DNS zone.
- An **api-int** DNS record for the API internal load balancer in the DNS zone.

**NOTE**

If you do not use the provided ARM template to create your Azure Stack Hub infrastructure, you must review the provided information and manually create the infrastructure. If your cluster does not initialize correctly, you might have to contact Red Hat support with your installation logs.

**Prerequisites**

- Configure an Azure account.
- Generate the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- Create and configure a VNet and associated subnets in Azure Stack Hub.
Procedure

1. Copy the template from the ARM template for the network and load balancers section of this topic and save it as 03_infra.json in your cluster’s installation directory. This template describes the networking and load balancing objects that your cluster requires.

2. Create the deployment by using the az CLI:

```bash
$ az deployment group create -g ${RESOURCE_GROUP} \\
--template-file "<installation_directory>/03_infra.json" \\
--parameters baseName="${INFRA_ID}"  ①
```

① The base name to be used in resource names; this is usually the cluster’s infrastructure ID.

3. Create an api DNS record and an api-int DNS record. When creating the API DNS records, the `${BASE_DOMAINRESOURCE_GROUP}` variable must point to the resource group where the DNS zone exists.

   a. Export the following variable:

   ```bash
   $ export PUBLIC_IP=`az network public-ip list -g ${RESOURCE_GROUP} --query 
   [?name=='${INFRA_ID}-master-pip'] | [0].ipAddress" -o tsv`
   
   b. Export the following variable:

   ```bash
   $ export PRIVATE_IP=`az network lb frontend-ip show -g "$RESOURCE_GROUP" 
   --lb-name "${INFRA_ID}-internal" -n internal-lb-ip 
   --query "privatetIpAddress" -o tsv`
   
   c. Create the api DNS record in a new DNS zone:

   ```bash
   $ az network dns record-set a add-record -g ${BASE_DOMAINRESOURCE_GROUP} 
   -z ${CLUSTER_NAME}.${BASE_DOMAIN} -n api -a ${PUBLIC_IP} --ttl 60
   
   If you are adding the cluster to an existing DNS zone, you can create the api DNS record in it instead:

   ```bash
   $ az network dns record-set a add-record -g ${BASE_DOMAINRESOURCE_GROUP} 
   -z ${BASE_DOMAIN} -n api.${CLUSTER_NAME} -a ${PUBLIC_IP} --ttl 60
   
   d. Create the api-int DNS record in a new DNS zone:

   ```bash
   $ az network dns record-set a add-record -g ${BASE_DOMAINRESOURCE_GROUP} 
   -z "${CLUSTER_NAME}.${BASE_DOMAIN}" -n api-int -a ${PRIVATE_IP} --ttl 60
   
   If you are adding the cluster to an existing DNS zone, you can create the api-int DNS record in it instead:

   ```bash
   $ az network dns record-set a add-record -g ${BASE_DOMAINRESOURCE_GROUP} 
   -z ${BASE_DOMAIN} -n api-int.${CLUSTER_NAME} -a ${PRIVATE_IP} --ttl 60
   
8.5.13.1. ARM template for the network and load balancers
You can use the following Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template to deploy the networking objects and load balancers that you need for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster:

**Example 8.3. 03_infra.json ARM template**

[link:https://raw.githubusercontent.com/openshift/installer/release-4.14/upi/azurestack/03_infra.json]

### 8.5.14. Creating the bootstrap machine in Azure Stack Hub

You must create the bootstrap machine in Microsoft Azure Stack Hub to use during OpenShift Container Platform cluster initialization. One way to create this machine is to modify the provided Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template.

**NOTE**

If you do not use the provided ARM template to create your bootstrap machine, you must review the provided information and manually create the infrastructure. If your cluster does not initialize correctly, you might have to contact Red Hat support with your installation logs.

**Prerequisites**

- Configure an Azure account.
- Generate the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- Create and configure a VNet and associated subnets in Azure Stack Hub.
- Create and configure networking and load balancers in Azure Stack Hub.
- Create control plane and compute roles.

**Procedure**

1. Copy the template from the **ARM template for the bootstrap machine** section of this topic and save it as **04_bootstrap.json** in your cluster’s installation directory. This template describes the bootstrap machine that your cluster requires.

2. Export the bootstrap URL variable:

   ```bash
   $ bootstrap_url_expiry=`date -u -d "10 hours" '+%Y-%m-%dT%H:%MZ'`
   $ export BOOTSTRAP_URL=`az storage blob generate-sas -c 'files' -n 'bootstrap.ign' --https-only --full-uri --permissions r --expiry $bootstrap_url_expiry --account-name ${CLUSTER_NAME}sa --account-key ${ACCOUNT_KEY} -o tsv`
   
3. Export the bootstrap ignition variable:

   a. If your environment uses a public certificate authority (CA), run this command:
b. If your environment uses an internal CA, you must add your PEM encoded bundle to the bootstrap ignition stub so that your bootstrap virtual machine can pull the bootstrap ignition from the storage account. Run the following commands, which assume your CA is in a file called `CA.pem`:

```bash
$ export CA="data:text/plain;charset=utf-8;base64,$(cat CA.pem | base64 | tr -d "\n")"
```

4. Create the deployment by using the `az` CLI:

```bash
$ az deployment group create --verbose -g ${RESOURCE_GROUP} \ 
--template-file "<installation_directory>/04_bootstrap.json" \ 
--parameters bootstrapIgnition="${BOOTSTRAP_IGNITION}"\ 
--parameters baseName="${INFRA_ID}" \ 
--parameters diagnosticsStorageAccountName="${CLUSTER_NAME}sa"
```

1. The bootstrap Ignition content for the bootstrap cluster.
2. The base name to be used in resource names; this is usually the cluster’s infrastructure ID.
3. The name of the storage account for your cluster.

### 8.5.14.1. ARM template for the bootstrap machine

You can use the following Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template to deploy the bootstrap machine that you need for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster:

**Example 8.4. 04_bootstrap.json ARM template**


### 8.5.15. Creating the control plane machines in Azure Stack Hub

You must create the control plane machines in Microsoft Azure Stack Hub for your cluster to use. One way to create these machines is to modify the provided Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template.

If you do not use the provided ARM template to create your control plane machines, you must review the provided information and manually create the infrastructure. If your cluster does not initialize correctly, consider contacting Red Hat support with your installation logs.

**Prerequisites**
Configure an Azure account.

- Generate the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- Create and configure a VNet and associated subnets in Azure Stack Hub.
- Create and configure networking and load balancers in Azure Stack Hub.
- Create control plane and compute roles.
- Create the bootstrap machine.

Procedure

1. Copy the template from the ARM template for control plane machines section of this topic and save it as 05_masters.json in your cluster’s installation directory. This template describes the control plane machines that your cluster requires.

2. Export the following variable needed by the control plane machine deployment:

   
   ```
   $ export MASTER_IGNITION=`cat <installation_directory>/master.ign | base64 | tr -d "\n"
   ```

3. Create the deployment by using the az CLI:

   ```
   $ az deployment group create -g ${RESOURCE_GROUP} \
   --template-file "<installation_directory>/05_masters.json" \
   --parameters masterIgnition="${MASTER_IGNITION}" \
   --parameters baseName="${INFRA_ID}" \
   --parameters diagnosticsStorageAccountName="${CLUSTER_NAME}sa"
   ```

   - The Ignition content for the control plane nodes (also known as the master nodes).
   - The base name to be used in resource names; this is usually the cluster’s infrastructure ID.
   - The name of the storage account for your cluster.

8.5.15.1. ARM template for control plane machines

You can use the following Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template to deploy the control plane machines that you need for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster:

**Example 8.5. 05_masters.json ARM template**

[link:https://raw.githubusercontent.com/openshift/installer/release-4.14/upi/azurestack/05_masters.json]

8.5.16. Wait for bootstrap completion and remove bootstrap resources in Azure Stack Hub

After you create all of the required infrastructure in Microsoft Azure Stack Hub, wait for the bootstrap process to complete on the machines that you provisioned by using the Ignition config files that you generated with the installation program.
Prerequisites

- Configure an Azure account.
- Generate the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- Create and configure a VNet and associated subnets in Azure Stack Hub.
- Create and configure networking and load balancers in Azure Stack Hub.
- Create control plane and compute roles.
- Create the bootstrap machine.
- Create the control plane machines.

Procedure

1. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and run the following command:

   ```
   $ ./openshift-install wait-for bootstrap-complete --dir <installation_directory> \
   --log-level info
   
   1 For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.
   
   2 To view different installation details, specify `warn`, `debug`, or `error` instead of `info`.
   
   If the command exits without a `FATAL` warning, your production control plane has initialized.
   
2. Delete the bootstrap resources:

   ```
   $ az network nsg rule delete -g ${RESOURCE_GROUP} --nsg-name ${INFRA_ID}-nsg --name bootstrap_ssh_in
   $ az vm stop -g ${RESOURCE_GROUP} --name ${INFRA_ID}-bootstrap
   $ az vm deallocate -g ${RESOURCE_GROUP} --name ${INFRA_ID}-bootstrap
   $ az disk delete -g ${RESOURCE_GROUP} --name ${INFRA_ID}-bootstrap_OSDisk --no-wait
   $ az network nic delete -g ${RESOURCE_GROUP} --name ${INFRA_ID}-bootstrap-nic --no-wait
   $ az storage blob delete --account-key ${ACCOUNT_KEY} --account-name ${CLUSTER_NAME}sa --container-name files --name bootstrap.ign
   $ az network public-ip delete -g ${INFRA_ID}-bootstrap-ssh-pip
   ```

   **NOTE**

   If you do not delete the bootstrap server, installation may not succeed due to API traffic being routed to the bootstrap server.

8.5.17. Creating additional worker machines in Azure Stack Hub

You can create worker machines in Microsoft Azure Stack Hub for your cluster to use by launching
individual instances discretely or by automated processes outside the cluster, such as auto scaling
groups. You can also take advantage of the built-in cluster scaling mechanisms and the machine API in
OpenShift Container Platform.

In this example, you manually launch one instance by using the Azure Resource Manager (ARM)
template. Additional instances can be launched by including additional resources of type
06_workers.json in the file.

If you do not use the provided ARM template to create your control plane machines, you must review the
provided information and manually create the infrastructure. If your cluster does not initialize correctly,
consider contacting Red Hat support with your installation logs.

Prerequisites

- Configure an Azure account.
- Generate the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- Create and configure a VNet and associated subnets in Azure Stack Hub.
- Create and configure networking and load balancers in Azure Stack Hub.
- Create control plane and compute roles.
- Create the bootstrap machine.
- Create the control plane machines.

Procedure

1. Copy the template from the ARM template for worker machines section of this topic and save
   it as 06_workers.json in your cluster’s installation directory. This template describes the worker
   machines that your cluster requires.

2. Export the following variable needed by the worker machine deployment:

   ```
   $ export WORKER_IGNITION=`cat <installation_directory>/worker.ign | base64 | tr -d '
'
   ```

3. Create the deployment by using the az CLI:

   ```
   $ az deployment group create -g ${RESOURCE_GROUP} \
   --template-file "<installation_directory>/06_workers.json" \
   --parameters workerIgnition=""${WORKER_IGNITION}"" ① \
   --parameters baseName=""${INFRA_ID}"" ② \
   --parameters diagnosticsStorageAccountName=""${CLUSTER_NAME}sa""
   ```

   ① The Ignition content for the worker nodes.
   ② The base name to be used in resource names; this is usually the cluster’s infrastructure ID.
   ③ The name of the storage account for your cluster.

8.5.17.1. ARM template for worker machines
You can use the following Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template to deploy the worker machines that you need for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster:

Example 8.6. 06_workers.json ARM template

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 4.14. Download and install the new version of oc.

### 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.

#### Installing the OpenShift CLI on Linux

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

**Procedure**


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 v4.14 Linux Client entry and save the file.

5. Unpack the archive:

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

6. Place the oc binary in a directory that is on your PATH.

   To check your PATH, execute the following command:

   ```bash
   $ echo $PATH
   ```

**Verification**

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

  ```bash
  $ oc <command>
  ```

#### Installing the OpenShift CLI on Windows

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

**Procedure**

2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.

3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 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


2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.

3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 macOS Client entry and save the file.

   NOTE

   For macOS arm64, choose the OpenShift v4.14 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>

8.5.19. Logging in to the cluster by using the CLI

You can log in to your cluster as a default system user by exporting the cluster kubeconfig file. The
**kubeconfig** file contains information about the cluster that is used by the CLI to connect a client to the correct cluster and API server. The file is specific to a cluster and is created during OpenShift Container Platform installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You deployed an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- You installed the **oc** CLI.

**Procedure**

1. Export the **kubeadmin** credentials:

   ```bash
   $ export KUBECONFIG=<installation_directory>/auth/kubeconfig
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

2. Verify you can run **oc** commands successfully using the exported configuration:

   ```bash
   $ oc whoami
   ```

   **Example output**

   system:admin

### 8.5.20. Approving the certificate signing requests for your machines

When you add machines to a cluster, two pending certificate signing requests (CSRs) are generated for each machine that you added. You must confirm that these CSRs are approved or, if necessary, approve them yourself. The client requests must be approved first, followed by the server requests.

**Prerequisites**

- You added machines to your cluster.

**Procedure**

1. Confirm that the cluster recognizes the machines:

   ```bash
   $ oc get nodes
   ```

   **Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>ROLES</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>VERSION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>master-0</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>63m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>master-1</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>63m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>master-2</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>64m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   The output lists all of the machines that you created.
NOTE

The preceding output might not include the compute nodes, also known as worker nodes, until some CSRs are approved.

2. Review the pending CSRs and ensure that you see the client requests with the **Pending** or **Approved** status for each machine that you added to the cluster:

```bash
$ oc get csr
```

Example output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>REQUESTOR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>csr-8b2br</td>
<td>15m</td>
<td>system:serviceaccount:openshift-machine-config-operator:node-bootstrapper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>csr-8vnps</td>
<td>15m</td>
<td>system:serviceaccount:openshift-machine-config-operator:node-bootstrapper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this example, two machines are joining the cluster. You might see more approved CSRs in the list.

3. If the CSRs were not approved, after all of the pending CSRs for the machines you added are in **Pending** status, approve the CSRs for your cluster machines:

NOTE

Because the CSRs rotate automatically, approve your CSRs within an hour of adding the machines to the cluster. If you do not approve them within an hour, the certificates will rotate, and more than two certificates will be present for each node. You must approve all of these certificates. After the client CSR is approved, the Kubelet creates a secondary CSR for the serving certificate, which requires manual approval. Then, subsequent serving certificate renewal requests are automatically approved by the **machine-approver** if the Kubelet requests a new certificate with identical parameters.

NOTE

For clusters running on platforms that are not machine API enabled, such as bare metal and other user-provisioned infrastructure, you must implement a method of automatically approving the kubelet serving certificate requests (CSRs). If a request is not approved, then the **oc exec**, **oc rsh**, and **oc logs** commands cannot succeed, because a serving certificate is required when the API server connects to the kubelet. Any operation that contacts the Kubelet endpoint requires this certificate approval to be in place. The method must watch for new CSRs, confirm that the CSR was submitted by the **node-bootstrapper** service account in the **system:node** or **system:admin** groups, and confirm the identity of the node.

- To approve them individually, run the following command for each valid CSR:

```bash
$ oc adm certificate approve <csr_name>
```
<csr_name> is the name of a CSR from the list of current CSRs.

- To approve all pending CSRs, run the following command:

```
$ oc get csr -o go-template="{{range .items}}{{if not .status}}{{.metadata.name}}{{"\n"}}{{end}}{{end}}" | xargs --no-run-if-empty oc adm certificate approve
```

**NOTE**

Some Operators might not become available until some CSRs are approved.

4. Now that your client requests are approved, you must review the server requests for each machine that you added to the cluster:

```
$ oc get csr
```

**Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>REQUESTOR</th>
<th>CONDITION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>csr-bfd72</td>
<td>5m26s</td>
<td>system:node:ip-10-0-50-126.us-east-2.compute.internal</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>csr-c57lv</td>
<td>5m26s</td>
<td>system:node:ip-10-0-95-157.us-east-2.compute.internal</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. If the remaining CSRs are not approved, and are in the **Pending** status, approve the CSRs for your cluster machines:

- To approve them individually, run the following command for each valid CSR:

```
$ oc adm certificate approve <csr_name>
```

<csr_name> is the name of a CSR from the list of current CSRs.

- To approve all pending CSRs, run the following command:

```
$ oc get csr -o go-template="{{range .items}}{{if not .status}}{{.metadata.name}}{{"\n"}}{{end}}{{end}}" | xargs oc adm certificate approve
```

6. After all client and server CSRs have been approved, the machines have the **Ready** status. Verify this by running the following command:

```
$ oc get nodes
```

**Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>ROLES</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>VERSION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>master-0</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>73m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>master-1</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>73m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTE

It can take a few minutes after approval of the server CSRs for the machines to transition to the Ready status.

Additional information

- For more information on CSRs, see Certificate Signing Requests.

8.5.21. Adding the Ingress DNS records

If you removed the DNS Zone configuration when creating Kubernetes manifests and generating Ignition configs, you must manually create DNS records that point at the Ingress load balancer. You can create either a wildcard *.apps.{baseDomain} or specific records. You can use A, CNAME, and other records per your requirements.

Prerequisites

- You deployed an OpenShift Container Platform cluster on Microsoft Azure Stack Hub by using infrastructure that you provisioned.
- Install the OpenShift CLI (oc).
- Install or update the Azure CLI.

Procedure

1. Confirm the Ingress router has created a load balancer and populated the EXTERNAL-IP field:

   $ oc -n openshift-ingress get service router-default

   **Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>CLUSTER-IP</th>
<th>EXTERNAL-IP</th>
<th>PORT(S)</th>
<th>AGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>router-default</td>
<td>LoadBalancer</td>
<td>172.30.20.10</td>
<td>35.130.120.110</td>
<td>80:32288/TCP,443:31215/TCP</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Export the Ingress router IP as a variable:

   $ export PUBLIC_IP_ROUTER=`oc -n openshift-ingress get service router-default --no-headers | awk '{print $4}'`

3. Add a *.apps record to the DNS zone.
   a. If you are adding this cluster to a new DNS zone, run:

   $ az network dns record-set add-record -g ${BASE_DOMAIN_RESOURCE_GROUP} -z ${CLUSTER_NAME}.${BASE_DOMAIN} -n *.apps -a ${PUBLIC_IP_ROUTER} --ttl 300
If you are adding this cluster to an already existing DNS zone, run:

```
$ az network dns record-set a add-record -g ${BASE_DOMAIN_RESOURCE_GROUP} -z ${BASE_DOMAIN} -n *.apps.$[CLUSTER_NAME] -a ${PUBLIC_IP_ROUTER} --ttl 300
```

If you prefer to add explicit domains instead of using a wildcard, you can create entries for each of the cluster’s current routes:

```
$ oc get --all-namespaces -o jsonpath='{range .items[*]}{range .status.ingress[*]}{.host}{"\n"}{end}{end}' routes
```

**Example output**

```
oauth-openshift.apps.cluster.basedomain.com
console-openshift-console.apps.cluster.basedomain.com
downloads-openshift-console.apps.cluster.basedomain.com
alertmanager-main-openshift-monitoring.apps.cluster.basedomain.com
prometheus-k8s-openshift-monitoring.apps.cluster.basedomain.com
```

### 8.5.22. Completing an Azure Stack Hub installation on user-provisioned infrastructure

After you start the OpenShift Container Platform installation on Microsoft Azure Stack Hub user-provisioned infrastructure, you can monitor the cluster events until the cluster is ready.

**Prerequisites**

- Deploy the bootstrap machine for an OpenShift Container Platform cluster on user-provisioned Azure Stack Hub infrastructure.
- Install the `oc` CLI and log in.

**Procedure**

- Complete the cluster installation:

  ```
  $ ./openshift-install --dir <installation_directory> wait-for install-complete  
  ```

**Example output**

```
INFO Waiting up to 30m0s for the cluster to initialize...
```

**For `<installation_directory>`**, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.
IMPORTANT

- The Ignition config files that the installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending node-bootstrapper certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for Recovering from expired control plane certificates for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

Additional resources

- See About remote health monitoring for more information about the Telemetry service.

8.6. INSTALLATION CONFIGURATION PARAMETERS FOR AZURE STACK HUB

Before you deploy an OpenShift Container Platform cluster on Azure Stack Hub, you provide a customized `install-config.yaml` installation configuration file that describes the details for your environment.

8.6.1. Available installation configuration parameters for Azure Stack Hub

The following tables specify the required, optional, and Azure Stack Hub-specific installation configuration parameters that you can set as part of the installation process.

NOTE

After installation, you cannot modify these parameters in the `install-config.yaml` file.

8.6.1.1. Required configuration parameters

Required installation configuration parameters are described in the following table:

Table 8.11. Required parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>apiVersion:</td>
<td>The API version for the <code>install-config.yaml</code> content. The current version is <code>V1</code>. The installation program may also support older API versions.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baseDomain:</td>
<td>The base domain of your cloud provider. The base domain is used to create routes to your OpenShift Container Platform cluster components. The full DNS name for your cluster is a combination of the baseDomain and metadata.name parameter values that uses the &lt;metadata.name&gt;, &lt;baseDomain&gt; format.</td>
<td>A fully-qualified domain or subdomain name, such as example.com.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>metadata:</td>
<td>Kubernetes resource ObjectMeta, from which only the name parameter is consumed.</td>
<td>Object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>metadata:</td>
<td>The name of the cluster. DNS records for the cluster are all subdomains of {{.metadata.name}}. {{.baseDomain}}.</td>
<td>String of lowercase letters, hyphens (-), and periods (.), such as dev.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform:</td>
<td>The configuration for the specific platform upon which to perform the installation: alibabacloud, aws, baremetal, azure, gcp, ibmcloud, nutanix, openstack, powervs, vsphere, or {}. For additional information about platform, &lt;platform&gt; parameters, consult the table for your specific platform that follows.</td>
<td>Object</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Get a pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager to authenticate downloading container images for OpenShift Container Platform components from services such as Quay.io.

```json
{
  "auths":{
    "cloud.openshift.com":{
      "auth":"b3Blb=",
      "email":"you@example.com"
    },
    "quay.io":{
      "auth":"b3Blb=",
      "email":"you@example.com"
    }
  }
}
```

### 8.6.1.2. Network configuration parameters

You can customize your installation configuration based on the requirements of your existing network infrastructure. For example, you can expand the IP address block for the cluster network or provide different IP address blocks than the defaults.

Only IPv4 addresses are supported.

**NOTE**

Globalnet is not supported with Red Hat OpenShift Data Foundation disaster recovery solutions. For regional disaster recovery scenarios, ensure that you use a nonoverlapping range of private IP addresses for the cluster and service networks in each cluster.

#### Table 8.12. Network parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>networking:</td>
<td>The configuration for the cluster network.</td>
<td>Object</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**

You cannot modify parameters specified by the `networking` object after installation.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>networking: networkType:</td>
<td>The Red Hat OpenShift Networking network plugin to install.</td>
<td>Either OpenShiftSDN or OVNKubernetes. OpenShiftSDN is a CNI plugin for all-Linux networks. OVNKubernetes is a CNI plugin for Linux networks and hybrid networks that contain both Linux and Windows servers. The default value is OVNKubernetes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>networking: clusterNetwork:</td>
<td>The IP address blocks for pods.</td>
<td>An array of objects. For example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>networking: clusterNetwork: cidr:</td>
<td>The default value is 10.128.0.0/14 with a host prefix of /23. If you specify multiple IP address blocks, the blocks must not overlap.</td>
<td>networking: clusterNetwork: - cidr: 10.128.0.0/14 hostPrefix: 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>networking: clusterNetwork: hostPrefix:</td>
<td>Required if you use networking.clusterNetwork. An IP address block.</td>
<td>An IP address block in Classless Inter-Domain Routing (CIDR) notation. The prefix length for an IPv4 block is between 0 and 32.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>networking: serviceNetwork:</td>
<td>The subnet prefix length to assign to each individual node. For example, if hostPrefix is set to 23 then each node is assigned a /23 subnet out of the given cidr. A hostPrefix value of 23 provides 510 (2^(32 - 23) - 2) pod IP addresses.</td>
<td>A subnet prefix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>networking: serviceNetwork:</td>
<td>The IP address block for services. The default value is 172.30.0.0/16.</td>
<td>The OpenShift SDN and OVN-Kubernetes network plugins support only a single IP address block for the service network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>networking: machineNetwork:</td>
<td>The IP address blocks for machines.</td>
<td>An array of objects. For example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>networking: machineNetwork:</td>
<td>If you specify multiple IP address blocks, the blocks must not overlap.</td>
<td>networking: machineNetwork: - cidr: 10.0.0.0/16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**networking:**

- **machineNetwork:**
  - **cidr:**
    Required if you use `networking.machinableNetwork`. An IP address block. The default value is `10.0.0.0/16` for all platforms other than libvirt and IBM Power® Virtual Server. For libvirt, the default value is `192.168.126.0/24`. For IBM Power® Virtual Server, the default value is `192.168.0.0/24`.

**NOTE**

Set the `networking.machinableNetwork` to match the CIDR that the preferred NIC resides in.

---

### 8.6.1.3. Optional configuration parameters

Optional installation configuration parameters are described in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>additionalTrustBundle:</td>
<td>A PEM-encoded X.509 certificate bundle that is added to the nodes’ trusted certificate store. This trust bundle may also be used when a proxy has been configured.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capabilities:</td>
<td>Controls the installation of optional core cluster components. You can reduce the footprint of your OpenShift Container Platform cluster by disabling optional components. For more information, see the &quot;Cluster capabilities&quot; page in Installing.</td>
<td>String array</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baselineCapabilitySet:</td>
<td>Selects an initial set of optional capabilities to enable. Valid values are None, v4.11, v4.12 and vCurrent. The default value is vCurrent.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>additionalEnabledCapabilities:</td>
<td>Extends the set of optional capabilities beyond what you specify in baselineCapabilitySet. You may specify multiple capabilities in this parameter.</td>
<td>String array</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>cpuPartitioningMode</code></td>
<td>Enables workload partitioning, which isolates OpenShift Container Platform services, cluster management workloads, and infrastructure pods to run on a reserved set of CPUs. Workload partitioning can only be enabled during installation and cannot be disabled after installation. While this field enables workload partitioning, it does not configure workloads to use specific CPUs. For more information, see the Workload partitioning page in the Scalability and Performance section.</td>
<td>None or AllNodes. None is the default value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>compute:</code></td>
<td>The configuration for the machines that comprise the compute nodes.</td>
<td>Array of MachinePool objects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>compute: architecture:</code></td>
<td>Determines the instruction set architecture of the machines in the pool. Currently, clusters with varied architectures are not supported. All pools must specify the same architecture. Valid values are <code>amd64</code> (the default).</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>compute: hyperthreading:</code></td>
<td>Whether to enable or disable simultaneous multithreading, or hyperthreading, on compute machines. By default, simultaneous multithreading is enabled to increase the performance of your machines' cores.</td>
<td>Enabled or Disabled</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IMPORTANT**

If you disable simultaneous multithreading, ensure that your capacity planning accounts for the dramatically decreased machine performance.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>compute:</td>
<td>Required if you use <strong>compute</strong>. The name of the machine pool.</td>
<td><strong>worker</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute:</td>
<td>Required if you use <strong>compute</strong>. Use this parameter to specify the cloud</td>
<td><strong>alibabacloud, aws, azure, gcp, ibmcloud, nutanix, openstack, powervs, vsphere, or {}</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform:</td>
<td>provider to host the worker machines. This parameter value must match the</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>controlPlane.platform</strong> parameter value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute:</td>
<td>The number of compute machines, which are also known as worker machines, to</td>
<td>A positive integer greater than or equal to <strong>2</strong>. The default value is <strong>3</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>replicas:</td>
<td>provision.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>featureSet:</td>
<td>Enables the cluster for a feature set. A feature set is a collection of</td>
<td><strong>String. The name of the feature set to enable, such as</strong> <strong>TechPreviewNoUpgrade</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OpenShift Container Platform features that are not enabled by default. For</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>more information about enabling a feature set during installation, see &quot;Enabling</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>features using feature gates&quot;.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane:</td>
<td>The configuration for the machines that comprise the control plane.</td>
<td><strong>Array of</strong> <strong>MachinePool</strong> <strong>objects</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane:</td>
<td>Determines the instruction set architecture of the machines in the pool.</td>
<td><strong>String</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>architecture:</td>
<td>Currently, clusters with varied architectures are not supported. All</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pools must specify the same architecture. Valid values are <strong>amd64</strong> (the</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>default).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane:</td>
<td>Whether to enable or disable simultaneous multithreading, or <strong>hyperthreading</strong> on control plane machines. By default, simultaneous multithreading is enabled to increase the performance of your machines' cores.</td>
<td>Enabled or Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hyperthreading:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane:</td>
<td>Required if you use <strong>controlPlane</strong>. The name of the machine pool.</td>
<td>master</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane:</td>
<td>Required if you use <strong>controlPlane</strong>. Use this parameter to specify the cloud provider that hosts the control plane machines. This parameter value must match the <strong>compute.platform</strong> parameter value.</td>
<td>alibabacloud, aws, azure, gcp, ibmcloud, nutanix, openstack, powervs, vsphere, or {}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane:</td>
<td>The number of control plane machines to provision.</td>
<td>The only supported value is 3, which is the default value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>replicas:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>credentialsMode</td>
<td>The Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) mode. If no mode is specified, the CCO dynamically tries to determine the capabilities of the provided credentials, with a preference for mint mode on the platforms where multiple modes are supported.</td>
<td>Mint, Passthrough, Manual or an empty string (&quot;&quot;),[1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Enable or disable FIPS mode. The default is `false` (disabled). If FIPS mode is enabled, the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines that OpenShift Container Platform runs on bypass the default Kubernetes cryptography suite and use the cryptography modules that are provided with RHCOS instead.

**IMPORTANT**

To enable FIPS mode for your cluster, you must run the installation program from a Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) computer configured to operate in FIPS mode. For more information about configuring FIPS mode on RHEL, see [Installing the system in FIPS mode](#). When running Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) or Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) booted in FIPS mode, OpenShift Container Platform core components use the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures.

**NOTE**

If you are using Azure File storage, you cannot enable FIPS mode.
### Parameter | Description | Values
--- | --- | ---
imageContentSources: | Sources and repositories for the release-image content. | Array of objects. Includes a `source` and, optionally, `mirrors`, as described in the following rows of this table. 
imageContentSources: source: | Required if you use `imageContentSources`. Specify the repository that users refer to, for example, in image pull specifications. | String 
imageContentSources: mirrors: | Specify one or more repositories that may also contain the same images. | Array of strings 
publish: | How to publish or expose the user-facing endpoints of your cluster, such as the Kubernetes API, OpenShift routes. | **Internal** or **External**. The default value is **External**. Setting this field to **Internal** is not supported on non-cloud platforms. 
sshKey: | The SSH key to authenticate access to your cluster machines. | For example, `sshKey: ssh-ed25519 AAAA...` 

**NOTE**
For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your `ssh-agent` process uses.

1. Not all CCO modes are supported for all cloud providers. For more information about CCO modes, see the "Managing cloud provider credentials" entry in the *Authentication and authorization* content.
### 8.6.1.4. Additional Azure Stack Hub configuration parameters

Additional Azure configuration parameters are described in the following table:

**Table 8.14. Additional Azure Stack Hub parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>compute:</td>
<td>The Azure disk size for the VM.</td>
<td>Integer that represents the size of the disk in GB. The default is <strong>128</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>azure:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>osDisk:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diskSizeGB:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute:</td>
<td>Defines the type of disk.</td>
<td><strong>standard_LRS</strong> or <strong>premium_LRS</strong>. The default is <strong>premium_LRS</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>azure:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>osDisk:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diskType:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute:</td>
<td>Defines the azure instance type for compute machines.</td>
<td><strong>String</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>azure:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane:</td>
<td>The Azure disk size for the VM.</td>
<td>Integer that represents the size of the disk in GB. The default is <strong>1024</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>azure:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>osDisk:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diskSizeGB:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane:</td>
<td>Defines the type of disk.</td>
<td><strong>premium_LRS</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>azure:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>osDisk:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diskType:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane:</td>
<td>Defines the azure instance type for control plane machines.</td>
<td><strong>String</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>azure:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

OpenShift Container Platform 4.14 Installing
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>platform: azure: defaultMachinePlatform: osDisk: diskSizeGB:</td>
<td>The Azure disk size for the VM.</td>
<td>Integer that represents the size of the disk in GB. The default is <strong>128</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform: azure: defaultMachinePlatform: osDisk: diskType:</td>
<td>Defines the type of disk.</td>
<td><strong>standard_LRS</strong> or <strong>premium_LRS</strong>. The default is <strong>premium_LRS</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform: azure: armEndpoint:</td>
<td>The URL of the Azure Resource Manager endpoint that your Azure Stack Hub operator provides.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform: azure: baseDomainResourceGroupName:</td>
<td>The name of the resource group that contains the DNS zone for your base domain.</td>
<td>String, for example <strong>production_cluster</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform: azure: region:</td>
<td>The name of your Azure Stack Hub local region.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Parameter Description Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>platform:</strong></td>
<td>- <strong>azure:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resourceGroupName</td>
<td>The name of an already existing resource group to install your cluster to. This resource group must be empty and only used for this specific cluster; the cluster components assume ownership of all resources in the resource group. If you limit the service principal scope of the installation program to this resource group, you must ensure all other resources used by the installation program in your environment have the necessary permissions, such as the public DNS zone and virtual network. Destroying the cluster by using the installation program deletes this resource group.</td>
<td>String, for example <code>existing_resource_group</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>platform:</strong></td>
<td>- <strong>azure:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outboundType</td>
<td>The outbound routing strategy used to connect your cluster to the internet. If you are using user-defined routing, you must have pre-existing networking available where the outbound routing has already been configured prior to installing a cluster. The installation program is not responsible for configuring user-defined routing.</td>
<td><code>LoadBalancer</code> or <code>UserDefinedRouting</code>. The default is <code>LoadBalancer</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>platform:</strong></td>
<td>- <strong>azure:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cloudName</td>
<td>The name of the Azure cloud environment that is used to configure the Azure SDK with the appropriate Azure API endpoints.</td>
<td><code>AzureStackCloud</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clusterOSImage</td>
<td>The URL of a storage blob in the Azure Stack environment that contains an RHCOS VHD.</td>
<td>String, for example, <a href="https://vhdsa.blob.example.example.com/vhd/rhcos-410.84.202112040202-0-azurestack.x86_64.vhd">https://vhdsa.blob.example.example.com/vhd/rhcos-410.84.202112040202-0-azurestack.x86_64.vhd</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 8.7. UNINSTALLING A CLUSTER ON AZURE STACK HUB

You can remove a cluster that you deployed to Azure Stack Hub.

#### 8.7.1. Removing a cluster that uses installer-provisioned infrastructure

You can remove a cluster that uses installer-provisioned infrastructure from your cloud.
NOTE
After uninstallation, check your cloud provider for any resources not removed properly, especially with User Provisioned Infrastructure (UPI) clusters. There might be resources that the installer did not create or that the installer is unable to access.

Prerequisites

- You have a copy of the installation program that you used to deploy the cluster.
- You have the files that the installation program generated when you created your cluster.

Procedure

1. From the directory that contains the installation program on the computer that you used to install the cluster, run the following command:

   ```bash
   $ ./openshift-install destroy cluster \
   --dir <installation_directory> --log-level info
   ```

   1. For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

   2. To view different details, specify `warn`, `debug`, or `error` instead of `info`.

   **NOTE**
   You must specify the directory that contains the cluster definition files for your cluster. The installation program requires the `metadata.json` file in this directory to delete the cluster.

2. Optional: Delete the `<installation_directory>` directory and the OpenShift Container Platform installation program.
CHAPTER 9. INSTALLING ON GCP

9.1. PREPARING TO INSTALL ON GCP

9.1.1. Prerequisites

- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.
- You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.

9.1.2. Requirements for installing OpenShift Container Platform on GCP

Before installing OpenShift Container Platform on Google Cloud Platform (GCP), you must create a service account and configure a GCP project. See Configuring a GCP project for details about creating a project, enabling API services, configuring DNS, GCP account limits, and supported GCP regions.

If the cloud identity and access management (IAM) APIs are not accessible in your environment, or if you do not want to store an administrator-level credential secret in the kube-system namespace, see Manually creating long-term credentials for GCP for other options.

9.1.3. Choosing a method to install OpenShift Container Platform on GCP

You can install OpenShift Container Platform on installer-provisioned or user-provisioned infrastructure. The default installation type uses installer-provisioned infrastructure, where the installation program provisions the underlying infrastructure for the cluster. You can also install OpenShift Container Platform on infrastructure that you provision. If you do not use infrastructure that the installation program provisions, you must manage and maintain the cluster resources yourself.

See Installation process for more information about installer-provisioned and user-provisioned installation processes.

9.1.3.1. Installing a cluster on installer-provisioned infrastructure

You can install a cluster on GCP infrastructure that is provisioned by the OpenShift Container Platform installation program, by using one of the following methods:

- **Installing a cluster quickly on GCP**: You can install OpenShift Container Platform on GCP infrastructure that is provisioned by the OpenShift Container Platform installation program. You can install a cluster quickly by using the default configuration options.

- **Installing a customized cluster on GCP**: You can install a customized cluster on GCP infrastructure that the installation program provisions. The installation program allows for some customization to be applied at the installation stage. Many other customization options are available post-installation.

- **Installing a cluster on GCP with network customizations**: You can customize your OpenShift Container Platform network configuration during installation, so that your cluster can coexist with your existing IP address allocations and adhere to your network requirements.

- **Installing a cluster on GCP in a restricted network**: You can install OpenShift Container Platform on GCP on installer-provisioned infrastructure by using an internal mirror of the installation release content. You can use this method to install a cluster that does not require an
active internet connection to obtain the software components. While you can install OpenShift Container Platform by using the mirrored content, your cluster still requires internet access to use the GCP APIs.

- **Installing a cluster into an existing Virtual Private Cloud** You can install OpenShift Container Platform on an existing GCP Virtual Private Cloud (VPC). You can use this installation method if you have constraints set by the guidelines of your company, such as limits on creating new accounts or infrastructure.

- **Installing a private cluster on an existing VPC** You can install a private cluster on an existing GCP VPC. You can use this method to deploy OpenShift Container Platform on an internal network that is not visible to the internet.

### 9.1.3.2. Installing a cluster on user-provisioned infrastructure

You can install a cluster on GCP infrastructure that you provision, by using one of the following methods:

- **Installing a cluster on GCP with user-provisioned infrastructure** You can install OpenShift Container Platform on GCP infrastructure that you provide. You can use the provided Deployment Manager templates to assist with the installation.

- **Installing a cluster with shared VPC on user-provisioned infrastructure in GCP** You can use the provided Deployment Manager templates to create GCP resources in a shared VPC infrastructure.

- **Installing a cluster on GCP in a restricted network with user-provisioned infrastructure** You can install OpenShift Container Platform on GCP in a restricted network with user-provisioned infrastructure. By creating an internal mirror of the installation release content, you can install a cluster that does not require an active internet connection to obtain the software components. You can also use this installation method to ensure that your clusters only use container images that satisfy your organizational controls on external content.

### 9.1.4. Next steps

- **Configuring a GCP project**

### 9.2. CONFIGURATING A GCP PROJECT

Before you can install OpenShift Container Platform, you must configure a Google Cloud Platform (GCP) project to host it.

#### 9.2.1. Creating a GCP project

To install OpenShift Container Platform, you must create a project in your Google Cloud Platform (GCP) account to host the cluster.

**Procedure**

- Create a project to host your OpenShift Container Platform cluster. See *Creating and Managing Projects* in the GCP documentation.
IMPORTANT

Your GCP project must use the Premium Network Service Tier if you are using installer-provisioned infrastructure. The Standard Network Service Tier is not supported for clusters installed using the installation program. The installation program configures internal load balancing for the `api-int.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>` URL; the Premium Tier is required for internal load balancing.

9.2.2. Enabling API services in GCP

Your Google Cloud Platform (GCP) project requires access to several API services to complete OpenShift Container Platform installation.

Prerequisites

- You created a project to host your cluster.

Procedure

- Enable the following required API services in the project that hosts your cluster. You may also enable optional API services which are not required for installation. See Enabling services in the GCP documentation.

Table 9.1. Required API services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>API service</th>
<th>Console service name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Compute Engine API</td>
<td>compute.googleapis.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloud Resource Manager API</td>
<td>cloudresourcemanager.googleapis.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Google DNS API</td>
<td>dns.googleapis.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IAM Service Account Credentials API</td>
<td>iamcredentials.googleapis.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identity and Access Management (IAM) API</td>
<td>iam.googleapis.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Usage API</td>
<td>serviceusage.googleapis.com</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 9.2. Optional API services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>API service</th>
<th>Console service name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Google Cloud APIs</td>
<td>cloudapis.googleapis.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Management API</td>
<td>servicemanagement.googleapis.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Google Cloud Storage JSON API</td>
<td>storage-api.googleapis.com</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9.2.3. Configuring DNS for GCP

To install OpenShift Container Platform, the Google Cloud Platform (GCP) account you use must have a dedicated public hosted zone in the same project that you host the OpenShift Container Platform cluster. This zone must be authoritative for the domain. The DNS service provides cluster DNS resolution and name lookup for external connections to the cluster.

Procedure

1. Identify your domain, or subdomain, and registrar. You can transfer an existing domain and registrar or obtain a new one through GCP or another source.

   **NOTE**
   
   If you purchase a new domain, it can take time for the relevant DNS changes to propagate. For more information about purchasing domains through Google, see Google Domains.

2. Create a public hosted zone for your domain or subdomain in your GCP project. See Creating public zones in the GCP documentation. Use an appropriate root domain, such as openshiftcorp.com, or subdomain, such as clusters.openshiftcorp.com.

3. Extract the new authoritative name servers from the hosted zone records. See Look up your Cloud DNS name servers in the GCP documentation. You typically have four name servers.

4. Update the registrar records for the name servers that your domain uses. For example, if you registered your domain to Google Domains, see the following topic in the Google Domains Help: How to switch to custom name servers.

5. If you migrated your root domain to Google Cloud DNS, migrate your DNS records. See Migrating to Cloud DNS in the GCP documentation.

6. If you use a subdomain, follow your company’s procedures to add its delegation records to the parent domain. This process might include a request to your company’s IT department or the division that controls the root domain and DNS services for your company.

9.2.4. GCP account limits

The OpenShift Container Platform cluster uses a number of Google Cloud Platform (GCP) components, but the default Quotas do not affect your ability to install a default OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

A default cluster, which contains three compute and three control plane machines, uses the following resources. Note that some resources are required only during the bootstrap process and are removed after the cluster deploys.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>API service</th>
<th>Console service name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cloud Storage</td>
<td>storage-component.googleapis.com</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 9.3. GCP resources used in a default cluster
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Total resources required</th>
<th>Resources removed after bootstrap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Service account</td>
<td>IAM</td>
<td>Global</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firewall rules</td>
<td>Compute</td>
<td>Global</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forwarding rules</td>
<td>Compute</td>
<td>Global</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-use global IP addresses</td>
<td>Compute</td>
<td>Global</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health checks</td>
<td>Compute</td>
<td>Global</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Images</td>
<td>Compute</td>
<td>Global</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Networks</td>
<td>Compute</td>
<td>Global</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Static IP addresses</td>
<td>Compute</td>
<td>Region</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Routers</td>
<td>Compute</td>
<td>Global</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Routes</td>
<td>Compute</td>
<td>Global</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subnetworks</td>
<td>Compute</td>
<td>Global</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target pools</td>
<td>Compute</td>
<td>Global</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPUs</td>
<td>Compute</td>
<td>Region</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persistent disk SSD (GB)</td>
<td>Compute</td>
<td>Region</td>
<td>896</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**

If any of the quotas are insufficient during installation, the installation program displays an error that states both which quota was exceeded and the region.

Be sure to consider your actual cluster size, planned cluster growth, and any usage from other clusters that are associated with your account. The CPU, static IP addresses, and persistent disk SSD (storage) quotas are the ones that are most likely to be insufficient.

If you plan to deploy your cluster in one of the following regions, you will exceed the maximum storage quota and are likely to exceed the CPU quota limit:

- `asia-east2`
- `asia-northeast2`
You can increase resource quotas from the GCP console, but you might need to file a support ticket. Be sure to plan your cluster size early so that you can allow time to resolve the support ticket before you install your OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

9.2.5. Creating a service account in GCP

OpenShift Container Platform requires a Google Cloud Platform (GCP) service account that provides authentication and authorization to access data in the Google APIs. If you do not have an existing IAM service account that contains the required roles in your project, you must create one.

Prerequisites

- You created a project to host your cluster.

Procedure

1. Create a service account in the project that you use to host your OpenShift Container Platform cluster. See Creating a service account in the GCP documentation.

2. Grant the service account the appropriate permissions. You can either grant the individual permissions that follow or assign the Owner role to it. See Granting roles to a service account for specific resources.

   NOTE

   While making the service account an owner of the project is the easiest way to gain the required permissions, it means that service account has complete control over the project. You must determine if the risk that comes from offering that power is acceptable.

3. You can create the service account key in JSON format, or attach the service account to a GCP virtual machine. See Creating service account keys and Creating and enabling service accounts for instances in the GCP documentation.

   You must have a service account key or a virtual machine with an attached service account to create the cluster.
NOTE
If you use a virtual machine with an attached service account to create your cluster, you must set `credentialsMode: Manual` in the `install-config.yaml` file before installation.

9.2.5.1. Required GCP roles

When you attach the **Owner** role to the service account that you create, you grant that service account all permissions, including those that are required to install OpenShift Container Platform. If your organization’s security policies require a more restrictive set of permissions, you can create a service account with the following permissions. If you deploy your cluster into an existing virtual private cloud (VPC), the service account does not require certain networking permissions, which are noted in the following lists:

**Required roles for the installation program**

- Compute Admin
- IAM Security Admin
- Service Account Admin
- Service Account Key Admin
- Service Account User
- Storage Admin

**Required roles for creating network resources during installation**

- DNS Administrator

**Required roles for using passthrough credentials mode**

- Compute Load Balancer Admin
- IAM Role Viewer

The roles are applied to the service accounts that the control plane and compute machines use:

**Table 9.4. GCP service account permissions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account</th>
<th>Roles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Control Plane</td>
<td>roles/compute.instanceAdmin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>roles/compute.networkAdmin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>roles/compute.securityAdmin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>roles/storage.admin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9.2.5.2. Required GCP permissions for installer-provisioned infrastructure

When you attach the Owner role to the service account that you create, you grant that service account all permissions, including those that are required to install OpenShift Container Platform.

If your organization’s security policies require a more restrictive set of permissions, you can create custom roles with the necessary permissions. The following permissions are required for the installer-provisioned infrastructure for creating and deleting the OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account</th>
<th>Roles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>roles/iam.serviceAccountUser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compute</td>
<td>roles/compute.viewer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>roles/storage.admin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example 9.1. Required permissions for creating network resources

- compute.addresses.create
- compute.addresses.createInternal
- compute.addresses.delete
- compute.addresses.get
- compute.addresses.list
- compute.addresses.use
- compute.addresses.useInternal
- compute.firewalls.create
- compute.firewalls.delete
- compute.firewalls.get
- compute.firewalls.list
- compute.forwardingRules.create
- compute.forwardingRules.get
- compute.forwardingRules.list
- compute.forwardingRules.setLabels
- compute.networks.create
- compute.networks.get
- compute.networks.list
- compute.networks.updatePolicy
- compute.routers.create
- compute.routers.get
- compute.routers.list
- compute.routers.update
- compute.routes.list
- compute.subnetworks.create
- compute.subnetworks.get
- compute.subnetworks.list
- compute.subnetworks.use
- compute.subnetworks.useExternalIp

Example 9.2. Required permissions for creating load balancer resources

- compute.regionBackendServices.create
- compute.regionBackendServices.get
- compute.regionBackendServices.list
- compute.regionBackendServices.update
- compute.regionBackendServices.use
- compute.targetPools.addInstance
- compute.targetPools.create
- compute.targetPools.get
- compute.targetPools.list
- compute.targetPools.removeInstance
- compute.targetPools.use

Example 9.3. Required permissions for creating DNS resources

- dns.changes.create
- dns.changes.get
- dns.managedZones.create
- dns.managedZones.get
Example 9.4. Required permissions for creating Service Account resources

- `iam.serviceAccountKeys.create`
- `iam.serviceAccountKeys.delete`
- `iam.serviceAccountKeys.get`
- `iam.serviceAccountKeys.list`
- `iam.serviceAccounts.actAs`
- `iam.serviceAccounts.create`
- `iam.serviceAccounts.delete`
- `iam.serviceAccounts.get`
- `iam.serviceAccounts.list`
- `resourcemanager.projects.get`
- `resourcemanager.projects.getIamPolicy`
- `resourcemanager.projects.setIamPolicy`

Example 9.5. Required permissions for creating compute resources

- `compute.disks.create`
- `compute.disks.get`
- `compute.disks.list`
- `compute.disks.setLabels`
- `compute.instanceGroups.create`
- `compute.instanceGroups.delete`
- `compute.instanceGroups.get`
- `compute.instanceGroups.list`
- `compute.instanceGroups.update`
- `compute.instanceGroups.use`
- `compute.instances.create`
- `compute.instances.delete`
- `compute.instances.get`
- `compute.instances.list`
- `compute.instances.setLabels`
- `compute.instances.setMetadata`
- `compute.instances.setServiceAccount`
- `compute.instances.setTags`
- `compute.instances.use`
- `compute.machineTypes.get`
- `compute.machineTypes.list`

**Example 9.6. Required for creating storage resources**

- `storage.buckets.create`
- `storage.buckets.delete`
- `storage.buckets.get`
- `storage.buckets.list`
- `storage.objects.create`
- `storage.objects.delete`
- `storage.objects.get`
- `storage.objects.list`

**Example 9.7. Required permissions for creating health check resources**

- `compute.healthChecks.create`
- `compute.healthChecks.get`
- `compute.healthChecks.list`
- `compute.healthChecks.useReadOnly`
- `compute.httpHealthChecks.create`
- `compute.httpHealthChecks.get`
- `compute.httpHealthChecks.list`
Example 9.8. Required permissions to get GCP zone and region related information

- compute.globalOperations.get
- compute.regionOperations.get
- compute.regions.list
- compute.zoneOperations.get
- compute.zones.get
- compute.zones.list

Example 9.9. Required permissions for checking services and quotas

- monitoring.timeSeries.list
- serviceusage.quotas.get
- serviceusage.services.list

Example 9.10. Required IAM permissions for installation

- iam.roles.get

Example 9.11. Optional Images permissions for installation

- compute.images.list

Example 9.12. Optional permission for running gather bootstrap

- compute.instances.getSerialPortOutput

Example 9.13. Required permissions for deleting network resources

- compute.addresses.delete
- compute.addresses.deleteInternal
- compute.addresses.list
- compute.firewalls.delete
- compute.firewalls.list
- compute.forwardingRules.delete
Example 9.14. Required permissions for deleting load balancer resources

- compute.regionBackendServices.delete
- compute.regionBackendServices.list
- compute.targetPools.delete
- compute.targetPools.list

Example 9.15. Required permissions for deleting DNS resources

- dns.changes.create
- dns.managedZones.delete
- dns.managedZones.get
- dns.managedZones.list
- dns.resourceRecordSets.delete
- dns.resourceRecordSets.list

Example 9.16. Required permissions for deleting Service Account resources

- iam.serviceAccounts.delete
- iam.serviceAccounts.get
- iam.serviceAccounts.list
- resourcemanager.projects.getIamPolicy
- resourcemanager.projects.setIamPolicy
Example 9.17. Required permissions for deleting compute resources

- `compute.disks.delete`
- `compute.disks.list`
- `compute.instanceGroups.delete`
- `compute.instanceGroups.list`
- `compute.instances.delete`
- `compute.instances.list`
- `compute.instances.stop`
- `compute.machineTypes.list`

Example 9.18. Required for deleting storage resources

- `storage.buckets.delete`
- `storage.buckets.getIamPolicy`
- `storage.buckets.list`
- `storage.objects.delete`
- `storage.objects.list`

Example 9.19. Required permissions for deleting health check resources

- `compute.healthChecks.delete`
- `compute.healthChecks.list`
- `compute.httpHealthChecks.delete`
- `compute.httpHealthChecks.list`

Example 9.20. Required Images permissions for deletion

- `compute.images.list`

9.2.5.3. Required GCP permissions for shared VPC installations

When you are installing a cluster to a shared VPC, you must configure the service account for both the host project and the service project. If you are not installing to a shared VPC, you can skip this section.

You must apply the minimum roles required for a standard installation as listed above, to the service
project. Note that custom roles, and therefore fine-grained permissions, cannot be used in shared VPC installations because GCP does not support adding the required permission `compute.organizations.administerXpn` to custom roles.

In addition, the host project must apply one of the following configurations to the service account:

**Example 9.21. Required permissions for creating firewalls in the host project**

- `projects/<host-project>/roles/dns.networks.bindPrivateDNSZone`
- `roles/compute.networkAdmin`
- `roles/compute.securityAdmin`

**Example 9.22. Required minimal permissions**

- `projects/<host-project>/roles/dns.networks.bindPrivateDNSZone`
- `roles/compute.networkUser`

### 9.2.6. Supported GCP regions

You can deploy an OpenShift Container Platform cluster to the following Google Cloud Platform (GCP) regions:

- `asia-east1` (Changhua County, Taiwan)
- `asia-east2` (Hong Kong)
- `asia-northeast1` (Tokyo, Japan)
- `asia-northeast2` (Osaka, Japan)
- `asia-northeast3` (Seoul, South Korea)
- `asia-south1` (Mumbai, India)
- `asia-south2` (Delhi, India)
- `asia-southeast1` (Jurong West, Singapore)
- `asia-southeast2` (Jakarta, Indonesia)
- `australia-southeast1` (Sydney, Australia)
- `australia-southeast2` (Melbourne, Australia)
- `europe-central2` (Warsaw, Poland)
- `europe-north1` (Hamina, Finland)
- `europe-southwest1` (Madrid, Spain)
- `europe-west1` (St. Ghislain, Belgium)
9.3. INSTALLING A CLUSTER QUICKLY ON GCP

9.2.7. Next steps

- Install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster on GCP. You can install a customized cluster or quickly install a cluster with default options.
In OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14, you can install a cluster on Google Cloud Platform (GCP) that uses the default configuration options.

### 9.3.1. Prerequisites

- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.
- You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.
- You configured a GCP project to host the cluster.
- If you use a firewall, you configured it to allow the sites that your cluster requires access to.

### 9.3.2. Internet access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you require access to the internet to install your cluster.

You must have internet access to:

- Access OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console to download the installation program and perform subscription management. If the cluster has internet access and you do not disable Telemetry, that service automatically entitles your cluster.
- Access Quay.io to obtain the packages that are required to install your cluster.
- Obtain the packages that are required to perform cluster updates.

**IMPORTANT**

If your cluster cannot have direct internet access, you can perform a restricted network installation on some types of infrastructure that you provision. During that process, you download the required content and use it to populate a mirror registry with the installation packages. With some installation types, the environment that you install your cluster in will not require internet access. Before you update the cluster, you update the content of the mirror registry.

### 9.3.3. Generating a key pair for cluster node SSH access

During an OpenShift Container Platform installation, you can provide an SSH public key to the installation program. The key is passed to the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes through their Ignition config files and is used to authenticate SSH access to the nodes. The key is added to the `~/.ssh/authorized_keys` list for the `core` user on each node, which enables password-less authentication.

After the key is passed to the nodes, you can use the key pair to SSH in to the RHCOS nodes as the user `core`. To access the nodes through SSH, the private key identity must be managed by SSH for your local user.

If you want to SSH in to your cluster nodes to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, you must provide the SSH public key during the installation process. The `./openshift-install gather` command also requires the SSH public key to be in place on the cluster nodes.
IMPORTANT
Do not skip this procedure in production environments, where disaster recovery and debugging is required.

NOTE
You must use a local key, not one that you configured with platform-specific approaches such as AWS key pairs.

Procedure
1. If you do not have an existing SSH key pair on your local machine to use for authentication onto your cluster nodes, create one. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   $ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -N " -f <path>/<file_name>  

   Specify the path and file name, such as ~/.ssh/id_ed25519, of the new SSH key. If you have an existing key pair, ensure your public key is in the your ~/.ssh directory.

   NOTE
   If you plan to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures, do not create a key that uses the ed25519 algorithm. Instead, create a key that uses the rsa or ecdsa algorithm.

2. View the public SSH key:

   $ cat <path>/<file_name>.pub

   For example, run the following to view the ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub public key:

   $ cat ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub

3. Add the SSH private key identity to the SSH agent for your local user, if it has not already been added. SSH agent management of the key is required for password-less SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes, or if you want to use the ./openshift-install gather command.

   NOTE
   On some distributions, default SSH private key identities such as ~/.ssh/id_rsa and ~/.ssh/id_dsa are managed automatically.

   a. If the ssh-agent process is not already running for your local user, start it as a background task:

       $ eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"

   Example output
NOTE
If your cluster is in FIPS mode, only use FIPS-compliant algorithms to generate the SSH key. The key must be either RSA or ECDSA.

4. Add your SSH private key to the ssh-agent:

$ ssh-add <path>/<file_name>

Specify the path and file name for your SSH private key, such as ~/.ssh/id_ed25519

Example output

Identity added: /home/<you>/<path>/<file_name> (<computer_name>)

Next steps
- When you install OpenShift Container Platform, provide the SSH public key to the installation program.

9.3.4. Obtaining the installation program

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform, download the installation file on the host you are using for installation.

Prerequisites
- You have a computer that runs Linux or macOS, with 500 MB of local disk space.

Procedure

1. Access the Infrastructure Provider page on the OpenShift Cluster Manager site. If you have a Red Hat account, log in with your credentials. If you do not, create an account.

2. Select your infrastructure provider.

3. Navigate to the page for your installation type, download the installation program that corresponds with your host operating system and architecture, and place the file in the directory where you will store the installation configuration files.

IMPORTANT
The installation program creates several files on the computer that you use to install your cluster. You must keep the installation program and the files that the installation program creates after you finish installing the cluster. Both files are required to delete the cluster.
Deleting the files created by the installation program does not remove your cluster, even if the cluster failed during installation. To remove your cluster, complete the OpenShift Container Platform uninstallation procedures for your specific cloud provider.

4. Extract the installation program. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

```
$ tar -xvf openshift-install-linux.tar.gz
```

5. Download your installation pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager. This pull secret allows you to authenticate with the services that are provided by the included authorities, including Quay.io, which serves the container images for OpenShift Container Platform components.

### 9.3.5. Deploying the cluster

You can install OpenShift Container Platform on a compatible cloud platform.

**IMPORTANT**

You can run the `create cluster` command of the installation program only once, during initial installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You have configured an account with the cloud platform that hosts your cluster.
- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.
- You have verified that the cloud provider account on your host has the correct permissions to deploy the cluster. An account with incorrect permissions causes the installation process to fail with an error message that displays the missing permissions.

**Procedure**

1. Remove any existing GCP credentials that do not use the service account key for the GCP account that you configured for your cluster and that are stored in the following locations:
   - The `GOOGLE_CREDENTIALS`, `GOOGLE_CLOUD_KEYFILE_JSON`, or `GCP_KEYFILE_JSON` environment variables
   - The `~/.gcp/osServiceAccount.json` file
   - The `gcloud cli` default credentials

2. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and initialize the cluster deployment:

```
$ ./openshift-install create cluster --dir <installation_directory> \ 1
--log-level=info  2
```
For `<installation_directory>`, specify the directory name to store the files that the installation program creates.

To view different installation details, specify `warn`, `debug`, or `error` instead of `info`.

When specifying the directory:

- Verify that the directory has the `execute` permission. This permission is required to run Terraform binaries under the installation directory.

- Use an empty directory. Some installation assets, such as bootstrap X.509 certificates, have short expiration intervals, therefore you must not reuse an installation directory. If you want to reuse individual files from another cluster installation, you can copy them into your directory. However, the file names for the installation assets might change between releases. Use caution when copying installation files from an earlier OpenShift Container Platform version.

3. Provide values at the prompts:

   a. Optional: Select an SSH key to use to access your cluster machines.

   **NOTE**

   For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your `ssh-agent` process uses.

   b. Select `gcp` as the platform to target.

   c. If you have not configured the service account key for your GCP account on your host, you must obtain it from GCP and paste the contents of the file or enter the absolute path to the file.

   d. Select the project ID to provision the cluster in. The default value is specified by the service account that you configured.

   e. Select the region to deploy the cluster to.

   f. Select the base domain to deploy the cluster to. The base domain corresponds to the public DNS zone that you created for your cluster.

   g. Enter a descriptive name for your cluster. If you provide a name that is longer than 6 characters, only the first 6 characters will be used in the infrastructure ID that is generated from the cluster name.

   h. Paste the pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager.

4. Optional: You can reduce the number of permissions for the service account that you used to install the cluster.

   - If you assigned the `Owner` role to your service account, you can remove that role and replace it with the `Viewer` role.

   - If you included the `Service Account Key Admin` role, you can remove it.

**Verification**
When the cluster deployment completes successfully:

- The terminal displays directions for accessing your cluster, including a link to the web console and credentials for the **kubeadmin** user.

- Credential information also outputs to `<installation_directory>/.openshift_install.log`.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not delete the installation program or the files that the installation program creates. Both are required to delete the cluster.

Example output

```
INFO Install complete!
INFO To access the cluster as the system:admin user when using 'oc', run 'export KUBECONFIG=/home/myuser/install_dir/auth/kubeconfig'
INFO Access the OpenShift web-console here: https://console-openshift-console.apps.mycluster.example.com
INFO Login to the console with user: "kubeadmin", and password: "password"
INFO Time elapsed: 36m22s
```

**IMPORTANT**

- The Ignition config files that the installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending **node-bootstrapper** certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for *Recovering from expired control plane certificates* for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

### 9.3.6. 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 4.14. 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**

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 v4.14 Linux Client entry and save the file.

5. Unpack the archive:

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

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

   ```bash
   $ echo $PATH
   ```

**Verification**

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

   ```bash
   $ oc <command>
   ```

**Installing the OpenShift CLI on Windows**

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

**Procedure**


2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.

3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 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:

   ```bash
   C:\> path
   ```

**Verification**

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

   ```bash
   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**

2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.

3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 macOS Client entry and save the file.

   NOTE
   For macOS arm64, choose the OpenShift v4.14 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:
   
   ```bash
   $ echo $PATH
   ```

Verification

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

   ```bash
   $ oc <command>
   ```

9.3.7. Logging in to the cluster by using the CLI

You can log in to your cluster as a default system user by exporting the cluster kubeconfig file. The kubeconfig file contains information about the cluster that is used by the CLI to connect a client to the correct cluster and API server. The file is specific to a cluster and is created during OpenShift Container Platform installation.

Prerequisites

- You deployed an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- You installed the oc CLI.

Procedure

1. Export the kubeadmin credentials:

   ```bash
   $ export KUBECONFIG=<installation_directory>/auth/kubeconfig
   ```
   
   Example output

   ```bash
   "system:admin"
   ```

2. Verify you can run oc commands successfully using the exported configuration:

   ```bash
   $ oc whoami
   ```

   Example output

   ```bash
   "system:admin"
   ```
9.3.8. Telemetry access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the Telemetry service, which runs by default to provide metrics about cluster health and the success of updates, requires internet access. If your cluster is connected to the internet, Telemetry runs automatically, and your cluster is registered to OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console.

After you confirm that your OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console inventory is correct, either maintained automatically by Telemetry or manually by using OpenShift Cluster Manager, use subscription watch to track your OpenShift Container Platform subscriptions at the account or multi-cluster level.

9.3.9. Next steps

- Customize your cluster.
- If necessary, you can opt out of remote health reporting.

9.4. INSTALLING A CLUSTER ON GCP WITH CUSTOMIZATIONS

In OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14, you can install a customized cluster on infrastructure that the installation program provisions on Google Cloud Platform (GCP). To customize the installation, you modify parameters in the install-config.yaml file before you install the cluster.

9.4.1. Prerequisites

- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.
- You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.
- You configured a GCP project to host the cluster.
- If you use a firewall, you configured it to allow the sites that your cluster requires access to.

9.4.2. Internet access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you require access to the internet to install your cluster.

You must have internet access to:
- Access OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console to download the installation program and perform subscription management. If the cluster has internet access and you do not disable Telemetry, that service automatically entitles your cluster.

- Access Quay.io to obtain the packages that are required to install your cluster.

- Obtain the packages that are required to perform cluster updates.

**IMPORTANT**

If your cluster cannot have direct internet access, you can perform a restricted network installation on some types of infrastructure that you provision. During that process, you download the required content and use it to populate a mirror registry with the installation packages. With some installation types, the environment that you install your cluster in will not require internet access. Before you update the cluster, you update the content of the mirror registry.

### 9.4.3. Generating a key pair for cluster node SSH access

During an OpenShift Container Platform installation, you can provide an SSH public key to the installation program. The key is passed to the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes through their Ignition config files and is used to authenticate SSH access to the nodes. The key is added to the `~/.ssh/authorized_keys` list for the `core` user on each node, which enables password-less authentication.

After the key is passed to the nodes, you can use the key pair to SSH in to the RHCOS nodes as the user core. To access the nodes through SSH, the private key identity must be managed by SSH for your local user.

If you want to SSH in to your cluster nodes to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, you must provide the SSH public key during the installation process. The `./openshift-install gather` command also requires the SSH public key to be in place on the cluster nodes.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not skip this procedure in production environments, where disaster recovery and debugging is required.

**NOTE**

You must use a local key, not one that you configured with platform-specific approaches such as AWS key pairs.

**Procedure**

1. If you do not have an existing SSH key pair on your local machine to use for authentication onto your cluster nodes, create one. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   ```
   $ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -N "" -f <path>/<file_name>
   ```

   Specify the path and file name, such as `~/.ssh/id_ed25519`, of the new SSH key. If you have an existing key pair, ensure your public key is in the your `~/.ssh` directory.
NOTE

If you plan to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures, do not create a key that uses the ed25519 algorithm. Instead, create a key that uses the rsa or ecdsa algorithm.

2. View the public SSH key:

   $ cat <path>/<file_name>.pub

   For example, run the following to view the ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub public key:

   $ cat ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub

3. Add the SSH private key identity to the SSH agent for your local user, if it has not already been added. SSH agent management of the key is required for password-less SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes, or if you want to use the ./openshift-install gather command.

   NOTE

   On some distributions, default SSH private key identities such as ~/.ssh/id_rsa and ~/.ssh/id_dsa are managed automatically.

   a. If the ssh-agent process is not already running for your local user, start it as a background task:

      $ eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"

      Example output

      Agent pid 31874

      NOTE

      If your cluster is in FIPS mode, only use FIPS-compliant algorithms to generate the SSH key. The key must be either RSA or ECDSA.

4. Add your SSH private key to the ssh-agent:

   $ ssh-add <path>/<file_name>  

   Specify the path and file name for your SSH private key, such as ~/.ssh/id_ed25519

   Example output

   Identity added: /home/<you>/<path>/<file_name> (<computer_name>)

Next steps
When you install OpenShift Container Platform, provide the SSH public key to the installation program.

9.4.4. Obtaining the installation program

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform, download the installation file on the host you are using for installation.

Prerequisites

- You have a computer that runs Linux or macOS, with 500 MB of local disk space.

Procedure

1. Access the Infrastructure Provider page on the OpenShift Cluster Manager site. If you have a Red Hat account, log in with your credentials. If you do not, create an account.

2. Select your infrastructure provider.

3. Navigate to the page for your installation type, download the installation program that corresponds with your host operating system and architecture, and place the file in the directory where you will store the installation configuration files.

   **IMPORTANT**

   The installation program creates several files on the computer that you use to install your cluster. You must keep the installation program and the files that the installation program creates after you finish installing the cluster. Both files are required to delete the cluster.

   **IMPORTANT**

   Deleting the files created by the installation program does not remove your cluster, even if the cluster failed during installation. To remove your cluster, complete the OpenShift Container Platform uninstallation procedures for your specific cloud provider.

4. Extract the installation program. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   ```
   $ tar -xvf openshift-install-linux.tar.gz
   ```

5. Download your installation pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager. This pull secret allows you to authenticate with the services that are provided by the included authorities, including Quay.io, which serves the container images for OpenShift Container Platform components.

9.4.5. Managing user-defined labels and tags for GCP
Important

Support for user-defined labels and tags for GCP 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.

Google Cloud Platform (GCP) provides labels and tags that help to identify and organize the resources created for a specific OpenShift Container Platform cluster, making them easier to manage.

You can define labels and tags for each GCP resource only during OpenShift Container Platform cluster installation.

Important

User-defined labels and tags are not supported for OpenShift Container Platform clusters upgraded to OpenShift Container Platform 4.14 version.

User-defined labels

User-defined labels and OpenShift Container Platform specific labels are applied only to resources created by OpenShift Container Platform installation program and its core components such as:

- GCP filestore CSI Driver Operator
- GCP PD CSI Driver Operator
- Image Registry Operator
- Machine API provider for GCP

User-defined labels and OpenShift Container Platform specific labels are not applied on the resources created by any other operators or the Kubernetes in-tree components that create resources, for example, the Ingress load balancers.

User-defined labels and OpenShift Container Platform labels are available on the following GCP resources:

- Compute disk
- Compute instance
- Compute image
- Compute forwarding rule
- DNS managed zone
- Filestore instance
- Storage bucket
Limitations to user-defined labels

- Labels for `ComputeAddress` are supported in the GCP beta version. OpenShift Container Platform does not add labels to the resource.

User-defined tags

User-defined tags are attached to resources created by the OpenShift Container Platform Image Registry Operator and not on the resources created by any other Operators or the Kubernetes in-tree components.

User-defined tags are available on the following GCP resources: * Storage bucket

Limitations to the user-defined tags

- Tags will not be attached to the following items:
  - Control plane instances and storage buckets created by the installation program
  - Compute instances created by the Machine API provider for GCP
  - Filestore instance resources created by the GCP filestore CSI driver Operator
  - Compute disk and compute image resources created by the GCP PD CSI driver Operator

- Tags are not supported for buckets located in the following regions:
  - **us-east2**
  - **us-east3**

- Image Registry Operator does not throw any error but skips processing tags when the buckets are created in the tags unsupported region.

- Tags must not be restricted to particular service accounts, because Operators create and use service accounts with minimal roles.

- OpenShift Container Platform does not create any key and value resources of the tag.

- OpenShift Container Platform specific tags are not added to any resource.

Additional resources

- For more information about identifying the `OrganizationID`, see: [OrganizationID](#)
- For more information about identifying the `ProjectID`, see: [ProjectID](#)
- For more information about labels, see [Labels Overview](#).
- For more information about tags, see [Tags Overview](#).

9.4.5.1. Configuring user-defined labels and tags for GCP

Prerequisites
The installation program requires that a service account includes a **TagUser** role, so that the program can create the OpenShift Container Platform cluster with defined tags at both organization and project levels.

**Procedure**

- Update the `install-config.yaml` file to define the list of desired labels and tags.

**NOTE**

Labels and tags are defined during the `install-config.yaml` creation phase, and cannot be modified or updated with new labels and tags after cluster creation.

**Sample install-config.yaml file**

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
featureSet: TechPreviewNoUpgrade
platform:
gcp:
  userLabels:
  - key: <label_key>
    value: <label_value>
  userTags:
  - parentID: <OrganizationID/ProjectID>
    key: <tag_key_short_name>
    value: <tag_value_short_name>
```

1. Adds keys and values as labels to the resources created on GCP.
2. Defines the label name.
3. Defines the label content.
4. Adds keys and values as tags to the resources created on GCP.
5. The ID of the hierarchical resource where the tags are defined, at the organization or the project level.

The following are the requirements for user-defined labels:

- A label key and value must have a minimum of 1 character and can have a maximum of 63 characters.
- A label key and value must contain only lowercase letters, numeric characters, underscore (_), and dash (-).
- A label key must start with a lowercase letter.
- You can configure a maximum of 32 labels per resource. Each resource can have a maximum of 64 labels, and 32 labels are reserved for internal use by OpenShift Container Platform.

The following are the requirements for user-defined tags:
- Tag key and tag value must already exist. OpenShift Container Platform does not create the key and the value.

- A tag `parentID` can be either `OrganizationID` or `ProjectID`:
  - `OrganizationID` must consist of decimal numbers without leading zeros.
  - `ProjectID` must be 6 to 30 characters in length, that includes only lowercase letters, numbers, and hyphens.
  - `ProjectID` must start with a letter, and cannot end with a hyphen.

- A tag key must contain only uppercase and lowercase alphanumeric characters, hyphen (`-`), underscore (`_`), and period (`.`).

- A tag value must contain only uppercase and lowercase alphanumeric characters, hyphen (`-`), underscore (`_`), period (`.`), at sign (`@`), percent sign (`%`), equals sign (`=`), plus (`+`), colon (`:`), comma (`,`), asterisk (`*`), pound sign (`$`), ampersand (`&`), parentheses (`()`), square braces (`[]`), curly braces (`{}`), and space.

- A tag key and value must begin and end with an alphanumeric character.

- Tag value must be one of the pre-defined values for the key.

- You can configure a maximum of 50 tags.

- There should be no tag key defined with the same value as any of the existing tag keys that will be inherited from the parent resource.

### 9.4.5.2. Querying user-defined labels and tags for GCP

After creating the OpenShift Container Platform cluster, you can access the list of the labels and tags defined for the GCP resources in the `infrastructures.config.openshift.io/cluster` object as shown in the following sample `infrastructure.yaml` file.

**Sample infrastructure.yaml file**

```yaml
apiVersion: config.openshift.io/v1
kind: Infrastructure
metadata:
  name: cluster
spec:
  platformSpec:
    type: GCP
status:
  infrastructureName: <cluster_id> #1
  platform: GCP
  platformStatus:
    gcp:
      resourceLabels:
        - key: <label_key>
          value: <label_value>
      resourceTags:
        - key: <tag_key_short_name>
          parentID: <OrganizationID/ProjectID>
          value: <tag_value_short_name>
    type: GCP
```
The cluster ID that is generated during cluster installation.

Along with the user-defined labels, resources have a label defined by the OpenShift Container Platform. The format of the OpenShift Container Platform labels is `kubernetes-io-cluster-<cluster_id>:owned`.

9.4.6. Creating the installation configuration file

You can customize the OpenShift Container Platform cluster you install on Google Cloud Platform (GCP).

**Prerequisites**

- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.

**Procedure**

1. Create the `install-config.yaml` file.
   a. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and run the following command:

      ```bash
      $ ./openshift-install create install-config --dir <installation_directory>
      ```

      For `<installation_directory>`, specify the directory name to store the files that the installation program creates.

      When specifying the directory:

      - Verify that the directory has the **execute** permission. This permission is required to run Terraform binaries under the installation directory.
      - Use an empty directory. Some installation assets, such as bootstrap X.509 certificates, have short expiration intervals, therefore you must not reuse an installation directory. If you want to reuse individual files from another cluster installation, you can copy them into your directory. However, the file names for the installation assets might change between releases. Use caution when copying installation files from an earlier OpenShift Container Platform version.

      **NOTE**

      Always delete the `~/.powervs` directory to avoid reusing a stale configuration. Run the following command:

      ```bash
      $ rm -rf ~/.powervs
      ```

   b. At the prompts, provide the configuration details for your cloud:

      i. Optional: Select an SSH key to use to access your cluster machines.
NOTE

For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your ssh-agent process uses.

ii. Select gcp as the platform to target.

iii. If you have not configured the service account key for your GCP account on your computer, you must obtain it from GCP and paste the contents of the file or enter the absolute path to the file.

iv. Select the project ID to provision the cluster in. The default value is specified by the service account that you configured.

v. Select the region to deploy the cluster to.

vi. Select the base domain to deploy the cluster to. The base domain corresponds to the public DNS zone that you created for your cluster.

vii. Enter a descriptive name for your cluster.

2. Modify the install-config.yaml file. You can find more information about the available parameters in the “Installation configuration parameters” section.

NOTE

If you are installing a three-node cluster, be sure to set the compute.replicas parameter to 0. This ensures that the cluster’s control planes are schedulable. For more information, see "Installing a three-node cluster on GCP".

3. Back up the install-config.yaml file so that you can use it to install multiple clusters.

IMPORTANT

The install-config.yaml file is consumed during the installation process. If you want to reuse the file, you must back it up now.

Additional resources

- Installation configuration parameters for GCP

9.4.6.1. Minimum resource requirements for cluster installation

Each cluster machine must meet the following minimum requirements:

Table 9.5. Minimum resource requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bootstrap</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control plane</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compute</td>
<td>RHCOS, RHEL 8.6 and later [3]</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. One vCPU is equivalent to one physical core when simultaneous multithreading (SMT), or hyperthreading, is not enabled. When enabled, use the following formula to calculate the corresponding ratio: (threads per core \times cores) \times sockets = vCPUs.

2. OpenShift Container Platform and Kubernetes are sensitive to disk performance, and faster storage is recommended, particularly for etcd on the control plane nodes which require a 10 ms p99 fsync duration. Note that on many cloud platforms, storage size and IOPS scale together, so you might need to over-allocate storage volume to obtain sufficient performance.

3. As with all user-provisioned installations, if you choose to use RHEL compute machines in your cluster, you take responsibility for all operating system life cycle management and maintenance, including performing system updates, applying patches, and completing all other required tasks. Use of RHEL 7 compute machines is deprecated and has been removed in OpenShift Container Platform 4.10 and later.

If an instance type for your platform meets the minimum requirements for cluster machines, it is supported to use in OpenShift Container Platform.

**Additional resources**

- [Optimizing storage](#)

**9.4.6.2. Tested instance types for GCP**

The following Google Cloud Platform instance types have been tested with OpenShift Container Platform.

**Example 9.23. Machine series**

- C2
- C2D
- C3
- E2
- M1
- N1
- N2
9.4.6.3. Tested instance types for GCP on 64-bit ARM infrastructures

The following Google Cloud Platform (GCP) 64-bit ARM instance types have been tested with OpenShift Container Platform.

Example 9.24. Machine series for 64-bit ARM machines

- Tau T2A

9.4.6.4. Using custom machine types

Using a custom machine type to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster is supported.

Consider the following when using a custom machine type:

- Similar to predefined instance types, custom machine types must meet the minimum resource requirements for control plane and compute machines. For more information, see "Minimum resource requirements for cluster installation".

- The name of the custom machine type must adhere to the following syntax:
  `custom-<number_of_cpus>-<amount_of_memory_in_mb>`

  For example, `custom-6-20480`.

As part of the installation process, you specify the custom machine type in the `install-config.yaml` file.

Sample `install-config.yaml` file with a custom machine type

```yaml
compute:
- architecture: amd64
  hyperthreading: Enabled
  name: worker
  platform:
    gcp:
      type: custom-6-20480
      replicas: 2
controlPlane:
  architecture: amd64
  hyperthreading: Enabled
  name: master
  platform:
    gcp:
      type: custom-6-20480
      replicas: 3
```

9.4.6.5. Enabling Shielded VMs
You can use Shielded VMs when installing your cluster. Shielded VMs have extra security features including secure boot, firmware and integrity monitoring, and rootkit detection. For more information, see Google’s documentation on Shielded VMs.

**NOTE**  
Shielded VMs are currently not supported on clusters with 64-bit ARM infrastructures.

**Prerequisites**  
- You have created an `install-config.yaml` file.

**Procedure**  
- Use a text editor to edit the `install-config.yaml` file prior to deploying your cluster and add one of the following stanzas:
  a. To use shielded VMs for only control plane machines:
     ```yaml
     controlPlane:
       platform:
         gcp:
           secureBoot: Enabled
     ```
  b. To use shielded VMs for only compute machines:
     ```yaml
     compute:
       - platform:
           gcp:
             secureBoot: Enabled
     ```
  c. To use shielded VMs for all machines:
     ```yaml
     platform:
       gcp:
         defaultMachinePlatform:
           secureBoot: Enabled
     ```

### 9.4.6.6. Enabling Confidential VMs

You can use Confidential VMs when installing your cluster. Confidential VMs encrypt data while it is being processed. For more information, see Google’s documentation on Confidential Computing. You can enable Confidential VMs and Shielded VMs at the same time, although they are not dependent on each other.

**NOTE**  
Confidential VMs are currently not supported on 64-bit ARM architectures.

**Prerequisites**  
- You have created an `install-config.yaml` file.
Procedure

- Use a text editor to edit the `install-config.yaml` file prior to deploying your cluster and add one of the following stanzas:

  a. To use confidential VMs for only control plane machines:

  ```yaml
  controlPlane:
      platform:
          gcp:
              confidentialCompute: Enabled
              type: n2d-standard-8
              onHostMaintenance: Terminate
  ```

  1. Enable confidential VMs.
  2. Specify a machine type that supports Confidential VMs. Confidential VMs require the N2D or C2D series of machine types. For more information on supported machine types, see `Supported operating systems and machine types`.
  3. Specify the behavior of the VM during a host maintenance event, such as a hardware or software update. For a machine that uses Confidential VM, this value must be set to `Terminate`, which stops the VM. Confidential VMs do not support live VM migration.

  b. To use confidential VMs for only compute machines:

  ```yaml
  compute:
      - platform:
          gcp:
              confidentialCompute: Enabled
              type: n2d-standard-8
              onHostMaintenance: Terminate
  ```

  c. To use confidential VMs for all machines:

  ```yaml
  platform:
      gcp:
          defaultMachinePlatform:
              confidentialCompute: Enabled
              type: n2d-standard-8
              onHostMaintenance: Terminate
  ```

9.4.6.7. Sample customized install-config.yaml file for GCP

You can customize the `install-config.yaml` file to specify more details about your OpenShift Container Platform cluster’s platform or modify the values of the required parameters.

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
```

**IMPORTANT**

This sample YAML file is provided for reference only. You must obtain your `install-config.yaml` file by using the installation program and modify it.
baseDomain: example.com
credentialsMode: Mint
controlPlane: 
  hyperthreading: Enabled
  name: master
platform:
gcp:
  type: n2-standard-4
  zones:
    - us-central1-a
    - us-central1-c
osDisk:
  diskType: pd-ssd
  diskSizeGB: 1024
  encryptionKey:
    name: worker-key
    kmsKey:
      keyRing: test-machine-keys
      location: global
      projectID: project-id
tags:
  - control-plane-tag1
  - control-plane-tag2
osImage:
  project: example-project-name
  name: example-image-name
replicas: 3
compute:
  - hyperthreading: Enabled
  name: worker
platform:
gcp:
  type: n2-standard-4
  zones:
    - us-central1-a
    - us-central1-c
osDisk:
  diskType: pd-standard
  diskSizeGB: 128
  encryptionKey:
    name: worker-key
    kmsKey:
      keyRing: test-machine-keys
      location: global
      projectID: project-id
tags:
  - compute-tag1
  - compute-tag2
osImage:
  project: example-project-name
  name: example-image-name
replicas: 3
metadata:
  name: test-cluster
networking:
  clusterNetwork:
    - cidr: 10.128.0.0/14
    - hostPrefix: 23
  machineNetwork:
    - cidr: 10.0.0.0/16
  networkType: OVNKubernetes
  serviceNetwork:
    - cidr: 172.30.0.0/16
platform:
gcp:
  projectID: openshift-production
  region: us-central1
  defaultMachinePlatform:
    tags:
    - global-tag1
    - global-tag2
  osImage:
    project: example-project-name
    name: example-image-name
  pullSecret: '{"auths": ...}'
fips: false
  sshKey: ssh-ed25519 AAAA...

1 Required. The installation program prompts you for this value.

2 Optional: Add this parameter to force the Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) to use the specified mode. By default, the CCO uses the root credentials in the kube-system namespace to dynamically try to determine the capabilities of the credentials. For details about CCO modes, see the "About the Cloud Credential Operator" section in the Authentication and authorization guide.

3 If you do not provide these parameters and values, the installation program provides the default value.

4 The controlPlane section is a single mapping, but the compute section is a sequence of mappings. To meet the requirements of the different data structures, the first line of the compute section must begin with a hyphen, -, and the first line of the controlPlane section must not. Only one control plane pool is used.

5 Whether to enable or disable simultaneous multithreading, or hyperthreading. By default, simultaneous multithreading is enabled to increase the performance of your machines' cores. You can disable it by setting the parameter value to Disabled. If you disable simultaneous multithreading in some cluster machines, you must disable it in all cluster machines.

   IMPORTANT

If you disable simultaneous multithreading, ensure that your capacity planning accounts for the dramatically decreased machine performance. Use larger machine types, such as n1-standard-8, for your machines if you disable simultaneous multithreading.

6 Optional: The custom encryption key section to encrypt both virtual machines and persistent volumes. Your default compute service account must have the permissions granted to use your KMS key and have the correct IAM role assigned. The default service account name follows the
service-<project_number>@compute-system.iam.gserviceaccount.com" pattern. For more information about granting the correct permissions for your service account, see "Machine management" → "Creating compute machine sets" → "Creating a compute machine set on GCP".

Optional: A set of network tags to apply to the control plane or compute machine sets. The platform.gcp.defaultMachinePlatform.tags parameter will apply to both control plane and compute machines. If the compute.platform.gcp.tags or controlPlane.platform.gcp.tags parameters are set, they override the platform.gcp.defaultMachinePlatform.tags parameter.

Optional: A custom Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) that should be used to boot control plane and compute machines. The project and name parameters under platform.gcp.defaultMachinePlatform.osImage apply to both control plane and compute machines. If the project and name parameters under controlPlane.platform.gcp.osImage or compute.platform.gcp.osImage are set, they override the platform.gcp.defaultMachinePlatform.osImage parameters.

The cluster network plugin to install. The supported values are OVNKubernetes and OpenShiftSDN. The default value is OVNKubernetes.

Whether to enable or disable FIPS mode. By default, FIPS mode is not enabled. If FIPS mode is enabled, the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines that OpenShift Container Platform runs on bypass the default Kubernetes cryptography suite and use the cryptography modules that are provided with RHCOS instead.

IMPORTANT

When running Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) or Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) booted in FIPS mode, OpenShift Container Platform core components use the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures.

You can optionally provide the sshKey value that you use to access the machines in your cluster.

NOTE

For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your ssh-agent process uses.

Additional resources

- Enabling customer-managed encryption keys for a compute machine set

9.4.6.8. Configuring the cluster-wide proxy during installation

Production environments can deny direct access to the internet and instead have an HTTP or HTTPS proxy available. You can configure a new OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use a proxy by configuring the proxy settings in the install-config.yaml file.

Prerequisites

- You have an existing install-config.yaml file.
• You reviewed the sites that your cluster requires access to and determined whether any of them need to bypass the proxy. By default, all cluster egress traffic is proxied, including calls to hosting cloud provider APIs. You added sites to the Proxy object’s spec.noProxy field to bypass the proxy if necessary.

NOTE

The Proxy object status.noProxy field is populated with the values of the networking.machineNetwork[].cidr, networking.clusterNetwork[].cidr, and networking.serviceNetwork[] fields from your installation configuration.

For installations on Amazon Web Services (AWS), Google Cloud Platform (GCP), Microsoft Azure, and Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP), the Proxy object status.noProxy field is also populated with the instance metadata endpoint (169.254.169.254).

Procedure

1. Edit your install-config.yaml file and add the proxy settings. For example:

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: my.domain.com
proxy:
  httpProxy: http://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port> ¹
  httpsProxy: https://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port> ²
  noProxy: example.com ³
additionalTrustBundle: |
  -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
  <MY_TRUSTED_CA_CERT>
  -----END CERTIFICATE-----
additionalTrustBundlePolicy: <policy_to_add_additionalTrustBundle> ⁵
```

¹ A proxy URL to use for creating HTTP connections outside the cluster. The URL scheme must be http.

² A proxy URL to use for creating HTTPS connections outside the cluster.

³ A comma-separated list of destination domain names, IP addresses, or other network CIDRs to exclude from proxying. Preface a domain with . to match subdomains only. For example, .y.com matches x.y.com, but not y.com. Use * to bypass the proxy for all destinations.

⁴ If provided, the installation program generates a config map that is named user-ca-bundle in the openshift-config namespace that contains one or more additional CA certificates that are required for proxying HTTPS connections. The Cluster Network Operator then creates a trusted-ca-bundle config map that merges these contents with the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) trust bundle, and this config map is referenced in the trustedCA field of the Proxy object. The additionalTrustBundle field is required unless the proxy’s identity certificate is signed by an authority from the RHCOS trust bundle.

⁵ Optional: The policy to determine the configuration of the Proxy object to reference the user-ca-bundle config map in the trustedCA field. The allowed values are Proxyonly and Always. Use Proxyonly to reference the user-ca-bundle config map only when http/https proxy is configured. Use Always to always reference the user-ca-bundle config map. The default value is Proxyonly.
The installation program does not support the proxy `readinessEndpoints` field.

If the installer times out, restart and then complete the deployment by using the `wait-for` command of the installer. For example:

```bash
$ ./openshift-install wait-for install-complete --log-level debug
```

2. Save the file and reference it when installing OpenShift Container Platform.

The installation program creates a cluster-wide proxy that is named `cluster` that uses the proxy settings in the provided `install-config.yaml` file. If no proxy settings are provided, a `cluster Proxy` object is still created, but it will have a nil `spec`.

Only the `Proxy` object named `cluster` is supported, and no additional proxies can be created.

9.4.7. 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 4.14. 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


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 v4.14 Linux Client entry and save the file.

5. Unpack the archive:

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

6. Place the oc binary in a directory that is on your PATH.

   To check your PATH, execute the following command:
Installing the OpenShift CLI on Windows
You can install the OpenShift CLI (oc) binary on Windows by using the following procedure.

Procedure
2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.
3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 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:

   $ echo $PATH

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

   $ oc <command>

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

Procedure
2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.
3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 macOS Client entry and save the file.
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

   oc <command>

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

   C:\> oc <command>

NOTE
For macOS arm64, choose the OpenShift v4.14 macOS arm64 Client entry.
Verification

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

```
$ oc <command>
```

9.4.8. Alternatives to storing administrator-level secrets in the kube-system project

By default, administrator secrets are stored in the `kube-system` project. If you configured the `credentialsMode` parameter in the `install-config.yaml` file to `Manual`, you must use one of the following alternatives:

- To manage long-term cloud credentials manually, follow the procedure in Manually creating long-term credentials.
- To implement short-term credentials that are managed outside the cluster for individual components, follow the procedures in Configuring a GCP cluster to use short-term credentials.

9.4.8.1. Manually creating long-term credentials

The Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) can be put into manual mode prior to installation in environments where the cloud identity and access management (IAM) APIs are not reachable, or the administrator prefers not to store an administrator-level credential secret in the cluster `kube-system` namespace.

Procedure

1. If you did not set the `credentialsMode` parameter in the `install-config.yaml` configuration file to `Manual`, modify the value as shown:

   Sample configuration file snippet
   ```yaml
   apiVersion: v1
   baseDomain: example.com
   credentialsMode: Manual
   # ...
   ```

2. If you have not previously created installation manifest files, do so by running the following command:

```
$ openshift-install create manifests
```

3. Set a `$RELEASE_IMAGE` variable with the release image from your installation file by running the following command:

```
$ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
```

4. Extract the list of `CredentialsRequest` custom resources (CRs) from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:
$ oc adm release extract \ 
--from=$RELEASE_IMAGE \ 
--credentials-requests \ 
--included \ 
--install-config=<path_to_directory_with_installation_configuration>/install-config.yaml \ 
--to=<path_to_directory_for_credentials_requests>

1. The `--included` parameter includes only the manifests that your specific cluster configuration requires.

2. Specify the location of the `install-config.yaml` file.

3. Specify the path to the directory where you want to store the `CredentialsRequest` objects. If the specified directory does not exist, this command creates it.

This command creates a YAML file for each `CredentialsRequest` object.

Sample `CredentialsRequest` object

```
apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
kind: CredentialsRequest
metadata:
  name: <component_credentials_request>
  namespace: openshift-cloud-credential-operator

spec:
  providerSpec:
    apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
    kind: GCPProviderSpec
    predefinedRoles:
      - roles/storage.admin
      - roles/iam.serviceAccountUser
    skipServiceCheck: true

```

4. Create YAML files for secrets in the `openshift-install` manifests directory that you generated previously. The secrets must be stored using the namespace and secret name defined in the `spec.secretRef` for each `CredentialsRequest` object.

Sample `CredentialsRequest` object with secrets

```
apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
kind: CredentialsRequest
metadata:
  name: <component_credentials_request>
  namespace: openshift-cloud-credential-operator

spec:
  providerSpec:
    apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
    ... 
    secretRef:
```

5. Create YAML files for secrets in the `openshift-install` manifests directory that you generated previously. The secrets must be stored using the namespace and secret name defined in the `spec.secretRef` for each `CredentialsRequest` object.
Before upgrading a cluster that uses manually maintained credentials, you must ensure that the CCO is in an upgradeable state.

9.4.8.2. Configuring a GCP cluster to use short-term credentials

To install a cluster that is configured to use GCP Workload Identity, you must configure the CCO utility and create the required GCP resources for your cluster.

9.4.8.2.1. Configuring the Cloud Credential Operator utility

To create and manage cloud credentials from outside of the cluster when the Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) is operating in manual mode, extract and prepare the CCO utility (ccocctl) binary.

NOTE

The ccocctl utility is a Linux binary that must run in a Linux environment.

Prerequisites

- You have access to an OpenShift Container Platform account with cluster administrator access.
- You have installed the OpenShift CLI (oc).

Procedure

1. Obtain the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

```bash
$ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
```

2. Obtain the CCO container image from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

```bash
$ CCO_IMAGE=$(oc adm release info --image-for='cloud-credential-operator' $RELEASE_IMAGE -a ~/.pull-secret)
```

Sample Secret object

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Secret
metadata:
  name: <component_secret>
  namespace: <component_namespace>
data:
  service_account.json: <base64_encoded_gcp_service_account_file>
```
NOTE

Ensure that the architecture of the $RELEASE_IMAGE matches the architecture of the environment in which you will use the `ccoctl` tool.

3. Extract the `ccoctl` binary from the CCO container image within the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```
   $ oc image extract $CCO_IMAGE --file="/usr/bin/ccoctl" -a ~/.pull-secret
   ```

4. Change the permissions to make `ccoctl` executable by running the following command:

   ```
   $ chmod 775 ccoctl
   ```

Verification

- To verify that `ccoctl` is ready to use, display the help file by running the following command:

  ```
  $ ccoctl --help
  ```

**Output of ccoctl --help**

OpenShift credentials provisioning tool

Usage:

```
ccoctl [command]
```

Available Commands:

- `alibabacloud` Manage credentials objects for alibaba cloud
- `aws` Manage credentials objects for AWS cloud
- `azure` Manage credentials objects for Azure
- `gcp` Manage credentials objects for Google cloud
- `help` Help about any command
- `ibmcloud` Manage credentials objects for IBM Cloud
- `nutanix` Manage credentials objects for Nutanix

Flags:

```
-h, --help   help for ccoctl
```

Use "ccoctl [command] --help" for more information about a command.

**9.4.8.2.2. Creating GCP resources with the Cloud Credential Operator utility**

You can use the `ccoctl gcp create-all` command to automate the creation of GCP resources.

NOTE

By default, `ccoctl` creates objects in the directory in which the commands are run. To create the objects in a different directory, use the `--output-dir` flag. This procedure uses `<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>` to refer to this directory.

Prerequisites
You must have:

- Extracted and prepared the `ccoctl` binary.

**Procedure**

1. Set a `$RELEASE_IMAGE` variable with the release image from your installation file by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
   ```

2. Extract the list of `CredentialsRequest` objects from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ oc adm release extract \
   --from=$RELEASE_IMAGE \
   --credentials-requests \
   --included \
   --install-config=<path_to_directory_with_installation_configuration>/install-config.yaml \
   --to=<path_to_directory_for_credentials_requests>
   ```

   The `--included` parameter includes only the manifests that your specific cluster configuration requires.

   - Specify the location of the `install-config.yaml` file.
   - Specify the path to the directory where you want to store the `CredentialsRequest` objects. If the specified directory does not exist, this command creates it.

   **NOTE**

   This command might take a few moments to run.

3. Use the `ccoctl` tool to process all `CredentialsRequest` objects by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ ccoctl gcp create-all \
   --name=<name> \
   --region=<gcp_region> \
   --project=<gcp_project_id> \
   --credentials-requests-dir=<path_to_credentials_requests_directory>
   ```

   - Specify the user-defined name for all created GCP resources used for tracking.
   - Specify the GCP region in which cloud resources will be created.
   - Specify the GCP project ID in which cloud resources will be created.
   - Specify the directory containing the files of `CredentialsRequest` manifests to create GCP service accounts.
NOTE

If your cluster uses Technology Preview features that are enabled by the `TechPreviewNoUpgrade` feature set, you must include the `--enable-tech-preview` parameter.

Verification

- To verify that the OpenShift Container Platform secrets are created, list the files in the `<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests` directory:

  ```
  $ ls <path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests
  ```

  **Example output**

  cluster-authentication-02-config.yaml
  openshift-cloud-controller-manager-gcp-ccm-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
  openshift-cloud-credential-operator-cloud-credential-operator-gcp-ro-creds-credentials.yaml
  openshift-cloud-network-config-controller-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
  openshift-cluster-csi-drivers-gcp-pd-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
  openshift-image-registry-installer-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
  openshift-ingress-operator-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
  openshift-machine-api-gcp-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml

  You can verify that the IAM service accounts are created by querying GCP. For more information, refer to GCP documentation on listing IAM service accounts.

9.4.8.2.3. Incorporating the Cloud Credential Operator utility manifests

To implement short-term security credentials managed outside the cluster for individual components, you must move the manifest files that the Cloud Credential Operator utility (`ccoctl`) created to the correct directories for the installation program.

Prerequisites

- You have configured an account with the cloud platform that hosts your cluster.
- You have configured the Cloud Credential Operator utility (`ccoctl`).
- You have created the cloud provider resources that are required for your cluster with the `ccoctl` utility.

Procedure

1. If you did not set the `credentialsMode` parameter in the `install-config.yaml` configuration file to `Manual`, modify the value as shown:

   **Sample configuration file snippet**

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: v1
   baseDomain: example.com
   credentialsMode: Manual
   # ...
   ```
2. If you have not previously created installation manifest files, do so by running the following command:

```bash
$ openshift-install create manifests
```

3. Copy the manifests that the `ccoctl` utility generated to the `manifests` directory that the installation program created by running the following command:

```bash
$ cp /<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests/* ./manifests/
```

4. Copy the private key that the `ccoctl` utility generated in the `tls` directory to the installation directory by running the following command:

```bash
$ cp -a /<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/tls .
```

### 9.4.9. Using the GCP Marketplace offering

Using the GCP Marketplace offering lets you deploy an OpenShift Container Platform cluster, which is billed on pay-per-use basis (hourly, per core) through GCP, while still being supported directly by Red Hat.

By default, the installation program downloads and installs the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) image that is used to deploy compute machines. To deploy an OpenShift Container Platform cluster using an RHCOS image from the GCP Marketplace, override the default behavior by modifying the `install-config.yaml` file to reference the location of GCP Marketplace offer.

**Prerequisites**

- You have an existing `install-config.yaml` file.

**Procedure**

1. Edit the `compute.platform.gcp.osImage` parameters to specify the location of the GCP Marketplace image:

   - Set the `project` parameter to `redhat-marketplace-public`

   - Set the `name` parameter to one of the following offers:

     | OpenShift Container Platform | redhat-coreos-ocp-413-x86-64-202305021736 |
     |------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
     | OpenShift Platform Plus      | redhat-coreos-opp-413-x86-64-202305021736 |
     | OpenShift Kubernetes Engine  | redhat-coreos-oke-413-x86-64-202305021736 |

2. Save the file and reference it when deploying the cluster.

**Sample `install-config.yaml` file that specifies a GCP Marketplace image for compute machines**

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
```
baseDomain: example.com
controlPlane:
# ...
compute:
platform:
gcp:
  osImage:
    project: redhat-marketplace-public
    name: redhat-coreos-ocp-413-x86-64-202305021736
# ...

9.4.10. Deploying the cluster

You can install OpenShift Container Platform on a compatible cloud platform.

**IMPORTANT**

You can run the `create cluster` command of the installation program only once, during initial installation.

Prerequisites

- You have configured an account with the cloud platform that hosts your cluster.
- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.
- You have verified that the cloud provider account on your host has the correct permissions to deploy the cluster. An account with incorrect permissions causes the installation process to fail with an error message that displays the missing permissions.

Procedure

1. Remove any existing GCP credentials that do not use the service account key for the GCP account that you configured for your cluster and that are stored in the following locations:

   - The `GOOGLE_CREDENTIALS`, `GOOGLE_CLOUD_KEYFILE_JSON`, or `GCloud_KEYFILE_JSON` environment variables
   - The `~/.gcp/osServiceAccount.json` file
   - The `gcloud cli` default credentials

2. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and initialize the cluster deployment:

   ```
   $ ./openshift-install create cluster --dir <installation_directory> \
   --log-level=info
   ```

   1 For `<installation_directory>`, specify the location of your customized `./install-config.yaml` file.
   2 To view different installation details, specify `warn`, `debug`, or `error` instead of `info`. 

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3. Optional: You can reduce the number of permissions for the service account that you used to install the cluster.

- If you assigned the **Owner** role to your service account, you can remove that role and replace it with the **Viewer** role.

- If you included the **Service Account Key Admin** role, you can remove it.

**Verification**

When the cluster deployment completes successfully:

- The terminal displays directions for accessing your cluster, including a link to the web console and credentials for the **kubeadmin** user.

- Credential information also outputs to `<installation_directory>/.openshift_install.log`.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not delete the installation program or the files that the installation program creates. Both are required to delete the cluster.

**Example output**

```
INFO Install complete!
INFO To access the cluster as the system:admin user when using 'oc', run 'export KUBECONFIG=/home/myuser/install_dir/auth/kubeconfig'
INFO Access the OpenShift web-console here: https://console-openshift-console.apps.mycluster.example.com
INFO Login to the console with user: "kubeadmin", and password: "password"
INFO Time elapsed: 36m22s
```

**IMPORTANT**

- The Ignition config files that the installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending **node-bootstrapper** certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for **Recovering from expired control plane certificates** for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

**9.4.11. Logging in to the cluster by using the CLI**

You can log in to your cluster as a default system user by exporting the cluster **kubeconfig** file. The **kubeconfig** file contains information about the cluster that is used by the CLI to connect a client to the correct cluster and API server. The file is specific to a cluster and is created during OpenShift Container Platform installation.
Prerequisites

- You deployed an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- You installed the `oc` CLI.

Procedure

1. Export the `kubeadmin` credentials:

   ```bash
   $ export KUBECONFIG=<installation_directory>/auth/kubeconfig
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

2. Verify you can run `oc` commands successfully using the exported configuration:

   ```bash
   $ oc whoami
   ```

   **Example output**

   ```
   system:admin
   ```

Additional resources

- See [Accessing the web console](#) for more details about accessing and understanding the OpenShift Container Platform web console.

### 9.4.12. Telemetry access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the Telemetry service, which runs by default to provide metrics about cluster health and the success of updates, requires internet access. If your cluster is connected to the internet, Telemetry runs automatically, and your cluster is registered to [OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console](#).

After you confirm that your [OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console](#) inventory is correct, either maintained automatically by Telemetry or manually by using OpenShift Cluster Manager, use `subscription watch` to track your OpenShift Container Platform subscriptions at the account or multi-cluster level.

Additional resources

- See [About remote health monitoring](#) for more information about the Telemetry service.

### 9.4.13. Next steps

- Customize your cluster.
- If necessary, you can opt out of remote health reporting.

### 9.5. INSTALLING A CLUSTER ON GCP WITH NETWORK CUSTOMIZATIONS
In OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14, you can install a cluster with a customized network configuration on infrastructure that the installation program provisions on Google Cloud Platform (GCP). By customizing your network configuration, your cluster can coexist with existing IP address allocations in your environment and integrate with existing MTU and VXLAN configurations. To customize the installation, you modify parameters in the `install-config.yaml` file before you install the cluster.

You must set most of the network configuration parameters during installation, and you can modify only `kubeProxy` configuration parameters in a running cluster.

### 9.5.1. Prerequisites

- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.
- You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.
- You configured a GCP project to host the cluster.
- If you use a firewall, you configured it to allow the sites that your cluster requires access to.

### 9.5.2. Internet access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you require access to the internet to install your cluster.

You must have internet access to:

- Access OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console to download the installation program and perform subscription management. If the cluster has internet access and you do not disable Telemetry, that service automatically entitles your cluster.
- Access Quay.io to obtain the packages that are required to install your cluster.
- Obtain the packages that are required to perform cluster updates.

**IMPORTANT**

If your cluster cannot have direct internet access, you can perform a restricted network installation on some types of infrastructure that you provision. During that process, you download the required content and use it to populate a mirror registry with the installation packages. With some installation types, the environment that you install your cluster in will not require internet access. Before you update the cluster, you update the content of the mirror registry.

### 9.5.3. Generating a key pair for cluster node SSH access

During an OpenShift Container Platform installation, you can provide an SSH public key to the installation program. The key is passed to the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes through their Ignition config files and is used to authenticate SSH access to the nodes. The key is added to the `~/.ssh/authorized_keys` list for the `core` user on each node, which enables password-less authentication.
After the key is passed to the nodes, you can use the key pair to SSH in to the RHCOS nodes as the user `core`. To access the nodes through SSH, the private key identity must be managed by SSH for your local user.

If you want to SSH in to your cluster nodes to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, you must provide the SSH public key during the installation process. The `/openshift-install gather` command also requires the SSH public key to be in place on the cluster nodes.

**IMPORTANT**
Do not skip this procedure in production environments, where disaster recovery and debugging is required.

**NOTE**
You must use a local key, not one that you configured with platform-specific approaches such as AWS key pairs.

**Procedure**

1. If you do not have an existing SSH key pair on your local machine to use for authentication onto your cluster nodes, create one. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   ```bash
   $ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -N "" -f <path>/<file_name>
   ``

   Specify the path and file name, such as `~/.ssh/id_ed25519`, of the new SSH key. If you have an existing key pair, ensure your public key is in the your `~/.ssh` directory.

   **NOTE**
   If you plan to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the `x86_64`, `ppc64le`, and `s390x` architectures, do not create a key that uses the `ed25519` algorithm. Instead, create a key that uses the `rsa` or `ecdsa` algorithm.

2. View the public SSH key:

   ```bash
   $ cat <path>/<file_name>.pub
   
   For example, run the following to view the `~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub` public key:
   
   ```bash
   $ cat ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub
   ```

3. Add the SSH private key identity to the SSH agent for your local user, if it has not already been added. SSH agent management of the key is required for password-less SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes, or if you want to use the `/openshift-install gather` command.
NOTE

On some distributions, default SSH private key identities such as ~/.ssh/id_rsa and ~/.ssh/id_dsa are managed automatically.

a. If the ssh-agent process is not already running for your local user, start it as a background task:

   $ eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"

**Example output**

   Agent pid 31874

NOTE

If your cluster is in FIPS mode, only use FIPS-compliant algorithms to generate the SSH key. The key must be either RSA or ECDSA.

4. Add your SSH private key to the ssh-agent:

   $ ssh-add <path>/<file_name>

   **Example output**

   Identity added: /home/<you>/<path>/<file_name> (<computer_name>)

**Next steps**

- When you install OpenShift Container Platform, provide the SSH public key to the installation program.

**9.5.4. Obtaining the installation program**

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform, download the installation file on the host you are using for installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You have a computer that runs Linux or macOS, with 500 MB of local disk space.

**Procedure**

1. Access the Infrastructure Provider page on the OpenShift Cluster Manager site. If you have a Red Hat account, log in with your credentials. If you do not, create an account.

2. Select your infrastructure provider.
3. Navigate to the page for your installation type, download the installation program that corresponds with your host operating system and architecture, and place the file in the directory where you will store the installation configuration files.

**IMPORTANT**

The installation program creates several files on the computer that you use to install your cluster. You must keep the installation program and the files that the installation program creates after you finish installing the cluster. Both files are required to delete the cluster.

**IMPORTANT**

Deleting the files created by the installation program does not remove your cluster, even if the cluster failed during installation. To remove your cluster, complete the OpenShift Container Platform uninstallation procedures for your specific cloud provider.

4. Extract the installation program. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   ```
   $ tar -xvf openshift-install-linux.tar.gz
   ```

5. Download your installation pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager. This pull secret allows you to authenticate with the services that are provided by the included authorities, including Quay.io, which serves the container images for OpenShift Container Platform components.

### 9.5.5. Creating the installation configuration file

You can customize the OpenShift Container Platform cluster you install on Google Cloud Platform (GCP).

**Prerequisites**

- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.

**Procedure**

1. Create the `install-config.yaml` file.
   
   a. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and run the following command:

   ```
   $ ./openshift-install create install-config --dir <installation_directory>
   ```

   **For `<installation_directory>`**, specify the directory name to store the files that the installation program creates.

   When specifying the directory:
- Verify that the directory has the execute permission. This permission is required to run Terraform binaries under the installation directory.

- Use an empty directory. Some installation assets, such as bootstrap X.509 certificates, have short expiration intervals, therefore you must not reuse an installation directory. If you want to reuse individual files from another cluster installation, you can copy them into your directory. However, the file names for the installation assets might change between releases. Use caution when copying installation files from an earlier OpenShift Container Platform version.

**NOTE**

Always delete the ~/.powervs directory to avoid reusing a stale configuration. Run the following command:

```bash
$ rm -rf ~/.powervs
```

b. At the prompts, provide the configuration details for your cloud:

i. Optional: Select an SSH key to use to access your cluster machines.

**NOTE**

For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your ssh-agent process uses.

ii. Select gcp as the platform to target.

iii. If you have not configured the service account key for your GCP account on your computer, you must obtain it from GCP and paste the contents of the file or enter the absolute path to the file.

iv. Select the project ID to provision the cluster in. The default value is specified by the service account that you configured.

v. Select the region to deploy the cluster to.

vi. Select the base domain to deploy the cluster to. The base domain corresponds to the public DNS zone that you created for your cluster.

vii. Enter a descriptive name for your cluster.

2. Modify the install-config.yaml file. You can find more information about the available parameters in the "Installation configuration parameters" section.

3. Back up the install-config.yaml file so that you can use it to install multiple clusters.

**IMPORTANT**

The install-config.yaml file is consumed during the installation process. If you want to reuse the file, you must back it up now.

**Additional resources**
9.5.5.1. Minimum resource requirements for cluster installation

Each cluster machine must meet the following minimum requirements:

Table 9.6. Minimum resource requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bootstrap</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control plane</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compute</td>
<td>RHCOS, RHEL 8.6 and later [3]</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. One vCPU is equivalent to one physical core when simultaneous multithreading (SMT), or hyperthreading, is not enabled. When enabled, use the following formula to calculate the corresponding ratio: \((\text{threads per core} \times \text{cores}) \times \text{sockets} = \text{vCPUs}\).

2. OpenShift Container Platform and Kubernetes are sensitive to disk performance, and faster storage is recommended, particularly for etcd on the control plane nodes which require a 10 ms p99 fsync duration. Note that on many cloud platforms, storage size and IOPS scale together, so you might need to over-allocate storage volume to obtain sufficient performance.

3. As with all user-provisioned installations, if you choose to use RHEL compute machines in your cluster, you take responsibility for all operating system life cycle management and maintenance, including performing system updates, applying patches, and completing all other required tasks. Use of RHEL 7 compute machines is deprecated and has been removed in OpenShift Container Platform 4.10 and later.

If an instance type for your platform meets the minimum requirements for cluster machines, it is supported to use in OpenShift Container Platform.

Additional resources
- Optimizing storage

9.5.5.2. Tested instance types for GCP

The following Google Cloud Platform instance types have been tested with OpenShift Container Platform.

Example 9.25. Machine series
- C2
- C2D
9.5.5.3. Tested instance types for GCP on 64-bit ARM infrastructures

The following Google Cloud Platform (GCP) 64-bit ARM instance types have been tested with OpenShift Container Platform.


- Tau T2A

9.5.5.4. Using custom machine types

Using a custom machine type to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster is supported.

Consider the following when using a custom machine type:

- Similar to predefined instance types, custom machine types must meet the minimum resource requirements for control plane and compute machines. For more information, see "Minimum resource requirements for cluster installation".

- The name of the custom machine type must adhere to the following syntax:
  ```
  custom-<number_of_CPUs>-<amount_of_memory_in_MB>
  ```

  For example, custom-6-20480.

As part of the installation process, you specify the custom machine type in the `install-config.yaml` file.

Sample `install-config.yaml` file with a custom machine type

```yaml
compute:
- architecture: amd64
  hyperthreading: Enabled
  name: worker
  platform:
    gcp:
      type: custom-6-20480
      replicas: 2
      controlPlane:
        architecture: amd64
        hyperthreading: Enabled
```
9.5.5.5. Enabling Shielded VMs

You can use Shielded VMs when installing your cluster. Shielded VMs have extra security features including secure boot, firmware and integrity monitoring, and rootkit detection. For more information, see Google’s documentation on Shielded VMs.

NOTE

Shielded VMs are currently not supported on clusters with 64-bit ARM infrastructures.

Prerequisites

- You have created an `install-config.yaml` file.

Procedure

- Use a text editor to edit the `install-config.yaml` file prior to deploying your cluster and add one of the following stanzas:
  a. To use shielded VMs for only control plane machines:

```yaml
controlPlane:
  platform:
    gcp:
      secureBoot: Enabled
```
  b. To use shielded VMs for only compute machines:

```yaml
compute:
  platform:
    - platform:
      gcp:
        secureBoot: Enabled
```
  c. To use shielded VMs for all machines:

```yaml
platform:
  gcp:
    defaultMachinePlatform:
      secureBoot: Enabled
```

9.5.5.6. Enabling Confidential VMs

You can use Confidential VMs when installing your cluster. Confidential VMs encrypt data while it is being processed. For more information, see Google’s documentation on Confidential Computing. You can enable Confidential VMs and Shielded VMs at the same time, although they are not dependent on each other.
NOTE
Confidential VMs are currently not supported on 64-bit ARM architectures.

Prerequisites

- You have created an install-config.yaml file.

Procedure

- Use a text editor to edit the install-config.yaml file prior to deploying your cluster and add one of the following stanzas:

  a. To use confidential VMs for only control plane machines:

      controlPlane:
        platform:
          gcp:
            confidentialCompute: Enabled  
            type: n2d-standard-8  
            onHostMaintenance: Terminate

      1 Enable confidential VMs.
      2 Specify a machine type that supports Confidential VMs. Confidential VMs require the N2D or C2D series of machine types. For more information on supported machine types, see Supported operating systems and machine types.
      3 Specify the behavior of the VM during a host maintenance event, such as a hardware or software update. For a machine that uses Confidential VM, this value must be set to Terminate, which stops the VM. Confidential VMs do not support live VM migration.

  b. To use confidential VMs for only compute machines:

      compute:
        - platform:
          gcp:
            confidentialCompute: Enabled
            type: n2d-standard-8
            onHostMaintenance: Terminate

  c. To use confidential VMs for all machines:

      platform:
        gcp:
          defaultMachinePlatform:
            confidentialCompute: Enabled
            type: n2d-standard-8
            onHostMaintenance: Terminate

9.5.5.7. Sample customized install-config.yaml file for GCP
You can customize the `install-config.yaml` file to specify more details about your OpenShift Container Platform cluster’s platform or modify the values of the required parameters.

**IMPORTANT**

This sample YAML file is provided for reference only. You must obtain your `install-config.yaml` file by using the installation program and modify it.

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: example.com
credentialsMode: Mint
controlPlane:
  hyperthreading: Enabled
  name: master
  platform:
    gcp:
      type: n2-standard-4
      zones:
        - us-central1-a
        - us-central1-c
      osDisk:
        diskType: pd-ssd
        diskSizeGB: 1024
        encryptionKey: 
          kmsKey:
            name: worker-key
            keyRing: test-machine-keys
            location: global
            projectID: project-id
      tags: 
        - control-plane-tag1
        - control-plane-tag2
      osImage:
        project: example-project-name
        name: example-image-name
replicas: 
compute:
  - hyperthreading: Enabled
  name: worker
  platform:
    gcp:
      type: n2-standard-4
      zones:
        - us-central1-a
        - us-central1-c
      osDisk:
        diskType: pd-standard
        diskSizeGB: 128
        encryptionKey: 
          kmsKey:
            name: worker-key
            keyRing: test-machine-keys
            location: global
            projectID: project-id
```
Required. The installation program prompts you for this value.

Optional: Add this parameter to force the Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) to use the specified mode. By default, the CCO uses the root credentials in the `kube-system` namespace to dynamically try to determine the capabilities of the credentials. For details about CCO modes, see the "About the Cloud Credential Operator" section in the Authentication and authorization guide.

If you do not provide these parameters and values, the installation program provides the default value.

The `controlPlane` section is a single mapping, but the `compute` section is a sequence of mappings. To meet the requirements of the different data structures, the first line of the `compute` section must begin with a hyphen, `-`, and the first line of the `controlPlane` section must not. Only one control plane pool is used.

Whether to enable or disable simultaneous multithreading, or hyperthreading. By default, simultaneous multithreading is enabled to increase the performance of your machines’ cores. You can disable it by setting the parameter value to Disabled. If you disable simultaneous multithreading in some cluster machines, you must disable it in all cluster machines.
IMPORTANT

If you disable simultaneous multithreading, ensure that your capacity planning accounts for the dramatically decreased machine performance. Use larger machine types, such as `n1-standard-8`, for your machines if you disable simultaneous multithreading.

6 Optional: The custom encryption key section to encrypt both virtual machines and persistent volumes. Your default compute service account must have the permissions granted to use your KMS key and have the correct IAM role assigned. The default service account name follows the `service-<project_number>@compute-system.iam.gserviceaccount.com` pattern. For more information about granting the correct permissions for your service account, see "Machine management" → "Creating compute machine sets" → "Creating a compute machine set on GCP".

7 Optional: A set of network tags to apply to the control plane or compute machine sets. The `platform.gcp.defaultMachinePlatform.tags` parameter will apply to both control plane and compute machines. If the `compute.platform.gcp.tags` or `controlPlane.platform.gcp.tags` parameters are set, they override the `platform.gcp.defaultMachinePlatform.tags` parameter.

8 Optional: A custom Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) that should be used to boot control plane and compute machines. The `project` and `name` parameters under `platform.gcp.defaultMachinePlatform.osImage` apply to both control plane and compute machines. If the `project` and `name` parameters under `controlPlane.platform.gcp.osImage` or `compute.platform.gcp.osImage` are set, they override the `platform.gcp.defaultMachinePlatform.osImage` parameters.

17 The cluster network plugin to install. The supported values are `OVNKubernetes` and `OpenShiftSDN`. The default value is `OVNKubernetes`.

23 Whether to enable or disable FIPS mode. By default, FIPS mode is not enabled. If FIPS mode is enabled, the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines that OpenShift Container Platform runs on bypass the default Kubernetes cryptography suite and use the cryptography modules that are provided with RHCOS instead.

IMPORTANT

When running Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) or Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) booted in FIPS mode, OpenShift Container Platform core components use the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures.

24 You can optionally provide the `sshKey` value that you use to access the machines in your cluster.

NOTE

For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your `ssh-agent` process uses.

9.5.6. Additional resources

- Enabling customer-managed encryption keys for a compute machine set
9.5.6.1. Configuring the cluster-wide proxy during installation

Production environments can deny direct access to the internet and instead have an HTTP or HTTPS proxy available. You can configure a new OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use a proxy by configuring the proxy settings in the `install-config.yaml` file.

Prerequisites

- You have an existing `install-config.yaml` file.
- You reviewed the sites that your cluster requires access to and determined whether any of them need to bypass the proxy. By default, all cluster egress traffic is proxied, including calls to hosting cloud provider APIs. You added sites to the `Proxy` object’s `spec.noProxy` field to bypass the proxy if necessary.

**NOTE**

The `Proxy` object `status.noProxy` field is populated with the values of the `networking.machineNetwork[].cidr`, `networking.clusterNetwork[].cidr`, and `networking.serviceNetwork[]` fields from your installation configuration.

For installations on Amazon Web Services (AWS), Google Cloud Platform (GCP), Microsoft Azure, and Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP), the `Proxy` object `status.noProxy` field is also populated with the instance metadata endpoint (169.254.169.254).

Procedure

1. Edit your `install-config.yaml` file and add the proxy settings. For example:

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: v1
   baseDomain: my.domain.com
   proxy:
     httpProxy: http://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port> 1
     httpsProxy: https://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port> 2
     noProxy: example.com 3
   additionalTrustBundle: |
     -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
     <MY_TRUSTED_CA_CERT>
     -----END CERTIFICATE-----
     additionalTrustBundlePolicy: <policy_to_add_additionalTrustBundle> 5
   ```

   **1** A proxy URL to use for creating HTTP connections outside the cluster. The URL scheme must be `http`.

   **2** A proxy URL to use for creating HTTPS connections outside the cluster.

   **3** A comma-separated list of destination domain names, IP addresses, or other network CIDRs to exclude from proxying. Preface a domain with . to match subdomains only. For example, `.y.com` matches `x.y.com`, but not `y.com`. Use `*` to bypass the proxy for all destinations.

   **4** If provided, the installation program generates a config map that is named `user-ca-bundle` in the `openshift-config` namespace that contains one or more additional CA certificates that are required for proxying HTTPS connections. The Cluster Network Operator then
creates a trusted-ca-bundle config map that merges these contents with the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) trust bundle, and this config map is referenced in the trustedCA field of the Proxy object. The additionalTrustBundle field is required unless the proxy’s identity certificate is signed by an authority from the RHCOS trust bundle.

Optional: The policy to determine the configuration of the Proxy object to reference the user-ca-bundle config map in the trustedCA field. The allowed values are Proxyonly and Always. Use Proxyonly to reference the user-ca-bundle config map only when http/https proxy is configured. Use Always to always reference the user-ca-bundle config map. The default value is Proxyonly.

NOTE
The installation program does not support the proxy readinessEndpoints field.

NOTE
If the installer times out, restart and then complete the deployment by using the wait-for command of the installer. For example:

$ ./openshift-install wait-for install-complete --log-level debug

2. Save the file and reference it when installing OpenShift Container Platform.

The installation program creates a cluster-wide proxy that is named cluster that uses the proxy settings in the provided install-config.yaml file. If no proxy settings are provided, a cluster Proxy object is still created, but it will have a nil spec.

NOTE
Only the Proxy object named cluster is supported, and no additional proxies can be created.

9.5.7. 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 4.14. 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


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 v4.14 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


2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.

3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 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


2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.
3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 macOS Client entry and save the file.

   **NOTE**

   For macOS arm64, choose the OpenShift v4.14 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:

   ```shell
   $ echo $PATH
   ```

   **Verification**

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

     ```shell
     $ oc <command>
     ```

   9.5.8. Alternatives to storing administrator-level secrets in the kube-system project

   By default, administrator secrets are stored in the kube-system project. If you configured the credentialsMode parameter in the install-config.yaml file to Manual, you must use one of the following alternatives:

   - To manage long-term cloud credentials manually, follow the procedure in Manually creating long-term credentials.

   - To implement short-term credentials that are managed outside the cluster for individual components, follow the procedures in Configuring a GCP cluster to use short-term credentials.

   9.5.8.1. Manually creating long-term credentials

   The Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) can be put into manual mode prior to installation in environments where the cloud identity and access management (IAM) APIs are not reachable, or the administrator prefers not to store an administrator-level credential secret in the cluster kube-system namespace.

   **Procedure**

   1. If you did not set the credentialsMode parameter in the install-config.yaml configuration file to Manual, modify the value as shown:

      ```yaml
      apiVersion: v1
      baseDomain: example.com
      credentialsMode: Manual
      # ...
      ```

   2. If you have not previously created installation manifest files, do so by running the following command:
3. Set a `$RELEASE_IMAGE` variable with the release image from your installation file by running the following command:

```
$ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
```

4. Extract the list of `CredentialsRequest` custom resources (CRs) from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

```
$ oc adm release extract --from=$RELEASE_IMAGE --credentials-requests --included 
--install-config=<path_to_directory_with_installation_configuration>/install-config.yaml 
--to=<path_to_directory_for_credentials_requests>
```

   1. The `--included` parameter includes only the manifests that your specific cluster configuration requires.
   2. Specify the location of the `install-config.yaml` file.
   3. Specify the path to the directory where you want to store the `CredentialsRequest` objects. If the specified directory does not exist, this command creates it.

This command creates a YAML file for each `CredentialsRequest` object.

**Sample CredentialsRequest object**

```yaml
apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
kind: CredentialsRequest
metadata:
  name: <component_credentials_request>
  namespace: openshift-cloud-credential-operator
...
spec:
  providerSpec:
    apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
    kind: GCPProviderSpec
    predefinedRoles:
      - roles/storage.admin
      - roles/iam.serviceAccountUser
    skipServiceCheck: true
...
```

5. Create YAML files for secrets in the `openshift-install` manifests directory that you generated previously. The secrets must be stored using the namespace and secret name defined in the `spec.secretRef` for each `CredentialsRequest` object.

**Sample CredentialsRequest object with secrets**

```yaml
apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
kind: CredentialsRequest
```
Before upgrading a cluster that uses manually maintained credentials, you must ensure that the CCO is in an upgradeable state.

9.5.8.2. Configuring a GCP cluster to use short-term credentials

To install a cluster that is configured to use GCP Workload Identity, you must configure the CCO utility and create the required GCP resources for your cluster.

9.5.8.2.1. Configuring the Cloud Credential Operator utility

To create and manage cloud credentials from outside of the cluster when the Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) is operating in manual mode, extract and prepare the CCO utility (ccoctl) binary.

NOTE

The cccoctl utility is a Linux binary that must run in a Linux environment.

Prerequisites

- You have access to an OpenShift Container Platform account with cluster administrator access.
- You have installed the OpenShift CLI (oc).

Procedure

1. Obtain the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```sh
   $ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
   ```
2. Obtain the CCO container image from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

```bash
$ CCO_IMAGE=$(oc adm release info --image-for='cloud-credential-operator'
$RELEASE_IMAGE -a ~/.pull-secret)
```

**NOTE**
Ensure that the architecture of the $RELEASE_IMAGE matches the architecture of the environment in which you will use the ccoctl tool.

3. Extract the ccoctl binary from the CCO container image within the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

```bash
$ oc image extract $CCO_IMAGE --file="/usr/bin/ccoctl" -a ~/.pull-secret
```

4. Change the permissions to make ccoctl executable by running the following command:

```bash
$ chmod 775 ccoctl
```

**Verification**

- To verify that ccoctl is ready to use, display the help file by running the following command:

```bash
$ ccoctl --help
```

**Output of ccoctl --help**

OpenShift credentials provisioning tool

Usage:
ccoctl [command]

Available Commands:
- alibabacloud Manage credentials objects for alibaba cloud
- aws Manage credentials objects for AWS cloud
- azure Manage credentials objects for Azure
- gcp Manage credentials objects for Google cloud
- help Help about any command
- ibmcloud Manage credentials objects for IBM Cloud
- nutanix Manage credentials objects for Nutanix

Flags:
- -h, --help help for ccoctl

Use “ccoctl [command] --help” for more information about a command.

9.5.8.2.2. Creating GCP resources with the Cloud Credential Operator utility

You can use the ccoctl gcp create-all command to automate the creation of GCP resources.
NOTE

By default, `ccoctl` creates objects in the directory in which the commands are run. To create the objects in a different directory, use the `--output-dir` flag. This procedure uses `<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>` to refer to this directory.

Prerequisites

You must have:

- Extracted and prepared the `ccoctl` binary.

Procedure

1. Set a `$RELEASE_IMAGE` variable with the release image from your installation file by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
   ```

2. Extract the list of `CredentialsRequest` objects from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ oc adm release extract \
   --from=$RELEASE_IMAGE \
   --credentials-requests \
   --included \n   --install-config=<path_to_directory_with_installation_configuration>/install-config.yaml \n   --to=<path_to_directory_for_credentials_requests>
   ```

   1 The `--included` parameter includes only the manifests that your specific cluster configuration requires.
   
   2 Specify the location of the `install-config.yaml` file.
   
   3 Specify the path to the directory where you want to store the `CredentialsRequest` objects. If the specified directory does not exist, this command creates it.

   NOTE

   This command might take a few moments to run.

3. Use the `ccoctl` tool to process all `CredentialsRequest` objects by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ ccoctl gcp create-all \n   --name=<name> \n   --region=<gcp_region> \n   --project=<gcp_project_id> \n   --credentials-requests-dir=<path_to_credentials_requests_directory>
   ```

   1 Specify the user-defined name for all created GCP resources used for tracking.
Specify the GCP region in which cloud resources will be created.

Specify the GCP project ID in which cloud resources will be created.

Specify the directory containing the files of `CredentialsRequest` manifests to create GCP service accounts.

**NOTE**

If your cluster uses Technology Preview features that are enabled by the `TechPreviewNoUpgrade` feature set, you must include the `--enable-tech-preview` parameter.

**Verification**

- To verify that the OpenShift Container Platform secrets are created, list the files in the `<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests` directory:

  ```
  $ ls <path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests
  ```

**Example output**

```
cluster-authentication-02-config.yaml
openshift-cloud-controller-manager-gcp-ccm-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
openshift-cloud-credential-operator-cloud-credential-operator-gcp-ro-creds-credentials.yaml
openshift-cloud-network-config-controller-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
openshift-cluster-csi-drivers-gcp-pd-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
openshift-image-registry-installer-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
openshift-ingress-operator-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
openshift-machine-api-gcp-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
```

You can verify that the IAM service accounts are created by querying GCP. For more information, refer to GCP documentation on listing IAM service accounts.

### 9.5.8.2.3. Incorporating the Cloud Credential Operator utility manifests

To implement short-term security credentials managed outside the cluster for individual components, you must move the manifest files that the Cloud Credential Operator utility (`ccoctl`) created to the correct directories for the installation program.

**Prerequisites**

- You have configured an account with the cloud platform that hosts your cluster.
- You have configured the Cloud Credential Operator utility (`ccoctl`).
- You have created the cloud provider resources that are required for your cluster with the `ccoctl` utility.

**Procedure**

1. If you did not set the `credentialsMode` parameter in the `install-config.yaml` configuration file to `Manual`, modify the value as shown:
Sample configuration file snippet

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: example.com
credentialsMode: Manual
# ...
```

2. If you have not previously created installation manifest files, do so by running the following command:

   ```sh
   $ openshift-install create manifests
   ```

3. Copy the manifests that the `ccoctl` utility generated to the `manifests` directory that the installation program created by running the following command:

   ```sh
   $ cp /<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests/* ./manifests/
   ```

4. Copy the private key that the `ccoctl` utility generated in the `tls` directory to the installation directory by running the following command:

   ```sh
   $ cp -a /<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/tls .
   ```

### 9.5.9. Network configuration phases

There are two phases prior to OpenShift Container Platform installation where you can customize the network configuration.

**Phase 1**

You can customize the following network-related fields in the `install-config.yaml` file before you create the manifest files:

- `networking.networkType`
- `networking.clusterNetwork`
- `networking.serviceNetwork`
- `networking.machineNetwork`

For more information on these fields, refer to *Installation configuration parameters*.

**NOTE**

Set the `networking.machineNetwork` to match the CIDR that the preferred NIC resides in.

**IMPORTANT**

The CIDR range `172.17.0.0/16` is reserved by libVirt. You cannot use this range or any range that overlaps with this range for any networks in your cluster.

**Phase 2**
After creating the manifest files by running `openshift-install create manifests`, you can define a customized Cluster Network Operator manifest with only the fields you want to modify. You can use the manifest to specify advanced network configuration.

You cannot override the values specified in phase 1 in the `install-config.yaml` file during phase 2. However, you can further customize the network plugin during phase 2.

### 9.5.10. Specifying advanced network configuration

You can use advanced network configuration for your network plugin to integrate your cluster into your existing network environment. You can specify advanced network configuration only before you install the cluster.

**IMPORTANT**

Customizing your network configuration by modifying the OpenShift Container Platform manifest files created by the installation program is not supported. Applying a manifest file that you create, as in the following procedure, is supported.

**Prerequisites**

- You have created the `install-config.yaml` file and completed any modifications to it.

**Procedure**

1. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and create the manifests:

   ```
   $ ./openshift-install create manifests --dir <installation_directory>
   ```

   <installation_directory> specifies the name of the directory that contains the `install-config.yaml` file for your cluster.

2. Create a stub manifest file for the advanced network configuration that is named `cluster-network-03-config.yml` in the `<installation_directory>/manifests/` directory:

   ```
   apiVersion: operator.openshift.io/v1
   kind: Network
   metadata:
     name: cluster
   spec:
   ```

3. Specify the advanced network configuration for your cluster in the `cluster-network-03-config.yml` file, such as in the following examples:

   **Specify a different VXLAN port for the OpenShift SDN network provider**

   ```
   apiVersion: operator.openshift.io/v1
   kind: Network
   metadata:
     name: cluster
   spec:
   ```
Enable IPsec for the OVN-Kubernetes network provider

```
defaultNetwork:
openshiftSDNConfig:
vxlanPort: 4800
```

4. Optional: Back up the `manifests/cluster-network-03-config.yml` file. The installation program consumes the `manifests/` directory when you create the Ignition config files.

9.5.11. Cluster Network Operator configuration

The configuration for the cluster network is specified as part of the Cluster Network Operator (CNO) configuration and stored in a custom resource (CR) object that is named `cluster`. The CR specifies the fields for the `Network` API in the `operator.openshift.io` API group.

The CNO configuration inherits the following fields during cluster installation from the `Network` API in the `Network.config.openshift.io` API group and these fields cannot be changed:

- **clusterNetwork**
  - IP address pools from which pod IP addresses are allocated.
- **serviceNetwork**
  - IP address pool for services.
- **defaultNetwork.type**
  - Cluster network plugin, such as OpenShift SDN or OVN-Kubernetes.

You can specify the cluster network plugin configuration for your cluster by setting the fields for the `defaultNetwork` object in the CNO object named `cluster`.

9.5.11.1. Cluster Network Operator configuration object

The fields for the Cluster Network Operator (CNO) are described in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>metadata.name</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>The name of the CNO object. This name is always <code>cluster</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spec.clusterNetwork</td>
<td>array</td>
<td>A list specifying the blocks of IP addresses from which pod IP addresses are allocated and the subnet prefix length assigned to each individual node in the cluster. For example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>spec:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>clusterNetwork:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- cidr: 10.128.0.0/19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>hostPrefix: 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- cidr: 10.128.32.0/19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>hostPrefix: 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>You can customize this field only in the <code>install-config.yaml</code> file before you create the manifests. The value is read-only in the manifest file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spec.serviceNetwork</td>
<td>array</td>
<td>A block of IP addresses for services. The OpenShift SDN and OVN-Kubernetes network plugins support only a single IP address block for the service network. For example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>spec:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>serviceNetwork:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- 172.30.0.0/14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>You can customize this field only in the <code>install-config.yaml</code> file before you create the manifests. The value is read-only in the manifest file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spec.defaultNetwork</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>Configures the network plugin for the cluster network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spec.kubeProxyConfig</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>The fields for this object specify the kube-proxy configuration. If you are using the OVN-Kubernetes cluster network plugin, the kube-proxy configuration has no effect.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

defaultNetwork object configuration
The values for the `defaultNetwork` object are defined in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Field</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 9.8. defaultNetwork object

1452
Configuration for the OpenShift SDN network plugin
The following table describes the configuration fields for the OpenShift SDN network plugin:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Either OpenShiftSDN or OVNKubernetes. The Red Hat OpenShift Networking network plugin is selected during installation. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NOTE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>OpenShift Container Platform uses the OVN-Kubernetes network plugin by default.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>openshiftSDNConfig</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>This object is only valid for the OpenShift SDN network plugin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ovnKubernetesConfig</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>This object is only valid for the OVN-Kubernetes network plugin.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mode</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Configures the network isolation mode for OpenShift SDN. The default value is NetworkPolicy. The values Multitenant and Subnet are available for backwards compatibility with OpenShift Container Platform 3.x but are not recommended. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>If the auto-detected value is not what you expect it to be, confirm that the MTU on the primary network interface on your nodes is correct. You cannot use this option to change the MTU value of the primary network interface on the nodes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>If your cluster requires different MTU values for different nodes, you must set this value to 50 less than the lowest MTU value in your cluster. For example, if some nodes in your cluster have an MTU of 9001, and some have an MTU of 1500, you must set this value to 1450.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mtu</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>The maximum transmission unit (MTU) for the VXLAN overlay network. This is detected automatically based on the MTU of the primary network interface. You do not normally need to override the detected MTU.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The port to use for all VXLAN packets. The default value is 4789. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.

If you are running in a virtualized environment with existing nodes that are part of another VXLAN network, then you might be required to change this. For example, when running an OpenShift SDN overlay on top of VMware NSX-T, you must select an alternate port for the VXLAN, because both SDNs use the same default VXLAN port number.

On Amazon Web Services (AWS), you can select an alternate port for the VXLAN between port 9000 and port 9999.

### Example OpenShift SDN configuration

```yaml
defaultNetwork:
  type: OpenShiftSDN
openshiftSDNConfig:
  mode: NetworkPolicy
  mtu: 1450
  vxlanPort: 4789
```

### Configuration for the OVN-Kubernetes network plugin

The following table describes the configuration fields for the OVN-Kubernetes network plugin:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mtu</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>The maximum transmission unit (MTU) for the Geneve (Generic Network Virtualization Encapsulation) overlay network. This is detected automatically based on the MTU of the primary network interface. You do not normally need to override the detected MTU. If the auto-detected value is not what you expect it to be, confirm that the MTU on the primary network interface on your nodes is correct. You cannot use this option to change the MTU value of the primary network interface on the nodes. If your cluster requires different MTU values for different nodes, you must set this value to 100 less than the lowest MTU value in your cluster. For example, if some nodes in your cluster have an MTU of 9001, and some have an MTU of 1500, you must set this value to 1400.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>genevePort</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>The port to use for all Geneve packets. The default value is 6081. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipsecConfig</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>Specify an empty object to enable IPsec encryption.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Field

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>policyAuditConfig</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>Specify a configuration object for customizing network policy audit logging. If unset, the defaults audit log settings are used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gatewayConfig</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>Optional: Specify a configuration object for customizing how egress traffic is sent to the node gateway.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**

While migrating egress traffic, you can expect some disruption to workloads and service traffic until the Cluster Network Operator (CNO) successfully rolls out the changes.
If your existing network infrastructure overlaps with the 100.64.0.0/16 IPv4 subnet, you can specify a different IP address range for internal use by OVN-Kubernetes. You must ensure that the IP address range does not overlap with any other subnet used by your OpenShift Container Platform installation. The IP address range must be larger than the maximum number of nodes that can be added to the cluster. For example, if the `clusterNetwork.cidr` value is 10.128.0.0/14 and the `clusterNetwork.hostPrefix` value is /23, then the maximum number of nodes is $2^{(23-14)}=512$.

This field cannot be changed after installation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>v4InternalSubnet</td>
<td></td>
<td>The default value is <strong>100.64.0.0/16</strong>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If your existing network infrastructure overlaps with the `fd98::/48` IPv6 subnet, you can specify a different IP address range for internal use by OVN-Kubernetes. You must ensure that the IP address range does not overlap with any other subnet used by your OpenShift Container Platform installation. The IP address range must be larger than the maximum number of nodes that can be added to the cluster.

This field cannot be changed after installation.

The default value is `fd98::/48`.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>v6InternalSubnet</td>
<td></td>
<td>If your existing network infrastructure overlaps with the <code>fd98::/48</code> IPv6 subnet, you can specify a different IP address range for internal use by OVN-Kubernetes. You must ensure that the IP address range does not overlap with any other subnet used by your OpenShift Container Platform installation. The IP address range must be larger than the maximum number of nodes that can be added to the cluster. This field cannot be changed after installation. The default value is <code>fd98::/48</code>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 9.11. `policyAuditConfig` object

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rateLimit</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>The maximum number of messages to generate every second per node. The default value is <strong>20</strong> messages per second.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxFileSize</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>The maximum size for the audit log in bytes. The default value is <strong>50000000</strong> or 50 MB.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Field description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>destination</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>One of the following additional audit log targets:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><code>libc</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The libc <code>syslog()</code> function of the journald process on the host.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><code>udp:&lt;host&gt;:&lt;port&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A syslog server. Replace <code>&lt;host&gt;:&lt;port&gt;</code> with the host and port of the syslog server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><code>unix:&lt;file&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A Unix Domain Socket file specified by <code>&lt;file&gt;</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><code>null</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Do not send the audit logs to any additional target.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>syslogFacility</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>The syslog facility, such as <code>kern</code>, as defined by RFC5424. The default value is <code>local0</code>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 9.12. gatewayConfig object

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>routingViaHost</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>Set this field to <code>true</code> to send egress traffic from pods to the host networking stack. For highly-specialized installations and applications that rely on manually configured routes in the kernel routing table, you might want to route egress traffic to the host networking stack. By default, egress traffic is processed in OVN to exit the cluster and is not affected by specialized routes in the kernel routing table. The default value is <code>false</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>This field has an interaction with the Open vSwitch hardware offloading feature. If you set this field to <code>true</code>, you do not receive the performance benefits of the offloading because egress traffic is processed by the host networking stack.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipForwarding</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>You can control IP forwarding for all traffic on OVN-Kubernetes managed interfaces by using the <code>ipForwarding</code> specification in the <code>Network</code> resource. Specify <code>Restricted</code> to only allow IP forwarding for Kubernetes related traffic. Specify <code>Global</code> to allow forwarding of all IP traffic. For new installations, the default is <code>Restricted</code>. For updates to OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the default is <code>Global</code>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Example OVN-Kubernetes configuration with IPSec enabled

```yaml
defaultNetwork:
type: OVNKubernetes
ovnKubernetesConfig:
  mtu: 1400
  genevePort: 6081
  ipsecConfig: {}
```
**kubeProxyConfig object configuration**
The values for the **kubeProxyConfig** object are defined in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>iptablesSyncPeriod</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>The refresh period for <strong>iptables</strong> rules. The default value is <strong>30s</strong>. Valid suffixes include <strong>s</strong>, <strong>m</strong>, and <strong>h</strong> and are described in the <strong>Go time</strong> package documentation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**
Because of performance improvements introduced in OpenShift Container Platform 4.3 and greater, adjusting the **iptablesSyncPeriod** parameter is no longer necessary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>proxyArguments.iptables-min-sync-period</td>
<td>array</td>
<td>The minimum duration before refreshing <strong>iptables</strong> rules. This field ensures that the refresh does not happen too frequently. Valid suffixes include <strong>s</strong>, <strong>m</strong>, and <strong>h</strong> and are described in the <strong>Go time</strong> package. The default value is:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```json
kubeProxyConfig:
  proxyArguments:
    iptables-min-sync-period:
      - 0s
```

### 9.5.12. Deploying the cluster

You can install OpenShift Container Platform on a compatible cloud platform.

**IMPORTANT**
You can run the **create cluster** command of the installation program only once, during initial installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You have configured an account with the cloud platform that hosts your cluster.
- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.
- You have verified that the cloud provider account on your host has the correct permissions to deploy the cluster. An account with incorrect permissions causes the installation process to fail with an error message that displays the missing permissions.
Procedure

1. Remove any existing GCP credentials that do not use the service account key for the GCP account that you configured for your cluster and that are stored in the following locations:
   - The `GOOGLE_CREDENTIALS`, `GOOGLE_CLOUD_KEYFILE_JSON`, or `GCloud_KEYFILE_JSON` environment variables
   - The `~/.gcp/osServiceAccount.json` file
   - The `gcloud cli` default credentials

2. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and initialize the cluster deployment:

   ```bash
   $ ./openshift-install create cluster --dir <installation_directory> \1
   --log-level=info 2
   ```

   1. For `<installation_directory>`, specify the location of your customized `./install-config.yaml` file.
   2. To view different installation details, specify `warn`, `debug`, or `error` instead of `info`.

3. Optional: You can reduce the number of permissions for the service account that you used to install the cluster.
   - If you assigned the `Owner` role to your service account, you can remove that role and replace it with the `Viewer` role.
   - If you included the `Service Account Key Admin` role, you can remove it.

Verification

When the cluster deployment completes successfully:

- The terminal displays directions for accessing your cluster, including a link to the web console and credentials for the `kubeadmin` user.

- Credential information also outputs to `<installation_directory>/openshift_install.log`.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not delete the installation program or the files that the installation program creates. Both are required to delete the cluster.

Example output

... INFO Install complete! INFO To access the cluster as the system:admin user when using 'oc', run 'export KUBECONFIG=/home/myuser/install_dir/auth/kubeconfig' INFO Access the OpenShift web-console here: https://console-openshift-console.apps.mycluster.example.com INFO Login to the console with user: "kubeadmin", and password: "password" INFO Time elapsed: 36m22s
The Ignition config files that the installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending node-bootstrapper certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kublet certificates. See the documentation for Recovering from expired control plane certificates for more information.

It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

9.5.13. Logging in to the cluster by using the CLI

You can log in to your cluster as a default system user by exporting the cluster kubeconfig file. The kubeconfig file contains information about the cluster that is used by the CLI to connect a client to the correct cluster and API server. The file is specific to a cluster and is created during OpenShift Container Platform installation.

Prerequisites

- You deployed an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- You installed the oc CLI.

Procedure

1. Export the kubeadmin credentials:

   ```
   $ export KUBECONFIG=<installation_directory>/auth/kubeconfig
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

2. Verify you can run oc commands successfully using the exported configuration:

   ```
   $ oc whoami
   ```

   Example output

   ```
   system:admin
   ```

Additional resources

- See Accessing the web console for more details about accessing and understanding the OpenShift Container Platform web console.

9.5.14. Telemetry access for OpenShift Container Platform
In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the Telemetry service, which runs by default to provide metrics about cluster health and the success of updates, requires internet access. If your cluster is connected to the internet, Telemetry runs automatically, and your cluster is registered to OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console.

After you confirm that your OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console inventory is correct, either maintained automatically by Telemetry or manually by using OpenShift Cluster Manager, use subscription watch to track your OpenShift Container Platform subscriptions at the account or multi-cluster level.

Additional resources
- See About remote health monitoring for more information about the Telemetry service

9.5.15. Next steps
- Customize your cluster.
- If necessary, you can opt out of remote health reporting.

9.6. INSTALLING A CLUSTER ON GCP IN A RESTRICTED NETWORK

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you can install a cluster on Google Cloud Platform (GCP) in a restricted network by creating an internal mirror of the installation release content on an existing Google Virtual Private Cloud (VPC).

**IMPORTANT**
You can install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster by using mirrored installation release content, but your cluster will require internet access to use the GCP APIs.

9.6.1. Prerequisites
- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.
- You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.
- You configured a GCP project to host the cluster.
- You mirrored the images for a disconnected installation to your registry and obtained the imageContentSources data for your version of OpenShift Container Platform.

**IMPORTANT**
Because the installation media is on the mirror host, you can use that computer to complete all installation steps.

- You have an existing VPC in GCP. While installing a cluster in a restricted network that uses installer-provisioned infrastructure, you cannot use the installer-provisioned VPC. You must use a user-provisioned VPC that satisfies one of the following requirements:
  - Contains the mirror registry
Has firewall rules or a peering connection to access the mirror registry hosted elsewhere

- If you use a firewall, you must configure it to allow the sites that your cluster requires access to. While you might need to grant access to more sites, you must grant access to *.googleapis.com and accounts.google.com.

9.6.2. About installations in restricted networks

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you can perform an installation that does not require an active connection to the internet to obtain software components. Restricted network installations can be completed using installer-provisioned infrastructure or user-provisioned infrastructure, depending on the cloud platform to which you are installing the cluster.

If you choose to perform a restricted network installation on a cloud platform, you still require access to its cloud APIs. Some cloud functions, like Amazon Web Service’s Route 53 DNS and IAM services, require internet access. Depending on your network, you might require less internet access for an installation on bare metal hardware, Nutanix, or on VMware vSphere.

To complete a restricted network installation, you must create a registry that mirrors the contents of the OpenShift image registry and contains the installation media. You can create this registry on a mirror host, which can access both the internet and your closed network, or by using other methods that meet your restrictions.

9.6.2.1. Additional limits

Clusters in restricted networks have the following additional limitations and restrictions:

- The ClusterVersion status includes an Unable to retrieve available updates error.
- By default, you cannot use the contents of the Developer Catalog because you cannot access the required image stream tags.

9.6.3. Internet access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you require access to the internet to obtain the images that are necessary to install your cluster.

You must have internet access to:

- Access OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console to download the installation program and perform subscription management. If the cluster has internet access and you do not disable Telemetry, that service automatically entitles your cluster.
- Access Quay.io to obtain the packages that are required to install your cluster.
- Obtain the packages that are required to perform cluster updates.

9.6.4. Generating a key pair for cluster node SSH access

During an OpenShift Container Platform installation, you can provide an SSH public key to the installation program. The key is passed to the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes through their Ignition config files and is used to authenticate SSH access to the nodes. The key is added to the ~/.ssh/authorized_keys list for the core user on each node, which enables password-less authentication.
After the key is passed to the nodes, you can use the key pair to SSH in to the RHCOS nodes as the user core. To access the nodes through SSH, the private key identity must be managed by SSH for your local user.

If you want to SSH in to your cluster nodes to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, you must provide the SSH public key during the installation process. The `./openshift-install gather` command also requires the SSH public key to be in place on the cluster nodes.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not skip this procedure in production environments, where disaster recovery and debugging is required.

**NOTE**

You must use a local key, not one that you configured with platform-specific approaches such as AWS key pairs.

### Procedure

1. If you do not have an existing SSH key pair on your local machine to use for authentication onto your cluster nodes, create one. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   ```bash
   $ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -N '' -f <path>/<file_name> 1
   ```

   Specify the path and file name, such as `~/.ssh/id_ed25519`, of the new SSH key. If you have an existing key pair, ensure your public key is in the your `~/.ssh` directory.

   **NOTE**

   If you plan to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures, do not create a key that uses the ed25519 algorithm. Instead, create a key that uses the rsa or ecdsa algorithm.

2. View the public SSH key:

   ```bash
   $ cat <path>/<file_name>.pub
   ```

   For example, run the following to view the `~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub` public key:

   ```bash
   $ cat ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub
   ```

3. Add the SSH private key identity to the SSH agent for your local user, if it has not already been added. SSH agent management of the key is required for password-less SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes, or if you want to use the `./openshift-install gather` command.

   ```bash
   $ cat ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub
   ```
NOTE

On some distributions, default SSH private key identities such as ~/.ssh/id_rsa and ~/.ssh/id_dsa are managed automatically.

a. If the ssh-agent process is not already running for your local user, start it as a background task:

   $ eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"

Example output

   Agent pid 31874

NOTE

If your cluster is in FIPS mode, only use FIPS-compliant algorithms to generate the SSH key. The key must be either RSA or ECDSA.

4. Add your SSH private key to the ssh-agent:

   $ ssh-add <path>/<file_name>  

   Specify the path and file name for your SSH private key, such as ~/.ssh/id_ed25519

Example output

   Identity added: /home/<you>/<path>/<file_name> (<computer_name>)

Next steps

- When you install OpenShift Container Platform, provide the SSH public key to the installation program.

9.6.5. Creating the installation configuration file

You can customize the OpenShift Container Platform cluster you install on Google Cloud Platform (GCP).

Prerequisites

- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster. For a restricted network installation, these files are on your mirror host.

- You have the imageContentSources values that were generated during mirror registry creation.

- You have obtained the contents of the certificate for your mirror registry.

Procedure
1. Create the `install-config.yaml` file.
   a. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and run the following command:

```
$ ./openshift-install create install-config --dir <installation_directory>
```

1. For `<installation_directory>`, specify the directory name to store the files that the installation program creates.

When specifying the directory:

- Verify that the directory has the `execute` permission. This permission is required to run Terraform binaries under the installation directory.

- Use an empty directory. Some installation assets, such as bootstrap X.509 certificates, have short expiration intervals, therefore you must not reuse an installation directory. If you want to reuse individual files from another cluster installation, you can copy them into your directory. However, the file names for the installation assets might change between releases. Use caution when copying installation files from an earlier OpenShift Container Platform version.

**NOTE**

Always delete the `~/.powervs` directory to avoid reusing a stale configuration. Run the following command:

```
$ rm -rf ~/.powervs
```

b. At the prompts, provide the configuration details for your cloud:

   i. Optional: Select an SSH key to use to access your cluster machines.

   **NOTE**

   For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your `ssh-agent` process uses.

   ii. Select `gcp` as the platform to target.

   iii. If you have not configured the service account key for your GCP account on your computer, you must obtain it from GCP and paste the contents of the file or enter the absolute path to the file.

   iv. Select the project ID to provision the cluster in. The default value is specified by the service account that you configured.

   v. Select the region to deploy the cluster to.

   vi. Select the base domain to deploy the cluster to. The base domain corresponds to the public DNS zone that you created for your cluster.

   vii. Enter a descriptive name for your cluster.
2. Edit the `install-config.yaml` file to give the additional information that is required for an installation in a restricted network.

   a. Update the `pullSecret` value to contain the authentication information for your registry:

   ```yaml
   pullSecret: '{"auths":{"<mirror_host_name>:5000":{"auth": "<credentials>","email": "you@example.com"}}}
   ```

   For `<mirror_host_name>`, specify the registry domain name that you specified in the certificate for your mirror registry, and for `<credentials>`, specify the base64-encoded user name and password for your mirror registry.

   b. Add the `additionalTrustBundle` parameter and value.

   ```yaml
   additionalTrustBundle: |
   -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
   ZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZ
   -----END CERTIFICATE-----
   ```

   The value must be the contents of the certificate file that you used for your mirror registry. The certificate file can be an existing, trusted certificate authority, or the self-signed certificate that you generated for the mirror registry.

   c. Define the network and subnets for the VPC to install the cluster in under the parent `platform.gcp` field:

   ```yaml
   network: <existing_vpc>
   controlPlaneSubnet: <control Plane_subnet>
   computeSubnet: <compute_subnet>
   ```

   For `platform.gcp.network`, specify the name for the existing Google VPC. For `platform.gcp.controlPlaneSubnet` and `platform.gcp.computeSubnet`, specify the existing subnets to deploy the control plane machines and compute machines, respectively.

   d. Add the image content resources, which resemble the following YAML excerpt:

   ```yaml
   imageContentSources:
   - mirrors:
     - <mirror_host_name>:5000/<repo_name>/release
       source: quay.io/openshift-release-dev/ocp-release
     - mirrors:
     - <mirror_host_name>:5000/<repo_name>/release
       source: registry.redhat.io/ocp/release
   ```

   For these values, use the `imageContentSources` that you recorded during mirror registry creation.

   e. Optional: Set the publishing strategy to `Internal`:

   ```yaml
   publish: Internal
   ```

   By setting this option, you create an internal Ingress Controller and a private load balancer.
IMPORTANT

Azure Firewall does not work seamlessly with Azure Public Load balancers. Thus, when using Azure Firewall for restricting internet access, the `publish` field in `install-config.yaml` should be set to `Internal`.

3. Make any other modifications to the `install-config.yaml` file that you require. You can find more information about the available parameters in the Installation configuration parameters section.

4. Back up the `install-config.yaml` file so that you can use it to install multiple clusters.

IMPORTANT

The `install-config.yaml` file is consumed during the installation process. If you want to reuse the file, you must back it up now.

Additional resources

- Installation configuration parameters for GCP

9.6.5.1. Minimum resource requirements for cluster installation

Each cluster machine must meet the following minimum requirements:

Table 9.14. Minimum resource requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bootstrap</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control plane</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compute</td>
<td>RHCOS, RHEL 8.6 and later [3]</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. One vCPU is equivalent to one physical core when simultaneous multithreading (SMT), or hyperthreading, is not enabled. When enabled, use the following formula to calculate the corresponding ratio: \((\text{threads per core} \times \text{cores}) \times \text{sockets} = \text{vCPUs}\).

2. OpenShift Container Platform and Kubernetes are sensitive to disk performance, and faster storage is recommended, particularly for etcd on the control plane nodes which require a 10 ms p99 fsync duration. Note that on many cloud platforms, storage size and IOPS scale together, so you might need to over-allocate storage volume to obtain sufficient performance.

3. As with all user-provisioned installations, if you choose to use RHEL compute machines in your cluster, you take responsibility for all operating system life cycle management and maintenance, including performing system updates, applying patches, and completing all other required tasks. Use of RHEL 7 compute machines is deprecated and has been removed in OpenShift Container Platform 4.10 and later.
If an instance type for your platform meets the minimum requirements for cluster machines, it is supported to use in OpenShift Container Platform.

Additional resources

- Optimizing storage

### 9.6.5.2. Tested instance types for GCP

The following Google Cloud Platform instance types have been tested with OpenShift Container Platform.

**Example 9.27. Machine series**

- C2
- C2D
- C3
- E2
- M1
- N1
- N2
- N2D
- Tau T2D

### 9.6.5.3. Tested instance types for GCP on 64-bit ARM infrastructures

The following Google Cloud Platform (GCP) 64-bit ARM instance types have been tested with OpenShift Container Platform.

**Example 9.28. Machine series for 64-bit ARM machines**

- Tau T2A

### 9.6.5.4. Using custom machine types

Using a custom machine type to install a OpenShift Container Platform cluster is supported.

Consider the following when using a custom machine type:

- Similar to predefined instance types, custom machine types must meet the minimum resource requirements for control plane and compute machines. For more information, see "Minimum resource requirements for cluster installation".

- The name of the custom machine type must adhere to the following syntax:  
  `custom-<number_of_cpus>-<amount_of_memory_in_mb>`
For example, **custom-6-20480**.

As part of the installation process, you specify the custom machine type in the `install-config.yaml` file.

**Sample install-config.yaml file with a custom machine type**

```yaml
compute:
  - architecture: amd64
    hyperthreading: Enabled
    name: worker
    platform:
      gcp:
        type: custom-6-20480
        replicas: 2
  controlPlane:
    architecture: amd64
    hyperthreading: Enabled
    name: master
    platform:
      gcp:
        type: custom-6-20480
        replicas: 3
```

### 9.6.5.5. Enabling Shielded VMs

You can use Shielded VMs when installing your cluster. Shielded VMs have extra security features including secure boot, firmware and integrity monitoring, and rootkit detection. For more information, see Google's documentation on [Shielded VMs](#).

![NOTE](image)

**NOTE**

Shielded VMs are currently not supported on clusters with 64-bit ARM infrastructures.

**Prerequisites**

- You have created an `install-config.yaml` file.

**Procedure**

- Use a text editor to edit the `install-config.yaml` file prior to deploying your cluster and add one of the following stanzas:
  a. To use shielded VMs for only control plane machines:

      ```yaml
      controlPlane:
        platform:
          gcp:
            secureBoot: Enabled
      ```
  b. To use shielded VMs for only compute machines:

      ```yaml
      compute:
        - platform:
          gcp:
      ```
9.6.5.6. Enabling Confidential VMs

You can use Confidential VMs when installing your cluster. Confidential VMs encrypt data while it is being processed. For more information, see Google’s documentation on Confidential Computing. You can enable Confidential VMs and Shielded VMs at the same time, although they are not dependent on each other.

NOTE

Confidential VMs are currently not supported on 64-bit ARM architectures.

Prerequisites

- You have created an `install-config.yaml` file.

Procedure

- Use a text editor to edit the `install-config.yaml` file prior to deploying your cluster and add one of the following stanzas:

  a. To use confidential VMs for only control plane machines:

     ```yaml
     controlPlane:
     platform:
     gcp:
     confidentialCompute: Enabled
     type: n2d-standard-8
     onHostMaintenance: Terminate
     ```

     1. Enable confidential VMs.
     2. Specify a machine type that supports Confidential VMs. Confidential VMs require the N2D or C2D series of machine types. For more information on supported machine types, see Supported operating systems and machine types.
     3. Specify the behavior of the VM during a host maintenance event, such as a hardware or software update. For a machine that uses Confidential VM, this value must be set to `Terminate`, which stops the VM. Confidential VMs do not support live VM migration.

  b. To use confidential VMs for only compute machines:

     ```yaml
     compute:
     - platform:
       gcp:
     ```
To use confidential VMs for all machines:

```yaml
platform:
  gcp:
    defaultMachinePlatform:
      confidentialCompute: Enabled
      type: n2d-standard-8
      onHostMaintenance: Terminate
```

### 9.6.5.7. Sample customized install-config.yaml file for GCP

You can customize the `install-config.yaml` file to specify more details about your OpenShift Container Platform cluster’s platform or modify the values of the required parameters.

**IMPORTANT**

This sample YAML file is provided for reference only. You must obtain your `install-config.yaml` file by using the installation program and modify it.

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: example.com
credentialsMode: Mint
controlPlane:
  hyperthreading: Enabled
  name: master
  platform:
    gcp:
      type: n2-standard-4
      zones:
        - us-central1-a
        - us-central1-c
      osDisk:
        diskType: pd-ssd
diskSizeGB: 1024
encryptionKey:
  kmsKey:
    name: worker-key
    keyRing: test-machine-keys
    location: global
    projectID: project-id
tags:
  - control-plane-tag1
  - control-plane-tag2
osImage:
  project: example-project-name
  name: example-image-name
replicas: 3
compute:
  - hyperthreading: Enabled
```

1. apiVersion
2. baseDomain
3. credentialsMode
4. controlPlane
5. hyperthreading
6. name
7. platform
8. gcp
9. type
10. zones
11. osDisk
name: worker
platform:
gcp:
  type: n2-standard-4
  zones:
  - us-central1-a
  - us-central1-c
osDisk:
  diskType: pd-standard
  diskSizeGB: 128
  encryptionKey: 12
  kmsKey:
    name: worker-key
    keyRing: test-machine-keys
    location: global
    projectID: project-id
tags:
  - compute-tag1
  - compute-tag2
osImage: 14
  project: example-project-name
  name: example-image-name
replicas: 3
metadata:
  name: test-cluster 15
networking:
  clusterNetwork:
    - cidr: 10.128.0.0/14
    hostPrefix: 23
  machineNetwork:
    - cidr: 10.0.0.0/16
networkType: OVNKubernetes 16
serviceNetwork:
  - 172.30.0.0/16
platform:
gcp:
  projectID: openshift-production 17
  region: us-central1 18
  defaultMachinePlatform:
    tags:
      - global-tag1
      - global-tag2
    osImage: 20
      project: example-project-name
      name: example-image-name
network: existing_vpc 21
controlPlaneSubnet: control_plane_subnet 22
computeSubnet: compute_subnet 23
pullSecret: "{"auths":{"<local_registry>":{""auth": "<credentials>","email": "you@example.com"}}}"
  tips: false 25
sshKey: ssh-ed25519 AAAA... 26
additionalTrustBundle: |
  ----BEGIN CERTIFICATE----
  "MY_TRUSTED_CA_CERT"
Required. The installation program prompts you for this value.

Optional: Add this parameter to force the Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) to use the specified mode. By default, the CCO uses the root credentials in the `kube-system` namespace to dynamically try to determine the capabilities of the credentials. For details about CCO modes, see the "About the Cloud Credential Operator" section in the Authentication and authorization guide.

If you do not provide these parameters and values, the installation program provides the default value.

The `controlPlane` section is a single mapping, but the `compute` section is a sequence of mappings. To meet the requirements of the different data structures, the first line of the `compute` section must begin with a hyphen, `-`, and the first line of the `controlPlane` section must not. Only one control plane pool is used.

Whether to enable or disable simultaneous multithreading, or hyperthreading. By default, simultaneous multithreading is enabled to increase the performance of your machines’ cores. You can disable it by setting the parameter value to Disabled. If you disable simultaneous multithreading in some cluster machines, you must disable it in all cluster machines.

**IMPORTANT**

If you disable simultaneous multithreading, ensure that your capacity planning accounts for the dramatically decreased machine performance. Use larger machine types, such as `n1-standard-8`, for your machines if you disable simultaneous multithreading.

Optional: The custom encryption key section to encrypt both virtual machines and persistent volumes. Your default compute service account must have the permissions granted to use your KMS key and have the correct IAM role assigned. The default service account name follows the `service-<project_number>@compute-system.iam.gserviceaccount.com` pattern. For more information about granting the correct permissions for your service account, see "Machine management" → "Creating compute machine sets" → "Creating a compute machine set on GCP".

Optional: A set of network tags to apply to the control plane or compute machine sets. The `platform.gcp.defaultMachinePlatform.tags` parameter will apply to both control plane and compute machines. If the `compute.platform.gcp.tags` or `controlPlane.platform.gcp.tags` parameters are set, they override the `platform.gcp.defaultMachinePlatform.tags` parameter.

Optional: A custom Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) that should be used to boot control plane and compute machines. The `project` and `name` parameters under `platform.gcp.defaultMachinePlatform.osImage` apply to both control plane and compute machines. If the `project` and `name` parameters under `controlPlane.platform.gcp.osImage` or `compute.platform.gcp.osImage` are set, they override the `platform.gcp.defaultMachinePlatform.osImage` parameters.
The cluster network plugin to install. The supported values are OVNKubernetes and OpenShiftSDN. The default value is OVNKubernetes.

Specify the name of an existing VPC.

Specify the name of the existing subnet to deploy the control plane machines to. The subnet must belong to the VPC that you specified.

Specify the name of the existing subnet to deploy the compute machines to. The subnet must belong to the VPC that you specified.

For `<local_registry>`, specify the registry domain name, and optionally the port, that your mirror registry uses to serve content. For example, `registry.example.com` or `registry.example.com:5000`. For `<credentials>`, specify the base64-encoded user name and password for your mirror registry.

Whether to enable or disable FIPS mode. By default, FIPS mode is not enabled. If FIPS mode is enabled, the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines that OpenShift Container Platform runs on bypass the default Kubernetes cryptography suite and use the cryptography modules that are provided with RHCOS instead.

**IMPORTANT**

When running Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) or Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) booted in FIPS mode, OpenShift Container Platform core components use the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures.

You can optionally provide the `sshKey` value that you use to access the machines in your cluster.

**NOTE**

For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your `ssh-agent` process uses.

Provide the contents of the certificate file that you used for your mirror registry.

Provide the `imageContentSources` section from the output of the command to mirror the repository.

9.6.5.8. Create an Ingress Controller with global access on GCP

You can create an Ingress Controller that has global access to a Google Cloud Platform (GCP) cluster. Global access is only available to Ingress Controllers using internal load balancers.

**Prerequisites**

- You created the `install-config.yaml` and complete any modifications to it.

**Procedure**

Create an Ingress Controller with global access on a new GCP cluster.
1. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and create a manifest file:

```
$ ./openshift-install create manifests --dir <installation_directory>
```

For `<installation_directory>`, specify the name of the directory that contains the `install-config.yaml` file for your cluster.

2. Create a file that is named `cluster-ingress-default-ingresscontroller.yaml` in the `<installation_directory>/manifests/` directory:

```
$ touch <installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-ingress-default-ingresscontroller.yaml
```

For `<installation_directory>`, specify the directory name that contains the `manifests/` directory for your cluster.

After creating the file, several network configuration files are in the `manifests/` directory, as shown:

```
$ ls <installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-ingress-default-ingresscontroller.yaml
```

Example output

```
cluster-ingress-default-ingresscontroller.yaml
```

3. Open the `cluster-ingress-default-ingresscontroller.yaml` file in an editor and enter a custom resource (CR) that describes the Operator configuration you want:

**Sample clientAccess configuration to Global**

```yaml
apiVersion: operator.openshift.io/v1
kind: IngressController
metadata:
  name: default
  namespace: openshift-ingress-operator
spec:
  endpointPublishingStrategy:
    loadBalancer:
      providerParameters:
        gcp:
          clientAccess: Global
          type: GCP
          scope: Internal
          type: LoadBalancerService

Set `gcp.clientAccess` to *Global*.

Global access is only available to Ingress Controllers using internal load balancers.

---

**9.6.5.9. Configuring the cluster-wide proxy during installation**
Production environments can deny direct access to the internet and instead have an HTTP or HTTPS proxy available. You can configure a new OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use a proxy by configuring the proxy settings in the `install-config.yaml` file.

**Prerequisites**

- You have an existing `install-config.yaml` file.
- You reviewed the sites that your cluster requires access to and determined whether any of them need to bypass the proxy. By default, all cluster egress traffic is proxied, including calls to hosting cloud provider APIs. You added sites to the `Proxy` object’s `spec.noProxy` field to bypass the proxy if necessary.

**NOTE**

The `Proxy` object `status.noProxy` field is populated with the values of the `networking.machineNetwork[].cidr`, `networking.clusterNetwork[].cidr`, and `networking.serviceNetwork[]` fields from your installation configuration.

For installations on Amazon Web Services (AWS), Google Cloud Platform (GCP), Microsoft Azure, and Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP), the `Proxy` object `status.noProxy` field is also populated with the instance metadata endpoint (169.254.169.254).

**Procedure**

1. Edit your `install-config.yaml` file and add the proxy settings. For example:

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: v1
   baseDomain: my.domain.com
   proxy:
     httpProxy: http://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port> ¹
     httpsProxy: https://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port> ²
     noProxy: example.com ³
   additionalTrustBundle: |
     -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
     <MY_TRUSTED_CA_CERT>
     -----END CERTIFICATE-----
   additionalTrustBundlePolicy: <policy_to_add_additionalTrustBundle> ⁵
   
   ¹ A proxy URL to use for creating HTTP connections outside the cluster. The URL scheme must be `http`.
   ² A proxy URL to use for creating HTTPS connections outside the cluster.
   ³ A comma-separated list of destination domain names, IP addresses, or other network CIDRs to exclude from proxying. Preface a domain with . to match subdomains only. For example, .y.com matches x.y.com, but not y.com. Use * to bypass the proxy for all destinations.
   ⁴ If provided, the installation program generates a config map that is named `user-ca-bundle` in the `openshift-config` namespace that contains one or more additional CA certificates that are required for proxying HTTPS connections. The Cluster Network Operator then creates a `trusted-ca-bundle` config map that merges these contents with the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) trust bundle, and this config map is referenced in the
trustedCA field of the Proxy object. The additionalTrustBundle field is required unless the proxy’s identity certificate is signed by an authority from the RHCOS trust bundle.

Optional: The policy to determine the configuration of the Proxy object to reference the user-ca-bundle config map in the trustedCA field. The allowed values are Proxyonly and Always. Use Proxyonly to reference the user-ca-bundle config map only when http/https proxy is configured. Use Always to always reference the user-ca-bundle config map. The default value is Proxyonly.

NOTE

The installation program does not support the proxy readinessEndpoints field.

NOTE

If the installer times out, restart and then complete the deployment by using the wait-for command of the installer. For example:

$ ./openshift-install wait-for install-complete --log-level debug

2. Save the file and reference it when installing OpenShift Container Platform.

The installation program creates a cluster-wide proxy that is named cluster that uses the proxy settings in the provided install-config.yaml file. If no proxy settings are provided, a cluster Proxy object is still created, but it will have a nil spec.

NOTE

Only the Proxy object named cluster is supported, and no additional proxies can be created.

9.6.6. 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 4.14. 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


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 v4.14 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**


2. Select the appropriate version from the **Version** drop-down list.

3. Click **Download Now** next to the **OpenShift v4.14 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**


2. Select the appropriate version from the **Version** drop-down list.

3. Click **Download Now** next to the **OpenShift v4.14 macOS Client** entry and save the file.
NOTE

For macOS arm64, choose the OpenShift v4.14 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:

   ```shell
   $ echo $PATH
   ```

Verification

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

  ```shell
  $ oc <command>
  ```

9.6.7. Alternatives to storing administrator-level secrets in the kube-system project

By default, administrator secrets are stored in the `kube-system` project. If you configured the `credentialsMode` parameter in the `install-config.yaml` file to Manual, you must use one of the following alternatives:

- To manage long-term cloud credentials manually, follow the procedure in Manually creating long-term credentials.

- To implement short-term credentials that are managed outside the cluster for individual components, follow the procedures in Configuring a GCP cluster to use short-term credentials.

9.6.7.1. Manually creating long-term credentials

The Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) can be put into manual mode prior to installation in environments where the cloud identity and access management (IAM) APIs are not reachable, or the administrator prefers not to store an administrator-level credential secret in the cluster `kube-system` namespace.

Procedure

1. If you did not set the `credentialsMode` parameter in the `install-config.yaml` configuration file to Manual, modify the value as shown:

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: v1
   baseDomain: example.com
   credentialsMode: Manual
   # ...
   ```

2. If you have not previously created installation manifest files, do so by running the following command:

   ```shell
   $ openshift-install create manifests
   ```
3. Set a \texttt{$RELEASE\_IMAGE}$ variable with the release image from your installation file by running the following command:

\begin{verbatim}
$ RELEASE\_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
\end{verbatim}

4. Extract the list of \texttt{CredentialsRequest} custom resources (CRs) from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

\begin{verbatim}
$ oc adm release extract \
  --from=$RELEASE\_IMAGE \
  --credentials-requests \
  --included \
  --install-config=<path\_to\_directory\_with\_installation\_configuration>/install-config.yaml \
  --to=<path\_to\_directory\_for\_credentials\_requests>
\end{verbatim}

1 The \texttt{--included} parameter includes only the manifests that your specific cluster configuration requires.

2 Specify the location of the \texttt{install-config.yaml} file.

3 Specify the path to the directory where you want to store the \texttt{CredentialsRequest} objects. If the specified directory does not exist, this command creates it.

This command creates a YAML file for each \texttt{CredentialsRequest} object.

\textbf{Sample CredentialsRequest object}

\begin{verbatim}
apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
kind: CredentialsRequest
metadata:
  name: <component_credentials_request>
  namespace: openshift-cloud-credential-operator
...
spec:
  providerSpec:
    apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
    kind: GCPProviderSpec
    predefinedRoles:
      - roles/storage.admin
      - roles/iam.serviceAccountUser
    skipServiceCheck: true
...
\end{verbatim}

5. Create YAML files for secrets in the \texttt{openshift-install} manifests directory that you generated previously. The secrets must be stored using the namespace and secret name defined in the \texttt{spec.secretRef} for each \texttt{CredentialsRequest} object.

\textbf{Sample CredentialsRequest object with secrets}

\begin{verbatim}
apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
kind: CredentialsRequest
metadata:
  name: <component_credentials_request>
  namespace: openshift-cloud-credential-operator
...
\end{verbatim}
Before upgrading a cluster that uses manually maintained credentials, you must ensure that the CCO is in an upgradeable state.

9.6.7.2. Configuring a GCP cluster to use short-term credentials

To install a cluster that is configured to use GCP Workload Identity, you must configure the CCO utility and create the required GCP resources for your cluster.

9.6.7.2.1. Configuring the Cloud Credential Operator utility

To create and manage cloud credentials from outside of the cluster when the Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) is operating in manual mode, extract and prepare the CCO utility (ccoctl) binary.

NOTE

The ccoctl utility is a Linux binary that must run in a Linux environment.

Prerequisites

- You have access to an OpenShift Container Platform account with cluster administrator access.
- You have installed the OpenShift CLI (oc).

Procedure

1. Obtain the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   $ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')

2. Obtain the CCO container image from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:
NOTE

Ensure that the architecture of the $RELEASE_IMAGE matches the architecture of the environment in which you will use the ccoctl tool.

3. Extract the ccoctl binary from the CCO container image within the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

```
$ oc image extract $CCO_IMAGE --file="/usr/bin/ccoctl" -a ~/.pull-secret
```

4. Change the permissions to make ccoctl executable by running the following command:

```
$ chmod 775 ccoctl
```

Verification

- To verify that ccoctl is ready to use, display the help file by running the following command:

```
$ ccoctl --help
```

Output of ccoctl --help

OpenShift credentials provisioning tool

Usage:
ccoctl [command]

Available Commands:
alibabacloud Manage credentials objects for alibaba cloud
aws Manage credentials objects for AWS cloud
azure Manage credentials objects for Azure
gcp Manage credentials objects for Google cloud
help Help about any command
ibmcloud Manage credentials objects for IBM Cloud
nutanix Manage credentials objects for Nutanix

Flags:
-h, --help help for ccoctl

Use "ccoctl [command] --help" for more information about a command.

9.6.7.2.2. Creating GCP resources with the Cloud Credential Operator utility

You can use the ccoctl gcp create-all command to automate the creation of GCP resources.
NOTE

By default, `ccoctl` creates objects in the directory in which the commands are run. To create the objects in a different directory, use the `--output-dir` flag. This procedure uses `<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>` to refer to this directory.

Prerequisites

You must have:

- Extracted and prepared the `ccoctl` binary.

Procedure

1. Set a `$RELEASE_IMAGE` variable with the release image from your installation file by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
   ```

2. Extract the list of `CredentialsRequest` objects from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ oc adm release extract --from=$RELEASE_IMAGE --credentials-requests --included --install-config=<path_to_directory_with_installation_configuration>/install-config.yaml --to=<path_to_directory_for_credentials_requests>
   ```

   **1** The `--included` parameter includes only the manifests that your specific cluster configuration requires.

   **2** Specify the location of the `install-config.yaml` file.

   **3**Specify the path to the directory where you want to store the `CredentialsRequest` objects. If the specified directory does not exist, this command creates it.

   **NOTE**

   This command might take a few moments to run.

3. Use the `ccoctl` tool to process all `CredentialsRequest` objects by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ ccoctl gcp create-all --name=<name> --region=<gcp_region> --project=<gcp_project_id> --credentials-requests-dir=<path_to_credentials_requests_directory>
   ```

   **1** Specify the user-defined name for all created GCP resources used for tracking.
Specify the GCP region in which cloud resources will be created.

Specify the GCP project ID in which cloud resources will be created.

Specify the directory containing the files of `CredentialsRequest` manifests to create GCP service accounts.

**NOTE**

If your cluster uses Technology Preview features that are enabled by the `TechPreviewNoUpgrade` feature set, you must include the `--enable-tech-preview` parameter.

**Verification**

- To verify that the OpenShift Container Platform secrets are created, list the files in the `<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests` directory:

  ```
  $ ls <path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests
  ```

**Example output**

```
cluster-authentication-02-config.yaml
openshift-cloud-controller-manager-gcp-ccm-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
openshift-cloud-credential-operator-cloud-credential-operator-gcp-ro-creds-credentials.yaml
openshift-cloud-network-config-controller-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
openshift-cluster-csi-drivers-gcp-pd-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
openshift-image-registry-installer-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
openshift-ingress-operator-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
openshift-machine-api-gcp-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
```  

You can verify that the IAM service accounts are created by querying GCP. For more information, refer to GCP documentation on listing IAM service accounts.

**9.6.7.2.3. Incorporating the Cloud Credential Operator utility manifests**

To implement short-term security credentials managed outside the cluster for individual components, you must move the manifest files that the Cloud Credential Operator utility (ccoctl) created to the correct directories for the installation program.

**Prerequisites**

- You have configured an account with the cloud platform that hosts your cluster.
- You have configured the Cloud Credential Operator utility (ccoctl).
- You have created the cloud provider resources that are required for your cluster with the ccoctl utility.

**Procedure**

1. If you did not set the `credentialsMode` parameter in the `install-config.yaml` configuration file to Manual, modify the value as shown:
Sample configuration file snippet

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: example.com
credentialsMode: Manual
# ...
```

2. If you have not previously created installation manifest files, do so by running the following command:

```bash
$ openshift-install create manifests
```

3. Copy the manifests that the `ccoctl` utility generated to the `manifests` directory that the installation program created by running the following command:

```bash
$ cp /<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests/* ./manifests/
```

4. Copy the private key that the `ccoctl` utility generated in the `tls` directory to the installation directory by running the following command:

```bash
$ cp -a /<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/tls .
```

9.6.8. Deploying the cluster

You can install OpenShift Container Platform on a compatible cloud platform.

**IMPORTANT**

You can run the `create cluster` command of the installation program only once, during initial installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You have configured an account with the cloud platform that hosts your cluster.
- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.
- You have verified that the cloud provider account on your host has the correct permissions to deploy the cluster. An account with incorrect permissions causes the installation process to fail with an error message that displays the missing permissions.

**Procedure**

1. Remove any existing GCP credentials that do not use the service account key for the GCP account that you configured for your cluster and that are stored in the following locations:
   - The `GOOGLE_CREDENTIALS`, `GOOGLE_CLOUD_KEYFILE_JSON`, or `GCloud_keyfile_json` environment variables
   - The `~/.gcp/osServiceAccount.json` file
   - The `gcloud cli` default credentials
2. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and initialize the cluster deployment:

```bash
$ ./openshift-install create cluster --dir <installation_directory> \ 1
    --log-level=info 2
```

1 For `<installation_directory>`, specify the location of your customized `./install-config.yaml` file.

2 To view different installation details, specify `warn`, `debug`, or `error` instead of `info`.

3. Optional: You can reduce the number of permissions for the service account that you used to install the cluster.

   - If you assigned the **Owner** role to your service account, you can remove that role and replace it with the **Viewer** role.
   
   - If you included the **Service Account Key Admin** role, you can remove it.

**Verification**

When the cluster deployment completes successfully:

- The terminal displays directions for accessing your cluster, including a link to the web console and credentials for the **kubeadmin** user.

- Credential information also outputs to `<installation_directory>/openshift_install.log`.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not delete the installation program or the files that the installation program creates. Both are required to delete the cluster.

**Example output**

```bash
... INFO Install complete!
INFO To access the cluster as the system:admin user when using 'oc', run 'export KUBECONFIG=/home/myuser/install_dir/auth/kubeconfig'
INFO Access the OpenShift web-console here: https://console-openshift-console.apps.mycluster.example.com
INFO Login to the console with user: "kubeadmin", and password: "password"
INFO Time elapsed: 36m22s
```
IMPORTANT

- The Ignition config files that the installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending `node-bootstrapper` certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for Recovering from expired control plane certificates for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

9.6.9. Logging in to the cluster by using the CLI

You can log in to your cluster as a default system user by exporting the cluster `kubeconfig` file. The `kubeconfig` file contains information about the cluster that is used by the CLI to connect a client to the correct cluster and API server. The file is specific to a cluster and is created during OpenShift Container Platform installation.

Prerequisites

- You deployed an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- You installed the `oc` CLI.

Procedure

1. Export the `kubeadmin` credentials:

   ```bash
   $ export KUBECONFIG=<installation_directory>/auth/kubeconfig
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

2. Verify you can run `oc` commands successfully using the exported configuration:

   ```bash
   $ oc whoami
   ```

   Example output

   ```
   system:admin
   ```

9.6.10. Disabling the default OperatorHub catalog sources

Operator catalogs that source content provided by Red Hat and community projects are configured for OperatorHub by default during an OpenShift Container Platform installation. In a restricted network environment, you must disable the default catalogs as a cluster administrator.
Procedure

- Disable the sources for the default catalogs by adding `disableAllDefaultSources: true` to the `OperatorHub` object:

  ```bash
  $ oc patch OperatorHub cluster --type json \\
  -p '[{"op": "add", "path": "/spec/disableAllDefaultSources", "value": true}]'
  ```

TIP

Alternatively, you can use the web console to manage catalog sources. From the **Administration → Cluster Settings → Configuration → OperatorHub** page, click the **Sources** tab, where you can create, update, delete, disable, and enable individual sources.

9.6.11. Telemetry access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the Telemetry service, which runs by default to provide metrics about cluster health and the success of updates, requires internet access. If your cluster is connected to the internet, Telemetry runs automatically, and your cluster is registered to **OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console**.

After you confirm that your **OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console** inventory is correct, either maintained automatically by Telemetry or manually by using OpenShift Cluster Manager, use **subscription watch** to track your OpenShift Container Platform subscriptions at the account or multi-cluster level.

Additional resources

- See About remote health monitoring for more information about the Telemetry service

9.6.12. Next steps

- Validate an installation.
- Customize your cluster.
- Configure image streams for the Cluster Samples Operator and the **must-gather** tool.
- Learn how to use **Operator Lifecycle Manager (OLM) on restricted networks**.
- If the mirror registry that you used to install your cluster has a trusted CA, add it to the cluster by configuring additional trust stores.
- If necessary, you can opt out of remote health reporting.
- If necessary, see **Registering your disconnected cluster**

9.7. INSTALLING A CLUSTER ON GCP INTO AN EXISTING VPC

In OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14, you can install a cluster into an existing Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) on Google Cloud Platform (GCP). The installation program provisions the rest of the required infrastructure, which you can further customize. To customize the installation, you modify parameters in the `install-config.yaml` file before you install the cluster.
9.7.1. Prerequisites

- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.
- You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.
- You configured a GCP project to host the cluster.
- If you use a firewall, you configured it to allow the sites that your cluster requires access to.

9.7.2. About using a custom VPC

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you can deploy a cluster into existing subnets in an existing Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) in Google Cloud Platform (GCP). By deploying OpenShift Container Platform into an existing GCP VPC, you might be able to avoid limit constraints in new accounts or more easily abide by the operational constraints that your company’s guidelines set. If you cannot obtain the infrastructure creation permissions that are required to create the VPC yourself, use this installation option. You must configure networking for the subnets.

9.7.2.1. Requirements for using your VPC

The union of the VPC CIDR block and the machine network CIDR must be non-empty. The subnets must be within the machine network.

The installation program does not create the following components:

- NAT gateways
- Subnets
- Route tables
- VPC network

NOTE

The installation program requires that you use the cloud-provided DNS server. Using a custom DNS server is not supported and causes the installation to fail.

9.7.2.2. VPC validation

To ensure that the subnets that you provide are suitable, the installation program confirms the following data:

- All the subnets that you specify exist.
- You provide one subnet for control-plane machines and one subnet for compute machines.
- The subnet’s CIDRs belong to the machine CIDR that you specified.

9.7.2.3. Division of permissions
Some individuals can create different resources in your clouds than others. For example, you might be able to create application-specific items, like instances, buckets, and load balancers, but not networking-related components such as VPCs, subnets, or ingress rules.

### 9.7.2.4. Isolation between clusters

If you deploy OpenShift Container Platform to an existing network, the isolation of cluster services is reduced in the following ways:

- You can install multiple OpenShift Container Platform clusters in the same VPC.
- ICMP ingress is allowed to the entire network.
- TCP 22 ingress (SSH) is allowed to the entire network.
- Control plane TCP 6443 ingress (Kubernetes API) is allowed to the entire network.
- Control plane TCP 22623 ingress (MCS) is allowed to the entire network.

### 9.7.3. Internet access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you require access to the internet to install your cluster.

You must have internet access to:

- Access [OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console](https://example.com) to download the installation program and perform subscription management. If the cluster has internet access and you do not disable Telemetry, that service automatically entitles your cluster.
- Access [Quay.io](https://quay.io) to obtain the packages that are required to install your cluster.
- Obtain the packages that are required to perform cluster updates.

**IMPORTANT**

If your cluster cannot have direct internet access, you can perform a restricted network installation on some types of infrastructure that you provision. During that process, you download the required content and use it to populate a mirror registry with the installation packages. With some installation types, the environment that you install your cluster in will not require internet access. Before you update the cluster, you update the content of the mirror registry.

### 9.7.4. Generating a key pair for cluster node SSH access

During an OpenShift Container Platform installation, you can provide an SSH public key to the installation program. The key is passed to the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes through their Ignition config files and is used to authenticate SSH access to the nodes. The key is added to the `~/.ssh/authorized_keys` list for the `core` user on each node, which enables password-less authentication.

After the key is passed to the nodes, you can use the key pair to SSH in to the RHCOS nodes as the user `core`. To access the nodes through SSH, the private key identity must be managed by SSH for your local user.
If you want to SSH in to your cluster nodes to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, you must provide the SSH public key during the installation process. The `./openshift-install gather` command also requires the SSH public key to be in place on the cluster nodes.

**IMPORTANT**
Do not skip this procedure in production environments, where disaster recovery and debugging is required.

**NOTE**
You must use a local key, not one that you configured with platform-specific approaches such as AWS key pairs.

### Procedure

1. If you do not have an existing SSH key pair on your local machine to use for authentication onto your cluster nodes, create one. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   ```bash
   $ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -N "" -f <path>/<file_name>
   ```

   Specify the path and file name, such as `~/.ssh/id_ed25519`, of the new SSH key. If you have an existing key pair, ensure your public key is in the your `~/.ssh` directory.

   **NOTE**
   If you plan to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures, do not create a key that uses the ed25519 algorithm. Instead, create a key that uses the rsa or ecdsa algorithm.

2. View the public SSH key:

   ```bash
   $ cat <path>/<file_name>.pub
   ```

   For example, run the following to view the `~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub` public key:

   ```bash
   $ cat ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub
   ```

3. Add the SSH private key identity to the SSH agent for your local user, if it has not already been added. SSH agent management of the key is required for password-less SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes, or if you want to use the `./openshift-install gather` command.

   **NOTE**
   On some distributions, default SSH private key identities such as `~/.ssh/id_rsa` and `~/.ssh/id_dsa` are managed automatically.
a. If the **ssh-agent** process is not already running for your local user, start it as a background task:

```bash
$ eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"
```

**Example output**

Agent pid 31874

**NOTE**

If your cluster is in FIPS mode, only use FIPS-compliant algorithms to generate the SSH key. The key must be either RSA or ECDSA.

4. Add your SSH private key to the **ssh-agent**:

```bash
$ ssh-add <path>/<file_name>
```

Specify the path and file name for your SSH private key, such as `~/.ssh/id_ed25519`

**Example output**

Identity added: /home/<you>/<path>/<file_name> (<computer_name>)

**Next steps**

- When you install OpenShift Container Platform, provide the SSH public key to the installation program.

**9.7.5. Obtaining the installation program**

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform, download the installation file on the host you are using for installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You have a computer that runs Linux or macOS, with 500 MB of local disk space.

**Procedure**

1. Access the **Infrastructure Provider** page on the OpenShift Cluster Manager site. If you have a Red Hat account, log in with your credentials. If you do not, create an account.

2. Select your infrastructure provider.

3. Navigate to the page for your installation type, download the installation program that corresponds with your host operating system and architecture, and place the file in the directory where you will store the installation configuration files.
IMPORTANT

The installation program creates several files on the computer that you use to install your cluster. You must keep the installation program and the files that the installation program creates after you finish installing the cluster. Both files are required to delete the cluster.

IMPORTANT

Deleting the files created by the installation program does not remove your cluster, even if the cluster failed during installation. To remove your cluster, complete the OpenShift Container Platform uninstallation procedures for your specific cloud provider.

4. Extract the installation program. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   $ tar -xvf openshift-install-linux.tar.gz

5. Download your installation pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager. This pull secret allows you to authenticate with the services that are provided by the included authorities, including Quay.io, which serves the container images for OpenShift Container Platform components.

9.7.6. Creating the installation configuration file

You can customize the OpenShift Container Platform cluster you install on Google Cloud Platform (GCP).

Prerequisites

- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.

Procedure

1. Create the install-config.yaml file.

   a. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and run the following command:

      $ ./openshift-install create install-config --dir <installation_directory>  

     For <installation_directory>, specify the directory name to store the files that the installation program creates.

When specifying the directory:

- Verify that the directory has the execute permission. This permission is required to run Terraform binaries under the installation directory.

- Use an empty directory. Some installation assets, such as bootstrap X.509 certificates, have short expiration intervals, therefore you must not reuse an installation directory. If
you want to reuse individual files from another cluster installation, you can copy them into your directory. However, the file names for the installation assets might change between releases. Use caution when copying installation files from an earlier OpenShift Container Platform version.

**NOTE**

Always delete the ~/.powervs directory to avoid reusing a stale configuration. Run the following command:

```
$ rm -rf ~/.powervs
```

b. At the prompts, provide the configuration details for your cloud:

i. Optional: Select an SSH key to use to access your cluster machines.

**NOTE**

For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your ssh-agent process uses.

ii. Select gcp as the platform to target.

iii. If you have not configured the service account key for your GCP account on your computer, you must obtain it from GCP and paste the contents of the file or enter the absolute path to the file.

iv. Select the project ID to provision the cluster in. The default value is specified by the service account that you configured.

v. Select the region to deploy the cluster to.

vi. Select the base domain to deploy the cluster to. The base domain corresponds to the public DNS zone that you created for your cluster.

vii. Enter a descriptive name for your cluster.

2. Modify the install-config.yaml file. You can find more information about the available parameters in the "Installation configuration parameters" section.

3. Back up the install-config.yaml file so that you can use it to install multiple clusters.

**IMPORTANT**

The install-config.yaml file is consumed during the installation process. If you want to reuse the file, you must back it up now.

Additional resources

- Installation configuration parameters for GCP

9.7.6.1. Minimum resource requirements for cluster installation
Each cluster machine must meet the following minimum requirements:

Table 9.15. Minimum resource requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bootstrap</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control plane</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compute</td>
<td>RHCOS, RHEL 8.6 and later [3]</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. One vCPU is equivalent to one physical core when simultaneous multithreading (SMT), or hyperthreading, is not enabled. When enabled, use the following formula to calculate the corresponding ratio: (threads per core × cores) × sockets = vCPUs.

2. OpenShift Container Platform and Kubernetes are sensitive to disk performance, and faster storage is recommended, particularly for etcd on the control plane nodes which require a 10 ms p99 fsync duration. Note that on many cloud platforms, storage size and IOPS scale together, so you might need to over-allocate storage volume to obtain sufficient performance.

3. As with all user-provisioned installations, if you choose to use RHEL compute machines in your cluster, you take responsibility for all operating system life cycle management and maintenance, including performing system updates, applying patches, and completing all other required tasks. Use of RHEL 7 compute machines is deprecated and has been removed in OpenShift Container Platform 4.10 and later.

If an instance type for your platform meets the minimum requirements for cluster machines, it is supported to use in OpenShift Container Platform.

Additional resources

- Optimizing storage

9.7.6.2. Tested instance types for GCP

The following Google Cloud Platform instance types have been tested with OpenShift Container Platform.

Example 9.29. Machine series

- C2
- C2D
- C3
- E2
9.7.6.3. Tested instance types for GCP on 64-bit ARM infrastructures

The following Google Cloud Platform (GCP) 64-bit ARM instance types have been tested with OpenShift Container Platform.

Example 9.30. Machine series for 64-bit ARM machines

- Tau T2A

9.7.6.4. Using custom machine types

Using a custom machine type to install a OpenShift Container Platform cluster is supported.

Consider the following when using a custom machine type:

- Similar to predefined instance types, custom machine types must meet the minimum resource requirements for control plane and compute machines. For more information, see "Minimum resource requirements for cluster installation".

- The name of the custom machine type must adhere to the following syntax:
  
  custom-<number_of_cpus>-<amount_of_memory_in_mb>

  For example, custom-6-20480.

As part of the installation process, you specify the custom machine type in the install-config.yaml file.

Sample install-config.yaml file with a custom machine type

```yaml
compute:
- architecture: amd64
  hyperthreading: enabled
  name: worker
  platform:
    gcp:
      type: custom-6-20480
      replicas: 2
controlPlane:
  architecture: amd64
  hyperthreading: enabled
  name: master
  platform:
```

- M1
- N1
- N2
- N2D
- Tau T2D
9.7.6.5. Enabling Shielded VMs

You can use Shielded VMs when installing your cluster. Shielded VMs have extra security features including secure boot, firmware and integrity monitoring, and rootkit detection. For more information, see Google’s documentation on Shielded VMs.

**NOTE**

Shielded VMs are currently not supported on clusters with 64-bit ARM infrastructures.

**Prerequisites**

- You have created an `install-config.yaml` file.

**Procedure**

- Use a text editor to edit the `install-config.yaml` file prior to deploying your cluster and add one of the following stanzas:
  
a. To use shielded VMs for only control plane machines:

```
controlPlane:
  platform:
    gcp:
      secureBoot: Enabled
```

b. To use shielded VMs for only compute machines:

```
compute:
  - platform:
    gcp:
      secureBoot: Enabled
```

c. To use shielded VMs for all machines:

```
platform:
  gcp:
    defaultMachinePlatform:
      secureBoot: Enabled
```

9.7.6.6. Enabling Confidential VMs

You can use Confidential VMs when installing your cluster. Confidential VMs encrypt data while it is being processed. For more information, see Google’s documentation on Confidential Computing. You can enable Confidential VMs and Shielded VMs at the same time, although they are not dependent on each other.
NOTE

Confidential VMs are currently not supported on 64-bit ARM architectures.

Prerequisites

- You have created an install-config.yaml file.

Procedure

- Use a text editor to edit the install-config.yaml file prior to deploying your cluster and add one of the following stanzas:
  
  a. To use confidential VMs for only control plane machines:

```yaml
controlPlane:
  platform:
    gcp:
      confidentialCompute: Enabled
      type: n2d-standard-8
      onHostMaintenance: Terminate
```

  1. Enable confidential VMs.
  2. Specify a machine type that supports Confidential VMs. Confidential VMs require the N2D or C2D series of machine types. For more information on supported machine types, see Supported operating systems and machine types.
  3. Specify the behavior of the VM during a host maintenance event, such as a hardware or software update. For a machine that uses Confidential VM, this value must be set to Terminate, which stops the VM. Confidential VMs do not support live VM migration.

b. To use confidential VMs for only compute machines:

```yaml
compute:
  platform:
    - gcp:
        confidentialCompute: Enabled
        type: n2d-standard-8
        onHostMaintenance: Terminate
```

c. To use confidential VMs for all machines:

```yaml
platform:
  gcp:
    defaultMachinePlatform:
      confidentialCompute: Enabled
      type: n2d-standard-8
      onHostMaintenance: Terminate
```

9.7.6.7. Sample customized install-config.yaml file for GCP
You can customize the `install-config.yaml` file to specify more details about your OpenShift Container Platform cluster's platform or modify the values of the required parameters.

**IMPORTANT**

This sample YAML file is provided for reference only. You must obtain your `install-config.yaml` file by using the installation program and modify it.

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: example.com
credentialsMode: Mint
controlPlane:
  hyperthreading: Enabled
  name: master
  platform:
    gcp:
      type: n2-standard-4
      zones:
        - us-central1-a
        - us-central1-c
      osDisk:
        diskType: pd-ssd
        diskSizeGB: 1024
        encryptionKey:
          name: worker-key
          keyRing: test-machine-keys
          location: global
          projectID: project-id
      tags: - control-plane-tag1
             - control-plane-tag2
      osImage:
        project: example-project-name
        name: example-image-name
  replicas: 3
compute:
  - hyperthreading: Enabled
    name: worker
    platform:
      gcp:
        type: n2-standard-4
        zones:
          - us-central1-a
          - us-central1-c
        osDisk:
          diskType: pd-standard
          diskSizeGB: 128
          encryptionKey:
            name: worker-key
            keyRing: test-machine-keys
            location: global
            projectID: project-id
```

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Optional: Add this parameter to force the Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) to use the specified mode. By default, the CCO uses the root credentials in the `kube-system` namespace to dynamically try to determine the capabilities of the credentials. For details about CCO modes, see the "About the Cloud Credential Operator" section in the Authentication and authorization guide.

If you do not provide these parameters and values, the installation program provides the default value.

The `controlPlane` section is a single mapping, but the `compute` section is a sequence of mappings. To meet the requirements of the different data structures, the first line of the `compute` section must begin with a hyphen, `-`, and the first line of the `controlPlane` section must not. Only one control plane pool is used.

Whether to enable or disable simultaneous multithreading, or hyperthreading. By default, simultaneous multithreading is enabled to increase the performance of your machines' cores. You can disable it by setting the parameter value to `Disabled`. If you disable simultaneous
multithreading in some cluster machines, you must disable it in all cluster machines.

**IMPORTANT**

If you disable simultaneous multithreading, ensure that your capacity planning accounts for the dramatically decreased machine performance. Use larger machine types, such as `n1-standard-8`, for your machines if you disable simultaneous multithreading.

6 12 Optional: The custom encryption key section to encrypt both virtual machines and persistent volumes. Your default compute service account must have the permissions granted to use your KMS key and have the correct IAM role assigned. The default service account name follows the `service-<project_number>@compute-system.iam.gserviceaccount.com` pattern. For more information about granting the correct permissions for your service account, see "Machine management" → "Creating compute machine sets" → "Creating a compute machine set on GCP".

7 13 19 Optional: A set of network tags to apply to the control plane or compute machine sets. The `platform.gcp.defaultMachinePlatform.tags` parameter will apply to both control plane and compute machines. If the `compute.platform.gcp.tags` or `controlPlane.platform.gcp.tags` parameters are set, they override the `platform.gcp.defaultMachinePlatform.tags` parameter.

8 14 20 Optional: A custom Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) that should be used to boot control plane and compute machines. The `project` and `name` parameters under `platform.gcp.defaultMachinePlatform.osImage` apply to both control plane and compute machines. If the `project` and `name` parameters under `controlPlane.platform.gcp.osImage` or `compute.platform.gcp.osImage` are set, they override the `platform.gcp.defaultMachinePlatform.osImage` parameters.

16 The cluster network plugin to install. The supported values are `OVNKubernetes` and `OpenShiftSDN`. The default value is `OVNKubernetes`.

21 Specify the name of an existing VPC.

22 Specify the name of the existing subnet to deploy the control plane machines to. The subnet must belong to the VPC that you specified.

23 Specify the name of the existing subnet to deploy the compute machines to. The subnet must belong to the VPC that you specified.

25 Whether to enable or disable FIPS mode. By default, FIPS mode is not enabled. If FIPS mode is enabled, the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines that OpenShift Container Platform runs on bypass the default Kubernetes cryptography suite and use the cryptography modules that are provided with RHCOS instead.

**IMPORTANT**

To enable FIPS mode for your cluster, you must run the installation program from a Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) computer configured to operate in FIPS mode. For more information about configuring FIPS mode on RHEL, see **Installing the system in FIPS mode**. When running Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) or Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) booted in FIPS mode, OpenShift Container Platform core components use the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures.
You can optionally provide the **sshKey** value that you use to access the machines in your cluster.

### NOTE
For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your **ssh-agent** process uses.

#### 9.7.6.8. Create an Ingress Controller with global access on GCP

You can create an Ingress Controller that has global access to a Google Cloud Platform (GCP) cluster. Global access is only available to Ingress Controllers using internal load balancers.

**Prerequisites**
- You created the **install-config.yaml** and complete any modifications to it.

**Procedure**
Create an Ingress Controller with global access on a new GCP cluster.

1. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and create a manifest file:
   ```
   $ ./openshift-install create manifests --dir <installation_directory> 1
   ```
   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the name of the directory that contains the **install-config.yaml** file for your cluster.

2. Create a file that is named **cluster-ingress-default-ingresscontroller.yaml** in the `<installation_directory>/manifests/` directory:
   ```
   $ touch <installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-ingress-default-ingresscontroller.yaml
   ```
   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the directory name that contains the **manifests/ directory for your cluster.**
   After creating the file, several network configuration files are in the **manifests/ directory, as shown:**
   ```
   $ ls <installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-ingress-default-ingresscontroller.yaml
   ```
   **Example output**
   ```
   cluster-ingress-default-ingresscontroller.yaml
   ```

3. Open the **cluster-ingress-default-ingresscontroller.yaml** file in an editor and enter a custom resource (CR) that describes the Operator configuration you want:

   **Sample clientAccess configuration to Global**
apiVersion: operator.openshift.io/v1
kind: IngressController
metadata:
  name: default
  namespace: openshift-ingress-operator
spec:
  endpointPublishingStrategy:
    loadBalancer:
      providerParameters:
        gcp:
          clientAccess: Global
          type: GCP
          scope: Internal
          type: LoadBalancerService


2. Global access is only available to Ingress Controllers using internal load balancers.

### 9.7.7. Additional resources

- Enabling customer-managed encryption keys for a compute machine set

### 9.7.7.1. Configuring the cluster-wide proxy during installation

Production environments can deny direct access to the internet and instead have an HTTP or HTTPS proxy available. You can configure a new OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use a proxy by configuring the proxy settings in the `install-config.yaml` file.

#### Prerequisites

- You have an existing `install-config.yaml` file.
- You reviewed the sites that your cluster requires access to and determined whether any of them need to bypass the proxy. By default, all cluster egress traffic is proxied, including calls to hosting cloud provider APIs. You added sites to the `Proxy` object’s `spec.noProxy` field to bypass the proxy if necessary.

**NOTE**

The `Proxy` object `status.noProxy` field is populated with the values of the `networking.machineNetwork[].cidr`, `networking.clusterNetwork[].cidr`, and `networking.serviceNetwork[]` fields from your installation configuration.

For installations on Amazon Web Services (AWS), Google Cloud Platform (GCP), Microsoft Azure, and Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP), the `Proxy` object `status.noProxy` field is also populated with the instance metadata endpoint (169.254.169.254).

#### Procedure

1. Edit your `install-config.yaml` file and add the proxy settings. For example:
A proxy URL to use for creating HTTP connections outside the cluster. The URL scheme must be http.

A proxy URL to use for creating HTTPS connections outside the cluster.

A comma-separated list of destination domain names, IP addresses, or other network CIDRs to exclude from proxying. Preface a domain with . to match subdomains only. For example,.y.com matches x.y.com, but not y.com. Use * to bypass the proxy for all destinations.

If provided, the installation program generates a config map that is named user-ca-bundle in the openshift-config namespace that contains one or more additional CA certificates that are required for proxying HTTPS connections. The Cluster Network Operator then creates a trusted-ca-bundle config map that merges these contents with the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) trust bundle, and this config map is referenced in the trustedCA field of the Proxy object. The additionalTrustBundle field is required unless the proxy’s identity certificate is signed by an authority from the RHCOS trust bundle.

Optional: The policy to determine the configuration of the Proxy object to reference the user-ca-bundle config map in the trustedCA field. The allowed values are Proxyonly and Always. Use Proxyonly to reference the user-ca-bundle config map only when http/https proxy is configured. Use Always to always reference the user-ca-bundle config map. The default value is Proxyonly.

NOTE

The installation program does not support the proxy readinessEndpoints field.

NOTE

If the installer times out, restart and then complete the deployment by using the wait-for command of the installer. For example:

```
$ ./openshift-install wait-for install-complete --log-level debug
```

2. Save the file and reference it when installing OpenShift Container Platform.

The installation program creates a cluster-wide proxy that is named cluster that uses the proxy settings in the provided install-config.yaml file. If no proxy settings are provided, a cluster Proxy object is still created, but it will have a nil spec.
NOTE

Only the **Proxy** object named **cluster** is supported, and no additional proxies can be created.

### 9.7.8. 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 4.14. 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**


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 v4.14 Linux Client** entry and save the file.

5. Unpack the archive:

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

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

**Verification**

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

  ```bash
  $ oc <command>
  ```

**Installing the OpenShift CLI on Windows**

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

**Procedure**


2. Select the appropriate version from the **Version** drop-down list.

   ```bash
   $ tar xvf <file>
   $ echo $PATH
   $ oc <command>
   ```

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

   ```bash
   $ oc <command>
   ```
3. Click **Download Now** next to the **OpenShift v4.14 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**


2. Select the appropriate version from the **Version** drop-down list.

3. Click **Download Now** next to the **OpenShift v4.14 macOS Client** entry and save the file.

   **NOTE**

   For macOS arm64, choose the **OpenShift v4.14 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>
  ```

**9.7.9. Alternatives to storing administrator-level secrets in the kube-system project**

By default, administrator secrets are stored in the **kube-system** project. If you configured the **credentialsMode** parameter in the **install-config.yaml** file to **Manual**, you must use one of the following alternatives:

- To manage long-term cloud credentials manually, follow the procedure in **Manually creating long-term credentials**.
To implement short-term credentials that are managed outside the cluster for individual components, follow the procedures in Configuring a GCP cluster to use short-term credentials.

### 9.7.9.1. Manually creating long-term credentials

The Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) can be put into manual mode prior to installation in environments where the cloud identity and access management (IAM) APIs are not reachable, or the administrator prefers not to store an administrator-level credential secret in the cluster `kube-system` namespace.

#### Procedure

1. If you did not set the `credentialsMode` parameter in the `install-config.yaml` configuration file to Manual, modify the value as shown:

   **Sample configuration file snippet**

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: v1
   baseDomain: example.com
   credentialsMode: Manual
   # ...
   ```

2. If you have not previously created installation manifest files, do so by running the following command:

   ```shell
   $ openshift-install create manifests
   ```

3. Set a `$RELEASE_IMAGE` variable with the release image from your installation file by running the following command:

   ```shell
   $ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
   ```

4. Extract the list of `CredentialsRequest` custom resources (CRs) from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```shell
   $ oc adm release extract \
   --from=$RELEASE_IMAGE \
   --credentials-requests \
   --included 1 \
   --install-config=<path_to_directory_with_installation_configuration>/install-config.yaml 2 \
   --to=<path_to_directory_for_credentials_requests> 3
   ```

   1. The `--included` parameter includes only the manifests that your specific cluster configuration requires.
   2. Specify the location of the `install-config.yaml` file.
   3. Specify the path to the directory where you want to store the `CredentialsRequest` objects. If the specified directory does not exist, this command creates it.

   This command creates a YAML file for each `CredentialsRequest` object.

   **Sample CredentialsRequest object**
Create YAML files for secrets in the `openshift-install` manifests directory that you generated previously. The secrets must be stored using the namespace and secret name defined in the `spec.secretRef` for each `CredentialsRequest` object.

**Sample CredentialsRequest object with secrets**

```yaml
apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
kind: CredentialsRequest
metadata:
  name: <component_credentials_request>
  namespace: openshift-cloud-credential-operator
...
spec:
  providerSpec:
    apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
    kind: GCPProviderSpec
    predefinedRoles:
    - roles/storage.admin
    - roles/iam.serviceAccountUser
    skipServiceCheck: true
...

apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
kind: CredentialsRequest
metadata:
  name: <component_credentials_request>
  namespace: openshift-cloud-credential-operator
...
spec:
  providerSpec:
    apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
    ...
secretRef:
  name: <component_secret>
  namespace: <component_namespace>
...
```

**Sample Secret object**

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Secret
metadata:
  name: <component_secret>
  namespace: <component_namespace>
data:
  service_account.json: <base64_encoded_gcp_service_account_file>
```

**IMPORTANT**

Before upgrading a cluster that uses manually maintained credentials, you must ensure that the CCO is in an upgradeable state.

9.7.9.2. Configuring a GCP cluster to use short-term credentials
To install a cluster that is configured to use GCP Workload Identity, you must configure the CCO utility and create the required GCP resources for your cluster.

9.7.9.2.1. Configuring the Cloud Credential Operator utility

To create and manage cloud credentials from outside of the cluster when the Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) is operating in manual mode, extract and prepare the CCO utility (ccoctl) binary.

NOTE

The ccoctl utility is a Linux binary that must run in a Linux environment.

Prerequisites

- You have access to an OpenShift Container Platform account with cluster administrator access.
- You have installed the OpenShift CLI (oc).

Procedure

1. Obtain the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
   ```

2. Obtain the CCO container image from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ CCO_IMAGE=$(oc adm release info --image-for='cloud-credential-operator' $RELEASE_IMAGE -a ~/.pull-secret)
   ```

   NOTE
   
   Ensure that the architecture of the $RELEASE_IMAGE matches the architecture of the environment in which you will use the ccoctl tool.

3. Extract the ccoctl binary from the CCO container image within the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ oc image extract $CCO_IMAGE --file="/usr/bin/ccoctl" -a ~/.pull-secret
   ```

4. Change the permissions to make ccoctl executable by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ chmod 775 ccoctl
   ```

Verification

- To verify that ccoctl is ready to use, display the help file by running the following command:

  ```bash
  $ ccoctl --help
  ```

Output of ccoctl --help
9.7.9.2.2. Creating GCP resources with the Cloud Credential Operator utility

You can use the `ccoctl gcp create-all` command to automate the creation of GCP resources.

**NOTE**

By default, `ccoctl` creates objects in the directory in which the commands are run. To create the objects in a different directory, use the `--output-dir` flag. This procedure uses `<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>` to refer to this directory.

**Prerequisites**

You must have:

- Extracted and prepared the `ccoctl` binary.

**Procedure**

1. Set a `$RELEASE_IMAGE` variable with the release image from your installation file by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
   ```

2. Extract the list of `CredentialsRequest` objects from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ oc adm release extract \
      --from=$RELEASE_IMAGE \
      --credentials-requests \
      --included \
      --install-config=<path_to_directory_with_installation_configuration>/install-config.yaml \  
      --to=<path_to_directory_for_credentials_requests>
   ```

   The `--included` parameter includes only the manifests that your specific cluster configuration requires.
Specify the location of the `install-config.yaml` file.

Specify the path to the directory where you want to store the `CredentialsRequest` objects. If the specified directory does not exist, this command creates it.

**NOTE**
This command might take a few moments to run.

3. Use the `ccoctl` tool to process all `CredentialsRequest` objects by running the following command:

```
$ ccoctl gcp create-all \
   --name=<name> \  
   --region=<gcp_region> \  
   --project=<gcp_project_id> \  
   --credentials-requests-dir=<path_to_credentials_requests_directory>
```

1. Specify the user-defined name for all created GCP resources used for tracking.
2. Specify the GCP region in which cloud resources will be created.
3. Specify the GCP project ID in which cloud resources will be created.
4. Specify the directory containing the files of `CredentialsRequest` manifests to create GCP service accounts.

**NOTE**
If your cluster uses Technology Preview features that are enabled by the `TechPreviewNoUpgrade` feature set, you must include the `--enable-tech-preview` parameter.

**Verification**

- To verify that the OpenShift Container Platform secrets are created, list the files in the `<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests` directory:

```
$ ls <path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests
```

**Example output**

```
cluster-authentication-02-config.yaml
openshift-cloud-controller-manager-gcp-ccm-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
openshift-cloud-credential-operator-cloud-credential-operator-gcp-ro-creds-credentials.yaml
openshift-cloud-network-config-controller-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
openshift-cluster-csi-drivers-gcp-pd-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
openshift-image-registry-installer-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
openshift-ingress-operator-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
openshift-machine-api-gcp-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
```
You can verify that the IAM service accounts are created by querying GCP. For more information, refer to GCP documentation on listing IAM service accounts.

9.7.9.2.3. Incorporating the Cloud Credential Operator utility manifests

To implement short-term security credentials managed outside the cluster for individual components, you must move the manifest files that the Cloud Credential Operator utility (ccoctl) created to the correct directories for the installation program.

Prerequisites

- You have configured an account with the cloud platform that hosts your cluster.
- You have configured the Cloud Credential Operator utility (ccoctl).
- You have created the cloud provider resources that are required for your cluster with the ccoctl utility.

Procedure

1. If you did not set the credentialsMode parameter in the install-config.yaml configuration file to Manual, modify the value as shown:

   Sample configuration file snippet
   ```yaml
   apiVersion: v1
   baseDomain: example.com
   credentialsMode: Manual
   # ...
   ```

2. If you have not previously created installation manifest files, do so by running the following command:

   `$ openshift-install create manifests`

3. Copy the manifests that the ccoctl utility generated to the manifests directory that the installation program created by running the following command:

   `$ cp /<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests/* ./manifests/`

4. Copy the private key that the ccoctl utility generated in the tls directory to the installation directory by running the following command:

   `$ cp -a /<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/tls .`

9.7.10. Deploying the cluster

You can install OpenShift Container Platform on a compatible cloud platform.

IMPORTANT

You can run the create cluster command of the installation program only once, during initial installation.
Prerequisites

- You have configured an account with the cloud platform that hosts your cluster.
- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.
- You have verified that the cloud provider account on your host has the correct permissions to deploy the cluster. An account with incorrect permissions causes the installation process to fail with an error message that displays the missing permissions.

Procedure

1. Remove any existing GCP credentials that do not use the service account key for the GCP account that you configured for your cluster and that are stored in the following locations:
   - The `GOOGLE_CREDENTIALS`, `GOOGLE_CLOUD_KEYFILE_JSON`, or `G CLOUD_KEYFILE_JSON` environment variables
   - The `~/.gcp/osServiceAccount.json` file
   - The `gcloud cli` default credentials

2. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and initialize the cluster deployment:

   ```sh
   $ ./openshift-install create cluster --dir <installation_directory> \1
   --log-level=info \2
   ```

   **1** For `<installation_directory>`, specify the location of your customized `./install-config.yaml` file.

   **2** To view different installation details, specify `warn`, `debug`, or `error` instead of `info`.

3. Optional: You can reduce the number of permissions for the service account that you used to install the cluster.
   - If you assigned the **Owner** role to your service account, you can remove that role and replace it with the **Viewer** role.
   - If you included the **Service Account Key Admin** role, you can remove it.

Verification

When the cluster deployment completes successfully:

- The terminal displays directions for accessing your cluster, including a link to the web console and credentials for the **kubeadmin** user.
- Credential information also outputs to `<installation_directory>/.openshift_install.log`.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not delete the installation program or the files that the installation program creates. Both are required to delete the cluster.
Example output

```
INFO Install complete!
INFO To access the cluster as the system:admin user when using 'oc', run 'export KUBECONFIG=/home/myuser/install_dir/auth/kubeconfig'
INFO Access the OpenShift web-console here: https://console-openshift-console.apps.mycluster.example.com
INFO Login to the console with user: "kubeadmin", and password: "password"
INFO Time elapsed: 36m22s
```

**IMPORTANT**

- The Ignition config files that the installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending `node-bootstrapper` certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for Recovering from expired control plane certificates for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

### 9.7.11. Logging in to the cluster by using the CLI

You can log in to your cluster as a default system user by exporting the cluster `kubeconfig` file. The `kubeconfig` file contains information about the cluster that is used by the CLI to connect a client to the correct cluster and API server. The file is specific to a cluster and is created during OpenShift Container Platform installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You deployed an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

- You installed the `oc` CLI.

**Procedure**

1. Export the `kubeadmin` credentials:

   ```bash
   $ export KUBECONFIG=<installation_directory>/auth/kubeconfig
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

2. Verify you can run `oc` commands successfully using the exported configuration:

   ```bash
   $ oc whoami
   ```
9.7.12. Telemetry access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the Telemetry service, which runs by default to provide metrics about cluster health and the success of updates, requires internet access. If your cluster is connected to the internet, Telemetry runs automatically, and your cluster is registered to OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console.

After you confirm that your OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console inventory is correct, either maintained automatically by Telemetry or manually by using OpenShift Cluster Manager, use subscription watch to track your OpenShift Container Platform subscriptions at the account or multi-cluster level.

Additional resources

- See About remote health monitoring for more information about the Telemetry service

9.7.13. Next steps

- Customize your cluster.
- If necessary, you can opt out of remote health reporting.

9.8. INSTALLING A CLUSTER ON GCP INTO A SHARED VPC

In OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14, you can install a cluster into a shared Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) on Google Cloud Platform (GCP). In this installation method, the cluster is configured to use a VPC from a different GCP project. A shared VPC enables an organization to connect resources from multiple projects to a common VPC network. You can communicate within the organization securely and efficiently by using internal IP addresses from that network. For more information about shared VPC, see Shared VPC overview in the GCP documentation.

The installation program provisions the rest of the required infrastructure, which you can further customize. To customize the installation, you modify parameters in the install-config.yaml file before you install the cluster.

9.8.1. Prerequisites

- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.
- You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.
- If you use a firewall, you configured it to allow the sites that your cluster requires access to.
- You have a GCP host project which contains a shared VPC network.
- You configured a GCP project to host the cluster. This project, known as the service project, must be attached to the host project. For more information, see Attaching service projects in the GCP documentation.
- You have a GCP service account that has the required GCP permissions in both the host and service projects.

### 9.8.2. Internet access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you require access to the internet to install your cluster.

You must have internet access to:

- Access OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console to download the installation program and perform subscription management. If the cluster has internet access and you do not disable Telemetry, that service automatically entitles your cluster.
- Access Quay.io to obtain the packages that are required to install your cluster.
- Obtain the packages that are required to perform cluster updates.

**IMPORTANT**

If your cluster cannot have direct internet access, you can perform a restricted network installation on some types of infrastructure that you provision. During that process, you download the required content and use it to populate a mirror registry with the installation packages. With some installation types, the environment that you install your cluster in will not require internet access. Before you update the cluster, you update the content of the mirror registry.

### 9.8.3. Generating a key pair for cluster node SSH access

During an OpenShift Container Platform installation, you can provide an SSH public key to the installation program. The key is passed to the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes through their Ignition config files and is used to authenticate SSH access to the nodes. The key is added to the `~/.ssh/authorized_keys` list for the `core` user on each node, which enables password-less authentication.

After the key is passed to the nodes, you can use the key pair to SSH in to the RHCOS nodes as the user core. To access the nodes through SSH, the private key identity must be managed by SSH for your local user.

If you want to SSH in to your cluster nodes to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, you must provide the SSH public key during the installation process. The `openshift-install gather` command also requires the SSH public key to be in place on the cluster nodes.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not skip this procedure in production environments, where disaster recovery and debugging is required.
NOTE
You must use a local key, not one that you configured with platform-specific approaches such as AWS key pairs.

Procedure

1. If you do not have an existing SSH key pair on your local machine to use for authentication onto your cluster nodes, create one. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   $ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -N " -f <path>/<file_name>

   Specify the path and file name, such as ~/.ssh/id_ed25519, of the new SSH key. If you have an existing key pair, ensure your public key is in the your ~/.ssh directory.

   NOTE
   If you plan to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures, do not create a key that uses the ed25519 algorithm. Instead, create a key that uses the rsa or ecdsa algorithm.

2. View the public SSH key:

   $ cat <path>/<file_name>.pub

   For example, run the following to view the ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub public key:

   $ cat ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub

3. Add the SSH private key identity to the SSH agent for your local user, if it has not already been added. SSH agent management of the key is required for password-less SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes, or if you want to use the./openshift-install gather command.

   NOTE
   On some distributions, default SSH private key identities such as ~/.ssh/id_rsa and ~/.ssh/id_dsa are managed automatically.

   a. If the ssh-agent process is not already running for your local user, start it as a background task:

      $ eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"

   Example output

      Agent pid 31874
NOTE

If your cluster is in FIPS mode, only use FIPS-compliant algorithms to generate the SSH key. The key must be either RSA or ECDSA.

4. Add your SSH private key to the `ssh-agent`:

   ```bash
   $ ssh-add <path>/<file_name>  
   ```

   Specify the path and file name for your SSH private key, such as `~/.ssh/id_ed25519`

Example output

```
Identity added: /home/<you>/<path>/<file_name> (<computer_name>)
```

Next steps

- When you install OpenShift Container Platform, provide the SSH public key to the installation program.

9.8.4. Obtaining the installation program

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform, download the installation file on the host you are using for installation.

Prerequisites

- You have a computer that runs Linux or macOS, with 500 MB of local disk space.

Procedure

1. Access the Infrastructure Provider page on the OpenShift Cluster Manager site. If you have a Red Hat account, log in with your credentials. If you do not, create an account.

2. Select your infrastructure provider.

3. Navigate to the page for your installation type, download the installation program that corresponds with your host operating system and architecture, and place the file in the directory where you will store the installation configuration files.

IMPORTANT

The installation program creates several files on the computer that you use to install your cluster. You must keep the installation program and the files that the installation program creates after you finish installing the cluster. Both files are required to delete the cluster.
Deleting the files created by the installation program does not remove your cluster, even if the cluster failed during installation. To remove your cluster, complete the OpenShift Container Platform uninstallation procedures for your specific cloud provider.

4. Extract the installation program. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

```
$ tar -xvf openshift-install-linux.tar.gz
```

5. Download your installation pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager. This pull secret allows you to authenticate with the services that are provided by the included authorities, including Quay.io, which serves the container images for OpenShift Container Platform components.

### 9.8.5. Creating the installation files for GCP

To install OpenShift Container Platform on Google Cloud Platform (GCP) into a shared VPC, you must generate the `install-config.yaml` file and modify it so that the cluster uses the correct VPC networks, DNS zones, and project names.

#### 9.8.5.1. Manually creating the installation configuration file

You must manually create your installation configuration file when installing OpenShift Container Platform on GCP into a shared VPC using installer-provisioned infrastructure.

**Prerequisites**

- You have an SSH public key on your local machine to provide to the installation program. The key will be used for SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes for debugging and disaster recovery.
- You have obtained the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.

**Procedure**

1. Create an installation directory to store your required installation assets in:

```
$ mkdir <installation_directory>
```

**IMPORTANT**

You must create a directory. Some installation assets, like bootstrap X.509 certificates have short expiration intervals, so you must not reuse an installation directory. If you want to reuse individual files from another cluster installation, you can copy them into your directory. However, the file names for the installation assets might change between releases. Use caution when copying installation files from an earlier OpenShift Container Platform version.
2. Customize the sample `install-config.yaml` file template that is provided and save it in the `<installation_directory>`.

   **NOTE**
   You must name this configuration file `install-config.yaml`.

3. Back up the `install-config.yaml` file so that you can use it to install multiple clusters.

   **IMPORTANT**
   The `install-config.yaml` file is consumed during the next step of the installation process. You must back it up now.

Additional resources

- Installation configuration parameters for GCP

9.8.5.2. Enabling Shielded VMs

You can use Shielded VMs when installing your cluster. Shielded VMs have extra security features including secure boot, firmware and integrity monitoring, and rootkit detection. For more information, see Google’s documentation on Shielded VMs.

   **NOTE**
   Shielded VMs are currently not supported on clusters with 64-bit ARM infrastructures.

Prerequisites

- You have created an `install-config.yaml` file.

Procedure

- Use a text editor to edit the `install-config.yaml` file prior to deploying your cluster and add one of the following stanzas:

  a. To use shielded VMs for only control plane machines:

     ```yaml
     controlPlane:
     platform:
     gcp:
       secureBoot: Enabled
     ```

  b. To use shielded VMs for only compute machines:

     ```yaml
     compute:
     - platform:
       gcp:
         secureBoot: Enabled
     ```

  c. To use shielded VMs for all machines:
9.8.5.3. Enabling Confidential VMs

You can use Confidential VMs when installing your cluster. Confidential VMs encrypt data while it is being processed. For more information, see Google's documentation on Confidential Computing. You can enable Confidential VMs and Shielded VMs at the same time, although they are not dependent on each other.

NOTE

Confidential VMs are currently not supported on 64-bit ARM architectures.

Prerequisites

- You have created an `install-config.yaml` file.

Procedure

- Use a text editor to edit the `install-config.yaml` file prior to deploying your cluster and add one of the following stanzas:

  a. To use confidential VMs for only control plane machines:

    ```yaml
    controlPlane:
      platform:
        gcp:
          confidentialCompute: Enabled
          type: n2d-standard-8
          onHostMaintenance: Terminate
    ```

    1. Enable confidential VMs.
    2. Specify a machine type that supports Confidential VMs. Confidential VMs require the N2D or C2D series of machine types. For more information on supported machine types, see Supported operating systems and machine types.
    3. Specify the behavior of the VM during a host maintenance event, such as a hardware or software update. For a machine that uses Confidential VM, this value must be set to Terminate, which stops the VM. Confidential VMs do not support live VM migration.

  b. To use confidential VMs for only compute machines:

    ```yaml
    compute:
      - platform:
        gcp:
          confidentialCompute: Enabled
          type: n2d-standard-8
          onHostMaintenance: Terminate
    ```
c. To use confidential VMs for all machines:

```yaml
platform:
gcp:
defaultMachinePlatform:
  confidentialCompute: Enabled
type: n2d-standard-8
onHostMaintenance: Terminate
```

9.8.5.4. Sample customized install-config.yaml file for shared VPC installation

There are several configuration parameters which are required to install OpenShift Container Platform on GCP using a shared VPC. The following is a sample `install-config.yaml` file which demonstrates these fields.

**IMPORTANT**

This sample YAML file is provided for reference only. You must modify this file with the correct values for your environment and cluster.

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: example.com
credentialsMode: Passthrough
metadata:
  name: cluster_name
platform:
gcp:
  computeSubnet: shared-vpc-subnet-1
  controlPlaneSubnet: shared-vpc-subnet-2
  network: shared-vpc
  networkProjectID: host-project-name
  projectId: service-project-name
  region: us-east1
  defaultMachinePlatform:
    tags:
      - global-tag1
  controlPlane:
    name: master
    platform:
      gcp:
        tags:
          - control-plane-tag1
        type: n2-standard-4
        zones:
          - us-central1-a
          - us-central1-c
        replicas: 3
    compute:
      - name: worker
        platform:
          gcp:
            tags:
              - compute-tag1
```
credentialsMode must be set to Passthrough or Manual. See the "Prerequisites" section for the required GCP permissions that your service account must have.

The name of the subnet in the shared VPC for compute machines to use.

The name of the subnet in the shared VPC for control plane machines to use.

The name of the shared VPC.

The name of the host project where the shared VPC exists.

The name of the GCP project where you want to install the cluster.

Optional. One or more network tags to apply to compute machines, control plane machines, or all machines.

You can optionally provide the sshKey value that you use to access the machines in your cluster.

9.8.5.5. Configuring the cluster-wide proxy during installation

Production environments can deny direct access to the internet and instead have an HTTP or HTTPS proxy available. You can configure a new OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use a proxy by configuring the proxy settings in the install-config.yaml file.

Prerequisites

- You have an existing install-config.yaml file.

- You reviewed the sites that your cluster requires access to and determined whether any of them need to bypass the proxy. By default, all cluster egress traffic is proxied, including calls to hosting cloud provider APIs. You added sites to the Proxy object’s spec.noProxy field to bypass the proxy if necessary.
NOTE

The Proxy object status.noProxy field is populated with the values of the networking.machineNetwork[].cidr, networking.clusterNetwork[].cidr, and networking.serviceNetwork[] fields from your installation configuration.

For installations on Amazon Web Services (AWS), Google Cloud Platform (GCP), Microsoft Azure, and Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP), the Proxy object status.noProxy field is also populated with the instance metadata endpoint (169.254.169.254).

Procedure

1. Edit your install-config.yaml file and add the proxy settings. For example:

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: my.domain.com
proxy:
  httpProxy: http://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port> 1
  httpsProxy: https://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port> 2
  noProxy: example.com 3
additionalTrustBundle: |
  -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
  <MY_TRUSTED_CA_CERT>
  -----END CERTIFICATE-----
additionalTrustBundlePolicy: <policy_to_add_additionalTrustBundle> 5
```

1. A proxy URL to use for creating HTTP connections outside the cluster. The URL scheme must be http.

2. A proxy URL to use for creating HTTPS connections outside the cluster.

3. A comma-separated list of destination domain names, IP addresses, or other network CIDRs to exclude from proxying. Preface a domain with . to match subdomains only. For example, .y.com matches x.y.com, but not y.com. Use * to bypass the proxy for all destinations.

4. If provided, the installation program generates a config map that is named user-ca-bundle in the openshift-config namespace that contains one or more additional CA certificates that are required for proxying HTTPS connections. The Cluster Network Operator then creates a trusted-ca-bundle config map that merges these contents with the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) trust bundle, and this config map is referenced in the trustedCA field of the Proxy object. The additionalTrustBundle field is required unless the proxy’s identity certificate is signed by an authority from the RHCOS trust bundle.

5. Optional: The policy to determine the configuration of the Proxy object to reference the user-ca-bundle config map in the trustedCA field. The allowed values are Proxyonly and Always. Use Proxyonly to reference the user-ca-bundle config map only when http/https proxy is configured. Use Always to always reference the user-ca-bundle config map. The default value is Proxyonly.

NOTE

The installation program does not support the proxy readinessEndpoints field.
NOTE

If the installer times out, restart and then complete the deployment by using the `wait-for` command of the installer. For example:

```
$ ./openshift-install wait-for install-complete --log-level debug
```

2. Save the file and reference it when installing OpenShift Container Platform.

The installation program creates a cluster-wide proxy that is named `cluster` that uses the proxy settings in the provided `install-config.yaml` file. If no proxy settings are provided, a `cluster Proxy` object is still created, but it will have a nil `spec`.

NOTE

Only the `Proxy` object named `cluster` is supported, and no additional proxies can be created.

9.8.6. 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 4.14. 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

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 v4.14 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:

```bash
$ oc <command>
```

### Installing the OpenShift CLI on Windows

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

#### Procedure

2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.
3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 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:

```bash
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

2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.
3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 macOS Client entry and save the file.
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:

```bash
$ echo $PATH
```
• After you install the OpenShift CLI, it is available using the `oc` command:

```
$ oc <command>
```

9.8.7. Alternatives to storing administrator-level secrets in the `kube-system` project

By default, administrator secrets are stored in the `kube-system` project. If you configured the `credentialsMode` parameter in the `install-config.yaml` file to `Manual`, you must use one of the following alternatives:

- To manage long-term cloud credentials manually, follow the procedure in Manually creating long-term credentials.

- To implement short-term credentials that are managed outside the cluster for individual components, follow the procedures in Configuring a GCP cluster to use short-term credentials.

9.8.7.1. Manually creating long-term credentials

The Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) can be put into manual mode prior to installation in environments where the cloud identity and access management (IAM) APIs are not reachable, or the administrator prefers not to store an administrator-level credential secret in the cluster `kube-system` namespace.

Procedure

1. If you did not set the `credentialsMode` parameter in the `install-config.yaml` configuration file to `Manual`, modify the value as shown:

   **Sample configuration file snippet**

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: v1
   baseDomain: example.com
   credentialsMode: Manual
   # ...
   ```

2. If you have not previously created installation manifest files, do so by running the following command:

   ```
   $ openshift-install create manifests
   ```

3. Set a `$RELEASE_IMAGE` variable with the release image from your installation file by running the following command:

   ```
   $ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
   ```

4. Extract the list of `CredentialsRequest` custom resources (CRs) from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```
   $ oc adm release extract \
   --from=$RELEASE_IMAGE \
   --credentials-requests \
   ```
- `--included` \[1\]
- `--install-config=<path_to_directory_with_installation_configuration>/install-config.yaml` \[2\]
- `--to=<path_to_directory_for_credentials_requests>` \[3\]

1. The `--included` parameter includes only the manifests that your specific cluster configuration requires.
2. Specify the location of the `install-config.yaml` file.
3. Specify the path to the directory where you want to store the `CredentialsRequest` objects. If the specified directory does not exist, this command creates it.

This command creates a YAML file for each `CredentialsRequest` object.

**Sample CredentialsRequest object**

```yaml
apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
class: CredentialsRequest
metadata:
  name: <component_credentials_request>
  namespace: openshift-cloud-credential-operator

spec:
  providerSpec:
    apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
    kind: GCPProviderSpec
    predefinedRoles:
      - roles/storage.admin
      - roles/iam.serviceAccountUser
    skipServiceCheck: true
```

5. Create YAML files for secrets in the `openshift-install` manifests directory that you generated previously. The secrets must be stored using the namespace and secret name defined in the `spec.secretRef` for each `CredentialsRequest` object.

**Sample CredentialsRequest object with secrets**

```yaml
apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
class: CredentialsRequest
metadata:
  name: <component_credentials_request>
  namespace: openshift-cloud-credential-operator

spec:
  providerSpec:
    apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
  secretRef:
    name: <component_secret>
    namespace: <component_namespace>
```

**Sample Secret object**
Before upgrading a cluster that uses manually maintained credentials, you must ensure that the CCO is in an upgradeable state.

### 9.8.7.2. Configuring a GCP cluster to use short-term credentials

To install a cluster that is configured to use GCP Workload Identity, you must configure the CCO utility and create the required GCP resources for your cluster.

#### 9.8.7.2.1. Configuring the Cloud Credential Operator utility

To create and manage cloud credentials from outside of the cluster when the Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) is operating in manual mode, extract and prepare the CCO utility (`ccoctl`) binary.

**NOTE**

The `ccoctl` utility is a Linux binary that must run in a Linux environment.

**Prerequisites**

- You have access to an OpenShift Container Platform account with cluster administrator access.
- You have installed the OpenShift CLI (`oc`).

**Procedure**

1. Obtain the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```
   $ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
   ```

2. Obtain the CCO container image from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```
   $ CCO_IMAGE=$(oc adm release info --image-for='cloud-credential-operator' $RELEASE_IMAGE -a ~/.pull-secret)
   ```

   **NOTE**

   Ensure that the architecture of the `$RELEASE_IMAGE` matches the architecture of the environment in which you will use the `ccoctl` tool.

3. Extract the `ccoctl` binary from the CCO container image within the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```
   apiVersion: v1
   kind: Secret
   metadata:
     name: <component_secret>
     namespace: <component_namespace>
   data:
     service_account.json: <base64_encoded_gcp_service_account_file>
   ```
$ oc image extract $CCO_IMAGE --file="/usr/bin/ccocctl" -a ~/.pull-secret

4. Change the permissions to make `ccocctl` executable by running the following command:

$ chmod 775 ccocctl

Verification

- To verify that `ccocctl` is ready to use, display the help file by running the following command:

$ ccocctl --help

Output of `ccocctl --help`

OpenShift credentials provisioning tool

Usage:
ccocctl [command]

Available Commands:
alibabacloud Manage credentials objects for alibaba cloud
aws Manage credentials objects for AWS cloud
azure Manage credentials objects for Azure
gcp Manage credentials objects for Google cloud
help Help about any command
ibmcloud Manage credentials objects for IBM Cloud
nutanix Manage credentials objects for Nutanix

Flags:
-h, --help help for ccocctl

Use "ccocctl [command] --help" for more information about a command.

9.8.7.2.2. Creating GCP resources with the Cloud Credential Operator utility

You can use the `ccocctl gcp create-all` command to automate the creation of GCP resources.

**NOTE**

By default, `ccocctl` creates objects in the directory in which the commands are run. To create the objects in a different directory, use the `--output-dir` flag. This procedure uses `<path_to_ccocctl_output_dir>` to refer to this directory.

Prerequisites

You must have:

- Extracted and prepared the `ccocctl` binary.

Procedure

1. Set a `$RELEASE_IMAGE` variable with the release image from your installation file by running the following command:
$ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')

2. Extract the list of **CredentialsRequest** objects from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

```
$ oc adm release extract \
   --from=$RELEASE_IMAGE \
   --credentials-requests \
   --included \
   --install-config=<path_to_directory_with_installation_configuration>/install-config.yaml \
   --to=<path_to_directory_for_credentials_requests>
```

1. The `--included` parameter includes only the manifests that your specific cluster configuration requires.

2. Specify the location of the `install-config.yaml` file.

3. Specify the path to the directory where you want to store the `CredentialsRequest` objects. If the specified directory does not exist, this command creates it.

   **NOTE**
   
   This command might take a few moments to run.

3. Use the `ccoctl` tool to process all `CredentialsRequest` objects by running the following command:

```
$ ccoctl gcp create-all \
   --name=<name> \
   --region=<gcp_region> \
   --project=<gcp_project_id> \
   --credentials-requests-dir=<path_to_credentials_requests_directory>
```

1. Specify the user-defined name for all created GCP resources used for tracking.

2. Specify the GCP region in which cloud resources will be created.

3. Specify the GCP project ID in which cloud resources will be created.

4. Specify the directory containing the files of `CredentialsRequest` manifests to create GCP service accounts.

   **NOTE**
   
   If your cluster uses Technology Preview features that are enabled by the `TechPreviewNoUpgrade` feature set, you must include the `--enable-tech-preview` parameter.

**Verification**
To verify that the OpenShift Container Platform secrets are created, list the files in the `<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests` directory:

```
$ ls <path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests
```

**Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cluster-authentication-02-config.yaml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-cluster-controller-manager-gcp-ccm-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-cloud-credential-operator-cloud-credential-operator-gcp-ro-creds-credentials.yaml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-cloud-network-config-controller-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-cluster-csi-drivers-gcp-pd-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-image-registry-installer-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-ingress-operator-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-machine-api-gcp-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can verify that the IAM service accounts are created by querying GCP. For more information, refer to GCP documentation on listing IAM service accounts.

### 9.8.7.2.3. Incorporating the Cloud Credential Operator utility manifests

To implement short-term security credentials managed outside the cluster for individual components, you must move the manifest files that the Cloud Credential Operator utility (ccoctl) created to the correct directories for the installation program.

**Prerequisites**

- You have configured an account with the cloud platform that hosts your cluster.
- You have configured the Cloud Credential Operator utility (ccoctl).
- You have created the cloud provider resources that are required for your cluster with the ccoctl utility.

**Procedure**

1. If you did not set the `credentialsMode` parameter in the `install-config.yaml` configuration file to **Manual**, modify the value as shown:

   **Sample configuration file snippet**

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: v1
   baseDomain: example.com
   credentialsMode: Manual
   # ...
   ```

2. If you have not previously created installation manifest files, do so by running the following command:

   ```
   $ openshift-install create manifests
   ```

3. Copy the manifests that the ccoctl utility generated to the **manifests** directory that the installation program created by running the following command:
Copy the private key that the `ccoctl` utility generated in the `tls` directory to the installation directory by running the following command:

```bash
$ cp -a /<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/tls .
```

### 9.8.8. Deploying the cluster

You can install OpenShift Container Platform on a compatible cloud platform.

**IMPORTANT**

You can run the `create cluster` command of the installation program only once, during initial installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You have configured an account with the cloud platform that hosts your cluster.
- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.
- You have verified that the cloud provider account on your host has the correct permissions to deploy the cluster. An account with incorrect permissions causes the installation process to fail with an error message that displays the missing permissions.

**Procedure**

1. Remove any existing GCP credentials that do not use the service account key for the GCP account that you configured for your cluster and that are stored in the following locations:

   - The `GOOGLE_CREDENTIALS`, `GOOGLE_CLOUD_KEYFILE_JSON`, or `GCLOUD_KEYFILE_JSON` environment variables
   - The `~/.gcp/osServiceAccount.json` file
   - The `gcloud cli` default credentials

2. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and initialize the cluster deployment:

   ```bash
   $ ./openshift-install create cluster --dir <installation_directory> \ 1
   --log-level=info 2
   
   1 For `<installation_directory>`, specify the location of your customized `./install-config.yaml` file.
   
   2 To view different installation details, specify `warn`, `debug`, or `error` instead of `info`.
   
3. Optional: You can reduce the number of permissions for the service account that you used to install the cluster.

   - If you assigned the `Owner` role to your service account, you can remove that role and
If you assigned the Owner role to your service account, you can remove that role and replace it with the Viewer role.

- If you included the Service Account Key Admin role, you can remove it.

Verification

When the cluster deployment completes successfully:

- The terminal displays directions for accessing your cluster, including a link to the web console and credentials for the kubeadmin user.
- Credential information also outputs to `<installation_directory>`/.openshift_install.log.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not delete the installation program or the files that the installation program creates. Both are required to delete the cluster.

Example output

```
INFO Install complete!
INFO To access the cluster as the system:admin user when using 'oc', run 'export KUBECONFIG=/home/myuser/install_dir/auth/kubeconfig'
INFO Access the OpenShift web-console here: https://console-openshift-console.apps.mycluster.example.com
INFO Login to the console with user: "kubeadmin", and password: "password"
INFO Time elapsed: 36m22s
```

**IMPORTANT**

- The Ignition config files that the installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending node-bootstrapper certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for Recovering from expired control plane certificates for more information.
- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

9.8.9. Logging in to the cluster by using the CLI

You can log in to your cluster as a default system user by exporting the cluster kubeconfig file. The kubeconfig file contains information about the cluster that is used by the CLI to connect a client to the correct cluster and API server. The file is specific to a cluster and is created during OpenShift Container Platform installation.

Prerequisites
• You deployed an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
• You installed the oc CLI.

Procedure

1. Export the kubeadmin credentials:

   $ export KUBECONFIG=<installation_directory>/auth/kubeconfig

   For <installation_directory>, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

2. Verify you can run oc commands successfully using the exported configuration:

   $ oc whoami

   Example output

   system:admin

Additional resources

• See Accessing the web console for more details about accessing and understanding the OpenShift Container Platform web console.

9.8.10. Telemetry access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the Telemetry service, which runs by default to provide metrics about cluster health and the success of updates, requires internet access. If your cluster is connected to the internet, Telemetry runs automatically, and your cluster is registered to OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console.

After you confirm that your OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console inventory is correct, either maintained automatically by Telemetry or manually by using OpenShift Cluster Manager, use subscription watch to track your OpenShift Container Platform subscriptions at the account or multi-cluster level.

Additional resources

• See About remote health monitoring for more information about the Telemetry service

9.8.11. Next steps

• Customize your cluster.

• If necessary, you can opt out of remote health reporting.

9.9. INSTALLING A PRIVATE CLUSTER ON GCP

In OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14, you can install a private cluster into an existing VPC on Google Cloud Platform (GCP). The installation program provisions the rest of the required
infrastructure, which you can further customize. To customize the installation, you modify parameters in the `install-config.yaml` file before you install the cluster.

### 9.9.1. Prerequisites

- You reviewed details about the [OpenShift Container Platform](https://openshift.io) installation and update processes.
- You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.
- You configured a GCP project to host the cluster.
- If you use a firewall, you configured it to allow the sites that your cluster requires access to.

### 9.9.2. Private clusters

You can deploy a private OpenShift Container Platform cluster that does not expose external endpoints. Private clusters are accessible from only an internal network and are not visible to the internet.

By default, OpenShift Container Platform is provisioned to use publicly-accessible DNS and endpoints. A private cluster sets the DNS, Ingress Controller, and API server to private when you deploy your cluster. This means that the cluster resources are only accessible from your internal network and are not visible to the internet.

**IMPORTANT**

If the cluster has any public subnets, load balancer services created by administrators might be publicly accessible. To ensure cluster security, verify that these services are explicitly annotated as private.

To deploy a private cluster, you must:

- Use existing networking that meets your requirements. Your cluster resources might be shared between other clusters on the network.
- Deploy from a machine that has access to:
  - The API services for the cloud to which you provision.
  - The hosts on the network that you provision.
  - The internet to obtain installation media.

You can use any machine that meets these access requirements and follows your company's guidelines. For example, this machine can be a bastion host on your cloud network or a machine that has access to the network through a VPN.

#### 9.9.2.1. Private clusters in GCP

To create a private cluster on Google Cloud Platform (GCP), you must provide an existing private VPC and subnets to host the cluster. The installation program must also be able to resolve the DNS records that the cluster requires. The installation program configures the Ingress Operator and API server for only internal traffic.
The cluster still requires access to internet to access the GCP APIs.

The following items are not required or created when you install a private cluster:

- Public subnets
- Public network load balancers, which support public ingress
- A public DNS zone that matches the `baseDomain` for the cluster

The installation program does use the `baseDomain` that you specify to create a private DNS zone and the required records for the cluster. The cluster is configured so that the Operators do not create public records for the cluster and all cluster machines are placed in the private subnets that you specify.

Because it is not possible to limit access to external load balancers based on source tags, the private cluster uses only internal load balancers to allow access to internal instances.

The internal load balancer relies on instance groups rather than the target pools that the network load balancers use. The installation program creates instance groups for each zone, even if there is no instance in that group.

- The cluster IP address is internal only.
- One forwarding rule manages both the Kubernetes API and machine config server ports.
- The backend service is comprised of each zone’s instance group and, while it exists, the bootstrap instance group.
- The firewall uses a single rule that is based on only internal source ranges.

### 9.9.2.1. Limitations

No health check for the Machine config server, `/healthz`, runs because of a difference in load balancer functionality. Two internal load balancers cannot share a single IP address, but two network load balancers can share a single external IP address. Instead, the health of an instance is determined entirely by the `/readyz` check on port 6443.

### 9.9.3. About using a custom VPC

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you can deploy a cluster into an existing VPC in Google Cloud Platform (GCP). If you do, you must also use existing subnets within the VPC and routing rules.

By deploying OpenShift Container Platform into an existing GCP VPC, you might be able to avoid limit constraints in new accounts or more easily abide by the operational constraints that your company’s guidelines set. This is a good option to use if you cannot obtain the infrastructure creation permissions that are required to create the VPC yourself.

### 9.9.3.1. Requirements for using your VPC

The installation program will no longer create the following components:

- VPC
- Subnets
- Cloud router
• Cloud NAT
• NAT IP addresses

If you use a custom VPC, you must correctly configure it and its subnets for the installation program and the cluster to use. The installation program cannot subdivide network ranges for the cluster to use, set route tables for the subnets, or set VPC options like DHCP, so you must do so before you install the cluster.

Your VPC and subnets must meet the following characteristics:

• The VPC must be in the same GCP project that you deploy the OpenShift Container Platform cluster to.

• To allow access to the internet from the control plane and compute machines, you must configure cloud NAT on the subnets to allow egress to it. These machines do not have a public address. Even if you do not require access to the internet, you must allow egress to the VPC network to obtain the installation program and images. Because multiple cloud NATs cannot be configured on the shared subnets, the installation program cannot configure it.

To ensure that the subnets that you provide are suitable, the installation program confirms the following data:

• All the subnets that you specify exist and belong to the VPC that you specified.

• The subnet CIDRs belong to the machine CIDR.

• You must provide a subnet to deploy the cluster control plane and compute machines to. You can use the same subnet for both machine types.

If you destroy a cluster that uses an existing VPC, the VPC is not deleted.

9.9.3.2. Division of permissions

Starting with OpenShift Container Platform 4.3, you do not need all of the permissions that are required for an installation program-provisioned infrastructure cluster to deploy a cluster. This change mimics the division of permissions that you might have at your company: some individuals can create different resources in your clouds than others. For example, you might be able to create application-specific items, like instances, buckets, and load balancers, but not networking-related components such as VPCs, subnets, or Ingress rules.

The GCP credentials that you use when you create your cluster do not need the networking permissions that are required to make VPCs and core networking components within the VPC, such as subnets, routing tables, internet gateways, NAT, and VPN. You still need permission to make the application resources that the machines within the cluster require, such as load balancers, security groups, storage, and nodes.

9.9.3.3. Isolation between clusters

If you deploy OpenShift Container Platform to an existing network, the isolation of cluster services is preserved by firewall rules that reference the machines in your cluster by the cluster’s infrastructure ID. Only traffic within the cluster is allowed.

If you deploy multiple clusters to the same VPC, the following components might share access between clusters:
- The API, which is globally available with an external publishing strategy or available throughout the network in an internal publishing strategy

- Debugging tools, such as ports on VM instances that are open to the machine CIDR for SSH and ICMP access

### 9.9.4. Internet access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you require access to the internet to install your cluster.

You must have internet access to:

- Access [OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console](https://openshift.redhat.com/) to download the installation program and perform subscription management. If the cluster has internet access and you do not disable Telemetry, that service automatically entitles your cluster.

- Access [Quay.io](https://quay.io/) to obtain the packages that are required to install your cluster.

- Obtain the packages that are required to perform cluster updates.

**IMPORTANT**

If your cluster cannot have direct internet access, you can perform a restricted network installation on some types of infrastructure that you provision. During that process, you download the required content and use it to populate a mirror registry with the installation packages. With some installation types, the environment that you install your cluster in will not require internet access. Before you update the cluster, you update the content of the mirror registry.

### 9.9.5. Generating a key pair for cluster node SSH access

During an OpenShift Container Platform installation, you can provide an SSH public key to the installation program. The key is passed to the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes through their Ignition config files and is used to authenticate SSH access to the nodes. The key is added to the `~/.ssh/authorized_keys` list for the `core` user on each node, which enables password-less authentication.

After the key is passed to the nodes, you can use the key pair to SSH in to the RHCOS nodes as the user `core`. To access the nodes through SSH, the private key identity must be managed by SSH for your local user.

If you want to SSH in to your cluster nodes to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, you must provide the SSH public key during the installation process. The `./openshift-install gather` command also requires the SSH public key to be in place on the cluster nodes.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not skip this procedure in production environments, where disaster recovery and debugging is required.

**NOTE**

You must use a local key, not one that you configured with platform-specific approaches such as AWS key pairs.
Procedure

1. If you do not have an existing SSH key pair on your local machine to use for authentication onto your cluster nodes, create one. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   ```
   $ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -N " " -f <path>/<file_name>
   ```

   Specify the path and file name, such as `~/.ssh/id_ed25519`, of the new SSH key. If you have an existing key pair, ensure your public key is in the your `~/.ssh` directory.

   **NOTE**

   If you plan to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the `x86_64`, `ppc64le`, and `s390x` architectures, do not create a key that uses the `ed25519` algorithm. Instead, create a key that uses the `rsa` or `ecdsa` algorithm.

2. View the public SSH key:

   ```
   $ cat <path>/<file_name>.pub
   ```

   For example, run the following to view the `~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub` public key:

   ```
   $ cat ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub
   ```

3. Add the SSH private key identity to the SSH agent for your local user, if it has not already been added. SSH agent management of the key is required for password-less SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes, or if you want to use the `./openshift-install gather` command.

   **NOTE**

   On some distributions, default SSH private key identities such as `~/.ssh/id_rsa` and `~/.ssh/id_dsa` are managed automatically.

   a. If the `ssh-agent` process is not already running for your local user, start it as a background task:

   ```
   $ eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"
   ```

   **Example output**

   ```
   Agent pid 31874
   ```

   **NOTE**

   If your cluster is in FIPS mode, only use FIPS-compliant algorithms to generate the SSH key. The key must be either RSA or ECDSA.

4. Add your SSH private key to the `ssh-agent`:
Specify the path and file name for your SSH private key, such as `~/.ssh/id_ed25519`

Example output

```
Identity added: /home/<you>/<path>/<file_name> (<computer_name>)
```

Next steps

- When you install OpenShift Container Platform, provide the SSH public key to the installation program.

9.9.6. Obtaining the installation program

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform, download the installation file on the host you are using for installation.

Prerequisites

- You have a computer that runs Linux or macOS, with 500 MB of local disk space.

Procedure

1. Access the Infrastructure Provider page on the OpenShift Cluster Manager site. If you have a Red Hat account, log in with your credentials. If you do not, create an account.

2. Select your infrastructure provider.

3. Navigate to the page for your installation type, download the installation program that corresponds with your host operating system and architecture, and place the file in the directory where you will store the installation configuration files.

**IMPORTANT**

The installation program creates several files on the computer that you use to install your cluster. You must keep the installation program and the files that the installation program creates after you finish installing the cluster. Both files are required to delete the cluster.

**IMPORTANT**

Deleting the files created by the installation program does not remove your cluster, even if the cluster failed during installation. To remove your cluster, complete the OpenShift Container Platform uninstallation procedures for your specific cloud provider.

4. Extract the installation program. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

```
$ tar -xvf openshift-install-linux.tar.gz
```
5. Download your installation pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager. This pull secret allows you to authenticate with the services that are provided by the included authorities, including Quay.io, which serves the container images for OpenShift Container Platform components.

9.9.7. Manually creating the installation configuration file

When installing a private OpenShift Container Platform cluster, you must manually generate the installation configuration file.

Prerequisites

- You have an SSH public key on your local machine to provide to the installation program. The key will be used for SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes for debugging and disaster recovery.
- You have obtained the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.

Procedure

1. Create an installation directory to store your required installation assets in:

   ```
   $ mkdir <installation_directory>
   ```

   **IMPORTANT**
   
   You must create a directory. Some installation assets, like bootstrap X.509 certificates have short expiration intervals, so you must not reuse an installation directory. If you want to reuse individual files from another cluster installation, you can copy them into your directory. However, the file names for the installation assets might change between releases. Use caution when copying installation files from an earlier OpenShift Container Platform version.

2. Customize the sample `install-config.yaml` file template that is provided and save it in the `<installation_directory>`.

   **NOTE**
   
   You must name this configuration file `install-config.yaml`.

   **NOTE**
   
   For some platform types, you can alternatively run `./openshift-install create install-config --dir <installation_directory>` to generate an `install-config.yaml` file. You can provide details about your cluster configuration at the prompts.

3. Back up the `install-config.yaml` file so that you can use it to install multiple clusters.

   **IMPORTANT**
   
   The `install-config.yaml` file is consumed during the next step of the installation process. You must back it up now.
Additional resources

- Installation configuration parameters for GCP

### 9.9.7.1. Minimum resource requirements for cluster installation

Each cluster machine must meet the following minimum requirements:

**Table 9.16. Minimum resource requirements**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bootstrap</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control plane</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compute</td>
<td>RHCOS, RHEL 8.6 and later [3]</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. One vCPU is equivalent to one physical core when simultaneous multithreading (SMT), or hyperthreading, is not enabled. When enabled, use the following formula to calculate the corresponding ratio: (threads per core × cores) × sockets = vCPUs.

2. OpenShift Container Platform and Kubernetes are sensitive to disk performance, and faster storage is recommended, particularly for etcd on the control plane nodes which require a 10 ms p99 fsync duration. Note that on many cloud platforms, storage size and IOPS scale together, so you might need to over-allocate storage volume to obtain sufficient performance.

3. As with all user-provisioned installations, if you choose to use RHEL compute machines in your cluster, you take responsibility for all operating system life cycle management and maintenance, including performing system updates, applying patches, and completing all other required tasks. Use of RHEL 7 compute machines is deprecated and has been removed in OpenShift Container Platform 4.10 and later.

If an instance type for your platform meets the minimum requirements for cluster machines, it is supported to use in OpenShift Container Platform.

Additional resources

- Optimizing storage

### 9.9.7.2. Tested instance types for GCP

The following Google Cloud Platform instance types have been tested with OpenShift Container Platform.

**Example 9.31. Machine series**

- C2
9.9.7.3. Tested instance types for GCP on 64-bit ARM infrastructures

The following Google Cloud Platform (GCP) 64-bit ARM instance types have been tested with OpenShift Container Platform.

Example 9.32. Machine series for 64-bit ARM machines

- Tau T2A

9.9.7.4. Using custom machine types

Using a custom machine type to install a OpenShift Container Platform cluster is supported.

Consider the following when using a custom machine type:

- Similar to predefined instance types, custom machine types must meet the minimum resource requirements for control plane and compute machines. For more information, see "Minimum resource requirements for cluster installation".

- The name of the custom machine type must adhere to the following syntax: `custom-<number_of_cpus>-<amount_of_memory_in_mb>`

  For example, `custom-6-20480`.

As part of the installation process, you specify the custom machine type in the `install-config.yaml` file.

Sample `install-config.yaml` file with a custom machine type

```yaml
compute:
- architecture: amd64
  hyperthreading: Enabled
  name: worker
  platform:
    gcp:
      type: custom-6-20480
  replicas: 2
  controlPlane:
```
9.9.7.5. Enabling Shielded VMs

You can use Shielded VMs when installing your cluster. Shielded VMs have extra security features including secure boot, firmware and integrity monitoring, and rootkit detection. For more information, see Google’s documentation on Shielded VMs.

NOTE

Shielded VMs are currently not supported on clusters with 64-bit ARM infrastructures.

Prerequisites

- You have created an `install-config.yaml` file.

Procedure

- Use a text editor to edit the `install-config.yaml` file prior to deploying your cluster and add one of the following stanzas:

  a. To use shielded VMs for only control plane machines:

```yaml
controlPlane:
  platform:
    gcp:
      secureBoot: Enabled
```

  b. To use shielded VMs for only compute machines:

```yaml
compute:
  - platform:
    gcp:
      secureBoot: Enabled
```

  c. To use shielded VMs for all machines:

```yaml
platform:
  gcp:
    defaultMachinePlatform:
      secureBoot: Enabled
```

9.9.7.6. Enabling Confidential VMs

You can use Confidential VMs when installing your cluster. Confidential VMs encrypt data while it is being processed. For more information, see Google’s documentation on Confidential Computing. You can enable Confidential VMs and Shielded VMs at the same time, although they are not dependent on
each other.

NOTE
Confidential VMs are currently not supported on 64-bit ARM architectures.

Prerequisites

- You have created an `install-config.yaml` file.

Procedure

- Use a text editor to edit the `install-config.yaml` file prior to deploying your cluster and add one of the following stanzas:

  a. To use confidential VMs for only control plane machines:

     ```yaml
     controlPlane:
     platform:
     gcp:
     confidentialCompute: Enabled
     type: n2d-standard-8
     onHostMaintenance: Terminate
     ```

     1. Enable confidential VMs.

     2. Specify a machine type that supports Confidential VMs. Confidential VMs require the N2D or C2D series of machine types. For more information on supported machine types, see Supported operating systems and machine types.

     3. Specify the behavior of the VM during a host maintenance event, such as a hardware or software update. For a machine that uses Confidential VM, this value must be set to Terminate, which stops the VM. Confidential VMs do not support live VM migration.

  b. To use confidential VMs for only compute machines:

     ```yaml
     compute:
     - platform:
       gcp:
       confidentialCompute: Enabled
       type: n2d-standard-8
       onHostMaintenance: Terminate
     ```

  c. To use confidential VMs for all machines:

     ```yaml
     platform:
     gcp:
     defaultMachinePlatform:
     confidentialCompute: Enabled
     type: n2d-standard-8
     onHostMaintenance: Terminate
     ```

9.9.7.7. Sample customized `install-config.yaml` file for GCP
You can customize the `install-config.yaml` file to specify more details about your OpenShift Container Platform cluster’s platform or modify the values of the required parameters.

**IMPORTANT**

This sample YAML file is provided for reference only. You must obtain your `install-config.yaml` file by using the installation program and modify it.

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: example.com
credentialsMode: Mint
controlPlane:
  hyperthreading: Enabled
  name: master
  platform:
    gcp:
      type: n2-standard-4
      zones:
        - us-central1-a
        - us-central1-c
    osDisk:
      diskType: pd-ssd
      diskSizeGB: 1024
      encryptionKey:
        kmsKey:
          name: worker-key
          keyRing: test-machine-keys
          location: global
          projectID: project-id
tags:
  - control-plane-tag1
  - control-plane-tag2
osImage:
  project: example-project-name
  name: example-image-name
replicas: 3
compute:
  - hyperthreading: Enabled
    name: worker
    platform:
      gcp:
        type: n2-standard-4
        zones:
          - us-central1-a
          - us-central1-c
        osDisk:
          diskType: pd-standard
          diskSizeGB: 128
          encryptionKey:
            kmsKey:
              name: worker-key
              keyRing: test-machine-keys
              location: global
              projectID: project-id
```

OpenShift Container Platform 4.14 Installing
Required. The installation program prompts you for this value.

Optional: Add this parameter to force the Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) to use the specified mode. By default, the CCO uses the root credentials in the `kube-system` namespace to dynamically try to determine the capabilities of the credentials. For details about CCO modes, see the "About the Cloud Credential Operator" section in the Authentication and authorization guide.

If you do not provide these parameters and values, the installation program provides the default value.

The `controlPlane` section is a single mapping, but the `compute` section is a sequence of mappings. To meet the requirements of the different data structures, the first line of the `compute` section must begin with a hyphen, `-`, and the first line of the `controlPlane` section must not. Only one control plane pool is used.
Whether to enable or disable simultaneous multithreading, or **hyperthreading**. By default, simultaneous multithreading is enabled to increase the performance of your machines' cores. You

**IMPORTANT**

If you disable simultaneous multithreading, ensure that your capacity planning accounts for the dramatically decreased machine performance. Use larger machine types, such as `n1-standard-8`, for your machines if you disable simultaneous multithreading.

Optional: The custom encryption key section to encrypt both virtual machines and persistent volumes. Your default compute service account must have the permissions granted to use your KMS key and have the correct IAM role assigned. The default service account name follows the `service-<project_number>@compute-system.iam.gserviceaccount.com` pattern. For more information about granting the correct permissions for your service account, see "Machine management" → "Creating compute machine sets" → "Creating a compute machine set on GCP".

Optional: A set of network tags to apply to the control plane or compute machine sets. The `platform.gcp.defaultMachinePlatform.tags` parameter will apply to both control plane and compute machines. If the `compute.platform.gcp.tags` or `controlPlane.platform.gcp.tags` parameters are set, they override the `platform.gcp.defaultMachinePlatform.tags` parameter.

Optional: A custom Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) that should be used to boot control plane and compute machines. The `project` and `name` parameters under `platform.gcp.defaultMachinePlatform.osImage` apply to both control plane and compute machines. If the `project` and `name` parameters under `controlPlane.platform.gcp.osImage` or `compute.platform.gcp.osImage` are set, they override the `platform.gcp.defaultMachinePlatform.osImage` parameters.

The cluster network plugin to install. The supported values are **OVNKubernetes** and **OpenShiftSDN**. The default value is **OVNKubernetes**.

Specify the name of an existing VPC.

Specify the name of the existing subnet to deploy the control plane machines to. The subnet must belong to the VPC that you specified.

Specify the name of the existing subnet to deploy the compute machines to. The subnet must belong to the VPC that you specified.

Whether to enable or disable FIPS mode. By default, FIPS mode is not enabled. If FIPS mode is enabled, the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines that OpenShift Container Platform runs on bypass the default Kubernetes cryptography suite and use the cryptography modules that are provided with RHCOS instead.

**IMPORTANT**

To enable FIPS mode for your cluster, you must run the installation program from a Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) computer configured to operate in FIPS mode. For more information about configuring FIPS mode on RHEL, see *Installing the system in FIPS mode*. When running Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) or Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) booted in FIPS mode, OpenShift Container Platform core components use the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures.
You can optionally provide the `sshKey` value that you use to access the machines in your cluster.

**NOTE**

For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your `ssh-agent` process uses.

How to publish the user-facing endpoints of your cluster. Set `publish` to `Internal` to deploy a private cluster, which cannot be accessed from the internet. The default value is `External`.

### 9.9.7.8. Create an Ingress Controller with global access on GCP

You can create an Ingress Controller that has global access to a Google Cloud Platform (GCP) cluster. Global access is only available to Ingress Controllers using internal load balancers.

**Prerequisites**

- You created the `install-config.yaml` and complete any modifications to it.

**Procedure**

Create an Ingress Controller with global access on a new GCP cluster.

1. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and create a manifest file:

   ```bash
   $ ./openshift-install create manifests --dir <installation_directory>
   ```

2. Create a file that is named `cluster-ingress-default-ingresscontroller.yaml` in the `<installation_directory>/manifests/` directory:

   ```bash
   $ touch <installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-ingress-default-ingresscontroller.yaml
   ```

After creating the file, several network configuration files are in the `manifests/` directory, as shown:

```bash
$ ls <installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-ingress-default-ingresscontroller.yaml
```

**Example output**

```
cluster-ingress-default-ingresscontroller.yaml
```

3. Open the `cluster-ingress-default-ingresscontroller.yaml` file in an editor and enter a custom resource (CR) that describes the Operator configuration you want:
Sample clientAccess configuration to Global

```yaml
apiVersion: operator.openshift.io/v1
kind: IngressController
metadata:
  name: default
  namespace: openshift-ingress-operator
spec:
  endpointPublishingStrategy:
    loadBalancer:
      providerParameters:
        gcp:
          clientAccess: Global
          type: GCP
          scope: Internal
          type: LoadBalancerService
```

2. Global access is only available to Ingress Controllers using internal load balancers.

9.9.8. Additional resources

- Enabling customer-managed encryption keys for a compute machine set

9.9.8.1. Configuring the cluster-wide proxy during installation

Production environments can deny direct access to the internet and instead have an HTTP or HTTPS proxy available. You can configure a new OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use a proxy by configuring the proxy settings in the `install-config.yaml` file.

Prerequisites

- You have an existing `install-config.yaml` file.
- You reviewed the sites that your cluster requires access to and determined whether any of them need to bypass the proxy. By default, all cluster egress traffic is proxied, including calls to hosting cloud provider APIs. You added sites to the Proxy object’s `spec.noProxy` field to bypass the proxy if necessary.

NOTE

The Proxy object `status.noProxy` field is populated with the values of the `networking.machineNetwork[].cidr`, `networking.clusterNetwork[].cidr`, and `networking.serviceNetwork[]` fields from your installation configuration.

For installations on Amazon Web Services (AWS), Google Cloud Platform (GCP), Microsoft Azure, and Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP), the Proxy object `status.noProxy` field is also populated with the instance metadata endpoint (169.254.169.254).
1. Edit your `install-config.yaml` file and add the proxy settings. For example:

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: my.domain.com
proxy:
  httpProxy: http://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port>
  httpsProxy: https://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port>
noProxy: example.com
additionalTrustBundle: |
  -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
  <MY_TRUSTED_CA_CERT>
  -----END CERTIFICATE-----
additionalTrustBundlePolicy: <policy_to_add_additionalTrustBundle>
```

1. A proxy URL to use for creating HTTP connections outside the cluster. The URL scheme must be `http`.
2. A proxy URL to use for creating HTTPS connections outside the cluster.
3. A comma-separated list of destination domain names, IP addresses, or other network CIDRs to exclude from proxying. Preface a domain with . to match subdomains only. For example, `.y.com` matches `x.y.com`, but not `y.com`. Use `*` to bypass the proxy for all destinations.
4. If provided, the installation program generates a config map that is named `user-ca-bundle` in the `openshift-config` namespace that contains one or more additional CA certificates that are required for proxying HTTPS connections. The Cluster Network Operator then creates a `trusted-ca-bundle` config map that merges these contents with the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) trust bundle, and this config map is referenced in the `trustedCA` field of the `Proxy` object. The `additionalTrustBundle` field is required unless the proxy’s identity certificate is signed by an authority from the RHCOS trust bundle.
5. Optional: The policy to determine the configuration of the `Proxy` object to reference the `user-ca-bundle` config map in the `trustedCA` field. The allowed values are `Proxyonly` and `Always`. Use `Proxyonly` to reference the `user-ca-bundle` config map only when `http/https` proxy is configured. Use `Always` to always reference the `user-ca-bundle` config map. The default value is `Proxyonly`.

NOTE
The installation program does not support the proxy `readinessEndpoints` field.

NOTE
If the installer times out, restart and then complete the deployment by using the `wait-for` command of the installer. For example:

```
$ ./openshift-install wait-for install-complete --log-level debug
```

2. Save the file and reference it when installing OpenShift Container Platform.
The installation program creates a cluster-wide proxy that is named `cluster` that uses the proxy settings in the provided `install-config.yaml` file. If no proxy settings are provided, a `cluster Proxy` object is still created, but it will have a nil `spec`.

**NOTE**

Only the `Proxy` object named `cluster` is supported, and no additional proxies can be created.

### 9.9.9. 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 4.14. 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**


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 v4.14 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**

2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.

3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 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


   2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.

   3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 macOS Client entry and save the file.

   NOTE

   For macOS arm64, choose the OpenShift v4.14 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>
   ```

   9.9.10. Alternatives to storing administrator-level secrets in the kube-system project
By default, administrator secrets are stored in the `kube-system` project. If you configured the `credentialsMode` parameter in the `install-config.yaml` file to `Manual`, you must use one of the following alternatives:

- To manage long-term cloud credentials manually, follow the procedure in Manually creating long-term credentials.

- To implement short-term credentials that are managed outside the cluster for individual components, follow the procedures in Configuring a GCP cluster to use short-term credentials.

9.9.10.1. Manually creating long-term credentials

The Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) can be put into manual mode prior to installation in environments where the cloud identity and access management (IAM) APIs are not reachable, or the administrator prefers not to store an administrator-level credential secret in the cluster `kube-system` namespace.

**Procedure**

1. If you did not set the `credentialsMode` parameter in the `install-config.yaml` configuration file to `Manual`, modify the value as shown:

   **Sample configuration file snippet**

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: v1
   baseDomain: example.com
   credentialsMode: Manual
   # ...
   ```

2. If you have not previously created installation manifest files, do so by running the following command:

   `$ openshift-install create manifests`

3. Set a `$RELEASE_IMAGE` variable with the release image from your installation file by running the following command:

   `$ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')`

4. Extract the list of `CredentialsRequest` custom resources (CRs) from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ oc adm release extract \n   --from=$RELEASE_IMAGE \n   --credentials-requests \n   --included \n   --install-config=<path_to_directory_with_installation_configuration>/install-config.yaml \n   --to=<path_to_directory_for_credentials_requests>
   ``

   **1** The `--included` parameter includes only the manifests that your specific cluster configuration requires.

   **2** Specify the location of the `install-config.yaml` file.
Specify the path to the directory where you want to store the `CredentialsRequest` objects. If the specified directory does not exist, this command creates it.

This command creates a YAML file for each `CredentialsRequest` object.

Sample `CredentialsRequest` object

```yaml
apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
kind: CredentialsRequest
metadata:
  name: <component_credentials_request>
  namespace: openshift-cloud-credential-operator
...
spec:
  providerSpec:
    apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
    kind: GCPPProviderSpec
    predefinedRoles:
      - roles/storage.admin
      - roles/iam.serviceAccountUser
    skipServiceCheck: true
...
```

5. Create YAML files for secrets in the `openshift-install` manifests directory that you generated previously. The secrets must be stored using the namespace and secret name defined in the `spec.secretRef` for each `CredentialsRequest` object.

Sample `CredentialsRequest` object with secrets

```yaml
apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
kind: CredentialsRequest
metadata:
  name: <component_credentials_request>
  namespace: openshift-cloud-credential-operator
...
spec:
  providerSpec:
    apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
...
secretRef:
  name: <component_secret>
  namespace: <component_namespace>
...
```

Sample `Secret` object

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Secret
metadata:
  name: <component_secret>
  namespace: <component_namespace>
data:
  service_account.json: <base64_encoded_gcp_service_account_file>
```
IMPORTANT

Before upgrading a cluster that uses manually maintained credentials, you must ensure that the CCO is in an upgradeable state.

9.9.10.2. Configuring a GCP cluster to use short-term credentials

To install a cluster that is configured to use GCP Workload Identity, you must configure the CCO utility and create the required GCP resources for your cluster.

9.9.10.2.1. Configuring the Cloud Credential Operator utility

To create and manage cloud credentials from outside of the cluster when the Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) is operating in manual mode, extract and prepare the CCO utility (ccoctl) binary.

NOTE

The ccoctl utility is a Linux binary that must run in a Linux environment.

Prerequisites

- You have access to an OpenShift Container Platform account with cluster administrator access.
- You have installed the OpenShift CLI (oc).

Procedure

1. Obtain the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
   ```

2. Obtain the CCO container image from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ CCO_IMAGE=$(oc adm release info --image-for='cloud-credential-operator' $RELEASE_IMAGE -a ~/.pull-secret)
   ```

   NOTE

   Ensure that the architecture of the $RELEASE_IMAGE matches the architecture of the environment in which you will use the ccoctl tool.

3. Extract the ccoctl binary from the CCO container image within the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ oc image extract $CCO_IMAGE --file="/usr/bin/ccoctl" -a ~/.pull-secret
   ```

4. Change the permissions to make ccoctl executable by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ chmod 775 ccoctl
   ```

Verification
To verify that ccoctl is ready to use, display the help file by running the following command:

```
$ ccoctl --help
```

**Output of ccoctl --help**

OpenShift credentials provisioning tool

Usage:
ccoctl [command]

Available Commands:
alibabacloud Manage credentials objects for alibaba cloud
aws Manage credentials objects for AWS cloud
azure Manage credentials objects for Azure
gcp Manage credentials objects for Google cloud
help Help about any command
ibmcloud Manage credentials objects for IBM Cloud
nutanix Manage credentials objects for Nutanix

Flags:
-h, --help help for ccoctl

Use "ccoctl [command] --help" for more information about a command.

9.9.10.2.2. Creating GCP resources with the Cloud Credential Operator utility

You can use the **ccoctl gcp create-all** command to automate the creation of GCP resources.

**NOTE**

By default, ccoctl creates objects in the directory in which the commands are run. To create the objects in a different directory, use the **--output-dir** flag. This procedure uses `<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>` to refer to this directory.

**Prerequisites**

You must have:

- Extracted and prepared the **ccoctl** binary.

**Procedure**

1. Set a **$RELEASE_IMAGE** variable with the release image from your installation file by running the following command:

```
$ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3})
```

2. Extract the list of **CredentialsRequest** objects from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

```
$ oc adm release extract
   --from=$RELEASE_IMAGE
   --credentials-requests
```
The `--included` parameter includes only the manifests that your specific cluster configuration requires.

Specify the location of the `install-config.yaml` file.

Specify the path to the directory where you want to store the `CredentialsRequest` objects. If the specified directory does not exist, this command creates it.

**NOTE**

This command might take a few moments to run.

3. Use the `ccoctl` tool to process all `CredentialsRequest` objects by running the following command:

```bash
$ ccoctl gcp create-all
   --name=<name> \ 1
   --region=<gcp_region> \ 2
   --project=<gcp_project_id> \ 3
   --credentials-requests-dir=<path_to_credentials_requests_directory> 4
```

1. Specify the user-defined name for all created GCP resources used for tracking.
2. Specify the GCP region in which cloud resources will be created.
3. Specify the GCP project ID in which cloud resources will be created.
4. Specify the directory containing the files of `CredentialsRequest` manifests to create GCP service accounts.

**NOTE**

If your cluster uses Technology Preview features that are enabled by the `TechPreviewNoUpgrade` feature set, you must include the `--enable-tech-preview` parameter.

**Verification**

- To verify that the OpenShift Container Platform secrets are created, list the files in the `<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests` directory:

```bash
$ ls <path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests
```

**Example output**

```text
cluster-authentication-02-config.yaml
openshift-cloud-controller-manager-gcp-ccm-cloud-credentials-credentials.yaml
```
You can verify that the IAM service accounts are created by querying GCP. For more information, refer to GCP documentation on listing IAM service accounts.

9.9.10.2.3. Incorporating the Cloud Credential Operator utility manifests

To implement short-term security credentials managed outside the cluster for individual components, you must move the manifest files that the Cloud Credential Operator utility (ccoctl) created to the correct directories for the installation program.

Prerequisites

- You have configured an account with the cloud platform that hosts your cluster.
- You have configured the Cloud Credential Operator utility (ccoctl).
- You have created the cloud provider resources that are required for your cluster with the ccoctl utility.

Procedure

1. If you did not set the credentialsMode parameter in the install-config.yaml configuration file to Manual, modify the value as shown:

   Sample configuration file snippet

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: v1
   baseDomain: example.com
   credentialsMode: Manual
   # ...
   ```

2. If you have not previously created installation manifest files, do so by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ openshift-install create manifests
   ```

3. Copy the manifests that the ccoctl utility generated to the manifests directory that the installation program created by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ cp /<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests/* ./manifests/
   ```

4. Copy the private key that the ccoctl utility generated in the tls directory to the installation directory by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ cp -a /<path_to_ccoctl_output_dir>/tls
   ```

9.9.11. Deploying the cluster
You can install OpenShift Container Platform on a compatible cloud platform.

**IMPORTANT**
You can run the `create cluster` command of the installation program only once, during initial installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You have configured an account with the cloud platform that hosts your cluster.
- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.
- You have verified that the cloud provider account on your host has the correct permissions to deploy the cluster. An account with incorrect permissions causes the installation process to fail with an error message that displays the missing permissions.

**Procedure**

1. Remove any existing GCP credentials that do not use the service account key for the GCP account that you configured for your cluster and that are stored in the following locations:
   - The `GOOGLE_CREDENTIALS`, `GOOGLE_CLOUD_KEYFILE_JSON`, or `G CLOUD_KEYFILE_JSON` environment variables
   - The `~/.gcp/osServiceAccount.json` file
   - The `gcloud cli` default credentials

2. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and initialize the cluster deployment:

   ```bash
   $ ./openshift-install create cluster --dir <installation_directory> \
   --log-level=info
   ```

   1. For `<installation_directory>`, specify the location of your customized `./install-config.yaml` file.
   2. To view different installation details, specify `warn`, `debug`, or `error` instead of `info`.

3. Optional: You can reduce the number of permissions for the service account that you used to install the cluster.
   - If you assigned the `Owner` role to your service account, you can remove that role and replace it with the `Viewer` role.
   - If you included the `Service Account Key Admin` role, you can remove it.

**Verification**

When the cluster deployment completes successfully:

- The terminal displays directions for accessing your cluster, including a link to the web console and credentials for the `kubeadmin` user.
Credential information also outputs to `<installation_directory>/openshift_install.log`.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not delete the installation program or the files that the installation program creates. Both are required to delete the cluster.

Example output

```
INFO Install complete!
INFO To access the cluster as the system:admin user when using 'oc', run 'export KUBECONFIG=/home/myuser/install_dir/auth/kubeconfig'
INFO Access the OpenShift web-console here: https://console-openshift-console.apps.mycluster.example.com
INFO Login to the console with user: "kubeadmin", and password: "password"
INFO Time elapsed: 36m22s
```

**IMPORTANT**

- The Ignition config files that the installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending `node-bootstrapper` certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for *Recovering from expired control plane certificates* for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

### 9.9.12. Logging in to the cluster by using the CLI

You can log in to your cluster as a default system user by exporting the cluster `kubeconfig` file. The `kubeconfig` file contains information about the cluster that is used by the CLI to connect a client to the correct cluster and API server. The file is specific to a cluster and is created during OpenShift Container Platform installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You deployed an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

- You installed the `oc` CLI.

**Procedure**

1. Export the `kubeadmin` credentials:

   `$ export KUBECONFIG=<installation_directory>/auth/kubeconfig`
1. For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

2. Verify you can run `oc` commands successfully using the exported configuration:

   ```
   $ oc whoami
   
   Example output
   
   system:admin
   ```

**Additional resources**

- See [Accessing the web console](#) for more details about accessing and understanding the OpenShift Container Platform web console.

### 9.9.13. Telemetry access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the Telemetry service, which runs by default to provide metrics about cluster health and the success of updates, requires internet access. If your cluster is connected to the internet, Telemetry runs automatically, and your cluster is registered to OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console.

After you confirm that your [OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console](#) inventory is correct, either maintained automatically by Telemetry or manually by using OpenShift Cluster Manager, use [subscription watch](#) to track your OpenShift Container Platform subscriptions at the account or multi-cluster level.

**Additional resources**

- See [About remote health monitoring](#) for more information about the Telemetry service

### 9.9.14. Next steps

- Customize your cluster.

- If necessary, you can opt out of remote health reporting.

### 9.10. INSTALLING A CLUSTER ON USER-PROVISIONED INFRASTRUCTURE IN GCP BY USING DEPLOYMENT MANAGER TEMPLATES

In OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14, you can install a cluster on Google Cloud Platform (GCP) that uses infrastructure that you provide.

The steps for performing a user-provided infrastructure install are outlined here. Several Deployment Manager templates are provided to assist in completing these steps or to help model your own. You are also free to create the required resources through other methods.
IMPORTANT

The steps for performing a user-provisioned infrastructure installation are provided as an example only. Installing a cluster with infrastructure you provide requires knowledge of the cloud provider and the installation process of OpenShift Container Platform. Several Deployment Manager templates are provided to assist in completing these steps or to help model your own. You are also free to create the required resources through other methods; the templates are just an example.

9.10.1. Prerequisites

- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.
- You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.
- If you use a firewall and plan to use the Telemetry service, you configured the firewall to allow the sites that your cluster requires access to.
- If the cloud identity and access management (IAM) APIs are not accessible in your environment, or if you do not want to store an administrator-level credential secret in the kube-system namespace, you can manually create and maintain long-term credentials.

NOTE

Be sure to also review this site list if you are configuring a proxy.

9.10.2. Certificate signing requests management

Because your cluster has limited access to automatic machine management when you use infrastructure that you provision, you must provide a mechanism for approving cluster certificate signing requests (CSRs) after installation. The kube-controller-manager only approves the kubelet client CSRs. The machine-approver cannot guarantee the validity of a serving certificate that is requested by using kubelet credentials because it cannot confirm that the correct machine issued the request. You must determine and implement a method of verifying the validity of the kubelet serving certificate requests and approving them.

9.10.3. Internet access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you require access to the internet to install your cluster.

You must have internet access to:

- Access OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console to download the installation program and perform subscription management. If the cluster has internet access and you do not disable Telemetry, that service automatically entitles your cluster.
- Access Quay.io to obtain the packages that are required to install your cluster.
- Obtain the packages that are required to perform cluster updates.
9.10.4. Configuring your GCP project

Before you can install OpenShift Container Platform, you must configure a Google Cloud Platform (GCP) project to host it.

9.10.4.1. Creating a GCP project

To install OpenShift Container Platform, you must create a project in your Google Cloud Platform (GCP) account to host the cluster.

Procedure

- Create a project to host your OpenShift Container Platform cluster. See Creating and Managing Projects in the GCP documentation.

**IMPORTANT**

Your GCP project must use the Premium Network Service Tier if you are using installer-provisioned infrastructure. The Standard Network Service Tier is not supported for clusters installed using the installation program. The installation program configures internal load balancing for the `api-int.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>` URL; the Premium Tier is required for internal load balancing.

9.10.4.2. Enabling API services in GCP

Your Google Cloud Platform (GCP) project requires access to several API services to complete OpenShift Container Platform installation.

Prerequisites

- You created a project to host your cluster.

Procedure

- Enable the following required API services in the project that hosts your cluster. You may also enable optional API services which are not required for installation. See Enabling services in the GCP documentation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>API service</th>
<th>Console service name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Compute Engine API</td>
<td><code>compute.googleapis.com</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To install OpenShift Container Platform, the Google Cloud Platform (GCP) account you use must have a dedicated public hosted zone in the same project that you host the OpenShift Container Platform cluster. This zone must be authoritative for the domain. The DNS service provides cluster DNS resolution and name lookup for external connections to the cluster.

### Procedure

1. Identify your domain, or subdomain, and registrar. You can transfer an existing domain and registrar or obtain a new one through GCP or another source.

   **NOTE**
   
   If you purchase a new domain, it can take time for the relevant DNS changes to propagate. For more information about purchasing domains through Google, see [Google Domains](https://domains.google).  

2. Create a public hosted zone for your domain or subdomain in your GCP project. See [Creating public zones](https://cloud.google.com/dns/docs/creating-public-zones) in the GCP documentation.

   Use an appropriate root domain, such as `openshiftcorp.com`, or subdomain, such as `clusters.openshiftcorp.com`. 

---

### Table 9.18. Optional API services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>API service</th>
<th>Console service name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cloud Resource Manager API</td>
<td>cloudresourcemanager.googleapis.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Google DNS API</td>
<td>dns.googleapis.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IAM Service Account Credentials API</td>
<td>iamcredentials.googleapis.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identity and Access Management (IAM) API</td>
<td>iam.googleapis.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Usage API</td>
<td>serviceusage.googleapis.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloud Deployment Manager V2 API</td>
<td>deploymentmanager.googleapis.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Google Cloud APIs</td>
<td>cloudapis.googleapis.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Management API</td>
<td>servicemanagement.googleapis.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Google Cloud Storage JSON API</td>
<td>storage-api.googleapis.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloud Storage</td>
<td>storage-component.googleapis.com</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### 9.10.4.3. Configuring DNS for GCP
3. Extract the new authoritative name servers from the hosted zone records. See Look up your Cloud DNS name servers in the GCP documentation. You typically have four name servers.

4. Update the registrar records for the name servers that your domain uses. For example, if you registered your domain to Google Domains, see the following topic in the Google Domains Help: How to switch to custom name servers.

5. If you migrated your root domain to Google Cloud DNS, migrate your DNS records. See Migrating to Cloud DNS in the GCP documentation.

6. If you use a subdomain, follow your company’s procedures to add its delegation records to the parent domain. This process might include a request to your company’s IT department or the division that controls the root domain and DNS services for your company.

### 9.10.4.4. GCP account limits

The OpenShift Container Platform cluster uses a number of Google Cloud Platform (GCP) components, but the default Quotas do not affect your ability to install a default OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

A default cluster, which contains three compute and three control plane machines, uses the following resources. Note that some resources are required only during the bootstrap process and are removed after the cluster deploys.

**Table 9.19. GCP resources used in a default cluster**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Total resources required</th>
<th>Resources removed after bootstrap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Service account</td>
<td>IAM</td>
<td>Global</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firewall rules</td>
<td>Networking</td>
<td>Global</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forwarding rules</td>
<td>Compute</td>
<td>Global</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health checks</td>
<td>Compute</td>
<td>Global</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Images</td>
<td>Compute</td>
<td>Global</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Networks</td>
<td>Networking</td>
<td>Global</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Routers</td>
<td>Networking</td>
<td>Global</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Routes</td>
<td>Networking</td>
<td>Global</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subnetworks</td>
<td>Compute</td>
<td>Global</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target pools</td>
<td>Networking</td>
<td>Global</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTE

If any of the quotas are insufficient during installation, the installation program displays an error that states both which quota was exceeded and the region.

Be sure to consider your actual cluster size, planned cluster growth, and any usage from other clusters that are associated with your account. The CPU, static IP addresses, and persistent disk SSD (storage) quotas are the ones that are most likely to be insufficient.

If you plan to deploy your cluster in one of the following regions, you will exceed the maximum storage quota and are likely to exceed the CPU quota limit:

- asia-east2
- asia-northeast2
- asia-south1
- australia-southeast1
- europe-north1
- europe-west2
- europe-west3
- europe-west6
- northamerica-northeast1
- southamerica-east1
- us-west2

You can increase resource quotas from the GCP console, but you might need to file a support ticket. Be sure to plan your cluster size early so that you can allow time to resolve the support ticket before you install your OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

9.10.4.5. Creating a service account in GCP

OpenShift Container Platform requires a Google Cloud Platform (GCP) service account that provides authentication and authorization to access data in the Google APIs. If you do not have an existing IAM service account that contains the required roles in your project, you must create one.

Prerequisites

- You created a project to host your cluster.

Procedure

1. Create a service account in the project that you use to host your OpenShift Container Platform cluster. See Creating a service account in the GCP documentation.

2. Grant the service account the appropriate permissions. You can either grant the individual permissions that follow or assign the Owner role to it. See Granting roles to a service account for specific resources.
While making the service account an owner of the project is the easiest way to gain the required permissions, it means that service account has complete control over the project. You must determine if the risk that comes from offering that power is acceptable.

3. You can create the service account key in JSON format, or attach the service account to a GCP virtual machine. See Creating service account keys and Creating and enabling service accounts for instances in the GCP documentation. You must have a service account key or a virtual machine with an attached service account to create the cluster.

If you use a virtual machine with an attached service account to create your cluster, you must set credentialsMode: Manual in the install-config.yaml file before installation.

9.10.4.6. Required GCP roles

When you attach the Owner role to the service account that you create, you grant that service account all permissions, including those that are required to install OpenShift Container Platform. If your organization’s security policies require a more restrictive set of permissions, you can create a service account with the following permissions. If you deploy your cluster into an existing virtual private cloud (VPC), the service account does not require certain networking permissions, which are noted in the following lists:

Required roles for the installation program
- Compute Admin
- IAM Security Admin
- Service Account Admin
- Service Account Key Admin
- Service Account User
- Storage Admin

Required roles for creating network resources during installation
- DNS Administrator

Required roles for using passthrough credentials mode
- Compute Load Balancer Admin
- IAM Role Viewer

Required roles for user-provisioned GCP infrastructure
- Deployment Manager Editor
The roles are applied to the service accounts that the control plane and compute machines use:

**Table 9.20. GCP service account permissions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account</th>
<th>Roles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Control Plane</td>
<td>roles/compute.instanceAdmin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>roles/compute.networkAdmin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>roles/compute.securityAdmin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>roles/storage.admin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>roles/iam.serviceAccountUser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compute</td>
<td>roles/compute.viewer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>roles/storage.admin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9.10.4.7. Required GCP permissions for user-provisioned infrastructure

When you attach the Owner role to the service account that you create, you grant that service account all permissions, including those that are required to install OpenShift Container Platform.

If your organization’s security policies require a more restrictive set of permissions, you can create custom roles with the necessary permissions. The following permissions are required for the user-provisioned infrastructure for creating and deleting the OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

**Example 9.33. Required permissions for creating network resources**

- compute.addresses.create
- compute.addresses.createInternal
- compute.addresses.delete
- compute.addresses.get
- compute.addresses.list
- compute.addresses.use
- compute.addresses.useInternal
- compute.firewalls.create
- compute.firewalls.delete
- compute.firewalls.get
- compute.firewalls.list
compute.forwardingRules.create
compute.forwardingRules.get
compute.forwardingRules.list
compute.forwardingRules.setLabels
compute.networks.create
compute.networks.get
compute.networks.list
compute.networks.updatePolicy
compute.routers.create
compute.routers.get
compute.routers.list
compute.routers.update
compute.routes.list
compute.subnetworks.create
compute.subnetworks.get
compute.subnetworks.list
compute.subnetworks.use
compute.subnetworks.useExternalIp

Example 9.34. Required permissions for creating load balancer resources

compute.regionBackendServices.create
compute.regionBackendServices.get
compute.regionBackendServices.list
compute.regionBackendServices.update
compute.regionBackendServices.use
compute.targetPools.addInstance
compute.targetPools.create
compute.targetPools.get
compute.targetPools.list
compute.targetPools.removeInstance
Example 9.35. Required permissions for creating DNS resources

- `dns.changes.create`
- `dns.changes.get`
- `dns.managedZones.create`
- `dns.managedZones.get`
- `dns.managedZones.list`
- `dns.networks.bindPrivateDNSZone`
- `dns.resourceRecordSets.create`
- `dns.resourceRecordSets.list`
- `dns.resourceRecordSets.update`

Example 9.36. Required permissions for creating Service Account resources

- `iam.serviceAccountKeys.create`
- `iam.serviceAccountKeys.delete`
- `iam.serviceAccountKeys.get`
- `iam.serviceAccountKeys.list`
- `iam.serviceAccounts.actAs`
- `iam.serviceAccounts.create`
- `iam.serviceAccounts.delete`
- `iam.serviceAccounts.get`
- `iam.serviceAccounts.list`
- `resourcemanager.projects.get`
- `resourcemanager.projects.getIamPolicy`
- `resourcemanager.projects.setIamPolicy`

Example 9.37. Required permissions for creating compute resources

- `compute.disks.create`
- `compute.disks.get`
- compute.disks.list
- compute.instanceGroups.create
- compute.instanceGroups.delete
- compute.instanceGroups.get
- compute.instanceGroups.list
- compute.instanceGroups.update
- compute.instanceGroups.use
- compute.instances.create
- compute.instances.delete
- compute.instances.get
- compute.instances.list
- compute.instances.setLabels
- compute.instances.setMetadata
- compute.instances.setServiceAccount
- compute.instances.setTags
- compute.instances.use
- compute.machineTypes.get
- compute.machineTypes.list

**Example 9.38. Required for creating storage resources**

- storage.buckets.create
- storage.buckets.delete
- storage.buckets.get
- storage.buckets.list
- storage.objects.create
- storage.objects.delete
- storage.objects.get
- storage.objects.list

**Example 9.39. Required permissions for creating health check resources**
Example 9.40. Required permissions to get GCP zone and region related information

- compute.globalOperations.get
- compute.regionOperations.get
- compute.regions.list
- compute.zoneOperations.get
- compute.zones.get
- compute.zones.list

Example 9.41. Required permissions for checking services and quotas

- monitoring.timeSeries.list
- serviceusage.quotas.get
- serviceusage.services.list

Example 9.42. Required IAM permissions for installation

- iam.roles.get

Example 9.43. Required Images permissions for installation

- compute.images.create
- compute.images.delete
- compute.images.get
- compute.images.list
Example 9.44. Optional permission for running gather bootstrap

- `compute.instances.getSerialPortOutput`

Example 9.45. Required permissions for deleting network resources

- `compute.addresses.delete`
- `compute.addresses.deleteInternal`
- `compute.addresses.list`
- `compute.firewalls.delete`
- `compute.firewalls.list`
- `compute.forwardingRules.delete`
- `compute.forwardingRules.list`
- `compute.networks.delete`
- `compute.networks.list`
- `compute.networks.updatePolicy`
- `compute.routers.delete`
- `compute.routers.list`
- `compute.routes.list`
- `compute.subnetworks.delete`
- `compute.subnetworks.list`

Example 9.46. Required permissions for deleting load balancer resources

- `compute.regionBackendServices.delete`
- `compute.regionBackendServices.list`
- `compute.targetPools.delete`
- `compute.targetPools.list`

Example 9.47. Required permissions for deleting DNS resources

- `dns.changes.create`
- `dns.managedZones.delete`
- `dns.managedZones.get`
Example 9.48. Required permissions for deleting Service Account resources
  
  - iam.serviceAccounts.delete
  
  - iam.serviceAccounts.get
  
  - iam.serviceAccounts.list
  
  - resourcemanager.projects.getIamPolicy
  
  - resourcemanager.projects.setIamPolicy

Example 9.49. Required permissions for deleting compute resources

  - compute.disks.delete
  
  - compute.disks.list
  
  - compute.instanceGroups.delete
  
  - compute.instanceGroups.list
  
  - compute.instances.delete
  
  - compute.instances.list
  
  - compute.instances.stop
  
  - compute.machineTypes.list

Example 9.50. Required for deleting storage resources

  - storage.buckets.delete
  
  - storage.buckets.getIamPolicy
  
  - storage.buckets.list
  
  - storage.objects.delete
  
  - storage.objects.list

Example 9.51. Required permissions for deleting health check resources

  - compute.healthChecks.delete
- compute.healthChecks.list
- compute.httpHealthChecks.delete
- compute.httpHealthChecks.list

Example 9.52. Required Images permissions for deletion
- compute.images.delete
- compute.images.list

Example 9.53. Required permissions to get Region related information
- compute.regions.get

Example 9.54. Required Deployment Manager permissions
- deploymentmanager.deployments.create
- deploymentmanager.deployments.delete
- deploymentmanager.deployments.get
- deploymentmanager.deployments.list
- deploymentmanager.manifests.get
- deploymentmanager.operations.get
- deploymentmanager.resources.list

Additional resources
- Optimizing storage

9.10.4.8. Supported GCP regions
You can deploy an OpenShift Container Platform cluster to the following Google Cloud Platform (GCP) regions:
- asia-east1 (Changhua County, Taiwan)
- asia-east2 (Hong Kong)
- asia-northeast1 (Tokyo, Japan)
- asia-northeast2 (Osaka, Japan)
- asia-northeast3 (Seoul, South Korea)
• asia-south1 (Mumbai, India)
• asia-south2 (Delhi, India)
• asia-southeast1 (Jurong West, Singapore)
• asia-southeast2 (Jakarta, Indonesia)
• australia-southeast1 (Sydney, Australia)
• australia-southeast2 (Melbourne, Australia)
• europe-central2 (Warsaw, Poland)
• europe-north1 (Hamina, Finland)
• europe-southwest1 (Madrid, Spain)
• europe-west1 (St. Ghislain, Belgium)
• europe-west2 (London, England, UK)
• europe-west3 (Frankfurt, Germany)
• europe-west4 (Eemshaven, Netherlands)
• europe-west6 (Zürich, Switzerland)
• europe-west8 (Milan, Italy)
• europe-west9 (Paris, France)
• europe-west12 (Turin, Italy)
• me-central1 (Doha, Qatar, Middle East)
• me-west1 (Tel Aviv, Israel)
• northamerica-northeast1 (Montréal, Québec, Canada)
• northamerica-northeast2 (Toronto, Ontario, Canada)
• southamerica-east1 (São Paulo, Brazil)
• southamerica-west1 (Santiago, Chile)
• us-central1 (Council Bluffs, Iowa, USA)
• us-east1 (Moncks Corner, South Carolina, USA)
• us-east4 (Ashburn, Northern Virginia, USA)
• us-east5 (Columbus, Ohio)
• us-south1 (Dallas, Texas)
• us-west1 (The Dalles, Oregon, USA)
9.10.4.9. Installing and configuring CLI tools for GCP

To install OpenShift Container Platform on Google Cloud Platform (GCP) using user-provisioned infrastructure, you must install and configure the CLI tools for GCP.

Prerequisites

- You created a project to host your cluster.
- You created a service account and granted it the required permissions.

Procedure

1. Install the following binaries in $PATH:
   - gcloud
   - gsutil

   See Install the latest Cloud SDK version in the GCP documentation.

2. Authenticate using the gcloud tool with your configured service account. See Authorizing with a service account in the GCP documentation.

9.10.5. Requirements for a cluster with user-provisioned infrastructure

For a cluster that contains user-provisioned infrastructure, you must deploy all of the required machines.

This section describes the requirements for deploying OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure.

9.10.5.1. Required machines for cluster installation

The smallest OpenShift Container Platform clusters require the following hosts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hosts</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One temporary bootstrap machine</td>
<td>The cluster requires the bootstrap machine to deploy the OpenShift Container Platform cluster on the three control plane machines. You can remove the bootstrap machine after you install the cluster.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Three control plane machines

The control plane machines run the Kubernetes and OpenShift Container Platform services that form the control plane.

At least two compute machines, which are also known as worker machines.

The workloads requested by OpenShift Container Platform users run on the compute machines.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IMPORTANT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To maintain high availability of your cluster, use separate physical hosts for these cluster machines.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The bootstrap and control plane machines must use Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) as the operating system. However, the compute machines can choose between Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS), Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 8.6 and later.

Note that RHCOS is based on Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 9.2 and inherits all of its hardware certifications and requirements. See [Red Hat Enterprise Linux technology capabilities and limits](#).

### 9.10.5.2. Minimum resource requirements for cluster installation

Each cluster machine must meet the following minimum requirements:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 9.22. Minimum resource requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Machine</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bootstrap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control plane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compute</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. One vCPU is equivalent to one physical core when simultaneous multithreading (SMT), or hyperthreading, is not enabled. When enabled, use the following formula to calculate the corresponding ratio: \((\text{threads per core} \times \text{cores}) \times \text{sockets} = \text{vCPUs}\).

2. OpenShift Container Platform and Kubernetes are sensitive to disk performance, and faster storage is recommended, particularly for etcd on the control plane nodes which require a 10 ms p99 fsync duration. Note that on many cloud platforms, storage size and IOPS scale together, so you might need to over-allocate storage volume to obtain sufficient performance.

3. As with all user-provisioned installations, if you choose to use RHEL compute machines in your cluster, you take responsibility for all operating system life cycle management and maintenance.
including performing system updates, applying patches, and completing all other required tasks. Use of RHEL 7 compute machines is deprecated and has been removed in OpenShift Container Platform 4.10 and later.

If an instance type for your platform meets the minimum requirements for cluster machines, it is supported to use in OpenShift Container Platform.

Additional resources

- Optimizing storage

9.10.5.3. Tested instance types for GCP

The following Google Cloud Platform instance types have been tested with OpenShift Container Platform.

Example 9.55. Machine series

- C2
- C2D
- C3
- E2
- M1
- N1
- N2
- N2D
- Tau T2D

9.10.5.4. Using custom machine types

Using a custom machine type to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster is supported. Consider the following when using a custom machine type:

- Similar to predefined instance types, custom machine types must meet the minimum resource requirements for control plane and compute machines. For more information, see "Minimum resource requirements for cluster installation".

- The name of the custom machine type must adhere to the following syntax: 
  custom-<number_of_cpus>-<amount_of_memory_in_mb>

  For example, custom-6-20480.

9.10.6. Creating the installation files for GCP

To install OpenShift Container Platform on Google Cloud Platform (GCP) using user-provisioned
infrastructure, you must generate the files that the installation program needs to deploy your cluster and modify them so that the cluster creates only the machines that it will use. You generate and customize the `install-config.yaml` file, Kubernetes manifests, and Ignition config files. You also have the option to first set up a separate `/var` partition during the preparation phases of installation.

### 9.10.6.1. Optional: Creating a separate `/var` partition

It is recommended that disk partitioning for OpenShift Container Platform be left to the installer. However, there are cases where you might want to create separate partitions in a part of the filesystem that you expect to grow.

OpenShift Container Platform supports the addition of a single partition to attach storage to either the `/var` partition or a subdirectory of `/var`. For example:

- **/var/lib/containers**: Holds container-related content that can grow as more images and containers are added to a system.
- **/var/lib/etcd**: Holds data that you might want to keep separate for purposes such as performance optimization of etcd storage.
- **/var**: Holds data that you might want to keep separate for purposes such as auditing.

Storing the contents of a `/var` directory separately makes it easier to grow storage for those areas as needed and reinstall OpenShift Container Platform at a later date and keep that data intact. With this method, you will not have to pull all your containers again, nor will you have to copy massive log files when you update systems.

Because `/var` must be in place before a fresh installation of Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS), the following procedure sets up the separate `/var` partition by creating a machine config manifest that is inserted during the `openshift-install` preparation phases of an OpenShift Container Platform installation.

**IMPORTANT**

If you follow the steps to create a separate `/var` partition in this procedure, it is not necessary to create the Kubernetes manifest and Ignition config files again as described later in this section.

**Procedure**

1. Create a directory to hold the OpenShift Container Platform installation files:

   ```bash
   $ mkdir $HOME/clusterconfig
   ```

2. Run `openshift-install` to create a set of files in the `manifest` and `openshift` subdirectories. Answer the system questions as you are prompted:

   ```bash
   $ openshift-install create manifests --dir $HOME/clusterconfig
   ```

**Example output**

```
? SSH Public Key ...
INFO Credentials loaded from the "myprofile" profile in file "/home/myuser/.aws/credentials"
INFO Consuming Install Config from target directory
```
INFO Manifests created in: $HOME/clusterconfig/manifests and $HOME/clusterconfig/openshift

3. Optional: Confirm that the installation program created manifests in the `clusterconfig/openshift` directory:

```
$ ls $HOME/clusterconfig/openshift/
```

**Example output**

```
99_kubeadmin-password-secret.yaml
99_openshift-cluster-api_master-machines-0.yaml
99_openshift-cluster-api_master-machines-1.yaml
99_openshift-cluster-api_master-machines-2.yaml
...
```

4. Create a Butane config that configures the additional partition. For example, name the file `HOME/clusterconfig/98-var-partition.bu`, change the disk device name to the name of the storage device on the worker systems, and set the storage size as appropriate. This example places the `/var` directory on a separate partition:

```
variant: openshift
version: 4.14.0
metadata:
  labels:
    machineconfiguration.openshift.io/role: worker
  name: 98-var-partition
storage:
  disks:
  - device: /dev/disk/by-id/<device_name>  
    partitions:
      - label: var
        start_mib: <partition_start_offset>
        size_mib: <partition_size>
  filesystems:
  - device: /dev/disk/by-partlabel/var
    path: /var
    format: xfs
    mount_options: [defaults, prjquota]
    with_mount_unit: true
```

1. The storage device name of the disk that you want to partition.
2. When adding a data partition to the boot disk, a minimum value of 25000 MiB (Mebibytes) is recommended. The root file system is automatically resized to fill all available space up to the specified offset. If no value is specified, or if the specified value is smaller than the recommended minimum, the resulting root file system will be too small, and future reinstalls of RHCOS might overwrite the beginning of the data partition.
3. The size of the data partition in mebibytes.
4. The `prjquota` mount option must be enabled for filesystems used for container storage.
NOTE

When creating a separate `/var` partition, you cannot use different instance types for worker nodes, if the different instance types do not have the same device name.

5. Create a manifest from the Butane config and save it to the `clusterconfig/openshift` directory. For example, run the following command:

   ```bash
   $ butane $HOME/clusterconfig/98-var-partition.bu -o $HOME/clusterconfig/openshift/98-var-partition.yaml
   ```

6. Run `openshift-install` again to create Ignition configs from a set of files in the `manifest` and `openshift` subdirectories:

   ```bash
   $ openshift-install create ignition-configs --dir $HOME/clusterconfig
   $ ls $HOME/clusterconfig/
   auth bootstrap.ign master.ign metadata.json worker.ign
   ```

Now you can use the Ignition config files as input to the installation procedures to install Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) systems.

9.10.6.2. Creating the installation configuration file

You can customize the OpenShift Container Platform cluster you install on Google Cloud Platform (GCP).

Prerequisites

- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.

Procedure

1. Create the `install-config.yaml` file.

   a. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and run the following command:

   ```bash
   $ ./openshift-install create install-config --dir <installation_directory> 1
   ```

   **1** For `<installation_directory>`, specify the directory name to store the files that the installation program creates.

When specifying the directory:

- Verify that the directory has the `execute` permission. This permission is required to run Terraform binaries under the installation directory.

- Use an empty directory. Some installation assets, such as bootstrap X.509 certificates, have short expiration intervals, therefore you must not reuse an installation directory. If you want to reuse individual files from another cluster installation, you can copy them
into your directory. However, the file names for the installation assets might change between releases. Use caution when copying installation files from an earlier OpenShift Container Platform version.

NOTE

Always delete the ~/.powervs directory to avoid reusing a stale configuration. Run the following command:

```bash
$ rm -rf ~/.powervs
```

b. At the prompts, provide the configuration details for your cloud:

i. Optional: Select an SSH key to use to access your cluster machines.

NOTE

For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your ssh-agent process uses.

ii. Select gcp as the platform to target.

iii. If you have not configured the service account key for your GCP account on your computer, you must obtain it from GCP and paste the contents of the file or enter the absolute path to the file.

iv. Select the project ID to provision the cluster in. The default value is specified by the service account that you configured.

v. Select the region to deploy the cluster to.

vi. Select the base domain to deploy the cluster to. The base domain corresponds to the public DNS zone that you created for your cluster.

vii. Enter a descriptive name for your cluster.

2. Modify the install-config.yaml file. You can find more information about the available parameters in the "Installation configuration parameters" section.

NOTE

If you are installing a three-node cluster, be sure to set the compute.replicas parameter to 0. This ensures that the cluster’s control planes are schedulable. For more information, see "Installing a three-node cluster on GCP".

3. Back up the install-config.yaml file so that you can use it to install multiple clusters.

IMPORTANT

The install-config.yaml file is consumed during the installation process. If you want to reuse the file, you must back it up now.
Additional resources

- Installation configuration parameters for GCP

9.10.6.3. Enabling Shielded VMs

You can use Shielded VMs when installing your cluster. Shielded VMs have extra security features including secure boot, firmware and integrity monitoring, and rootkit detection. For more information, see Google’s documentation on Shielded VMs.

NOTE

Shielded VMs are currently not supported on clusters with 64-bit ARM infrastructures.

Prerequisites

- You have created an install-config.yaml file.

Procedure

- Use a text editor to edit the install-config.yaml file prior to deploying your cluster and add one of the following stanzas:

  a. To use shielded VMs for only control plane machines:

```yaml
controlPlane:
  platform:
    gcp:
      secureBoot: Enabled
```

  b. To use shielded VMs for only compute machines:

```yaml
compute:
  - platform:
    gcp:
      secureBoot: Enabled
```

  c. To use shielded VMs for all machines:

```yaml
platform:
  gcp:
    defaultMachinePlatform:
      secureBoot: Enabled
```

9.10.6.4. Enabling Confidential VMs

You can use Confidential VMs when installing your cluster. Confidential VMs encrypt data while it is being processed. For more information, see Google’s documentation on Confidential Computing. You can enable Confidential VMs and Shielded VMs at the same time, although they are not dependent on each other.
NOTE
Confidential VMs are currently not supported on 64-bit ARM architectures.

Prerequisites

- You have created an `install-config.yaml` file.

Procedure

- Use a text editor to edit the `install-config.yaml` file prior to deploying your cluster and add one of the following stanzas:

  a. To use confidential VMs for only control plane machines:

     ```yaml
     controlPlane:
     platform:
     gcp:
     confidentialCompute: Enabled
     type: n2d-standard-8
     onHostMaintenance: Terminate
     ```

     1. Enable confidential VMs.
     2. Specify a machine type that supports Confidential VMs. Confidential VMs require the N2D or C2D series of machine types. For more information on supported machine types, see [Supported operating systems and machine types](#).
     3. Specify the behavior of the VM during a host maintenance event, such as a hardware or software update. For a machine that uses Confidential VM, this value must be set to `Terminate`, which stops the VM. Confidential VMs do not support live VM migration.

  b. To use confidential VMs for only compute machines:

     ```yaml
     compute:
     - platform:
       gcp:
       confidentialCompute: Enabled
       type: n2d-standard-8
       onHostMaintenance: Terminate
     ```

  c. To use confidential VMs for all machines:

     ```yaml
     platform:
     gcp:
     defaultMachinePlatform:
     confidentialCompute: Enabled
     type: n2d-standard-8
     onHostMaintenance: Terminate
     ```

9.10.6.5. Configuring the cluster-wide proxy during installation
Production environments can deny direct access to the internet and instead have an HTTP or HTTPS proxy available. You can configure a new OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use a proxy by configuring the proxy settings in the `install-config.yaml` file.

**Prerequisites**

- You have an existing `install-config.yaml` file.
- You reviewed the sites that your cluster requires access to and determined whether any of them need to bypass the proxy. By default, all cluster egress traffic is proxied, including calls to hosting cloud provider APIs. You added sites to the `Proxy` object’s `spec.noProxy` field to bypass the proxy if necessary.

**NOTE**

The `Proxy` object `status.noProxy` field is populated with the values of the `networking.machineNetwork[].cidr`, `networking.clusterNetwork[].cidr`, and `networking.serviceNetwork[]` fields from your installation configuration.

For installations on Amazon Web Services (AWS), Google Cloud Platform (GCP), Microsoft Azure, and Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP), the `Proxy` object `status.noProxy` field is also populated with the instance metadata endpoint (`169.254.169.254`).

**Procedure**

1. Edit your `install-config.yaml` file and add the proxy settings. For example:

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: v1
   baseDomain: my.domain.com
   proxy:
     httpProxy: http://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port>  # 1
     httpsProxy: https://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port>  # 2
     noProxy: example.com  # 3
   additionalTrustBundle: |
     -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
     <MY_TRUSTED_CA_CERT>
     -----END CERTIFICATE-----  # 4
     additionalTrustBundlePolicy: <policy_to_add_additionalTrustBundle>
   
   1 A proxy URL to use for creating HTTP connections outside the cluster. The URL scheme must be `http`.
   
   2 A proxy URL to use for creating HTTPS connections outside the cluster.
   
   3 A comma-separated list of destination domain names, IP addresses, or other network CIDRs to exclude from proxying. Preface a domain with . to match subdomains only. For example, `.y.com` matches `x.y.com`, but not `y.com`. Use * to bypass the proxy for all destinations.
   
   4 If provided, the installation program generates a config map that is named `user-ca-bundle` in the `openshift-config` namespace that contains one or more additional CA certificates that are required for proxying HTTPS connections. The Cluster Network Operator then creates a `trusted-ca-bundle` config map that merges these contents with the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) trust bundle, and this config map is referenced in the
trustedCA field of the Proxy object. The additionalTrustBundle field is required unless the proxy’s identity certificate is signed by an authority from the RHCOS trust bundle.

Optional: The policy to determine the configuration of the Proxy object to reference the user-ca-bundle config map in the trustedCA field. The allowed values are Proxyonly and Always. Use Proxyonly to reference the user-ca-bundle config map only when http/https proxy is configured. Use Always to always reference the user-ca-bundle config map. The default value is Proxyonly.

NOTE
The installation program does not support the proxy readinessEndpoints field.

NOTE
If the installer times out, restart and then complete the deployment by using the wait-for command of the installer. For example:

```
$ ./openshift-install wait-for install-complete --log-level debug
```

2. Save the file and reference it when installing OpenShift Container Platform.

The installation program creates a cluster-wide proxy that is named cluster that uses the proxy settings in the provided install-config.yaml file. If no proxy settings are provided, a cluster Proxy object is still created, but it will have a nil spec.

NOTE
Only the Proxy object named cluster is supported, and no additional proxies can be created.

9.10.6.6. Creating the Kubernetes manifest and Ignition config files

Because you must modify some cluster definition files and manually start the cluster machines, you must generate the Kubernetes manifest and Ignition config files that the cluster needs to configure the machines.

The installation configuration file transforms into the Kubernetes manifests. The manifests wrap into the Ignition configuration files, which are later used to configure the cluster machines.
IMPORTANT

- The Ignition config files that the OpenShift Container Platform installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending node-bootstrapper certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for Recovering from expired control plane certificates for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

Prerequisites

- You obtained the OpenShift Container Platform installation program.

- You created the `install-config.yaml` installation configuration file.

Procedure

1. Change to the directory that contains the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and generate the Kubernetes manifests for the cluster:

   ```
   $ ./openshift-install create manifests --dir <installation_directory>
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the installation directory that contains the `install-config.yaml` file you created.

2. Remove the Kubernetes manifest files that define the control plane machines:

   ```
   $ rm -f <installation_directory>/openshift/99_openshift-cluster-api_master-machines-*.yaml
   ```

   By removing these files, you prevent the cluster from automatically generating control plane machines.

3. Remove the Kubernetes manifest files that define the control plane machine set:

   ```
   $ rm -f <installation_directory>/openshift/99_openshift-machine-api_master-control-plane-machine-set.yaml
   ```

4. Optional: If you do not want the cluster to provision compute machines, remove the Kubernetes manifest files that define the worker machines:

   ```
   $ rm -f <installation_directory>/openshift/99_openshift-cluster-api_worker-machineset-*.yaml
   ```

   Because you create and manage the worker machines yourself, you do not need to initialize these machines.
WARNING

If you are installing a three-node cluster, skip the following step to allow the control plane nodes to be schedulable.

IMPORTANT

When you configure control plane nodes from the default unschedulable to schedulable, additional subscriptions are required. This is because control plane nodes then become compute nodes.

5. Check that the `mastersSchedulable` parameter in the `<installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-scheduler-02-config.yml` Kubernetes manifest file is set to `false`. This setting prevents pods from being scheduled on the control plane machines:
   a. Open the `<installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-scheduler-02-config.yml` file.
   b. Locate the `mastersSchedulable` parameter and ensure that it is set to `false`.
   c. Save and exit the file.

6. Optional: If you do not want the Ingress Operator to create DNS records on your behalf, remove the `privateZone` and `publicZone` sections from the `<installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-dns-02-config.yml` DNS configuration file:

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: config.openshift.io/v1
   kind: DNS
   metadata:
     creationTimestamp: null
   name: cluster
   spec:
     baseDomain: example.openshift.com
     privateZone: 1
       id: mycluster-100419-private-zone
     publicZone: 2
       id: example.openshift.com
   status: {}
   ```

   Remove this section completely.

   If you do so, you must add ingress DNS records manually in a later step.

7. To create the Ignition configuration files, run the following command from the directory that contains the installation program:

   ```shell
   $ ./openshift-install create ignition-configs --dir <installation_directory> 1
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the same installation directory.
Ignition config files are created for the bootstrap, control plane, and compute nodes in the installation directory. The `kubeadmin-password` and `kubeconfig` files are created in the `./<installation_directory>/auth` directory:

```
├── auth
│   ├── kubeadmin-password
│   └── kubeconfig
│       ├── bootstrap.ign
│       └── master.ign
│          └── metadata.json
└── worker.ign
```

**Additional resources**

- **Optional: Adding the ingress DNS records**

**9.10.7. Exporting common variables**

**9.10.7.1. Extracting the infrastructure name**

The Ignition config files contain a unique cluster identifier that you can use to uniquely identify your cluster in Google Cloud Platform (GCP). The infrastructure name is also used to locate the appropriate GCP resources during an OpenShift Container Platform installation. The provided Deployment Manager templates contain references to this infrastructure name, so you must extract it.

**Prerequisites**

- You obtained the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.
- You generated the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- You installed the `jq` package.

**Procedure**

- To extract and view the infrastructure name from the Ignition config file metadata, run the following command:

```
$ jq -r .infraID <installation_directory>/metadata.json
```

For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

**Example output**

```
openshift-vw9j6
```

The output of this command is your cluster name and a random string.
9.10.7.2. Exporting common variables for Deployment Manager templates

You must export a common set of variables that are used with the provided Deployment Manager templates used to assist in completing a user-provided infrastructure install on Google Cloud Platform (GCP).

**NOTE**

Specific Deployment Manager templates can also require additional exported variables, which are detailed in their related procedures.

**Prerequisites**

- Obtain the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.
- Generate the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- Install the `jq` package.

**Procedure**

1. Export the following common variables to be used by the provided Deployment Manager templates:

   ```bash
   $ export BASE_DOMAIN='<base_domain>'
   $ export BASE_DOMAIN_ZONE_NAME='<base_domain_zone_name>'
   $ export NETWORK_CIDR='10.0.0.0/16'
   $ export MASTER_SUBNET_CIDR='10.0.0.0/17'
   $ export WORKER_SUBNET_CIDR='10.0.128.0/17'
   
   $ export KUBECONFIG=<installation_directory>/auth/kubeconfig
   $ export CLUSTER_NAME=`jq -r .clusterName <installation_directory>/metadata.json`
   $ export INFRA_ID=`jq -r .infraID <installation_directory>/metadata.json`
   $ export PROJECT_NAME=`jq -r .gcp.projectID <installation_directory>/metadata.json`
   $ export REGION=`jq -r .gcp.region <installation_directory>/metadata.json`
   
   1  For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

9.10.8. Creating a VPC in GCP

You must create a VPC in Google Cloud Platform (GCP) for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use. You can customize the VPC to meet your requirements. One way to create the VPC is to modify the provided Deployment Manager template.

**NOTE**

If you do not use the provided Deployment Manager template to create your GCP infrastructure, you must review the provided information and manually create the infrastructure. If your cluster does not initialize correctly, you might have to contact Red Hat support with your installation logs.
**Prerequisites**

- Configure a GCP account.
- Generate the Ignition config files for your cluster.

**Procedure**

1. Copy the template from the Deployment Manager template for the VPC section of this topic and save it as `01_vpc.py` on your computer. This template describes the VPC that your cluster requires.

2. Create a `01_vpc.yaml` resource definition file:

   ```
   $ cat <<EOF >01_vpc.yaml
   imports:
   - path: 01_vpc.py
   
   resources:
   - name: cluster-vpc
     type: 01_vpc.py
     properties:
       infra_id: '${INFRA_ID}'
       region: '${REGION}'
       master_subnet_cidr: '${MASTER_SUBNET_CIDR}'
       worker_subnet_cidr: '${WORKER_SUBNET_CIDR}'
   EOF
   
   **infra_id** is the INFRA_ID infrastructure name from the extraction step.
   **region** is the region to deploy the cluster into, for example us-central1.
   **master_subnet_cidr** is the CIDR for the master subnet, for example 10.0.0.0/17.
   **worker_subnet_cidr** is the CIDR for the worker subnet, for example 10.0.128.0/17.

3. Create the deployment by using the gcloud CLI:

   ```
   $ gcloud deployment-manager deployments create ${INFRA_ID}-vpc --config 01_vpc.yaml
   ```

**9.10.8.1. Deployment Manager template for the VPC**

You can use the following Deployment Manager template to deploy the VPC that you need for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster:

```python
def GenerateConfig(context):
    resources = [
        {'name': context.properties['infra_id'] + '-network',
         'type': 'compute.v1.network',
         'properties': {
             'region': context.properties['region'],
         }},
    ]
```
9.10.9. Networking requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure

All the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines require networking to be configured in `initramfs` during boot to fetch their Ignition config files.

9.10.9.1. Setting the cluster node hostnames through DHCP

```json
return {'resources': resources}
```
On Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines, the hostname is set through NetworkManager. By default, the machines obtain their hostname through DHCP. If the hostname is not provided by DHCP, set statically through kernel arguments, or another method, it is obtained through a reverse DNS lookup. Reverse DNS lookup occurs after the network has been initialized on a node and can take time to resolve. Other system services can start prior to this and detect the hostname as localhost or similar. You can avoid this by using DHCP to provide the hostname for each cluster node.

Additionally, setting the hostnames through DHCP can bypass any manual DNS record name configuration errors in environments that have a DNS split-horizon implementation.

### 9.10.9.2. Network connectivity requirements

You must configure the network connectivity between machines to allow OpenShift Container Platform cluster components to communicate. Each machine must be able to resolve the hostnames of all other machines in the cluster.

This section provides details about the ports that are required.

**IMPORTANT**

In connected OpenShift Container Platform environments, all nodes are required to have internet access to pull images for platform containers and provide telemetry data to Red Hat.

**Table 9.23. Ports used for all-machine to all-machine communications**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ICMP</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Network reachability tests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Metrics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9000-9999</td>
<td>Host level services, including the node exporter on ports 9100-9101 and the Cluster Version Operator on port 9099.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10250-10259</td>
<td>The default ports that Kubernetes reserves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10256</td>
<td>openshift-sdn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>4789</td>
<td>VXLAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6081</td>
<td>Geneve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9000-9999</td>
<td>Host level services, including the node exporter on ports 9100-9101.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>500</td>
<td>IPsec IKE packets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4500</td>
<td>IPsec NAT-T packets</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 9.10.10. Creating load balancers in GCP

You must configure load balancers in Google Cloud Platform (GCP) for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use. One way to create these components is to modify the provided Deployment Manager template.

#### Prerequisites
- Configure a GCP account.
- Generate the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- Create and configure a VPC and associated subnets in GCP.

#### Procedure
1. Copy the template from the Deployment Manager template for the internal load balancer section of this topic and save it as `02_lb_int.py` on your computer. This template describes the internal load balancing objects that your cluster requires.

2. For an external cluster, also copy the template from the Deployment Manager template for the external load balancer section of this topic and save it as `02_lb_ext.py` on your computer. This template describes the external load balancing objects that your cluster requires.

3. Export the variables that the deployment template uses:

---

**Table 9.24. Ports used for all-machine to control plane communications**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TCP/UDP</td>
<td>30000-32767</td>
<td>Kubernetes node port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESP</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>IPsec Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 9.25. Ports used for control plane machine to control plane machine communications**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>6443</td>
<td>Kubernetes API</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>2379-2380</td>
<td>etcd server and peer ports</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
a. Export the cluster network location:

```bash
$ export CLUSTER_NETWORK=('gcloud compute networks describe ${INFRA_ID}-network --format json | jq -r .selfLink')
```

b. Export the control plane subnet location:

```bash
$ export CONTROL_SUBNET=('gcloud compute networks subnets describe ${INFRA_ID}-master-subnet --region=${REGION} --format json | jq -r .selfLink')
```

c. Export the three zones that the cluster uses:

```bash
$ export ZONE_0=('gcloud compute regions describe ${REGION} --format=json | jq -r .zones[0] | cut -d "/" -f9')

$ export ZONE_1=('gcloud compute regions describe ${REGION} --format=json | jq -r .zones[1] | cut -d "/" -f9')

$ export ZONE_2=('gcloud compute regions describe ${REGION} --format=json | jq -r .zones[2] | cut -d "/" -f9')
```

4. Create a `02_infra.yaml` resource definition file:

```bash
$ cat <<EOF >02_infra.yaml
imports:
- path: 02_lb_ext.py
- path: 02_lb_int.py
resources:
- name: cluster-lb-ext
  type: 02_lb_ext.py
  properties:
    infra_id: '${INFRA_ID}'
    region: '${REGION}'
- name: cluster-lb-int
  type: 02_lb_int.py
  properties:
    cluster_network: '${CLUSTER_NETWORK}'
    control_subnet: '${CONTROL_SUBNET}'
    infra_id: '${INFRA_ID}'
    region: '${REGION}'
    zones:
    - '${ZONE_0}'
    - '${ZONE_1}'
    - '${ZONE_2}'
EOF
```

1 Required only when deploying an external cluster.

3 `infra_id` is the INFRA_ID infrastructure name from the extraction step.

4 `region` is the region to deploy the cluster into, for example `us-central1`.

5 `control_subnet` is the URI to the control subnet.
zones are the zones to deploy the control plane instances into, like us-east1-b, us-east1-c, and us-east1-d.

5. Create the deployment by using the gcloud CLI:

   $ gcloud deployment-manager deployments create ${INFRA_ID}-infra --config 02_infra.yaml

6. Export the cluster IP address:

   $ export CLUSTER_IP=(`gcloud compute addresses describe ${INFRA_ID}-cluster-ip --region=${REGION} --format json | jq -r .address`)

7. For an external cluster, also export the cluster public IP address:

   $ export CLUSTER_PUBLIC_IP=(`gcloud compute addresses describe ${INFRA_ID}-cluster-public-ip --region=${REGION} --format json | jq -r .address`)

9.10.10.1. Deployment Manager template for the external load balancer

You can use the following Deployment Manager template to deploy the external load balancer that you need for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster:

Example 9.57. 02_lb_ext.py Deployment Manager template

```python
def GenerateConfig(context):
    resources = [
        {
            'name': context.properties['infra_id'] + '-cluster-public-ip',
            'type': 'compute.v1.address',
            'properties': {
                'region': context.properties['region']
            }
        },
        {
            # Refer to docs/dev/kube-apiserver-health-check.md on how to correctly setup health check probe for kube-apiserver
            'name': context.properties['infra_id'] + '-api-http-health-check',
            'type': 'compute.v1.httpHealthCheck',
            'properties': {
                'port': 6080,
                'requestPath': '/readyz'
            }
        },
        {
            'name': context.properties['infra_id'] + '-api-target-pool',
            'type': 'compute.v1.targetPool',
            'properties': {
                'region': context.properties['region'],
                'healthChecks': ['$ref.' + context.properties['infra_id'] + '-api-http-health-check.selfLink],
                'instances': []
            }
        },
        {
            'name': context.properties['infra_id'] + '-api-forwarding-rule',
            'type': 'compute.v1.forwardingRule',
            'properties': {
```
You can use the following Deployment Manager template to deploy the internal load balancer that you need for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster:

```python
Example 9.58. 02__ib_int.py Deployment Manager template
def GenerateConfig(context):
    backends = []
    for zone in context.properties['zones']:
        backends.append({'
            'group': '$(ref.' + context.properties['infra_id'] + '-master-' + zone + '-ig' + '.selfLink')
        })
    resources = [
        {'name': context.properties['infra_id'] + '-cluster-ip',
         'type': 'compute.v1.address',
         'properties': {
            'addressType': 'INTERNAL',
            'region': context.properties['region'],
            'subnetwork': context.properties['control_subnet']
        }},
        # Refer to docs/dev/kube-apiserver-health-check.md on how to correctly setup health check probe for kube-apiserver
        {'name': context.properties['infra_id'] + '-api-internal-health-check',
         'type': 'compute.v1.healthCheck',
         'properties': {
            'httpsHealthCheck': {
                'port': 6443,
                'requestPath': '/readyz'
            },
            'type': "HTTPS"
        }},
        {'name': context.properties['infra_id'] + '-api-internal-backend-service',
         'type': 'compute.v1.regionBackendService',
         'properties': {
            'backends': backends,
            'healthChecks': ['$ref.' + context.properties['infra_id'] + '-api-internal-health-check.selfLink']},
            'loadBalancingScheme': 'INTERNAL',
            'region': context.properties['region'],
            'protocol': 'TCP',
    ]
}
return {'resources': resources}

9.10.10.2. Deployment Manager template for the internal load balancer

You can use the following Deployment Manager template to deploy the internal load balancer that you
You will need this template in addition to the 02_lb_ext.py template when you create an external cluster.

9.10.11. Creating a private DNS zone in GCP

You must configure a private DNS zone in Google Cloud Platform (GCP) for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use. One way to create this component is to modify the provided Deployment Manager template.

NOTE

If you do not use the provided Deployment Manager template to create your GCP infrastructure, you must review the provided information and manually create the infrastructure. If your cluster does not initialize correctly, you might have to contact Red Hat support with your installation logs.
Prerequisites

- Configure a GCP account.
- Generate the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- Create and configure a VPC and associated subnets in GCP.

Procedure

1. Copy the template from the Deployment Manager template for the private DNS section of this topic and save it as `02_dns.py` on your computer. This template describes the private DNS objects that your cluster requires.

2. Create a `02_dns.yaml` resource definition file:

   ```yaml
   $ cat <<EOF >02_dns.yaml
   imports:
   - path: 02_dns.py

   resources:
   - name: cluster-dns
     type: 02_dns.py
     properties:
       infra_id: ${INFRA_ID}¹
       cluster_domain: ${CLUSTER_NAME}.${BASE_DOMAIN}²
       cluster_network: ${CLUSTER_NETWORK}³

   EOF
   
   ¹ `infra_id` is the INFRA_ID infrastructure name from the extraction step.
   ² `cluster_domain` is the domain for the cluster, for example openshift.example.com.
   ³ `cluster_network` is the selfLink URL to the cluster network.

3. Create the deployment by using the `gcloud` CLI:

   ```bash
   $ gcloud deployment-manager deployments create ${INFRA_ID}-dns --config 02_dns.yaml
   
   $ if [ -f transaction.yaml ]; then rm transaction.yaml; fi
   $ gcloud dns record-sets transaction start --zone ${INFRA_ID}-private-zone
   $ gcloud dns record-sets transaction add ${CLUSTER_IP} --name api.${CLUSTER_NAME}.${BASE_DOMAIN}. --ttl 60 --type A --zone ${INFRA_ID}-private-zone
   $ gcloud dns record-sets transaction add ${CLUSTER_IP} --name api-int.${CLUSTER_NAME}.${BASE_DOMAIN}. --ttl 60 --type A --zone ${INFRA_ID}-private-zone
   $ gcloud dns record-sets transaction execute --zone ${INFRA_ID}-private-zone
   ```
b. For an external cluster, also add the external DNS entries:

```bash
$ if [ -f transaction.yaml ]; then rm transaction.yaml; fi
$ gcloud dns record-sets transaction start --zone ${BASE_DOMAIN_ZONE_NAME}
$ gcloud dns record-sets transaction add ${CLUSTER_PUBLIC_IP} --name api.$(CLUSTER_NAME).$(BASE_DOMAIN). --ttl 60 --type A --zone $(BASE_DOMAIN_ZONE_NAME)
$ gcloud dns record-sets transaction execute --zone $(BASE_DOMAIN_ZONE_NAME)
```

### 9.10.11. Deployment Manager template for the private DNS

You can use the following Deployment Manager template to deploy the private DNS that you need for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster:

#### Example 9.59. 02_dns.py Deployment Manager template

```python
def GenerateConfig(context):
    resources = [{
        'name': context.properties['infra_id'] + '-private-zone',
        'type': 'dns.v1_managedZone',
        'properties': {
            'description': '',
            'dnsName': context.properties['cluster_domain'] + '.',
            'visibility': 'private',
            'privateVisibilityConfig': {
                'networks': [
                    {'networkId': context.properties['cluster_network']}
                ]
            }
        }
    }]
    return {'resources': resources}
```

### 9.10.12. Creating firewall rules in GCP

You must create firewall rules in Google Cloud Platform (GCP) for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use. One way to create these components is to modify the provided Deployment Manager template.

#### NOTE

If you do not use the provided Deployment Manager template to create your GCP infrastructure, you must review the provided information and manually create the infrastructure. If your cluster does not initialize correctly, you might have to contact Red Hat support with your installation logs.

#### Prerequisites

- Configure a GCP account.
• Generate the Ignition config files for your cluster.

• Create and configure a VPC and associated subnets in GCP.

Procedure

1. Copy the template from the Deployment Manager template for firewall rules section of this topic and save it as **03_firewall.py** on your computer. This template describes the security groups that your cluster requires.

2. Create a **03_firewall.yaml** resource definition file:

   ```
   $ cat <<EOF >03_firewall.yaml
   imports:
   - path: 03_firewall.py
   
   resources:
   - name: cluster-firewall
     type: 03_firewall.py
     properties:
       allowed_external_cidr: '0.0.0.0/0'  # 1
       infra_id: '${INFRA_ID}'  # 2
       cluster_network: '${CLUSTER_NETWORK}'  # 3
       network_cidr: '${NETWORK_CIDR}'  # 4
   EOF
   
   **allowed_external_cidr** is the CIDR range that can access the cluster API and SSH to the bootstrap host. For an internal cluster, set this value to **${NETWORK_CIDR}**.

   **infra_id** is the **INFRA_ID** infrastructure name from the extraction step.

   **cluster_network** is the **selfLink** URL to the cluster network.

   **network_cidr** is the CIDR of the VPC network, for example **10.0.0.0/16**.

3. Create the deployment by using the **gcloud** CLI:

   ```
   $ gcloud deployment-manager deployments create ${INFRA_ID}-firewall --config 03_firewall.yaml
   ```

9.10.12.1. Deployment Manager template for firewall rules

You can use the following Deployment Manager template to deploy the firewall rules that you need for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster:

**Example 9.60. 03_firewall.py Deployment Manager template**

```python
def GenerateConfig(context):
    resources = [
        {'name': context.properties['infra_id'] + '-bootstrap-in-ssh',
         'type': 'compute.v1.firewall',
         'properties': {
```
'network': context.properties['cluster_network'],
'allowed': [{
   'IPProtocol': 'tcp',
   'ports': [22]
}]
},
'sourceRanges': [context.properties[allowed_external_cidr]],
'targetTags': [context.properties[infra_id] + '-bootstrap']
}
},

'name': context.properties[infra_id] + '-api',
'type': 'compute.v1.firewall',
'properties': {
   'network': context.properties['cluster_network'],
   'allowed': [{
      'IPProtocol': 'tcp',
      'ports': [6443]
   }],
   'sourceRanges': [context.properties[allowed_external_cidr]],
   'targetTags': [context.properties[infra_id] + '-master']
}
},

'name': context.properties[infra_id] + '-health-checks',
'type': 'compute.v1.firewall',
'properties': {
   'network': context.properties['cluster_network'],
   'allowed': [{
      'IPProtocol': 'tcp',
      'ports': [6080, 6443, 22624]
   }],
   'sourceRanges': ['35.191.0.0/16', '130.211.0.0/22', '209.85.152.0/22', '209.85.204.0/22'],
   'targetTags': [context.properties[infra_id] + '-master']
}
},

'name': context.properties[infra_id] + '-etcd',
'type': 'compute.v1.firewall',
'properties': {
   'network': context.properties['cluster_network'],
   'allowed': [{
      'IPProtocol': 'tcp',
      'ports': [2379-2380]
   }],
   'sourceTags': [context.properties[infra_id] + '-master'],
   'targetTags': [context.properties[infra_id] + '-master']
}
},

'name': context.properties[infra_id] + '-control-plane',
'type': 'compute.v1.firewall',
'properties': {
   'network': context.properties['cluster_network'],
   'allowed': [{
      'IPProtocol': 'tcp',
      'ports': [10257]
   },
   'IPProtocol': 'tcp',
   'ports': [10259]
}]
}
```json
{
    "name": context.properties['infra_id'] + '-internal-network',
    "type": 'compute.v1.firewall',
    "properties": {
        "network": context.properties['cluster_network'],
        "allowed": [
            {
                "IPProtocol": 'icmp'
            },
            {
                "IPProtocol": 'tcp',
                "ports": ['22']
            }
        ],
        "sourceRanges": [context.properties['network_cidr']]
    },
    "targetTags": [
        context.properties['infra_id'] + '-master',
        context.properties['infra_id'] + '-worker'
    ]
}
}
{
    "name": context.properties['infra_id'] + '-internal-cluster',
    "type": 'compute.v1.firewall',
    "properties": {
        "network": context.properties['cluster_network'],
        "allowed": [
            {
                "IPProtocol": 'udp',
                "ports": ['4789', '6081']
            },
            {
                "IPProtocol": 'udp',
                "ports": ['500', '4500']
            },
            {
                "IPProtocol": 'esp'
            },
            {
                "IPProtocol": 'tcp',
                "ports": ['9000-9999']
            },
            {
                "IPProtocol": 'udp',
                "ports": ['9000-9999']
            },
            {
                "IPProtocol": 'tcp',
                "ports": ['10250']
            },
            {
                "IPProtocol": 'tcp',
                "ports": ['30000-32767']
            },
            {
                "IPProtocol": 'udp',
                "ports": ['30000-32767']
            }
        ],
        "sourceTags": [
```
9.10.13. Creating IAM roles in GCP

You must create IAM roles in Google Cloud Platform (GCP) for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use. One way to create these components is to modify the provided Deployment Manager template.

**NOTE**

If you do not use the provided Deployment Manager template to create your GCP infrastructure, you must review the provided information and manually create the infrastructure. If your cluster does not initialize correctly, you might have to contact Red Hat support with your installation logs.

**Prerequisites**

- Configure a GCP account.
- Generate the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- Create and configure a VPC and associated subnets in GCP.

**Procedure**

1. Copy the template from the Deployment Manager template for IAM roles section of this topic and save it as `03_iam.py` on your computer. This template describes the IAM roles that your cluster requires.

2. Create a `03_iam.yaml` resource definition file:

   ```
   $ cat <<EOF >03_iam.yaml
   imports:
   - path: 03_iam.py
   resources:
   - name: cluster-iam
     type: 03_iam.py
     properties:
     infra_id: '${INFRA_ID}'
   EOF
   ```

   - **infra_id** is the `INFRA_ID` infrastructure name from the extraction step.

   ```python
   def create_storage_node_template(context, properties):  
       context.properties['infra_id'] = properties['infra_id']
       resources = [  
           {'name': 'cluster-iam',  
            'type': '03_iam.py',  
            'properties': {  
               'infra_id': '${INFRA_ID}'
            }  
           }
       ]
       return {'resources': resources}
   ```

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3. Create the deployment by using the `gcloud` CLI:

   ```
   $ gcloud deployment-manager deployments create ${INFRA_ID}-iam --config 03_iam.yaml
   ```

4. Export the variable for the master service account:

   ```
   $ export MASTER_SERVICE_ACCOUNT="$(gcloud iam service-accounts list --filter "email~^${INFRA_ID}-m@$\{PROJECT_NAME\}.$" --format json | jq -r ".[0].email")"
   ```

5. Export the variable for the worker service account:

   ```
   $ export WORKER_SERVICE_ACCOUNT="$(gcloud iam service-accounts list --filter "email~^${INFRA_ID}-w@$\{PROJECT_NAME\}.$" --format json | jq -r ".[0].email")"
   ```

6. Export the variable for the subnet that hosts the compute machines:

   ```
   $ export COMPUTE_SUBNET="$(gcloud compute networks subnets describe ${INFRA_ID}-worker-subnet --region=${REGION} --format json | jq -r .selfLink)"
   ```

7. The templates do not create the policy bindings due to limitations of Deployment Manager, so you must create them manually:

   ```
   $ gcloud projects add-iam-policy-binding $\{PROJECT_NAME\} --member "serviceAccount:$\{MASTER_SERVICE_ACCOUNT\}" --role "roles/compute.instanceAdmin"
   $ gcloud projects add-iam-policy-binding $\{PROJECT_NAME\} --member "serviceAccount:$\{MASTER_SERVICE_ACCOUNT\}" --role "roles/compute.networkAdmin"
   $ gcloud projects add-iam-policy-binding $\{PROJECT_NAME\} --member "serviceAccount:$\{MASTER_SERVICE_ACCOUNT\}" --role "roles/compute.securityAdmin"
   $ gcloud projects add-iam-policy-binding $\{PROJECT_NAME\} --member "serviceAccount:$\{MASTER_SERVICE_ACCOUNT\}" --role "roles/iam.serviceAccountUser"
   $ gcloud projects add-iam-policy-binding $\{PROJECT_NAME\} --member "serviceAccount:$\{MASTER_SERVICE_ACCOUNT\}" --role "roles/storage.admin"
   $ gcloud projects add-iam-policy-binding $\{PROJECT_NAME\} --member "serviceAccount:$\{WORKER_SERVICE_ACCOUNT\}" --role "roles/compute.viewer"
   $ gcloud projects add-iam-policy-binding $\{PROJECT_NAME\} --member "serviceAccount:$\{WORKER_SERVICE_ACCOUNT\}" --role "roles/storage.admin"
   ```

8. Create a service account key and store it locally for later use:

   ```
   $ gcloud iam service-accounts keys create service-account-key.json --iam-account=$\{MASTER_SERVICE_ACCOUNT\}
   ```

9.10.13.1. Deployment Manager template for IAM roles

You can use the following Deployment Manager template to deploy the IAM roles that you need for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster:

```
Example 9.61.03_iam.py Deployment Manager template

```def GenerateConfig(context):
    resources = [{
```
9.10.14. Creating the RHCOS cluster image for the GCP infrastructure

You must use a valid Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) image for Google Cloud Platform (GCP) for your OpenShift Container Platform nodes.

Procedure

1. Obtain the RHCOS image from the RHCOS image mirror page.

   **IMPORTANT**
   
   The RHCOS images might not change with every release of OpenShift Container Platform. You must download an image with the highest version that is less than or equal to the OpenShift Container Platform version that you install. Use the image version that matches your OpenShift Container Platform version if it is available.
   
   The file name contains the OpenShift Container Platform version number in the format `rhcos-<version>-<arch>-gcp.<arch>.tar.gz`.

2. Create the Google storage bucket:

   ```bash
   $ gsutil mb gs://<bucket_name>
   ```

3. Upload the RHCOS image to the Google storage bucket:

   ```bash
   $ gsutil cp <downloaded_image_file_path>/rhcos-<version>-x86_64-gcp.x86_64.tar.gz gs://<bucket_name>
   ```

4. Export the uploaded RHCOS image location as a variable:

   ```bash
   $ export IMAGE_SOURCE=gs://<bucket_name>/rhcos-<version>-x86_64-gcp.x86_64.tar.gz
   ```

5. Create the cluster image:
Creating the bootstrap machine in GCP

You must create the bootstrap machine in Google Cloud Platform (GCP) to use during OpenShift Container Platform cluster initialization. One way to create this machine is to modify the provided Deployment Manager template.

**NOTE**

If you do not use the provided Deployment Manager template to create your bootstrap machine, you must review the provided information and manually create the infrastructure. If your cluster does not initialize correctly, you might have to contact Red Hat support with your installation logs.

**Prerequisites**

- Configure a GCP account.
- Generate the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- Create and configure a VPC and associated subnets in GCP.
- Create and configure networking and load balancers in GCP.
- Create control plane and compute roles.
- Ensure pyOpenSSL is installed.

**Procedure**

1. Copy the template from the Deployment Manager template for the bootstrap machine section of this topic and save it as `04_bootstrap.py` on your computer. This template describes the bootstrap machine that your cluster requires.

2. Export the location of the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) image that the installation program requires:

   ```
   $ gcloud compute images create "${INFRA_ID}-rhcos-image" \
   --source-uri="${IMAGE_SOURCE}"
   ```

3. Create a bucket and upload the `bootstrap.ign` file:

   ```
   $ gsutil mb gs://${INFRA_ID}-bootstrap-ignition
   $ gsutil cp <installation_directory>/bootstrap.ign gs://${INFRA_ID}-bootstrap-ignition/
   ```

4. Create a signed URL for the bootstrap instance to use to access the Ignition config. Export the URL from the output as a variable:

   ```
   $ export BOOTSTRAP_IGN=`gsutil signurl -d 1h service-account-key.json gs://${INFRA_ID}-bootstrap-ignition/bootstrap.ign | grep "^gs:" | awk '{print $5}'`
   ```
5. Create a **04_bootstrap.yaml** resource definition file:

```yaml
$ cat <<EOF >04_bootstrap.yaml
imports:
- path: 04_bootstrap.py

resources:
- name: cluster-bootstrap
type: 04_bootstrap.py
properties:
  infra_id: '${INFRA_ID}'
  region: '${REGION}'
  zone: '${ZONE_0}'
  cluster_network: '${CLUSTER_NETWORK}'
  control_subnet: '${CONTROL_SUBNET}'
  image: '${CLUSTER_IMAGE}'
  machine_type: 'n1-standard-4'
  root_volume_size: '128'
  bootstrap_ign: '${BOOTSTRAP_IGN}'
EOF
```

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><strong>infra_id</strong> is the <strong>INFRA_ID</strong> infrastructure name from the extraction step.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><strong>region</strong> is the region to deploy the cluster into, for example <strong>us-central1</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><strong>zone</strong> is the zone to deploy the bootstrap instance into, for example <strong>us-central1-b</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td><strong>cluster_network</strong> is the selfLink URL to the cluster network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><strong>control_subnet</strong> is the selfLink URL to the control subnet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td><strong>image</strong> is the selfLink URL to the RHCOS image.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td><strong>machine_type</strong> is the machine type of the instance, for example <strong>n1-standard-4</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td><strong>root_volume_size</strong> is the boot disk size for the bootstrap machine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td><strong>bootstrap_ign</strong> is the URL output when creating a signed URL.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Create the deployment by using the **gcloud** CLI:

```
$ gcloud deployment-manager deployments create ${INFRA_ID}-bootstrap --config 04_bootstrap.yaml
```

7. The templates do not manage load balancer membership due to limitations of Deployment Manager, so you must add the bootstrap machine manually.

   a. Add the bootstrap instance to the internal load balancer instance group:

```
$ gcloud compute instance-groups unmanaged add-instances \
  ${INFRA_ID}-bootstrap-ig --zone=${ZONE_0} --instances=${INFRA_ID}-bootstrap
```
b. Add the bootstrap instance group to the internal load balancer backend service:

```
$ gcloud compute backend-services add-backend \\
${INFRA_ID}-api-internal-backend-service --region=${REGION} --instance-group=${INFRA_ID}-bootstrap-ig --instance-group-zone=${ZONE_0}
```

9.10.15.1. Deployment Manager template for the bootstrap machine

You can use the following Deployment Manager template to deploy the bootstrap machine that you need for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster:

**Example 9.62. 04_bootstrap.py Deployment Manager template**

```python
def GenerateConfig(context):
    resources = [
        {
            'name': context.properties['infra_id'] + '-bootstrap-public-ip',
            'type': 'compute.v1.address',
            'properties': {
                'region': context.properties['region'],
            }
        },
        {
            'name': context.properties['infra_id'] + '-bootstrap',
            'type': 'compute.v1.instance',
            'properties': {
                'autoDelete': True,
                'boot': True,
                'initializeParams': {
                    'diskSizeGb': context.properties['root_volume_size'],
                    'sourceImage': context.properties['image']
                }
            },
            'machineType': 'zones/' + context.properties['zone'] + '/machineTypes/' + context.properties['machine_type'],
            'metadata': {
                'items': [{
                    'key': 'user-data',
                    'value': '{"ignition":{"config":{"replace":{"source":"' + context.properties['bootstrap_ign'] + '"}},"version":"3.2.0"}}',
                }]
            },
            'networkInterfaces': [{
                'subnetwork': context.properties['control_subnet'],
                'accessConfigs': [{
                    'natIP': '${ref.' + context.properties['infra_id'] + '-bootstrap-public-ip.address}'
                }]
            },
            'tags': {  #
                'items': [
                    context.properties['infra_id'] + '-master',
                    context.properties['infra_id'] + '-bootstrap'
                ]
            },
            'zone': context.properties['zone']
        }
    ]
```
9.10.16. Creating the control plane machines in GCP

You must create the control plane machines in Google Cloud Platform (GCP) for your cluster to use. One way to create these machines is to modify the provided Deployment Manager template.

**NOTE**

If you do not use the provided Deployment Manager template to create your control plane machines, you must review the provided information and manually create the infrastructure. If your cluster does not initialize correctly, you might have to contact Red Hat support with your installation logs.

**Prerequisites**

- Configure a GCP account.
- Generate the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- Create and configure a VPC and associated subnets in GCP.
- Create and configure networking and load balancers in GCP.
- Create control plane and compute roles.
- Create the bootstrap machine.

**Procedure**

1. Copy the template from the Deployment Manager template for control plane machines section of this topic and save it as 05_control_plane.py on your computer. This template describes the control plane machines that your cluster requires.

2. Export the following variable required by the resource definition:

```python
return {'resources': resources}
```
3. Create a `05_control_plane.yaml` resource definition file:

```yaml
$ cat <<EOF >05_control_plane.yaml
imports:
  - path: 05_control_plane.py
resources:
  - name: cluster-control-plane
    type: 05_control_plane.py
    properties:
      infra_id: '${INFRA_ID}'
      zones:
        - '${ZONE_0}'
        - '${ZONE_1}'
        - '${ZONE_2}'
      control_subnet: '${CONTROL_SUBNET}'
      image: '${CLUSTER_IMAGE}'
      machine_type: 'n1-standard-4'
      root_volume_size: '128'
      service_account_email: '${MASTER_SERVICE_ACCOUNT}'
      ignition: '${MASTER_IGNITION}'
EOF
```

1. `infra_id` is the `INFRA_ID` infrastructure name from the extraction step.
2. `zones` are the zones to deploy the control plane instances into, for example `us-central1-a`, `us-central1-b`, and `us-central1-c`.
3. `control_subnet` is the `selfLink` URL to the control subnet.
4. `image` is the `selfLink` URL to the RHCOS image.
5. `machine_type` is the machine type of the instance, for example `n1-standard-4`.
6. `service_account_email` is the email address for the master service account that you created.
7. `ignition` is the contents of the `master.ign` file.

4. Create the deployment by using the `gcloud` CLI:

```bash
$ gcloud deployment-manager deployments create ${INFRA_ID}-control-plane --config 05_control_plane.yaml
```

5. The templates do not manage load balancer membership due to limitations of Deployment Manager, so you must add the control plane machines manually.

- Run the following commands to add the control plane machines to the appropriate instance groups:
For an external cluster, you must also run the following commands to add the control plane machines to the target pools:

```bash
$ gcloud compute instance-groups unmanaged add-instances ${INFRA_ID}-master-${ZONE_0}-ig --zone=${ZONE_0} --instances=${INFRA_ID}-master-0
$ gcloud compute instance-groups unmanaged add-instances ${INFRA_ID}-master-${ZONE_1}-ig --zone=${ZONE_1} --instances=${INFRA_ID}-master-1
$ gcloud compute instance-groups unmanaged add-instances ${INFRA_ID}-master-${ZONE_2}-ig --zone=${ZONE_2} --instances=${INFRA_ID}-master-2
```

- For an external cluster, you must also run the following commands to add the control plane machines to the target pools:

```bash
$ gcloud compute target-pools add-instances ${INFRA_ID}-api-target-pool --instances-zone="${ZONE_0}" --instances=${INFRA_ID}-master-0
$ gcloud compute target-pools add-instances ${INFRA_ID}-api-target-pool --instances-zone="${ZONE_1}" --instances=${INFRA_ID}-master-1
$ gcloud compute target-pools add-instances ${INFRA_ID}-api-target-pool --instances-zone="${ZONE_2}" --instances=${INFRA_ID}-master-2
```

### 9.10.16.1. Deployment Manager template for control plane machines

You can use the following Deployment Manager template to deploy the control plane machines that you need for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster:

**Example 9.63. 05_control_plane.py Deployment Manager template**

```python
def GenerateConfig(context):

    resources = [{
        'name': context.properties['infra_id'] + '-master-0',
        'type': 'compute.v1.instance',
        'properties': {
            'disks': [{
                'autoDelete': True,
                'boot': True,
                'initializeParams': {
                    'diskSizeGb': context.properties['root_volume_size'],
                    'diskType': 'zones/' + context.properties['zones'][0] + '/diskTypes/pd-ssd',
                    'sourceImage': context.properties['image']
                }
            }],
            'machineType': 'zones/' + context.properties['zones'][0] + '/machineTypes/' + context.properties['machine_type'],
            'metadata': {
                'items': [{
                    'key': 'user-data',
                    'value': context.properties['ignition']
                }]
            },
            'networkInterfaces': [{
                'subnetwork': context.properties['control_subnet']
            }]
        }
    }
```
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```python
},
'serviceAccounts': [{
  'email': context.properties['service_account_email'],
  'scopes': ['https://www.googleapis.com/auth/cloud-platform']
}],
'tags': {
  'items': [
    context.properties['infra_id'] + '-master',
  ],
},
'zone': context.properties['zones'][0]
},
},
'name': context.properties['infra_id'] + '-master-1',
'type': 'compute.v1.instance',
'properties': {
  'disks': [{
    'autoDelete': True,
    'boot': True,
    'initializeParams': {
      'diskSizeGb': context.properties['root_volume_size'],
      'diskType': 'zones/' + context.properties['zones'][1] + '/diskTypes/pd-ssd',
      'sourceImage': context.properties['image']
    }
  }]
},
'machineType': 'zones/' + context.properties['zones'][1] + '/machineTypes/' + context.properties['machine_type'],
'metadata': {
  'items': [
    {'key': 'user-data',
     'value': context.properties['ignition']
    }
  ],
},
'networkInterfaces': [{
  'subnetwork': context.properties['control_subnet']
}],
'serviceAccounts': [{
  'email': context.properties['service_account_email'],
  'scopes': ['https://www.googleapis.com/auth/cloud-platform']
}],
'tags': {
  'items': [
    context.properties['infra_id'] + '-master',
  ],
},
'zone': context.properties['zones'][1]
},
},
'name': context.properties['infra_id'] + '-master-2',
'type': 'compute.v1.instance',
'properties': {
  'disks': [{
    'autoDelete': True,
    'boot': True,
    'initializeParams': {
      'diskSizeGb': context.properties['root_volume_size'],
    }
  }
```

---

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9.10.17. Wait for bootstrap completion and remove bootstrap resources in GCP

After you create all of the required infrastructure in Google Cloud Platform (GCP), wait for the bootstrap process to complete on the machines that you provisioned by using the Ignition config files that you generated with the installation program.

**Prerequisites**

- Configure a GCP account.
- Generate the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- Create and configure a VPC and associated subnets in GCP.
- Create and configure networking and load balancers in GCP.
- Create control plane and compute roles.
- Create the bootstrap machine.
- Create the control plane machines.

**Procedure**
1. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and run the following command:

   $ ./openshift-install wait-for bootstrap-complete --dir <installation_directory> \  
   --log-level info

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

   To view different installation details, specify warn, debug, or error instead of info.

   If the command exits without a FATAL warning, your production control plane has initialized.

2. Delete the bootstrap resources:

   $ gcloud compute backend-services remove-backend $(INFRA_ID)-api-internal-backend-service --region=${REGION} --instance-group=$(INFRA_ID)-bootstrap-ig --instance-group-zone=${ZONE_0}

   $ gsutil rm gs://$(INFRA_ID)-bootstrap-ignition/bootstrap.ign

   $ gsutil rb gs://$(INFRA_ID)-bootstrap-ignition

   $ gcloud deployment-manager deployments delete $(INFRA_ID)-bootstrap

### 9.10.18. Creating additional worker machines in GCP

You can create worker machines in Google Cloud Platform (GCP) for your cluster to use by launching individual instances discretely or by automated processes outside the cluster, such as auto scaling groups. You can also take advantage of the built-in cluster scaling mechanisms and the machine API in OpenShift Container Platform.

**NOTE**

If you are installing a three-node cluster, skip this step. A three-node cluster consists of three control plane machines, which also act as compute machines.

In this example, you manually launch one instance by using the Deployment Manager template. Additional instances can be launched by including additional resources of type 06_worker.py in the file.

**NOTE**

If you do not use the provided Deployment Manager template to create your worker machines, you must review the provided information and manually create the infrastructure. If your cluster does not initialize correctly, you might have to contact Red Hat support with your installation logs.

**Prerequisites**

- Configure a GCP account.
- Generate the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- Create and configure a VPC and associated subnets in GCP.
- Create and configure networking and load balancers in GCP.
- Create control plane and compute roles.
- Create the bootstrap machine.
- Create the control plane machines.

**Procedure**

1. Copy the template from the **Deployment Manager template for worker machines** section of this topic and save it as `06_worker.py` on your computer. This template describes the worker machines that your cluster requires.

2. Export the variables that the resource definition uses.

   a. Export the subnet that hosts the compute machines:

   ```
   $ export COMPUTE_SUBNET=`gcloud compute networks subnets describe
   ${INFRA_ID}-worker-subnet --region=${REGION} --format json | jq -r .selfLink`
   ```

   b. Export the email address for your service account:

   ```
   $ export WORKER_SERVICE_ACCOUNT=`gcloud iam service-accounts list --filter
   "email~^${INFRA_ID}-w@${PROJECT_NAME}." --format json | jq -r .[0].email`
   ```

   c. Export the location of the compute machine Ignition config file:

   ```
   $ export WORKER_IGNITION=`cat <installation_directory>/worker.ign`
   ```

3. Create a `06_worker.yaml` resource definition file:

   ```
   $ cat <<EOF >06_worker.yaml
   exports:
   - path: 06_worker.py
   resources:
   - name: 'worker-0'
     type: 06_worker.py
     properties:
       infra_id: '${INFRA_ID}'
       zone: '${ZONE_0}'
       compute_subnet: '${COMPUTE_SUBNET}'
       image: '${CLUSTER_IMAGE}'
       machine_type: 'n1-standard-4'
       root_volume_size: '128'
       service_account_email: '${WORKER_SERVICE_ACCOUNT}'
       ignition: '${WORKER_IGNITION}'
   - name: 'worker-1'
     type: 06_worker.py
     properties:
       infra_id: '${INFRA_ID}'
   ```
name is the name of the worker machine, for example worker-0.

infra_id is the INFRA_ID infrastructure name from the extraction step.

zone is the zone to deploy the worker machine into, for example us-central1-a.

compute_subnet is the selfLink URL to the compute subnet.

image is the selfLink URL to the RHCOS image. ¹

machine_type is the machine type of the instance, for example n1-standard-4.

service_account_email is the email address for the worker service account that you created.

ignition is the contents of the worker.ign file.

Optional: If you want to launch additional instances, include additional resources of type 06_worker.py in your 06_worker.yaml resource definition file.

Create the deployment by using the gcloud CLI:

```
$ gcloud deployment-manager deployments create ${INFRA_ID}-worker --config 06_worker.yaml
```

To use a GCP Marketplace image, specify the offer to use:


9.10.18.1. Deployment Manager template for worker machines

You can use the following Deployment Manager template to deploy the worker machines that you need for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster:

```
Example 9.64. 06_worker.py Deployment Manager template
```
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 4.14. 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.

```python
def GenerateConfig(context):
    resources = [
        
        'name': context.properties['infra_id'] + '-' + context.env['name'],
        'type': 'compute.v1.instance',
        'properties': {
            'disks': [
                
                'autoDelete': True,
                'boot': True,
                'initializeParams': {
                    'diskSizeGb': context.properties['root_volume_size'],
                    'sourceImage': context.properties['image']
                }
            ],
            'machineType': 'zones/' + context.properties['zone'] + '/machineTypes/' + context.properties['machine_type'],
            'metadata': {
                'items': [
                    
                    'key': 'user-data',
                    'value': context.properties['ignition']
                ]
            },
            'networkInterfaces': [
                
                'subnetwork': context.properties['compute_subnet']
            ],
            'serviceAccounts': [
                
                'email': context.properties['service_account_email'],
                'scopes': ['https://www.googleapis.com/auth/cloud-platform']
            ],
            'tags': {
                'items': [
                    
                    context.properties['infra_id'] + '-worker',
                ],
                'zone': context.properties['zone']
            }
        }
    ]

    return {'resources': resources}
```
Procedure

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 v4.14 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

2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.
3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 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


2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.

3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 macOS Client entry and save the file.

   **NOTE**
   For macOS arm64, choose the OpenShift v4.14 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>
  ```

9.10.20. Logging in to the cluster by using the CLI

You can log in to your cluster as a default system user by exporting the cluster kubeconfig file. The kubeconfig file contains information about the cluster that is used by the CLI to connect a client to the correct cluster and API server. The file is specific to a cluster and is created during OpenShift Container Platform installation.

Prerequisites

- You deployed an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

- You installed the oc CLI.

Procedure

1. Export the kubeadmin credentials:

   ```
   $ export KUBECONFIG=<installation_directory>/auth/kubeconfig
   ```

   **For <installation_directory>, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.**

2. Verify you can run oc commands successfully using the exported configuration:

   ```
   $ oc whoami
   ```
9.10.21. Approving the certificate signing requests for your machines

When you add machines to a cluster, two pending certificate signing requests (CSRs) are generated for each machine that you added. You must confirm that these CSRs are approved or, if necessary, approve them yourself. The client requests must be approved first, followed by the server requests.

Prerequisites

- You added machines to your cluster.

Procedure

1. Confirm that the cluster recognizes the machines:

   ```
   $ oc get nodes
   ```

   **Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>ROLES</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>VERSION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>master-0</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>63m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>master-1</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>63m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>master-2</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>64m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   The output lists all of the machines that you created.

   **NOTE**

   The preceding output might not include the compute nodes, also known as worker nodes, until some CSRs are approved.

2. Review the pending CSRs and ensure that you see the client requests with the **Pending** or **Approved** status for each machine that you added to the cluster:

   ```
   $ oc get csr
   ```

   **Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>REQUESTOR</th>
<th>CONDITION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>csr-8b2br</td>
<td>15m</td>
<td>system:serviceaccount:openshift-machine-config-operator:node-bootstrapper</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>csr-8vnps</td>
<td>15m</td>
<td>system:serviceaccount:openshift-machine-config-operator:node-bootstrapper</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   In this example, two machines are joining the cluster. You might see more approved CSRs in the list.
3. If the CSRs were not approved, after all of the pending CSRs for the machines you added are in **Pending** status, approve the CSRs for your cluster machines:

**NOTE**

Because the CSRs rotate automatically, approve your CSRs within an hour of adding the machines to the cluster. If you do not approve them within an hour, the certificates will rotate, and more than two certificates will be present for each node. You must approve all of these certificates. After the client CSR is approved, the Kubelet creates a secondary CSR for the serving certificate, which requires manual approval. Then, subsequent serving certificate renewal requests are automatically approved by the **machine-approver** if the Kubelet requests a new certificate with identical parameters.

**NOTE**

For clusters running on platforms that are not machine API enabled, such as bare metal and other user-provisioned infrastructure, you must implement a method of automatically approving the kubelet serving certificate requests (CSRs). If a request is not approved, then the `oc exec`, `oc rsh`, and `oc logs` commands cannot succeed, because a serving certificate is required when the API server connects to the kubelet. Any operation that contacts the Kubelet endpoint requires this certificate approval to be in place. The method must watch for new CSRs, confirm that the CSR was submitted by the **node-bootstrapper** service account in the system:node or system:admin groups, and confirm the identity of the node.

- To approve them individually, run the following command for each valid CSR:
  
  ```
  $ oc adm certificate approve <csr_name>  
  ```

  **<csr_name>** is the name of a CSR from the list of current CSRs.

- To approve all pending CSRs, run the following command:

  ```
  $ oc get csr -o go-template='{{range .items}}{{if not .status}}{{.metadata.name}}{{"\n"}}{{end}}{{end}}' | xargs --no-run-if-empty oc adm certificate approve
  ```

**NOTE**

Some Operators might not become available until some CSRs are approved.

4. Now that your client requests are approved, you must review the server requests for each machine that you added to the cluster:

```
$ oc get csr
```

**Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>REQUESTOR</th>
<th>CONDITION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>csr-bfd72</td>
<td>5m26s</td>
<td>system:node:ip-10-0-50-126.us-east-2.compute.internal</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OpenShift Container Platform 4.14 Installing
5. If the remaining CSRs are not approved, and are in the **Pending** status, approve the CSRs for your cluster machines:
   - To approve them individually, run the following command for each valid CSR:

   ```bash
   $ oc adm certificate approve <csr_name>
   
   `<csr_name>` is the name of a CSR from the list of current CSRs.
   
   - To approve all pending CSRs, run the following command:

   ```bash
   $ oc get csr -o go-template='{{range .items}}{{if not .status}}{{.metadata.name}}{{"\n"}}{{end}}{{end}}' | xargs oc adm certificate approve
   
   6. After all client and server CSRs have been approved, the machines have the **Ready** status. Verify this by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ oc get nodes
   
   **Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>ROLES</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>VERSION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>master-0</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>73m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>master-1</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>73m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>master-2</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>74m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>worker-0</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>worker</td>
<td>11m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>worker-1</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>worker</td>
<td>11m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   **NOTE**

   It can take a few minutes after approval of the server CSRs for the machines to transition to the **Ready** status.

   **Additional information**

   - For more information on CSRs, see [Certificate Signing Requests](#).

9.10.22. Optional: Adding the ingress DNS records

If you removed the DNS zone configuration when creating Kubernetes manifests and generating Ignition configs, you must manually create DNS records that point at the ingress load balancer. You can create either a wildcard `*.apps.{baseDomain}.` or specific records. You can use A, CNAME, and other records per your requirements.

**Prerequisites**

- Configure a GCP account.
- Remove the DNS Zone configuration when creating Kubernetes manifests and generating Ignition configs.
- Create and configure a VPC and associated subnets in GCP.
- Create and configure networking and load balancers in GCP.
- Create control plane and compute roles.
- Create the bootstrap machine.
- Create the control plane machines.
- Create the worker machines.

**Procedure**

1. Wait for the Ingress router to create a load balancer and populate the `EXTERNAL-IP` field:

   ```bash
   $ oc -n openshift-ingress get service router-default
   
   **Example output**
   
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>CLUSTER-IP</th>
<th>EXTERNAL-IP</th>
<th>PORT(S)</th>
<th>AGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
   
   2. Add the A record to your zones:
   
   - To use A records:
     i. Export the variable for the router IP address:

     ```bash
     $ export ROUTER_IP=`oc -n openshift-ingress get service router-default --no-headers | awk '{print $4}'`
     
     ii. Add the A record to the private zones:

     ```bash
     $ if [-f transaction.yaml ]; then rm transaction.yaml; fi
     $ gcloud dns record-sets transaction start --zone ${INFRA_ID}-private-zone
     $ gcloud dns record-sets transaction add ${ROUTER_IP} --name \*.apps.$(CLUSTER_NAME).${BASE_DOMAIN}. --ttl 300 --type A --zone ${INFRA_ID}-private-zone
     $ gcloud dns record-sets transaction execute --zone ${INFRA_ID}-private-zone
     
     iii. For an external cluster, also add the A record to the public zones:

     ```bash
     $ if [-f transaction.yaml ]; then rm transaction.yaml; fi
     $ gcloud dns record-sets transaction start --zone ${BASE_DOMAIN_ZONE_NAME}
     $ gcloud dns record-sets transaction add ${ROUTER_IP} --name \*.apps.$(CLUSTER_NAME).${BASE_DOMAIN}. --ttl 300 --type A --zone ${BASE_DOMAIN_ZONE_NAME}
     $ gcloud dns record-sets transaction execute --zone ${BASE_DOMAIN_ZONE_NAME}
     ```
To add explicit domains instead of using a wildcard, create entries for each of the cluster’s current routes:

```
$ oc get --all-namespaces -o jsonpath='{range .items[*]}{range .status.ingress[*]}{.host}
{"\n"}{end}{end}' routes
```

Example output

- oauth-openshift.apps.your.cluster.domain.example.com
- console-openshift-console.apps.your.cluster.domain.example.com
- downloads-openshift-console.apps.your.cluster.domain.example.com
- alertmanager-main-openshift-monitoring.apps.your.cluster.domain.example.com
- prometheus-k8s-openshift-monitoring.apps.your.cluster.domain.example.com

9.10.23. Completing a GCP installation on user-provisioned infrastructure

After you start the OpenShift Container Platform installation on Google Cloud Platform (GCP) user-provisioned infrastructure, you can monitor the cluster events until the cluster is ready.

Prerequisites

- Deploy the bootstrap machine for an OpenShift Container Platform cluster on user-provisioned GCP infrastructure.
- Install the oc CLI and log in.

Procedure

1. Complete the cluster installation:

```
$ ./openshift-install --dir <installation_directory> wait-for install-complete
```

Example output

```
INFO Waiting up to 30m0s for the cluster to initialize...
```

For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.
IMPORTANT

- The Ignition config files that the installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending node-bootstrapper certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for Recovering from expired control plane certificates for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

2. Observe the running state of your cluster.

a. Run the following command to view the current cluster version and status:

```
$ oc get clusterversion
```

**Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>VERSION</th>
<th>AVAILABLE</th>
<th>PROGRESSING</th>
<th>SINCE</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>version</td>
<td>4.5.4</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>24m</td>
<td>Working towards 4.5.4: 99% complete</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. Run the following command to view the Operators managed on the control plane by the Cluster Version Operator (CVO):

```
$ oc get clusteroperators
```

**Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>VERSION</th>
<th>AVAILABLE</th>
<th>PROGRESSING</th>
<th>DEGRADED</th>
<th>SINCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>authentication</td>
<td>4.5.4</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>7m56s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cloud-credential</td>
<td>4.5.4</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>31m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cluster-autoscaler</td>
<td>4.5.4</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>16m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>console</td>
<td>4.5.4</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>10m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>csi-snapshot-controller</td>
<td>4.5.4</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>16m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dns</td>
<td>4.5.4</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>22m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>etcd</td>
<td>4.5.4</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>25s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>image-registry</td>
<td>4.5.4</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>16m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ingress</td>
<td>4.5.4</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>16m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insights</td>
<td>4.5.4</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>17m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kube-apiserver</td>
<td>4.5.4</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>19m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kube-controller-manager</td>
<td>4.5.4</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>20m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kube-scheduler</td>
<td>4.5.4</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>20m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kube-storage-version-migrator</td>
<td>4.5.4</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>16m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>machine-api</td>
<td>4.5.4</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>22m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>machine-config</td>
<td>4.5.4</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>22m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marketplace</td>
<td>4.5.4</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>16m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Run the following command to view your cluster pods:

```
$ oc get pods --all-namespaces
```

Example output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAMESPACE</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>READY</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>RESTARTS</th>
<th>AGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kube-system</td>
<td>etcd-member-ip-10-0-3-111.us-east-2.compute.internal</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Running</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>35m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kube-system</td>
<td>etcd-member-ip-10-0-3-239.us-east-2.compute.internal</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Running</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kube-system</td>
<td>etcd-member-ip-10-0-3-24.us-east-2.compute.internal</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Running</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>35m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-apiserver-operator</td>
<td>openshift-apiserver-operator-6d6674f4f4-h7t2t</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Running</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-apiserver</td>
<td>/apiserver-fm48r</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Running</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>30m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-apiserver</td>
<td>apiserver-fxkvv</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Running</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>29m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-apiserver</td>
<td>apiserver-q85nm</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Running</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>29m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-service-ca-operator</td>
<td>openshift-service-ca-operator-66ff6dc6cd-9r257</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Running</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-service-ca</td>
<td>apiservice-cabundle-injector-695b6bc6cb-cl5hm</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Running</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>35m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-service-ca</td>
<td>configmap-cabundle-injector-8498544d7-25qn6</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Running</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>35m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-service-ca</td>
<td>service-serving-cert-signer-6445fc9c6-wqdqn</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Running</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>35m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When the current cluster version is **AVAILABLE**, the installation is complete.

**9.10.24. Telemetry access for OpenShift Container Platform**
In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the Telemetry service, which runs by default to provide metrics about cluster health and the success of updates, requires internet access. If your cluster is connected to the internet, Telemetry runs automatically, and your cluster is registered to OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console.

After you confirm that your OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console inventory is correct, either maintained automatically by Telemetry or manually by using OpenShift Cluster Manager, use subscription watch to track your OpenShift Container Platform subscriptions at the account or multi-cluster level.

Additional resources

- See About remote health monitoring for more information about the Telemetry service.

9.10.25. Next steps

- Customize your cluster.
- If necessary, you can opt out of remote health reporting.
- Configure Global Access for an Ingress Controller on GCP.

9.11. INSTALLING A CLUSTER INTO A SHARED VPC ON GCP USING DEPLOYMENT MANAGER TEMPLATES

In OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14, you can install a cluster into a shared Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) on Google Cloud Platform (GCP) that uses infrastructure that you provide. In this context, a cluster installed into a shared VPC is a cluster that is configured to use a VPC from a project different from where the cluster is being deployed.

A shared VPC enables an organization to connect resources from multiple projects to a common VPC network. You can communicate within the organization securely and efficiently by using internal IPs from that network. For more information about shared VPC, see Shared VPC overview in the GCP documentation.

The steps for performing a user-provided infrastructure installation into a shared VPC are outlined here. Several Deployment Manager templates are provided to assist in completing these steps or to help model your own. You are also free to create the required resources through other methods.

**IMPORTANT**

The steps for performing a user-provisioned infrastructure installation are provided as an example only. Installing a cluster with infrastructure you provide requires knowledge of the cloud provider and the installation process of OpenShift Container Platform. Several Deployment Manager templates are provided to assist in completing these steps or to help model your own. You are also free to create the required resources through other methods; the templates are just an example.

9.11.1. Prerequisites

- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.
● You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.

● If you use a firewall and plan to use the Telemetry service, you configured the firewall to allow the sites that your cluster requires access to.

● If the cloud identity and access management (IAM) APIs are not accessible in your environment, or if you do not want to store an administrator-level credential secret in the kube-system namespace, you can manually create and maintain long-term credentials.

**NOTE**

Be sure to also review this site list if you are configuring a proxy.

### 9.11.2. Certificate signing requests management

Because your cluster has limited access to automatic machine management when you use infrastructure that you provision, you must provide a mechanism for approving cluster certificate signing requests (CSRs) after installation. The kube-controller-manager only approves the kubelet client CSRs. The machine-approver cannot guarantee the validity of a serving certificate that is requested by using kubelet credentials because it cannot confirm that the correct machine issued the request. You must determine and implement a method of verifying the validity of the kubelet serving certificate requests and approving them.

### 9.11.3. Internet access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you require access to the internet to install your cluster.

You must have internet access to:

- Access OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console to download the installation program and perform subscription management. If the cluster has internet access and you do not disable Telemetry, that service automatically entitles your cluster.

- Access Quay.io to obtain the packages that are required to install your cluster.

- Obtain the packages that are required to perform cluster updates.

**IMPORTANT**

If your cluster cannot have direct internet access, you can perform a restricted network installation on some types of infrastructure that you provision. During that process, you download the required content and use it to populate a mirror registry with the installation packages. With some installation types, the environment that you install your cluster in will not require internet access. Before you update the cluster, you update the content of the mirror registry.

### 9.11.4. Configuring the GCP project that hosts your cluster

Before you can install OpenShift Container Platform, you must configure a Google Cloud Platform (GCP) project to host it.

#### 9.11.4.1. Creating a GCP project
To install OpenShift Container Platform, you must create a project in your Google Cloud Platform (GCP) account to host the cluster.

**Procedure**

- Create a project to host your OpenShift Container Platform cluster. See Creating and Managing Projects in the GCP documentation.

**IMPORTANT**

Your GCP project must use the Premium Network Service Tier if you are using installer-provisioned infrastructure. The Standard Network Service Tier is not supported for clusters installed using the installation program. The installation program configures internal load balancing for the `api-int.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>` URL; the Premium Tier is required for internal load balancing.

### 9.11.4.2. Enabling API services in GCP

Your Google Cloud Platform (GCP) project requires access to several API services to complete OpenShift Container Platform installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You created a project to host your cluster.

**Procedure**

- Enable the following required API services in the project that hosts your cluster. You may also enable optional API services which are not required for installation. See Enabling services in the GCP documentation.

**Table 9.26. Required API services**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>API service</th>
<th>Console service name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Compute Engine API</td>
<td>compute.googleapis.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloud Resource Manager API</td>
<td>cloudresourcemanager.googleapis.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Google DNS API</td>
<td>dns.googleapis.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IAM Service Account Credentials API</td>
<td>iamcredentials.googleapis.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identity and Access Management (IAM) API</td>
<td>iam.googleapis.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Usage API</td>
<td>serviceusage.googleapis.com</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 9.27. Optional API services**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>API service</th>
<th>Console service name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cloud Deployment Manager V2 API</td>
<td>deploymentmanager.googleapis.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Google Cloud APIs</td>
<td>cloudapis.googleapis.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Management API</td>
<td>servicemanagement.googleapis.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Google Cloud Storage JSON API</td>
<td>storage-api.googleapis.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloud Storage</td>
<td>storage-component.googleapis.com</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 9.11.4.3. GCP account limits

The OpenShift Container Platform cluster uses a number of Google Cloud Platform (GCP) components, but the default Quotas do not affect your ability to install a default OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

A default cluster, which contains three compute and three control plane machines, uses the following resources. Note that some resources are required only during the bootstrap process and are removed after the cluster deploys.

**Table 9.28. GCP resources used in a default cluster**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Total resources required</th>
<th>Resources removed after bootstrap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Service account</td>
<td>IAM</td>
<td>Global</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firewall rules</td>
<td>Networking</td>
<td>Global</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forwarding rules</td>
<td>Compute</td>
<td>Global</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health checks</td>
<td>Compute</td>
<td>Global</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Images</td>
<td>Compute</td>
<td>Global</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Networks</td>
<td>Networking</td>
<td>Global</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Routers</td>
<td>Networking</td>
<td>Global</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Routes</td>
<td>Networking</td>
<td>Global</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subnetworks</td>
<td>Compute</td>
<td>Global</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target pools</td>
<td>Networking</td>
<td>Global</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTE

If any of the quotas are insufficient during installation, the installation program displays an error that states both which quota was exceeded and the region.

Be sure to consider your actual cluster size, planned cluster growth, and any usage from other clusters that are associated with your account. The CPU, static IP addresses, and persistent disk SSD (storage) quotas are the ones that are most likely to be insufficient.

If you plan to deploy your cluster in one of the following regions, you will exceed the maximum storage quota and are likely to exceed the CPU quota limit:

- asia-east2
- asia-northeast2
- asia-south1
- australia-southeast1
- europe-north1
- europe-west2
- europe-west3
- europe-west6
- northamerica-northeast1
- southamerica-east1
- us-west2

You can increase resource quotas from the GCP console, but you might need to file a support ticket. Be sure to plan your cluster size early so that you can allow time to resolve the support ticket before you install your OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

9.11.4.4. Creating a service account in GCP

OpenShift Container Platform requires a Google Cloud Platform (GCP) service account that provides authentication and authorization to access data in the Google APIs. If you do not have an existing IAM service account that contains the required roles in your project, you must create one.

Prerequisites

- You created a project to host your cluster.

Procedure

1. Create a service account in the project that you use to host your OpenShift Container Platform cluster. See Creating a service account in the GCP documentation.

2. Grant the service account the appropriate permissions. You can either grant the individual permissions that follow or assign the Owner role to it. See Granting roles to a service account for specific resources.
While making the service account an owner of the project is the easiest way to gain the required permissions, it means that service account has complete control over the project. You must determine if the risk that comes from offering that power is acceptable.

3. You can create the service account key in JSON format, or attach the service account to a GCP virtual machine. See Creating service account keys and Creating and enabling service accounts for instances in the GCP documentation. You must have a service account key or a virtual machine with an attached service account to create the cluster.

If you use a virtual machine with an attached service account to create your cluster, you must set credentialsMode: Manual in the install-config.yaml file before installation.

9.11.4.4.1. Required GCP roles

When you attach the Owner role to the service account that you create, you grant that service account all permissions, including those that are required to install OpenShift Container Platform. If your organization’s security policies require a more restrictive set of permissions, you can create a service account with the following permissions. If you deploy your cluster into an existing virtual private cloud (VPC), the service account does not require certain networking permissions, which are noted in the following lists:

Required roles for the installation program

- Compute Admin
- IAM Security Admin
- Service Account Admin
- Service Account Key Admin
- Service Account User
- Storage Admin

Required roles for creating network resources during installation

- DNS Administrator

Required roles for using passthrough credentials mode

- Compute Load Balancer Admin
- IAM Role Viewer

Required roles for user-provisioned GCP infrastructure

- Deployment Manager Editor
The roles are applied to the service accounts that the control plane and compute machines use:

### Table 9.29. GCP service account permissions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account</th>
<th>Roles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Control Plane</td>
<td>roles/compute.instanceAdmin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>roles/compute.networkAdmin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>roles/compute.securityAdmin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>roles/storage.admin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>roles/iam.serviceAccountUser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compute</td>
<td>roles/compute.viewer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>roles/storage.admin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 9.11.4.5. Supported GCP regions

You can deploy an OpenShift Container Platform cluster to the following Google Cloud Platform (GCP) regions:

- **asia-east1** (Changhua County, Taiwan)
- **asia-east2** (Hong Kong)
- **asia-northeast1** (Tokyo, Japan)
- **asia-northeast2** (Osaka, Japan)
- **asia-northeast3** (Seoul, South Korea)
- **asia-south1** (Mumbai, India)
- **asia-south2** (Delhi, India)
- **asia-southeast1** (Jurong West, Singapore)
- **asia-southeast2** (Jakarta, Indonesia)
- **australia-southeast1** (Sydney, Australia)
- **australia-southeast2** (Melbourne, Australia)
- **europe-central2** (Warsaw, Poland)
- **europe-north1** (Hamina, Finland)
- **europe-southwest1** (Madrid, Spain)
- **europe-west1** (St. Ghislain, Belgium)
• europe-west2 (London, England, UK)
• europe-west3 (Frankfurt, Germany)
• europe-west4 (Eemshaven, Netherlands)
• europe-west6 (Zürich, Switzerland)
• europe-west8 (Milan, Italy)
• europe-west9 (Paris, France)
• europe-west12 (Turin, Italy)
• me-central1 (Doha, Qatar, Middle East)
• me-west1 (Tel Aviv, Israel)
• northamerica-northeast1 (Montréal, Québec, Canada)
• northamerica-northeast2 (Toronto, Ontario, Canada)
• southamerica-east1 (São Paulo, Brazil)
• southamerica-west1 (Santiago, Chile)
• us-central1 (Council Bluffs, Iowa, USA)
• us-east1 (Moncks Corner, South Carolina, USA)
• us-east4 (Ashburn, Northern Virginia, USA)
• us-east5 (Columbus, Ohio)
• us-south1 (Dallas, Texas)
• us-west1 (The Dalles, Oregon, USA)
• us-west2 (Los Angeles, California, USA)
• us-west3 (Salt Lake City, Utah, USA)
• us-west4 (Las Vegas, Nevada, USA)

NOTE
To determine which machine type instances are available by region and zone, see the Google documentation.

9.11.4.6. Installing and configuring CLI tools for GCP

To install OpenShift Container Platform on Google Cloud Platform (GCP) using user-provisioned infrastructure, you must install and configure the CLI tools for GCP.

Prerequisites
• You created a project to host your cluster.
You created a service account and granted it the required permissions.

Procedure

1. Install the following binaries in $PATH:
   - gcloud
   - gsutil

   See Install the latest Cloud SDK version in the GCP documentation.

2. Authenticate using the gcloud tool with your configured service account.

   See Authorizing with a service account in the GCP documentation.

9.11.5. Requirements for a cluster with user-provisioned infrastructure

For a cluster that contains user-provisioned infrastructure, you must deploy all of the required machines.

This section describes the requirements for deploying OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure.

9.11.5.1. Required machines for cluster installation

The smallest OpenShift Container Platform clusters require the following hosts:

Table 9.30. Minimum required hosts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hosts</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One temporary bootstrap machine</td>
<td>The cluster requires the bootstrap machine to deploy the OpenShift Container Platform cluster on the three control plane machines. You can remove the bootstrap machine after you install the cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three control plane machines</td>
<td>The control plane machines run the Kubernetes and OpenShift Container Platform services that form the control plane.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At least two compute machines, which are also known as worker machines.</td>
<td>The workloads requested by OpenShift Container Platform users run on the compute machines.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IMPORTANT**

To maintain high availability of your cluster, use separate physical hosts for these cluster machines.

The bootstrap and control plane machines must use Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) as the operating system. However, the compute machines can choose between Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS), Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 8.6 and later.

Note that RHCOS is based on Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 9.2 and inherits all of its hardware certifications and requirements. See Red Hat Enterprise Linux technology capabilities and limits.
9.11.5.2. Minimum resource requirements for cluster installation

Each cluster machine must meet the following minimum requirements:

Table 9.31. Minimum resource requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bootstrap</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control plane</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compute</td>
<td>RHCOS, RHEL 8.6 and later [3]</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. One vCPU is equivalent to one physical core when simultaneous multithreading (SMT), or hyperthreading, is not enabled. When enabled, use the following formula to calculate the corresponding ratio: $(\text{threads per core} \times \text{cores}) \times \text{sockets} = \text{vCPUs}$.

2. OpenShift Container Platform and Kubernetes are sensitive to disk performance, and faster storage is recommended, particularly for etcd on the control plane nodes which require a 10 ms p99 fsync duration. Note that on many cloud platforms, storage size and IOPS scale together, so you might need to over-allocate storage volume to obtain sufficient performance.

3. As with all user-provisioned installations, if you choose to use RHEL compute machines in your cluster, you take responsibility for all operating system life cycle management and maintenance, including performing system updates, applying patches, and completing all other required tasks. Use of RHEL 7 compute machines is deprecated and has been removed in OpenShift Container Platform 4.10 and later.

If an instance type for your platform meets the minimum requirements for cluster machines, it is supported to use in OpenShift Container Platform.

Additional resources

- Optimizing storage

9.11.5.3. Tested instance types for GCP

The following Google Cloud Platform instance types have been tested with OpenShift Container Platform.

Example 9.65. Machine series

- C2
- C2D
- C3
- E2
9.11.5.4. Using custom machine types

Using a custom machine type to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster is supported.

Consider the following when using a custom machine type:

- Similar to predefined instance types, custom machine types must meet the minimum resource requirements for control plane and compute machines. For more information, see "Minimum resource requirements for cluster installation".

- The name of the custom machine type must adhere to the following syntax: `custom-<number_of_cpus>-<amount_of_memory_in_mb>`

  For example, `custom-6-20480`.

9.11.6. Configuring the GCP project that hosts your shared VPC network

If you use a shared Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) to host your OpenShift Container Platform cluster in Google Cloud Platform (GCP), you must configure the project that hosts it.

**NOTE**

If you already have a project that hosts the shared VPC network, review this section to ensure that the project meets all of the requirements to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

**Procedure**

1. Create a project to host the shared VPC for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster. See Creating and Managing Projects in the GCP documentation.

2. Create a service account in the project that hosts your shared VPC. See Creating a service account in the GCP documentation.

3. Grant the service account the appropriate permissions. You can either grant the individual permissions that follow or assign the Owner role to it. See Granting roles to a service account for specific resources.
While making the service account an owner of the project is the easiest way to gain the required permissions, it means that service account has complete control over the project. You must determine if the risk that comes from offering that power is acceptable.

The service account for the project that hosts the shared VPC network requires the following roles:

- Compute Network User
- Compute Security Admin
- Deployment Manager Editor
- DNS Administrator
- Security Admin
- Network Management Admin

9.11.6.1. Configuring DNS for GCP

To install OpenShift Container Platform, the Google Cloud Platform (GCP) account you use must have a dedicated public hosted zone in the project that hosts the shared VPC that you install the cluster into. This zone must be authoritative for the domain. The DNS service provides cluster DNS resolution and name lookup for external connections to the cluster.

**Procedure**

1. Identify your domain, or subdomain, and registrar. You can transfer an existing domain and registrar or obtain a new one through GCP or another source.

   **NOTE**
   If you purchase a new domain, it can take time for the relevant DNS changes to propagate. For more information about purchasing domains through Google, see Google Domains.

2. Create a public hosted zone for your domain or subdomain in your GCP project. See Creating public zones in the GCP documentation.
   Use an appropriate root domain, such as openshiftcorp.com, or subdomain, such as clusters.openshiftcorp.com.

3. Extract the new authoritative name servers from the hosted zone records. See Look up your Cloud DNS name servers in the GCP documentation.
   You typically have four name servers.

4. Update the registrar records for the name servers that your domain uses. For example, if you registered your domain to Google Domains, see the following topic in the Google Domains Help: How to switch to custom name servers.

5. If you migrated your root domain to Google Cloud DNS, migrate your DNS records. See Migrating to Cloud DNS in the GCP documentation.
6. If you use a subdomain, follow your company’s procedures to add its delegation records to the parent domain. This process might include a request to your company’s IT department or the division that controls the root domain and DNS services for your company.

9.11.6.2. Creating a VPC in GCP

You must create a VPC in Google Cloud Platform (GCP) for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use. You can customize the VPC to meet your requirements. One way to create the VPC is to modify the provided Deployment Manager template.

**NOTE**

If you do not use the provided Deployment Manager template to create your GCP infrastructure, you must review the provided information and manually create the infrastructure. If your cluster does not initialize correctly, you might have to contact Red Hat support with your installation logs.

**Prerequisites**

- Configure a GCP account.

**Procedure**

1. Copy the template from the Deployment Manager template for the VPC section of this topic and save it as `01_vpc.py` on your computer. This template describes the VPC that your cluster requires.

2. Export the following variables required by the resource definition:
   a. Export the control plane CIDR:
      
      ```bash
      $ export MASTER_SUBNET_CIDR='10.0.0.0/17'
      ```
   b. Export the compute CIDR:
      
      ```bash
      $ export WORKER_SUBNET_CIDR='10.0.128.0/17'
      ```
   c. Export the region to deploy the VPC network and cluster to:
      
      ```bash
      $ export REGION='<region>'
      ```

3. Export the variable for the ID of the project that hosts the shared VPC:

   ```bash
   $ export HOST_PROJECT=<host_project>
   ```

4. Export the variable for the email of the service account that belongs to host project:

   ```bash
   $ export HOST_PROJECT_ACCOUNT=<host_service_account_email>
   ```

5. Create a `01_vpc.yaml` resource definition file:

   ```bash
   $ cat <<EOF >01_vpc.yaml
   imports:
   ```

1644
infra_id is the prefix of the network name.

region is the region to deploy the cluster into, for example us-central1.

master_subnet_cidr is the CIDR for the master subnet, for example 10.0.0.0/17.

worker_subnet_cidr is the CIDR for the worker subnet, for example 10.0.128.0/17.

6. Create the deployment by using the gcloud CLI:

```bash
$ gcloud deployment-manager deployments create <vpc_deployment_name> --config 01_vpc.yaml --project ${HOST_PROJECT} --account ${HOST_PROJECT_ACCOUNT}
```

For `<vpc_deployment_name>`, specify the name of the VPC to deploy.

7. Export the VPC variable that other components require:

a. Export the name of the host project network:

```bash
$ export HOST_PROJECT_NETWORK=<vpc_network>
```

b. Export the name of the host project control plane subnet:

```bash
$ export HOST_PROJECT_CONTROL_SUBNET=<control_plane_subnet>
```

c. Export the name of the host project compute subnet:

```bash
$ export HOST_PROJECT_COMPUTE_SUBNET=<compute_subnet>
```

8. Set up the shared VPC. See Setting up Shared VPC in the GCP documentation.

### 9.11.6.2.1. Deployment Manager template for the VPC

You can use the following Deployment Manager template to deploy the VPC that you need for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster:

```
def GenerateConfig(context):
    path: 01_vpc.py
    resources:
    - name: cluster-vpc
      type: 01_vpc.py
      properties:
        infra_id: '<prefix>'
        region: '${REGION}'
        master_subnet_cidr: '${MASTER_SUBNET_CIDR}'
        worker_subnet_cidr: '${WORKER_SUBNET_CIDR}'
```

Example 9.66. 01_vpc.py Deployment Manager template
resources = [
    {'name': context.properties['infra_id'] + '-network',
     'type': 'compute.v1.network',
     'properties': {
         'region': context.properties['region'],
         'autoCreateSubnetworks': False
     }
    ],
    {'name': context.properties['infra_id'] + '-master-subnet',
     'type': 'compute.v1.subnetwork',
     'properties': {
         'region': context.properties['region'],
         'network': '${ref.' + context.properties['infra_id'] + '-network.selfLink}',
         'ipCidrRange': context.properties['master_subnet_cidr']
     }
    ],
    {'name': context.properties['infra_id'] + '-worker-subnet',
     'type': 'compute.v1.subnetwork',
     'properties': {
         'region': context.properties['region'],
         'network': '${ref.' + context.properties['infra_id'] + '-network.selfLink}',
         'ipCidrRange': context.properties['worker_subnet_cidr']
     }
    ],
    {'name': context.properties['infra_id'] + '-router',
     'type': 'compute.v1.router',
     'properties': {
         'region': context.properties['region'],
         'network': '${ref.' + context.properties['infra_id'] + '-network.selfLink}',
         'nats': [{'
             'name': context.properties['infra_id'] + '-nat-master',
             'natIpAllocateOption': 'AUTO_ONLY',
             'minPortsPerVm': 7168,
             'sourceSubnetworkIpRangesToNat': 'LIST_OF_SUBNETWORKS',
             'subnetworks': [{
                 'name': '${ref.' + context.properties['infra_id'] + '-master-subnet.selfLink}',
                 'sourceIpRangesToNat': ['ALL_IP_RANGES']
             }]
         },
         {'name': context.properties['infra_id'] + '-nat-worker',
          'natIpAllocateOption': 'AUTO_ONLY',
          'minPortsPerVm': 512,
          'sourceSubnetworkIpRangesToNat': 'LIST_OF_SUBNETWORKS',
          'subnetworks': [{
              'name': '${ref.' + context.properties['infra_id'] + '-worker-subnet.selfLink}',
              'sourceIpRangesToNat': ['ALL_IP_RANGES']
          }]
         }]
    }
]

return {'resources': resources}
To install OpenShift Container Platform on Google Cloud Platform (GCP) using user-provisioned infrastructure, you must generate the files that the installation program needs to deploy your cluster and modify them so that the cluster creates only the machines that it will use. You generate and customize the `install-config.yaml` file, Kubernetes manifests, and Ignition config files. You also have the option to first set up a separate `var` partition during the preparation phases of installation.

### 9.11.7.1. Manually creating the installation configuration file

**Prerequisites**

- You have an SSH public key on your local machine to provide to the installation program. The key will be used for SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes for debugging and disaster recovery.

- You have obtained the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.

**Procedure**

1. Create an installation directory to store your required installation assets in:

   ```
   $ mkdir <installation_directory>
   ```

   **IMPORTANT**
   
   You must create a directory. Some installation assets, like bootstrap X.509 certificates have short expiration intervals, so you must not reuse an installation directory. If you want to reuse individual files from another cluster installation, you can copy them into your directory. However, the file names for the installation assets might change between releases. Use caution when copying installation files from an earlier OpenShift Container Platform version.

2. Customize the sample `install-config.yaml` file template that is provided and save it in the `<installation_directory>`.

   **NOTE**
   
   You must name this configuration file `install-config.yaml`.

   **NOTE**
   
   For some platform types, you can alternatively run `/openshift-install create install-config --dir <installation_directory>` to generate an `install-config.yaml` file. You can provide details about your cluster configuration at the prompts.

3. Back up the `install-config.yaml` file so that you can use it to install multiple clusters.

   **IMPORTANT**
   
   The `install-config.yaml` file is consumed during the next step of the installation process. You must back it up now.
Additional resources

- Installation configuration parameters for GCP

9.11.7.2. Enabling Shielded VMs

You can use Shielded VMs when installing your cluster. Shielded VMs have extra security features including secure boot, firmware and integrity monitoring, and rootkit detection. For more information, see Google’s documentation on Shielded VMs.

NOTE

Shielded VMs are currently not supported on clusters with 64-bit ARM infrastructures.

Prerequisites

- You have created an install-config.yaml file.

Procedure

- Use a text editor to edit the install-config.yaml file prior to deploying your cluster and add one of the following stanzas:
  
a. To use shielded VMs for only control plane machines:

```
countrollPlane:
  platform:
    gcp:
     secureBoot: Enabled
```

b. To use shielded VMs for only compute machines:

```
compute:
- platform:
  gcp:
   secureBoot: Enabled
```

c. To use shielded VMs for all machines:

```
platform:
  gcp:
    defaultMachinePlatform:
     secureBoot: Enabled
```

9.11.7.3. Enabling Confidential VMs

You can use Confidential VMs when installing your cluster. Confidential VMs encrypt data while it is being processed. For more information, see Google’s documentation on Confidential Computing. You can enable Confidential VMs and Shielded VMs at the same time, although they are not dependent on each other.
NOTE
Confidential VMs are currently not supported on 64-bit ARM architectures.

Prerequisites
- You have created an install-config.yaml file.

Procedure
- Use a text editor to edit the install-config.yaml file prior to deploying your cluster and add one of the following stanzas:
  a. To use confidential VMs for only control plane machines:

```
controlPlane:
  platform:
    gcp:
      confidentialCompute: Enabled
      type: n2d-standard-8
      onHostMaintenance: Terminate
```

1. Enable confidential VMs.
2. Specify a machine type that supports Confidential VMs. Confidential VMs require the N2D or C2D series of machine types. For more information on supported machine types, see Supported operating systems and machine types.
3. Specify the behavior of the VM during a host maintenance event, such as a hardware or software update. For a machine that uses Confidential VM, this value must be set to Terminate, which stops the VM. Confidential VMs do not support live VM migration.

b. To use confidential VMs for only compute machines:

```
compute:
  - platform:
    gcp:
      confidentialCompute: Enabled
      type: n2d-standard-8
      onHostMaintenance: Terminate
```

c. To use confidential VMs for all machines:

```
platform:
  gcp:
    defaultMachinePlatform:
      confidentialCompute: Enabled
      type: n2d-standard-8
      onHostMaintenance: Terminate
```

9.11.7.4. Sample customized install-config.yaml file for GCP
You can customize the `install-config.yaml` file to specify more details about your OpenShift Container Platform cluster’s platform or modify the values of the required parameters.

**IMPORTANT**

This sample YAML file is provided for reference only. You must obtain your `install-config.yaml` file by using the installation program and modify it.

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: example.com
controlPlane:
  hyperthreading: Enabled
  name: master
  platform:
    gcp:
      type: n2-standard-4
      zones:
        - us-central1-a
        - us-central1-c
      tags:
        - control-plane-tag1
        - control-plane-tag2
      replicas: 3
    compute:
      - hyperthreading: Enabled
        name: worker
        platform:
          gcp:
            type: n2-standard-4
            zones:
              - us-central1-a
              - us-central1-c
            tags:
              - compute-tag1
              - compute-tag2
            replicas: 0
metadata:
  name: test-cluster
networking:
  clusterNetwork:
    - cidr: 10.128.0.0/14
      hostPrefix: 23
  machineNetwork:
    - cidr: 10.0.0.0/16
networkType: OVNKubernetes
serviceNetwork:
  - 172.30.0.0/16
platform:
gcp:
defaultMachinePlatform:
  tags:
    - global-tag1
    - global-tag2
projectId: openshift-production
```
Specify the public DNS on the host project.

If you do not provide these parameters and values, the installation program provides the default value.

The controlPlane section is a single mapping, but the compute section is a sequence of mappings. To meet the requirements of the different data structures, the first line of the compute section must begin with a hyphen, -, and the first line of the controlPlane section must not. Although both sections currently define a single machine pool, it is possible that future versions of OpenShift Container Platform will support defining multiple compute pools during installation. Only one control plane pool is used.

Whether to enable or disable simultaneous multithreading, or hyperthreading. By default, simultaneous multithreading is enabled to increase the performance of your machines’ cores. You can disable it by setting the parameter value to Disabled. If you disable simultaneous multithreading in some cluster machines, you must disable it in all cluster machines.

IMPORTANT
If you disable simultaneous multithreading, ensure that your capacity planning accounts for the dramatically decreased machine performance. Use larger machine types, such as n1-standard-8, for your machines if you disable simultaneous multithreading.

Optional: A set of network tags to apply to the control plane or compute machine sets. The platform.gcp.defaultMachinePlatform.tags parameter applies to both control plane and compute machines. If the compute.platform.gcp.tags or controlPlane.platform.gcp.tags parameters are set, they override the platform.gcp.defaultMachinePlatform.tags parameter.

The cluster network plugin to install. The supported values are OVNKubernetes and OpenShiftSDN. The default value is OVNKubernetes.

Specify the main project where the VM instances reside.

Specify the region that your VPC network is in.

Whether to enable or disable FIPS mode. By default, FIPS mode is not enabled. If FIPS mode is enabled, the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines that OpenShift Container Platform runs on bypass the default Kubernetes cryptography suite and use the cryptography modules that are provided with RHCOS instead.
IMPORTANT

To enable FIPS mode for your cluster, you must run the installation program from a Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) computer configured to operate in FIPS mode. For more information about configuring FIPS mode on RHEL, see Installing the system in FIPS mode. When running Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) or Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) booted in FIPS mode, OpenShift Container Platform core components use the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures.

You can optionally provide the sshKey value that you use to access the machines in your cluster.

NOTE

For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your ssh-agent process uses.

How to publish the user-facing endpoints of your cluster. Set publish to Internal to deploy a private cluster, which cannot be accessed from the internet. The default value is External. To use a shared VPC in a cluster that uses infrastructure that you provision, you must set publish to Internal. The installation program will no longer be able to access the public DNS zone for the base domain in the host project.

9.11.7.5. Configuring the cluster-wide proxy during installation

Production environments can deny direct access to the internet and instead have an HTTP or HTTPS proxy available. You can configure a new OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use a proxy by configuring the proxy settings in the install-config.yaml file.

Prerequisites

- You have an existing install-config.yaml file.
- You reviewed the sites that your cluster requires access to and determined whether any of them need to bypass the proxy. By default, all cluster egress traffic is proxied, including calls to hosting cloud provider APIs. You added sites to the Proxy object’s spec.noProxy field to bypass the proxy if necessary.

NOTE

The Proxy object status.noProxy field is populated with the values of the networking.machineNetwork[].cidr, networking.clusterNetwork[].cidr, and networking.serviceNetwork[] fields from your installation configuration.

For installations on Amazon Web Services (AWS), Google Cloud Platform (GCP), Microsoft Azure, and Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP), the Proxy object status.noProxy field is also populated with the instance metadata endpoint (169.254.169.254).
1. Edit your `install-config.yaml` file and add the proxy settings. For example:

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: my.domain.com
proxy:
  httpProxy: http://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port>  # 1
  httpsProxy: https://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port>  # 2
  noProxy: example.com  # 3
additionalTrustBundle: |
  -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
  <MY_TRUSTED_CA_CERT>
  -----END CERTIFICATE-----
additionalTrustBundlePolicy: <policy_to_add_additionalTrustBundle>  # 4
```

1. A proxy URL to use for creating HTTP connections outside the cluster. The URL scheme must be `http`.

2. A proxy URL to use for creating HTTPS connections outside the cluster.

3. A comma-separated list of destination domain names, IP addresses, or other network CIDRs to exclude from proxying. Preface a domain with . to match subdomains only. For example, `.y.com` matches `x.y.com`, but not `y.com`. Use `*` to bypass the proxy for all destinations.

4. If provided, the installation program generates a config map that is named `user-ca-bundle` in the `openshift-config` namespace that contains one or more additional CA certificates that are required for proxying HTTPS connections. The Cluster Network Operator then creates a `trusted-ca-bundle` config map that merges these contents with the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) trust bundle, and this config map is referenced in the `trustedCA` field of the `Proxy` object. The `additionalTrustBundle` field is required unless the proxy’s identity certificate is signed by an authority from the RHCOS trust bundle.

5. Optional: The policy to determine the configuration of the `Proxy` object to reference the `user-ca-bundle` config map in the `trustedCA` field. The allowed values are `Proxyonly` and `Always`. Use `Proxyonly` to reference the `user-ca-bundle` config map only when `http/https` proxy is configured. Use `Always` to always reference the `user-ca-bundle` config map. The default value is `Proxyonly`.

**NOTE**
The installation program does not support the proxy `readinessEndpoints` field.

**NOTE**
If the installer times out, restart and then complete the deployment by using the `wait-for` command of the installer. For example:

```bash
$ ./openshift-install wait-for install-complete --log-level debug
```

2. Save the file and reference it when installing OpenShift Container Platform.
The installation program creates a cluster-wide proxy that is named `cluster` that uses the proxy settings in the provided `install-config.yaml` file. If no proxy settings are provided, a `cluster Proxy` object is still created, but it will have a nil `spec`.

**NOTE**

Only the `Proxy` object named `cluster` is supported, and no additional proxies can be created.

### 9.11.7.6. Creating the Kubernetes manifest and Ignition config files

Because you must modify some cluster definition files and manually start the cluster machines, you must generate the Kubernetes manifest and Ignition config files that the cluster needs to configure the machines.

The installation configuration file transforms into the Kubernetes manifests. The manifests wrap into the Ignition configuration files, which are later used to configure the cluster machines.

**IMPORTANT**

- The Ignition config files that the OpenShift Container Platform installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending `node-bootstrapper` certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for Recovering from expired control plane certificates for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You obtained the OpenShift Container Platform installation program.

- You created the `install-config.yaml` installation configuration file.

**Procedure**

1. Change to the directory that contains the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and generate the Kubernetes manifests for the cluster:

   ```bash
   $ ./openshift-install create manifests --dir <installation_directory>
   
   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the installation directory that contains the `install-config.yaml` file you created.
   ```

2. Remove the Kubernetes manifest files that define the control plane machines:

   ```bash
   $ rm -f <installation_directory>/openshift/99_openshift-cluster-api_master-machines-*.yaml
   ```
By removing these files, you prevent the cluster from automatically generating control plane
machines.

3. Remove the Kubernetes manifest files that define the control plane machine set:

   $ rm -f <installation_directory>/openshift/99_openshift-machine-api_master-control-plane-
machine-set.yaml

4. Remove the Kubernetes manifest files that define the worker machines:

   $ rm -f <installation_directory>/openshift/99_openshift-cluster-api_worker-machineset-*.yaml

   Because you create and manage the worker machines yourself, you do not need to initialize
   these machines.

5. Check that the mastersSchedulable parameter in the
   <installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-scheduler-02-config.yml Kubernetes manifest
   file is set to false. This setting prevents pods from being scheduled on the control plane
   machines:

   a. Open the <installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-scheduler-02-config.yml file.

   b. Locate the mastersSchedulable parameter and ensure that it is set to false.

   c. Save and exit the file.

6. Remove the privateZone sections from the <installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-dns-
   02-config.yml DNS configuration file:

   Remove this section completely.

7. Configure the cloud provider for your VPC.

   a. Open the <installation_directory>/manifests/cloud-provider-config.yaml file.

   b. Add the network-project-id parameter and set its value to the ID of project that hosts the
      shared VPC network.

   c. Add the network-name parameter and set its value to the name of the shared VPC network
      that hosts the OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

   d. Replace the value of the subnetwork-name parameter with the value of the shared VPC
      subnet that hosts your compute machines.
The contents of the `<installation_directory>/manifests/cloud-provider-config.yaml` resemble the following example:

```yaml
config: |
  [global]
  project-id = example-project
  regional   = true
  multizone  = true
  node-tags  = opensh-ptzzx-master
  node-tags  = opensh-ptzzx-worker
  node-instance-prefix = opensh-ptzzx
  external-instance-groups-prefix = opensh-ptzzx
  network-project-id = example-shared-vpc
  network-name = example-network
  subnetwork-name = example-worker-subnet
```

8. If you deploy a cluster that is not on a private network, open the `<installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-ingress-default-ingresscontroller.yaml` file and replace the value of the `scope` parameter with `External`. The contents of the file resemble the following example:

```yaml
apiVersion: operator.openshift.io/v1
kind: IngressController
metadata:
  creationTimestamp: null
  name: default
  namespace: openshift-ingress-operator
spec:
  endpointPublishingStrategy:
    loadBalancer:
      scope: External
      type: LoadBalancerService
status:
  availableReplicas: 0
  domain: 
  selector: 
```

9. To create the Ignition configuration files, run the following command from the directory that contains the installation program:

```
$ ./openshift-install create ignition-configs --dir <installation_directory>
```

1 For `<installation_directory>`, specify the same installation directory.

Ignition config files are created for the bootstrap, control plane, and compute nodes in the installation directory. The `kubeadm-password` and `kubeconfig` files are created in the `./<installation_directory>/auth` directory:

```
├── auth
│   ├── kubeadm-password
│   └── kubeconfig
└── bootstrap.ign
```
9.11.8. Exporting common variables

9.11.8.1. Extracting the infrastructure name

The Ignition config files contain a unique cluster identifier that you can use to uniquely identify your cluster in Google Cloud Platform (GCP). The infrastructure name is also used to locate the appropriate GCP resources during an OpenShift Container Platform installation. The provided Deployment Manager templates contain references to this infrastructure name, so you must extract it.

**Prerequisites**

- You obtained the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.
- You generated the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- You installed the `jq` package.

**Procedure**

To extract and view the infrastructure name from the Ignition config file metadata, run the following command:

```
$ jq -r .infraID <installation_directory>/metadata.json
```

For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

**Example output**

```
openshift-vw9j6
```

The output of this command is your cluster name and a random string.

9.11.8.2. Exporting common variables for Deployment Manager templates

You must export a common set of variables that are used with the provided Deployment Manager templates used to assist in completing a user-provided infrastructure install on Google Cloud Platform (GCP).

**NOTE**

Specific Deployment Manager templates can also require additional exported variables, which are detailed in their related procedures.

**Prerequisites**
- Obtain the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.

- Generate the Ignition config files for your cluster.

- Install the `jq` package.

**Procedure**

1. Export the following common variables to be used by the provided Deployment Manager templates:

   ```bash
   $ export BASE_DOMAIN='<base_domain>'
   $ export BASE_DOMAIN_ZONE_NAME='<base_domain_zone_name>'
   $ export NETWORK_CIDR='10.0.0.0/16'
   
   $ export KUBECONFIG=<installation_directory>/auth/kubeconfig
   $ export CLUSTER_NAME=`jq -r .clusterName <installation_directory>/metadata.json`
   $ export INFRA_ID=`jq -r .infraID <installation_directory>/metadata.json`
   $ export PROJECT_NAME=`jq -r .gcp.projectID <installation_directory>/metadata.json`
   
   Supply the values for the host project.

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

### 9.11.9. Networking requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure

All the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines require networking to be configured in `initramfs` during boot to fetch their Ignition config files.

#### 9.11.9.1. Setting the cluster node hostnames through DHCP

On Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines, the hostname is set through `NetworkManager`. By default, the machines obtain their hostname through DHCP. If the hostname is not provided by DHCP, set statically through kernel arguments, or another method, it is obtained through a reverse DNS lookup. Reverse DNS lookup occurs after the network has been initialized on a node and can take time to resolve. Other system services can start prior to this and detect the hostname as `localhost` or similar. You can avoid this by using DHCP to provide the hostname for each cluster node.

Additionally, setting the hostnames through DHCP can bypass any manual DNS record name configuration errors in environments that have a DNS split-horizon implementation.

#### 9.11.9.2. Network connectivity requirements

You must configure the network connectivity between machines to allow OpenShift Container Platform cluster components to communicate. Each machine must be able to resolve the hostnames of all other machines in the cluster.

This section provides details about the ports that are required.
**IMPORTANT**

In connected OpenShift Container Platform environments, all nodes are required to have internet access to pull images for platform containers and provide telemetry data to Red Hat.

### Table 9.32. Ports used for all-machine to all-machine communications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ICMP</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Network reachability tests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Metrics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9000-9999</td>
<td>Host level services, including the node exporter on ports 9100-9101 and the Cluster Version Operator on port 9099.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10250-10259</td>
<td>The default ports that Kubernetes reserves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10256</td>
<td>openshift-sdn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>4789</td>
<td>VXLAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6081</td>
<td>Geneve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9000-9999</td>
<td>Host level services, including the node exporter on ports 9100-9101.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>500</td>
<td>IPsec IKE packets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4500</td>
<td>IPsec NAT-T packets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP/UDP</td>
<td>30000-32767</td>
<td>Kubernetes node port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESP</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>IPsec Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 9.33. Ports used for all-machine to control plane communications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>6443</td>
<td>Kubernetes API</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 9.34. Ports used for control plane machine to control plane machine communications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>2379-2380</td>
<td>etcd server and peer ports</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9.11.10. Creating load balancers in GCP

You must configure load balancers in Google Cloud Platform (GCP) for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use. One way to create these components is to modify the provided Deployment Manager template.

NOTE

If you do not use the provided Deployment Manager template to create your GCP infrastructure, you must review the provided information and manually create the infrastructure. If your cluster does not initialize correctly, you might have to contact Red Hat support with your installation logs.

Prerequisites

- Configure a GCP account.
- Generate the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- Create and configure a VPC and associated subnets in GCP.

Procedure

1. Copy the template from the Deployment Manager template for the internal load balancer section of this topic and save it as 02_lb_int.py on your computer. This template describes the internal load balancing objects that your cluster requires.

2. For an external cluster, also copy the template from the Deployment Manager template for the external load balancer section of this topic and save it as 02_lb_ext.py on your computer. This template describes the external load balancing objects that your cluster requires.

3. Export the variables that the deployment template uses:
   a. Export the cluster network location:

   ```bash
   $ export CLUSTER_NETWORK=('gcloud compute networks describe
   ${HOST_PROJECT_NETWORK} --project ${HOST_PROJECT} --account
   ${HOST_PROJECT_ACCOUNT} --format json | jq -r .selfLink')
   ```

   b. Export the control plane subnet location:

   ```bash
   $ export CONTROL_SUBNET=('gcloud compute networks subnets describe
   ${HOST_PROJECT_CONTROL_SUBNET} --region=${REGION} --project
   ${HOST_PROJECT} --account ${HOST_PROJECT_ACCOUNT} --format json | jq -r
   .selfLink')
   ```

   c. Export the three zones that the cluster uses:

   ```bash
   $ export ZONE_0=('gcloud compute regions describe ${REGION} --format=json | jq -r
   .zones[0] | cut -d "" -f9')
   ```

   ```bash
   $ export ZONE_1=('gcloud compute regions describe ${REGION} --format=json | jq -r
   .zones[1] | cut -d "" -f9')
   ```
Create a `02_infra.yaml` resource definition file:

```
$ export ZONE_2=`gcloud compute regions describe ${REGION} --format=json | jq -r .zones[2] | cut -d "" -f9`
```

4. Create a **02_infra.yaml** resource definition file:

```
$ cat <<EOF >02_infra.yaml
imports:
- path: 02_lb_ext.py
- path: 02_lb_int.py
resources:
- name: cluster-lb-ext
  type: 02_lb_ext.py
  properties:
    infra_id: '${INFRA_ID}'
    region: '${REGION}'
- name: cluster-lb-int
  type: 02_lb_int.py
  properties:
    cluster_network: '${CLUSTER_NETWORK}'
    control_subnet: '${CONTROL_SUBNET}'
    infra_id: '${INFRA_ID}'
    region: '${REGION}'
    zones:
    - '${ZONE_0}'
    - '${ZONE_1}'
    - '${ZONE_2}'
EOF
```

1. Required only when deploying an external cluster.

2. `infra_id` is the **INFRA_ID** infrastructure name from the extraction step.

3. `region` is the **INFRA_ID** region to deploy the cluster into, for example **us-central1**.

4. `control_subnet` is the URI to the control subnet.

5. `zones` are the zones to deploy the control plane instances into, like **us-east1-b, us-east1-c**, and **us-east1-d**.

5. Create the deployment by using the **gcloud** CLI:

```
$ gcloud deployment-manager deployments create ${INFRA_ID}-infra --config 02_infra.yaml
```

6. Export the cluster IP address:

```
$ export CLUSTER_IP=`gcloud compute addresses describe ${INFRA_ID}-cluster-ip --region=${REGION} --format json | jq -r .address`
```

7. For an external cluster, also export the cluster public IP address:

```
$ export CLUSTER_PUBLIC_IP=`gcloud compute addresses describe ${INFRA_ID}-cluster-public-ip --region=${REGION} --format json | jq -r .address`
```
9.11.10.1. Deployment Manager template for the external load balancer

You can use the following Deployment Manager template to deploy the external load balancer that you need for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster:

Example 9.67. 02_lb_ext.py Deployment Manager template

```python
def GenerateConfig(context):

    resources = [
        {'name': context.properties['infra_id'] + '-cluster-public-ip',
         'type': 'compute.v1.address',
         'properties': {
             'region': context.properties['region']
         }},
        # Refer to docs/dev/kube-apiserver-health-check.md on how to correctly setup health check probe for kube-apiserver
        {'name': context.properties['infra_id'] + '-api-http-health-check',
         'type': 'compute.v1.httpHealthCheck',
         'properties': {
             'port': 6080,
             'requestPath': '/readyz'
         }},
        {'name': context.properties['infra_id'] + '-api-target-pool',
         'type': 'compute.v1.targetPool',
         'properties': {
             'region': context.properties['region'],
             'healthChecks': ['$ref.' + context.properties['infra_id'] + '-api-http-health-check.selfLink]',
             'instances': []
         }},
        {'name': context.properties['infra_id'] + '-api-forwarding-rule',
         'type': 'compute.v1.forwardingRule',
         'properties': {
             'region': context.properties['region'],
             'IPAddress': '$ref.' + context.properties['infra_id'] + '-cluster-public-ip.selfLink',
             'target': '$ref.' + context.properties['infra_id'] + '-api-target-pool.selfLink',
             'portRange': '6443'
         }},
    ]

    return {'resources': resources}
```

9.11.10.2. Deployment Manager template for the internal load balancer

You can use the following Deployment Manager template to deploy the internal load balancer that you need for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster:

Example 9.68. 02_lb_int.py Deployment Manager template

```python
def GenerateConfig(context):
    pass
```
backends = []
for zone in context.properties['zones']:
    backends.append(
        {'group': '${ref.' + context.properties['infra_id'] + '-master-' + zone + '-ig' + '.selfLink}'
    ))

resources = [  
    {'name': context.properties['infra_id'] + '-cluster-ip',  
     'type': 'compute.v1.address',  
     'properties': {  
         'addressType': 'INTERNAL',  
         'region': context.properties['region'],  
         'subnetwork': context.properties['control_subnet']  
     }},  
    {'name': context.properties['infra_id'] + '-api-internal-health-check',  
     'type': 'compute.v1.healthCheck',  
     'properties': {  
         'httpsHealthCheck': {  
             'port': 6443,  
             'requestPath': '/readyz'  
         },  
         'type': "HTTPS"  
     }},  
    {'name': context.properties['infra_id'] + '-api-internal-backend-service',  
     'type': 'compute.v1.regionBackendService',  
     'properties': {  
         'backends': backends,  
         'healthChecks': ['$ref.' + context.properties['infra_id'] + '-api-internal-health-check.selfLink]',  
         'loadBalancingScheme': 'INTERNAL',  
         'region': context.properties['region'],  
         'protocol': 'TCP',  
         'timeoutSec': 120  
     }},  
    {'name': context.properties['infra_id'] + '-api-internal-forwarding-rule',  
     'type': 'compute.v1.forwardingRule',  
     'properties': {  
         'backendService': '${ref.' + context.properties['infra_id'] + '-api-internal-backend-service.selfLink}',  
         'IPAddress': '${ref.' + context.properties['infra_id'] + '-cluster-ip.selfLink}',  
         'loadBalancingScheme': 'INTERNAL',  
         'ports': [6443,22623],  
         'region': context.properties['region'],  
         'subnetwork': context.properties['control_subnet']  
     }},
    )
for zone in context.properties['zones']:
    resources.append({  
        'name': context.properties['infra_id'] + '-master-' + zone + '-ig',  
    })

# Refer to docs/dev/kube-apiserver-health-check.md on how to correctly setup health check probe for kube-apiserver
You will need this template in addition to the 02_lb_ext.py template when you create an external cluster.

9.11.11. Creating a private DNS zone in GCP

You must configure a private DNS zone in Google Cloud Platform (GCP) for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use. One way to create this component is to modify the provided Deployment Manager template.

NOTE

If you do not use the provided Deployment Manager template to create your GCP infrastructure, you must review the provided information and manually create the infrastructure. If your cluster does not initialize correctly, you might have to contact Red Hat support with your installation logs.

Prerequisites

- Configure a GCP account.
- Generate the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- Create and configure a VPC and associated subnets in GCP.

Procedure

1. Copy the template from the Deployment Manager template for the private DNS section of this topic and save it as 02_dns.py on your computer. This template describes the private DNS objects that your cluster requires.

2. Create a 02_dns.yaml resource definition file:

```
$ cat <<EOF >02_dns.yaml
imports:
- path: 02_dns.py
```

You will need this template in addition to the 02_lb_ext.py template when you create an external cluster.

9.11.11. Creating a private DNS zone in GCP

You must configure a private DNS zone in Google Cloud Platform (GCP) for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use. One way to create this component is to modify the provided Deployment Manager template.

NOTE

If you do not use the provided Deployment Manager template to create your GCP infrastructure, you must review the provided information and manually create the infrastructure. If your cluster does not initialize correctly, you might have to contact Red Hat support with your installation logs.

Prerequisites

- Configure a GCP account.
- Generate the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- Create and configure a VPC and associated subnets in GCP.

Procedure

1. Copy the template from the Deployment Manager template for the private DNS section of this topic and save it as 02_dns.py on your computer. This template describes the private DNS objects that your cluster requires.

2. Create a 02_dns.yaml resource definition file:

```
$ cat <<EOF >02_dns.yaml
imports:
- path: 02_dns.py
```

You will need this template in addition to the 02_lb_ext.py template when you create an external cluster.

9.11.11. Creating a private DNS zone in GCP

You must configure a private DNS zone in Google Cloud Platform (GCP) for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use. One way to create this component is to modify the provided Deployment Manager template.

NOTE

If you do not use the provided Deployment Manager template to create your GCP infrastructure, you must review the provided information and manually create the infrastructure. If your cluster does not initialize correctly, you might have to contact Red Hat support with your installation logs.

Prerequisites

- Configure a GCP account.
- Generate the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- Create and configure a VPC and associated subnets in GCP.

Procedure

1. Copy the template from the Deployment Manager template for the private DNS section of this topic and save it as 02_dns.py on your computer. This template describes the private DNS objects that your cluster requires.

2. Create a 02_dns.yaml resource definition file:

```
$ cat <<EOF >02_dns.yaml
imports:
- path: 02_dns.py
```
infra_id is the INFRA_ID infrastructure name from the extraction step.

cluster_domain is the domain for the cluster, for example openshift.example.com.

cluster_network is the selfLink URL to the cluster network.

3. Create the deployment by using the gcloud CLI:

```sh
$ gcloud deployment-manager deployments create ${INFRA_ID}-dns --config 02_dns.yaml --project ${HOST_PROJECT} --account ${HOST_PROJECT_ACCOUNT}
```

4. The templates do not create DNS entries due to limitations of Deployment Manager, so you must create them manually:

a. Add the internal DNS entries:

```sh
$ if [ -f transaction.yaml ]; then rm transaction.yaml; fi
$ gcloud dns record-sets transaction start --zone ${INFRA_ID}-private-zone --project ${HOST_PROJECT} --account ${HOST_PROJECT_ACCOUNT}
$ gcloud dns record-sets transaction add ${{CLUSTER_IP}} --name api.${CLUSTER_NAME}.${BASE_DOMAIN}. --ttl 60 --type A --zone ${INFRA_ID}-private-zone --project ${HOST_PROJECT} --account ${HOST_PROJECT_ACCOUNT}
$ gcloud dns record-sets transaction add ${{CLUSTER_IP}} --name api-int.${CLUSTER_NAME}.${BASE_DOMAIN}. --ttl 60 --type A --zone ${INFRA_ID}-private-zone --project ${HOST_PROJECT} --account ${HOST_PROJECT_ACCOUNT}
$ gcloud dns record-sets transaction execute --zone ${INFRA_ID}-private-zone --project ${HOST_PROJECT} --account ${HOST_PROJECT_ACCOUNT}
```

b. For an external cluster, also add the external DNS entries:

```sh
$ if [ -f transaction.yaml ]; then rm transaction.yaml; fi
$ gcloud dns record-sets transaction start --zone ${BASE_DOMAIN_ZONE_NAME} --project ${HOST_PROJECT} --account ${HOST_PROJECT_ACCOUNT}
$ gcloud dns record-sets transaction add ${{CLUSTER_PUBLIC_IP}} --name api.${CLUSTER_NAME}.${BASE_DOMAIN}. --ttl 60 --type A --zone ${BASE_DOMAIN_ZONE_NAME}
$ gcloud dns record-sets transaction execute --zone ${BASE_DOMAIN_ZONE_NAME}
```

9.11.11.1. Deployment Manager template for the private DNS

You can use the following Deployment Manager template to deploy the private DNS that you need for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster:
Example 9.69. 02_dns.py Deployment Manager template

```python
def GenerateConfig(context):
    resources = [{
        'name': context.properties['infra_id'] + '-private-zone',
        'type': 'dns.v1.managedZone',
        'properties': {
            'description': '',
            'dnsName': context.properties['cluster_domain'] + '.',
            'visibility': 'private',
            'privateVisibilityConfig': {
                'networks': [{'
                    'networkUrl': context.properties['cluster_network']
                }]
            }
        }
    }]
    return {'resources': resources}
```

9.11.12. Creating firewall rules in GCP

You must create firewall rules in Google Cloud Platform (GCP) for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use. One way to create these components is to modify the provided Deployment Manager template.

NOTE

If you do not use the provided Deployment Manager template to create your GCP infrastructure, you must review the provided information and manually create the infrastructure. If your cluster does not initialize correctly, you might have to contact Red Hat support with your installation logs.

Prerequisites

- Configure a GCP account.
- Generate the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- Create and configure a VPC and associated subnets in GCP.

Procedure

1. Copy the template from the Deployment Manager template for firewall rules section of this topic and save it as 03_firewall.py on your computer. This template describes the security groups that your cluster requires.

2. Create a 03_firewall.yaml resource definition file:

   ```bash
   $ cat <<EOF >03_firewall.yaml
   imports:
     - path: 03_firewall.py
   EOF
   ```
allowed_external_cidr is the CIDR range that can access the cluster API and SSH to the bootstrap host. For an internal cluster, set this value to \${NETWORK_CIDR}.

infra_id is the INFRA_ID infrastructure name from the extraction step.

cluster_network is the selfLink URL to the cluster network.

network_cidr is the CIDR of the VPC network, for example **10.0.0.16**.

3. Create the deployment by using the gcloud CLI:

```bash
$ gcloud deployment-manager deployments create ${INFRA_ID}-firewall --config 03_firewall.yaml --project ${HOST_PROJECT} --account ${HOST_PROJECT_ACCOUNT}
```

### 9.11.12.1. Deployment Manager template for firewall rules

You can use the following Deployment Manager template to deploy the firewall rules that you need for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster:

**Example 9.70. 03_firewall.py Deployment Manager template**

```python
def GenerateConfig(context):

    resources = [{
        'name': context.properties["infra_id"] + '-bootstrap-in-ssh',
        'type': 'compute.v1.firewall',
        'properties': {
            'network': context.properties["cluster_network"],
            'allowed': [{
                'IPProtocol': 'tcp',
                'ports': ['22']
            }],
            'sourceRanges': [context.properties["allowed_external_cidr"]],
            'targetTags': [context.properties["infra_id"] + '-bootstrap']
        }
    }, {
        'name': context.properties["infra_id"] + '-api',
        'type': 'compute.v1.firewall',
        'properties': {
            'network': context.properties["cluster_network"],
            'allowed': [{
                'IPProtocol': 'tcp',
                'ports': ['6443']
            }]
        }
    }]
```
{
  'sourceRanges': [context.properties['allowed_external_cidr']],
  'targetTags': [context.properties['infra_id'] + '-master']
},
{
  'name': context.properties['infra_id'] + '-health-checks',
  'type': 'compute.v1.firewall',
  'properties': {
    'network': context.properties['cluster_network'],
    'allowed': [{
      'IPProtocol': 'tcp',
      'ports': ['6080', '6443', '22624']
    }],
    'sourceRanges': ['35.191.0.0/16', '130.211.0.0/22', '209.85.152.0/22', '209.85.204.0/22'],
    'targetTags': [context.properties['infra_id'] + '-master']
  }
},
{
  'name': context.properties['infra_id'] + '-etcd',
  'type': 'compute.v1.firewall',
  'properties': {
    'network': context.properties['cluster_network'],
    'allowed': [{
      'IPProtocol': 'tcp',
      'ports': ['2379-2380']
    }],
    'sourceTags': [context.properties['infra_id'] + '-master'],
    'targetTags': [context.properties['infra_id'] + '-master']
  }
},
{
  'name': context.properties['infra_id'] + '-control-plane',
  'type': 'compute.v1.firewall',
  'properties': {
    'network': context.properties['cluster_network'],
    'allowed': [{
      'IPProtocol': 'tcp',
      'ports': ['10257']
    },{ 'IPProtocol': 'tcp',
      'ports': ['10259']
    },{ 'IPProtocol': 'tcp',
      'ports': ['22623']
    }],
    'sourceTags': [context.properties['infra_id'] + '-master', context.properties['infra_id'] + '-worker'],
    'targetTags': [context.properties['infra_id'] + '-master']
  }
},
{
  'name': context.properties['infra_id'] + '-internal-network',
  'type': 'compute.v1.firewall',
  'properties': {
    'network': context.properties['cluster_network'],
    'allowed': [{
      'IPProtocol': 'icmp'
    }]
  }
}
9.11.13. Creating IAM roles in GCP
You must create IAM roles in Google Cloud Platform (GCP) for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use. One way to create these components is to modify the provided Deployment Manager template.

**NOTE**

If you do not use the provided Deployment Manager template to create your GCP infrastructure, you must review the provided information and manually create the infrastructure. If your cluster does not initialize correctly, you might have to contact Red Hat support with your installation logs.

**Prerequisites**

- Configure a GCP account.
- Generate the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- Create and configure a VPC and associated subnets in GCP.

**Procedure**

1. Copy the template from the Deployment Manager template for IAM roles section of this topic and save it as *03_iam.py* on your computer. This template describes the IAM roles that your cluster requires.

2. Create a *03_iam.yaml* resource definition file:

   ```yaml
   imports:
   - path: 03_iam.py
   resources:
   - name: cluster-iam
     type: 03_iam.py
     properties:
       infra_id: '${INFRA_ID}'
   
   EOF
   ```

   The `infra_id` is the `INFRA_ID` infrastructure name from the extraction step.

3. Create the deployment by using the *gcloud* CLI:

   ```bash
   $ gcloud deployment-manager deployments create ${INFRA_ID}-iam --config 03_iam.yaml
   
   ```

4. Export the variable for the master service account:

   ```bash
   $ export MASTER_SERVICE_ACCOUNT=(`gcloud iam service-accounts list --filter "email~^${INFRA_ID}-m@$PROJECT_NAME." --format json | jq -r ".[0].email"`)
   
   ```

5. Export the variable for the worker service account:

   ```bash
   $ export WORKER_SERVICE_ACCOUNT=(`gcloud iam service-accounts list --filter "email~^${INFRA_ID}-w@$PROJECT_NAME." --format json | jq -r ".[0].email"`)
   ```
6. Assign the permissions that the installation program requires to the service accounts for the subnets that host the control plane and compute subnets:

   a. Grant the **networkViewer** role of the project that hosts your shared VPC to the master service account:

   ```
   $ gcloud --account=${HOST_PROJECT_ACCOUNT} --project=${HOST_PROJECT} 
   projects add-iam-policy-binding ${HOST_PROJECT} --member 
   "serviceAccount:${MASTER_SERVICE_ACCOUNT}" --role 
   "roles/compute.networkViewer"
   ```

   b. Grant the **networkUser** role to the master service account for the control plane subnet:

   ```
   $ gcloud --account=${HOST_PROJECT_ACCOUNT} --project=${HOST_PROJECT} 
   compute networks subnets add-iam-policy-binding 
   "${HOST_PROJECT_CONTROL_SUBNET}" --member 
   "serviceAccount:${MASTER_SERVICE_ACCOUNT}" --role "roles/compute.networkUser" 
   --region ${REGION}
   ```

   c. Grant the **networkUser** role to the worker service account for the control plane subnet:

   ```
   $ gcloud --account=${HOST_PROJECT_ACCOUNT} --project=${HOST_PROJECT} 
   compute networks subnets add-iam-policy-binding 
   "${HOST_PROJECT_CONTROL_SUBNET}" --member 
   "serviceAccount:${WORKER_SERVICE_ACCOUNT}" --role "roles/compute.networkUser" --region ${REGION}
   ```

   d. Grant the **networkUser** role to the master service account for the compute subnet:

   ```
   $ gcloud --account=${HOST_PROJECT_ACCOUNT} --project=${HOST_PROJECT} 
   compute networks subnets add-iam-policy-binding 
   "${HOST_PROJECT_COMPUTE_SUBNET}" --member 
   "serviceAccount:${MASTER_SERVICE_ACCOUNT}" --role "roles/compute.networkUser" 
   --region ${REGION}
   ```

   e. Grant the **networkUser** role to the worker service account for the compute subnet:

   ```
   $ gcloud --account=${HOST_PROJECT_ACCOUNT} --project=${HOST_PROJECT} 
   compute networks subnets add-iam-policy-binding 
   "${HOST_PROJECT_COMPUTE_SUBNET}" --member 
   "serviceAccount:${WORKER_SERVICE_ACCOUNT}" --role "roles/compute.networkUser" 
   --region ${REGION}
   ```

7. The templates do not create the policy bindings due to limitations of Deployment Manager, so you must create them manually:

   ```
   $ gcloud projects add-iam-policy-binding ${PROJECT_NAME} --member 
   "serviceAccount:${MASTER_SERVICE_ACCOUNT}" --role "roles/compute.instanceAdmin" 
   $ gcloud projects add-iam-policy-binding ${PROJECT_NAME} --member 
   "serviceAccount:${MASTER_SERVICE_ACCOUNT}" --role "roles/compute.networkAdmin" 
   $ gcloud projects add-iam-policy-binding ${PROJECT_NAME} --member 
   "serviceAccount:${MASTER_SERVICE_ACCOUNT}" --role "roles/compute.securityAdmin" 
   $ gcloud projects add-iam-policy-binding ${PROJECT_NAME} --member 
   "serviceAccount:${MASTER_SERVICE_ACCOUNT}" --role "roles/iam.serviceAccountUser"
   ```
8. Create a service account key and store it locally for later use:

   $ gcloud iam service-accounts keys create service-account-key.json --iam-account=${MASTER_SERVICE_ACCOUNT}

### 9.11.13.1. Deployment Manager template for IAM roles

You can use the following Deployment Manager template to deploy the IAM roles that you need for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster:

**Example 9.71. 03_iam.py Deployment Manager template**

```python
def GenerateConfig(context):
    resources = [
        {'name': context.properties['infra_id'] + '-master-node-sa',
         'type': 'iam.v1.serviceAccount',
         'properties': {
             'accountId': context.properties['infra_id'] + '-m',
             'displayName': context.properties['infra_id'] + '-master-node'
         }},
        {'name': context.properties['infra_id'] + '-worker-node-sa',
         'type': 'iam.v1.serviceAccount',
         'properties': {
             'accountId': context.properties['infra_id'] + '-w',
             'displayName': context.properties['infra_id'] + '-worker-node'
         }]
    return {'resources': resources}
```

### 9.11.14. Creating the RHCOS cluster image for the GCP infrastructure

You must use a valid Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) image for Google Cloud Platform (GCP) for your OpenShift Container Platform nodes.

**Procedure**

1. Obtain the RHCOS image from the [RHCOS image mirror page](#).
IMPORTANT

The RHCOS images might not change with every release of OpenShift Container Platform. You must download an image with the highest version that is less than or equal to the OpenShift Container Platform version that you install. Use the image version that matches your OpenShift Container Platform version if it is available.

The file name contains the OpenShift Container Platform version number in the format `rhcos-<version>-<arch>-gcp.<arch>.tar.gz`.

2. Create the Google storage bucket:

   $ gsutil mb gs://<bucket_name>

3. Upload the RHCOS image to the Google storage bucket:

   $ gsutil cp <downloaded_image_file_path>/rhcos-<version>-x86_64-gcp.x86_64.tar.gz gs://<bucket_name>

4. Export the uploaded RHCOS image location as a variable:

   $ export IMAGE_SOURCE=gs://<bucket_name>/rhcos-<version>-x86_64-gcp.x86_64.tar.gz

5. Create the cluster image:

   $ gcloud compute images create "${INFRA_ID}-rhcos-image" \    --source-uri="${IMAGE_SOURCE}"

9.11.15. Creating the bootstrap machine in GCP

You must create the bootstrap machine in Google Cloud Platform (GCP) to use during OpenShift Container Platform cluster initialization. One way to create this machine is to modify the provided Deployment Manager template.

NOTE

If you do not use the provided Deployment Manager template to create your bootstrap machine, you must review the provided information and manually create the infrastructure. If your cluster does not initialize correctly, you might have to contact Red Hat support with your installation logs.

Prerequisites

- Configure a GCP account.
- Generate the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- Create and configure a VPC and associated subnets in GCP.
- Create and configure networking and load balancers in GCP.
- Create control plane and compute roles.
Ensure pyOpenSSL is installed.

Procedure

1. Copy the template from the Deployment Manager template for the bootstrap machine section of this topic and save it as 04_bootstrap.py on your computer. This template describes the bootstrap machine that your cluster requires.

2. Export the location of the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) image that the installation program requires:

   ```
   $ export CLUSTER_IMAGE=\(\text{`gcloud compute images describe }${\text{INFRA_ID}}\text{-rhcos-image --format json | jq -r .selfLink`}\)
   ```

3. Create a bucket and upload the bootstrap.ign file:

   ```
   $ gsutil mb gs://${INFRA_ID}-bootstrap-ignition
   $ gsutil cp <installation_directory>/bootstrap.ign gs://${INFRA_ID}-bootstrap-ignition/
   ```

4. Create a signed URL for the bootstrap instance to use to access the Ignition config. Export the URL from the output as a variable:

   ```
   $ export BOOTSTRAP_IGN=`\text{gsutil signurl -d 1h service-account-key.json gs://}{\text{INFRA_ID}}\text{-bootstrap-ignition/bootstrap.ign | grep ”^gs:” | awk ‘[print $5]’}`
   ```

5. Create a 04_bootstrap.yaml resource definition file:

   ```
   $ cat <<EOF >04_bootstrap.yaml
   imports:
   - path: 04_bootstrap.py
   
   resources:
   - name: cluster-bootstrap
     type: 04_bootstrap.py
     properties:
       infra_id: '${\text{INFRA_ID}}'  ①
       region: '${\text{REGION}}'  ②
       zone: '${\text{ZONE_0}}'  ③
       cluster_network: '${\text{CLUSTER_NETWORK}}'  ④
       control_subnet: '${\text{CONTROL_SUBNET}}'  ⑤
       image: '${\text{CLUSTER_IMAGE}}'  ⑥
       machine_type: ’n1-standard-4’  ⑦
       root_volume_size: ’128’  ⑧
       bootstrap_ign: '${\text{BOOTSTRAP_IGN}}'  ⑨
   EOF
   ```

   ① `infra_id` is the INFRA_ID infrastructure name from the extraction step.

   ② `region` is the region to deploy the cluster into, for example `us-central1`.

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zone is the zone to deploy the bootstrap instance into, for example `us-central1-b`.

cluster_network is the selfLink URL to the cluster network.

control_subnet is the selfLink URL to the control subnet.

image is the selfLink URL to the RHCOS image.

machine_type is the machine type of the instance, for example `n1-standard-4`.

root_volume_size is the boot disk size for the bootstrap machine.

bootstrap_ign is the URL output when creating a signed URL.

6. Create the deployment by using the `gcloud` CLI:

   ```
   $ gcloud deployment-manager deployments create ${INFRA_ID}-bootstrap --config 04_bootstrap.yaml
   ```

7. Add the bootstrap instance to the internal load balancer instance group:

   ```
   $ gcloud compute instance-groups unmanaged add-instances ${INFRA_ID}-bootstrap-ig --zone=${ZONE_0} --instances=${INFRA_ID}-bootstrap
   ```

8. Add the bootstrap instance group to the internal load balancer backend service:

   ```
   $ gcloud compute backend-services add-backend ${INFRA_ID}-api-internal-backend-service --region=${REGION} --instance-group=${INFRA_ID}-bootstrap-ig --instance-group-zone=${ZONE_0}
   ```

9.11.15.1. Deployment Manager template for the bootstrap machine

You can use the following Deployment Manager template to deploy the bootstrap machine that you need for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster:

Example 9.72. 04_bootstrap.py Deployment Manager template

```python
def GenerateConfig(context):

  resources = [{
      'name': context.properties['infra_id'] + '-bootstrap-public-ip',
      'type': 'compute.v1.address',
      'properties': {
        'region': context.properties['region']
      }
    }, {
      'name': context.properties['infra_id'] + '-bootstrap',
      'type': 'compute.v1.instance',
      'properties': {
        'disks': [
          {'autoDelete': True, 'boot': True},
          {'initializeParams': {
            'diskSizeGb': context.properties['root_volume_size'],
          }},
        ]
      }
    ]
```
You must create the control plane machines in Google Cloud Platform (GCP) for your cluster to use. One way to create these machines is to modify the provided Deployment Manager template.

```json
'sourceImage': context.properties['image'],
},
'machineType': 'zones/' + context.properties['zone'] + '/machineTypes/' + context.properties['machine_type'],
'metadata': {
'items': [{
'key': 'user-data',
'value': '{"ignition":{"config":{"replace":{"source":"' + context.properties['bootstrap_ign'] + ""}},”version”:"3.2.0"}}",
}
},

'networkInterfaces': [{
'subnetwork': context.properties['control_subnet'],
'accessConfigs': [{
'natIP': '${ref.' + context.properties['infra_id'] + '-bootstrap-public-ip.address)'
}
}],
'tags': {
'items': [
context.properties['infra_id'] + '-master',
context.properties['infra_id'] + '-bootstrap'

'zone': context.properties['zone']
}
}, {
'name': context.properties['infra_id'] + '-bootstrap-ig',
'type': 'compute.v1.instanceGroup',
'properties': {
'namedPorts': [
{
'name': 'ignition',
'port': 22623
}, {
'name': 'https',
'port': 6443

'network': context.properties['cluster_network'],
'zone': context.properties['zone']
}
]]

return {'resources': resources}
```

### 9.11.16. Creating the control plane machines in GCP

You must create the control plane machines in Google Cloud Platform (GCP) for your cluster to use. One way to create these machines is to modify the provided Deployment Manager template.
NOTE

If you do not use the provided Deployment Manager template to create your control plane machines, you must review the provided information and manually create the infrastructure. If your cluster does not initialize correctly, you might have to contact Red Hat support with your installation logs.

Prerequisites

- Configure a GCP account.
- Generate the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- Create and configure a VPC and associated subnets in GCP.
- Create and configure networking and load balancers in GCP.
- Create control plane and compute roles.
- Create the bootstrap machine.

Procedure

1. Copy the template from the Deployment Manager template for control plane machines section of this topic and save it as `05_control_plane.py` on your computer. This template describes the control plane machines that your cluster requires.

2. Export the following variable required by the resource definition:

   ```bash
   $ export MASTER_IGNITION= `cat <installation_directory>/master.ign`
   ```

3. Create a `05_control_plane.yaml` resource definition file:

   ```bash
   $ cat <<EOF >05_control_plane.yaml
   imports:
   - path: 05_control_plane.py
   
   resources:
   - name: cluster-control-plane
     type: 05_control_plane.py
     properties:
     infra_id: '${INFRA_ID}'
     zones:
     - '${ZONE_0}'
     - '${ZONE_1}'
     - '${ZONE_2}'
     control_subnet: '${CONTROL_SUBNET}'
     image: '${CLUSTER_IMAGE}'
     machine_type: 'n1-standard-4'
     root_volume_size: '128'
     service_account_email: '${MASTER_SERVICE_ACCOUNT}'
     ignition: '${MASTER_IGNITION}'
   
   EOF
   ```
infra_id is the INFRA_ID infrastructure name from the extraction step.

zones are the zones to deploy the control plane instances into, for example us-central1-a, us-central1-b, and us-central1-c.

control_subnet is the selfLink URL to the control subnet.

image is the selfLink URL to the RHCOS image.

machine_type is the machine type of the instance, for example n1-standard-4.

service_account_email is the email address for the master service account that you created.

ignition is the contents of the master.ign file.

4. Create the deployment by using the gcloud CLI:

```bash
$ gcloud deployment-manager deployments create ${INFRA_ID}-control-plane --config 05_control_plane.yaml
```

5. The templates do not manage load balancer membership due to limitations of Deployment Manager, so you must add the control plane machines manually.

- Run the following commands to add the control plane machines to the appropriate instance groups:

  ```bash
  $ gcloud compute instance-groups unmanaged add-instances ${INFRA_ID}-master-${ZONE_0}-ig --zone=${ZONE_0} --instances=${INFRA_ID}-master-0
  
  $ gcloud compute instance-groups unmanaged add-instances ${INFRA_ID}-master-${ZONE_1}-ig --zone=${ZONE_1} --instances=${INFRA_ID}-master-1
  
  $ gcloud compute instance-groups unmanaged add-instances ${INFRA_ID}-master-${ZONE_2}-ig --zone=${ZONE_2} --instances=${INFRA_ID}-master-2
  ```

- For an external cluster, you must also run the following commands to add the control plane machines to the target pools:

  ```bash
  $ gcloud compute target-pools add-instances ${INFRA_ID}-api-target-pool --instances-zone="${ZONE_0}" --instances=${INFRA_ID}-master-0
  
  $ gcloud compute target-pools add-instances ${INFRA_ID}-api-target-pool --instances-zone="${ZONE_1}" --instances=${INFRA_ID}-master-1
  
  $ gcloud compute target-pools add-instances ${INFRA_ID}-api-target-pool --instances-zone="${ZONE_2}" --instances=${INFRA_ID}-master-2
  ```

9.11.16.1. Deployment Manager template for control plane machines
You can use the following Deployment Manager template to deploy the control plane machines that you need for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster:

**Example 9.73. 05_control_plane.py Deployment Manager template**

```python
def GenerateConfig(context):

    resources = [{
        'name': context.properties['infra_id'] + '-master-0',
        'type': 'compute.v1.instance',
        'properties': {
            'disks': [{'
                'autoDelete': True,
                'boot': True,
                'initializeParams': {
                    'diskSizeGb': context.properties['root_volume_size'],
                    'diskType': 'zones/' + context.properties['zones'][0] + '/diskTypes/pd-ssd',
                    'sourceImage': context.properties['image']
                }
            },
            'machineType': 'zones/' + context.properties['zones'][0] + '/machineTypes/' + context.properties['machine_type'],
            'metadata': {
                'items': [{'
                    'key': 'user-data',
                    'value': context.properties['ignition']
                }]
            },
            'networkInterfaces': [{'subnetwork': context.properties['control_subnet']}
        ],
        'serviceAccounts': [{'
            'email': context.properties['service_account_email'],
            'scopes': ['https://www.googleapis.com/auth/cloud-platform']
        }]
    },
    'tags': {
        'items': [context.properties['infra_id'] + '-master',
    ],
    'zone': context.properties['zones'][0]
    },
    { 'name': context.properties['infra_id'] + '-master-1',
        'type': 'compute.v1.instance',
        'properties': {
            'disks': [{'
                'autoDelete': True,
                'boot': True,
                'initializeParams': {
                    'diskSizeGb': context.properties['root_volume_size'],
                    'diskType': 'zones/' + context.properties['zones'][1] + '/diskTypes/pd-ssd',
                    'sourceImage': context.properties['image']
                }
            },
            'machineType': 'zones/' + context.properties['zones'][1] + '/machineTypes/' + context.properties['machine_type'],
        }
    }
}
```
context.properties[‘machine_type’],

‘metadata’: {

’items’: [ {

’key’: ‘user-data’,
’value’: context.properties[‘ignition’]

}]

},

’networkInterfaces’: [{

’subnetwork’: context.properties[‘control_subnet’]

}],

’serviceAccounts’: [{

’email’: context.properties[‘service_account_email’],
’scopes’: [’https://www.googleapis.com/auth/cloud-platform’]

}],

’tags’: {

’items’: [

context.properties[‘infra_id’] + ‘-master’,

]

},

’zone’: context.properties[‘zones’][1]

}, {

’name’: context.properties[‘infra_id’] + ‘-master-2’,
’type’: ‘compute.v1.instance’,
’properties’: {

’disks’: [{

’autoDelete’: True,
’boot’: True,
’initializeParams’: {

’diskSizeGb’: context.properties[‘root_volume_size’],
’diskType’: ‘zones’ + context.properties[‘zones’][2] + ‘/diskTypes/pd-ssd’,
’sourceImage’: context.properties[‘image’]

}

},

’machineType’: ‘zones’ + context.properties[‘zones’][2] + ‘/machineTypes’ + context.properties[‘machine_type’],

’metadata’: {

’items’: [ {

’key’: ‘user-data’,
’value’: context.properties[‘ignition’]

}]

},

’networkInterfaces’: [{

’subnetwork’: context.properties[‘control_subnet’]

}],

’serviceAccounts’: [{

’email’: context.properties[‘service_account_email’],
’scopes’: [’https://www.googleapis.com/auth/cloud-platform’]

}],

’tags’: {

’items’: [

context.properties[‘infra_id’] + ‘-master’,

]

},

’zone’: context.properties[‘zones’][2]

}
9.11.17. Wait for bootstrap completion and remove bootstrap resources in GCP

After you create all of the required infrastructure in Google Cloud Platform (GCP), wait for the bootstrap process to complete on the machines that you provisioned by using the Ignition config files that you generated with the installation program.

Prerequisites

- Configure a GCP account.
- Generate the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- Create and configure a VPC and associated subnets in GCP.
- Create and configure networking and load balancers in GCP.
- Create control plane and compute roles.
- Create the bootstrap machine.
- Create the control plane machines.

Procedure

1. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and run the following command:

   ```
   $ ./openshift-install wait-for bootstrap-complete --dir <installation_directory> \
   --log-level info
   ```

   1. For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.
   2. To view different installation details, specify `warn`, `debug`, or `error` instead of `info`.

   If the command exits without a `FATAL` warning, your production control plane has initialized.

2. Delete the bootstrap resources:

   ```
   $ gcloud compute backend-services remove-backend ${INFRA_ID}-api-internal-backend-service \
   --region=${REGION} --instance-group=${INFRA_ID}-bootstrap-ig --instance-group-zone=${ZONE_0}
   
   $ gsutil rm gs://${INFRA_ID}-bootstrap-ignition/bootstrap.ign
   
   $ gsutil rb gs://${INFRA_ID}-bootstrap-ignition
   
   $ gcloud deployment-manager deployments delete ${INFRA_ID}-bootstrap
   ```
9.11.18. Creating additional worker machines in GCP

You can create worker machines in Google Cloud Platform (GCP) for your cluster to use by launching individual instances discretely or by automated processes outside the cluster, such as auto scaling groups. You can also take advantage of the built-in cluster scaling mechanisms and the machine API in OpenShift Container Platform.

In this example, you manually launch one instance by using the Deployment Manager template. Additional instances can be launched by including additional resources of type `06_worker.py` in the file.

**NOTE**

If you do not use the provided Deployment Manager template to create your worker machines, you must review the provided information and manually create the infrastructure. If your cluster does not initialize correctly, you might have to contact Red Hat support with your installation logs.

Prerequisites

- Configure a GCP account.
- Generate the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- Create and configure a VPC and associated subnets in GCP.
- Create and configure networking and load balancers in GCP.
- Create control plane and compute roles.
- Create the bootstrap machine.
- Create the control plane machines.

Procedure

1. Copy the template from the Deployment Manager template for worker machines section of this topic and save it as `06_worker.py` on your computer. This template describes the worker machines that your cluster requires.

2. Export the variables that the resource definition uses.
   a. Export the subnet that hosts the compute machines:

   ```bash
   $ export COMPUTE_SUBNET=('gcloud compute networks subnets describe ${HOST_PROJECT_COMPUTE_SUBNET} --region=${REGION} --project ${HOST_PROJECT} --account ${HOST_PROJECT_ACCOUNT} --format json | jq -r .selfLink')
   ```

   b. Export the email address for your service account:

   ```bash
   $ export WORKER_SERVICE_ACCOUNT=('gcloud iam service-accounts list --filter "email~^${INFRA_ID}-w@$PROJECT_NAME." --format json | jq -r '[0].email')
   ```

   c. Export the location of the compute machine Ignition config file:
3. Create a `06_worker.yaml` resource definition file:

```yaml
$ cat <<EOF >06_worker.yaml
    imports:
        - path: 06_worker.py
    resources:
        - name: 'worker-0'
          type: 06_worker.py
          properties:
            infra_id: '${INFRA_ID}’
            zone: '${ZONE_0}’
            compute_subnet: '${COMPUTE_SUBNET}’
            image: '${CLUSTER_IMAGE}’
            machine_type: 'n1-standard-4’
            root_volume_size: '128’
            service_account_email: '${WORKER_SERVICE_ACCOUNT}’
            ignition: '${WORKER_IGNITION}’
        - name: 'worker-1'
          type: 06_worker.py
          properties:
            infra_id: '${INFRA_ID}’
            zone: '${ZONE_1}’
            compute_subnet: '${COMPUTE_SUBNET}’
            image: '${CLUSTER_IMAGE}’
            machine_type: 'n1-standard-4’
            root_volume_size: '128’
            service_account_email: '${WORKER_SERVICE_ACCOUNT}’
            ignition: '${WORKER_IGNITION}’
EOF
```

1. `name` is the name of the worker machine, for example `worker-0`.
2. `infra_id` is the `INFRA_ID` infrastructure name from the extraction step.
3. `zone` is the zone to deploy the worker machine into, for example `us-central1-a`.
4. `compute_subnet` is the `selfLink` URL to the compute subnet.
5. `image` is the `selfLink` URL to the RHCOS image.
6. `machine_type` is the machine type of the instance, for example `n1-standard-4`.
7. `service_account_email` is the email address for the worker service account that you created.
8. `ignition` is the contents of the `worker.ign` file.

4. Optional: If you want to launch additional instances, include additional resources of type `06_worker.py` in your `06_worker.yaml` resource definition file.
5. Create the deployment by using the `gcloud` CLI:

```bash
$ gcloud deployment-manager deployments create ${INFRA_ID}-worker --config 06_worker.yaml
```

1. To use a GCP Marketplace image, specify the offer to use:

- OpenShift Container Platform:
  
  ```
  ```

- OpenShift Platform Plus:
  
  ```
  ```

- OpenShift Kubernetes Engine:
  
  ```
  ```

### 9.11.18.1. Deployment Manager template for worker machines

You can use the following Deployment Manager template to deploy the worker machines that you need for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster:

**Example 9.74. 06_worker.py Deployment Manager template**

```python
def GenerateConfig(context):
    resources = [
        {'name': context.properties['infra_id'] + '-' + context.env['name'],
         'type': 'compute.v1.instance',
         'properties': {
             'disks': [
                 {'autoDelete': True,
                  'boot': True,
                  'initializeParams': {
                      'diskSizeGb': context.properties['root_volume_size'],
                      'sourceImage': context.properties['image']
                  }
             ]},
             'machineType': 'zones/' + context.properties['zone'] + '/machineTypes/' + context.properties['machine_type'],
             'metadata': {
                 'items': [
                     {'key': 'user-data',
                      'value': context.properties['ignition']
                     ]}
             },
             'networkInterfaces': [{
                 'subnetwork': context.properties['compute_subnet']
             }],
             'serviceAccounts': [{
                 'email': context.properties['service_account_email'],
                 'scopes': ['https://www.googleapis.com/auth/cloud-platform']
             }],
             'tags': {}
        }
    ]
```
9.11.19. 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 4.14. 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**

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 v4.14 Linux Client entry and save the file.
5. Unpack the archive:
   
   ```
   $ tar xvf <file>
   
   $ echo $PATH
   
   $ oc <command>
   ```

   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


2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.

3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 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


2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.

3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 macOS Client entry and save the file.

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>
  ```

9.11.20. Logging in to the cluster by using the CLI
You can log in to your cluster as a default system user by exporting the cluster `kubeconfig` file. The `kubeconfig` file contains information about the cluster that is used by the CLI to connect a client to the correct cluster and API server. The file is specific to a cluster and is created during OpenShift Container Platform installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You deployed an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- You installed the `oc` CLI.

**Procedure**

1. Export the `kubeadmin` credentials:

   ```
   $ export KUBECONFIG=<installation_directory>/auth/kubeconfig
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

2. Verify you can run `oc` commands successfully using the exported configuration:

   ```
   $ oc whoami
   system:admin
   ```

**9.11.21. Approving the certificate signing requests for your machines**

When you add machines to a cluster, two pending certificate signing requests (CSRs) are generated for each machine that you added. You must confirm that these CSRs are approved or, if necessary, approve them yourself. The client requests must be approved first, followed by the server requests.

**Prerequisites**

- You added machines to your cluster.

**Procedure**

1. Confirm that the cluster recognizes the machines:

   ```
   $ oc get nodes
   ```

   Example output

   ```
   NAME      STATUS    ROLES     AGE     VERSION
   master-0  Ready     master    63m     v1.27.3
   master-1  Ready     master    64m     v1.27.3
   master-2  Ready     master    64m     v1.27.3
   ```
The output lists all of the machines that you created.

NOTE
The preceding output might not include the compute nodes, also known as worker nodes, until some CSRs are approved.

2. Review the pending CSRs and ensure that you see the client requests with the **Pending** or **Approved** status for each machine that you added to the cluster:

   ```bash
   $ oc get csr
   ``

**Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>REQUESTOR</th>
<th>CONDITION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>csr-8b2br</td>
<td>15m</td>
<td>system:serviceaccount:openshift-machine-config-operator:node-bootstrapper</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>csr-8vnps</td>
<td>15m</td>
<td>system:serviceaccount:openshift-machine-config-operator:node-bootstrapper</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this example, two machines are joining the cluster. You might see more approved CSRs in the list.

3. If the CSRs were not approved, after all of the pending CSRs for the machines you added are in **Pending** status, approve the CSRs for your cluster machines:

NOTE

Because the CSRs rotate automatically, approve your CSRs within an hour of adding the machines to the cluster. If you do not approve them within an hour, the certificates will rotate, and more than two certificates will be present for each node. You must approve all of these certificates. After the client CSR is approved, the Kubelet creates a secondary CSR for the serving certificate, which requires manual approval. Then, subsequent serving certificate renewal requests are automatically approved by the **machine-approver** if the Kubelet requests a new certificate with identical parameters.

NOTE

For clusters running on platforms that are not machine API enabled, such as bare metal and other user-provisioned infrastructure, you must implement a method of automatically approving the kubelet serving certificate requests (CSRs). If a request is not approved, then the **oc exec**, **oc rsh**, and **oc logs** commands cannot succeed, because a serving certificate is required when the API server connects to the kubelet. Any operation that contacts the Kubelet endpoint requires this certificate approval to be in place. The method must watch for new CSRs, confirm that the CSR was submitted by the **node-bootstrapper** service account in the **system:node** or **system:admin** groups, and confirm the identity of the node.

- To approve them individually, run the following command for each valid CSR:
To approve all pending CSRs, run the following command:

```bash
$ oc adm certificate approve <csr_name>
```

< csr_name > is the name of a CSR from the list of current CSRs.

- To approve all pending CSRs, run the following command:

```bash
$ oc get csr -o go-template="{{range .items}}{{if not .status}}{{.metadata.name}}{{"\n"}}{{end}}{{end}}| xargs --no-run-if-empty oc adm certificate approve
```

**NOTE**

Some Operators might not become available until some CSRs are approved.

4. Now that your client requests are approved, you must review the server requests for each machine that you added to the cluster:

```bash
$ oc get csr
```

**Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>REQUESTOR</th>
<th>CONDITION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>csr-bfd72</td>
<td>5m26s</td>
<td>system:node:ip-10-0-50-126.us-east-2.compute.internal</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>csr-c57lv</td>
<td>5m26s</td>
<td>system:node:ip-10-0-95-157.us-east-2.compute.internal</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. If the remaining CSRs are not approved, and are in the Pending status, approve the CSRs for your cluster machines:

- To approve them individually, run the following command for each valid CSR:

```bash
$ oc adm certificate approve <csr_name>
```

< csr_name > is the name of a CSR from the list of current CSRs.

- To approve all pending CSRs, run the following command:

```bash
$ oc get csr -o go-template="{{range .items}}{{if not .status}}{{.metadata.name}}{{"\n"}}{{end}}{{end}}| xargs oc adm certificate approve
```

6. After all client and server CSRs have been approved, the machines have the Ready status. Verify this by running the following command:

```bash
$ oc get nodes
```

**Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>ROLES</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>VERSION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>master-0</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>73m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTE

It can take a few minutes after approval of the server CSRs for the machines to transition to the **Ready** status.

**Additional information**

- For more information on CSRs, see [Certificate Signing Requests](#).

### 9.11.22. Adding the ingress DNS records

DNS zone configuration is removed when creating Kubernetes manifests and generating Ignition configs. You must manually create DNS records that point at the ingress load balancer. You can create either a wildcard `*.apps.(baseDomain)`, or specific records. You can use A, CNAME, and other records per your requirements.

**Prerequisites**

- Configure a GCP account.
- Remove the DNS Zone configuration when creating Kubernetes manifests and generating Ignition configs.
- Create and configure a VPC and associated subnets in GCP.
- Create and configure networking and load balancers in GCP.
- Create control plane and compute roles.
- Create the bootstrap machine.
- Create the control plane machines.
- Create the worker machines.

**Procedure**

1. Wait for the Ingress router to create a load balancer and populate the **EXTERNAL-IP** field:

   ```
   $ oc -n openshift-ingress get service router-default
   ```

   **Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>CLUSTER-IP</th>
<th>EXTERNAL-IP</th>
<th>PORT(S)</th>
<th>AGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

2. Add the A record to your zones:

---

**OpenShift Container Platform 4.14 Installing**
• To use A records:

  i. Export the variable for the router IP address:

  ```
  $ export ROUTER_IP=`oc -n openshift-ingress get service router-default --no-headers | awk '{print $4}'`
  ```

  ii. Add the A record to the private zones:

  ```
  $ if [-f transaction.yaml ]; then rm transaction.yaml; fi
  $ gcloud dns record-sets transaction start --zone ${INFRA_ID}-private-zone --project ${HOST_PROJECT} --account ${HOST_PROJECT_ACCOUNT}
  $ gcloud dns record-sets transaction add ${ROUTER_IP} --name \*.apps.$(CLUSTER_NAME).$(BASE_DOMAIN) --type A --zone ${INFRA_ID}-private-zone --project ${HOST_PROJECT} --account ${HOST_PROJECT_ACCOUNT}
  $ gcloud dns record-sets transaction execute --zone ${INFRA_ID}-private-zone --project ${HOST_PROJECT} --account ${HOST_PROJECT_ACCOUNT}
  ```

  iii. For an external cluster, also add the A record to the public zones:

  ```
  $ if [-f transaction.yaml ]; then rm transaction.yaml; fi
  $ gcloud dns record-sets transaction start --zone ${BASE_DOMAIN_ZONE_NAME} --project ${HOST_PROJECT} --account ${HOST_PROJECT_ACCOUNT}
  $ gcloud dns record-sets transaction add ${ROUTER_IP} --name \*.apps.$(CLUSTER_NAME).$(BASE_DOMAIN) --type A --zone ${BASE_DOMAIN_ZONE_NAME} --project ${HOST_PROJECT} --account ${HOST_PROJECT_ACCOUNT}
  $ gcloud dns record-sets transaction execute --zone ${BASE_DOMAIN_ZONE_NAME} --project ${HOST_PROJECT} --account ${HOST_PROJECT_ACCOUNT}
  ```

• To add explicit domains instead of using a wildcard, create entries for each of the cluster’s current routes:

  ```
  $ oc get --all-namespaces -o jsonpath='{range .items[*]}{range .status.ingress[*]}{.host} {"\n"}{end}{end}' routes
  ```

### Example output

```
oauth-openshift.apps.your.cluster.domain.example.com
console-openshift-console.apps.your.cluster.domain.example.com
downloads-openshift-console.apps.your.cluster.domain.example.com
alertmanager-main-openshift-monitoring.apps.your.cluster.domain.example.com
prometheus-k8s-openshift-monitoring.apps.your.cluster.domain.example.com
```  

#### 9.11.23. Adding ingress firewall rules

The cluster requires several firewall rules. If you do not use a shared VPC, these rules are created by the Ingress Controller via the GCP cloud provider. When you use a shared VPC, you can either create cluster-wide firewall rules for all services now or create each rule based on events, when the cluster requests access. By creating each rule when the cluster requests access, you know exactly which firewall rules are required. By creating cluster-wide firewall rules, you can apply the same rule set across multiple clusters.
If you choose to create each rule based on events, you must create firewall rules after you provision the cluster and during the life of the cluster when the console notifies you that rules are missing. Events that are similar to the following event are displayed, and you must add the firewall rules that are required:

```bash
$ oc get events -n openshift-ingress --field-selector="reason=LoadBalancerManualChange"
```

**Example output**

```
Firewall change required by security admin: `gcloud compute firewall-rules create k8s-fw-a26e631036a3f46cb38f8df67266d55 --network example-network --description "{"kubernetes.io/service-name":"openshift-ingress/router-default", "kubernetes.io/service-ip":"35.237.236.234"}" --allow tcp:443,tcp:80 --source-ranges 0.0.0.0/0 --target-tags exampl-fqzq7-master,exampl-fqzq7-worker --project example-project`
```

If you encounter issues when creating these rule-based events, you can configure the cluster-wide firewall rules while your cluster is running.

**9.11.23.1. Creating cluster-wide firewall rules for a shared VPC in GCP**

You can create cluster-wide firewall rules to allow the access that the OpenShift Container Platform cluster requires.

### WARNING

If you do not choose to create firewall rules based on cluster events, you must create cluster-wide firewall rules.

**Prerequisites**

- You exported the variables that the Deployment Manager templates require to deploy your cluster.
- You created the networking and load balancing components in GCP that your cluster requires.

**Procedure**

1. Add a single firewall rule to allow the Google Cloud Engine health checks to access all of the services. This rule enables the ingress load balancers to determine the health status of their instances.

   ```bash
   $ gcloud compute firewall-rules create --allow=tcp:30000-32767,udp:30000-32767 --network="$(CLUSTER_NETWORK)" --source-ranges='130.211.0.0/22,35.191.0.0/16,209.85.152.0/22,209.85.204.0/22' --target-tags="${INFRA_ID}-master,${INFRA_ID}-worker" ${INFRA_ID}-ingress-hc --account="${HOST_PROJECT_ACCOUNT}" --project=${HOST_PROJECT}
   ```

2. Add a single firewall rule to allow access to all cluster services:

   - For an external cluster:
For a private cluster:

```
$ gcloud compute firewall-rules create --allow=tcp:80,tcp:443 --
   network="${CLUSTER_NETWORK}" --source-ranges="0.0.0.0/0" --target-
   tags="${INFRA_ID}-master,${INFRA_ID}-worker" ${INFRA_ID}-ingress --
   account=${HOST_PROJECT_ACCOUNT} --project=${HOST_PROJECT}
```

Because this rule only allows traffic on TCP ports 80 and 443, ensure that you add all the ports that your services use.

9.11.24. Completing a GCP installation on user-provisioned infrastructure

After you start the OpenShift Container Platform installation on Google Cloud Platform (GCP) user-provisioned infrastructure, you can monitor the cluster events until the cluster is ready.

Prerequisites

- Deploy the bootstrap machine for an OpenShift Container Platform cluster on user-provisioned GCP infrastructure.
- Install the `oc` CLI and log in.

Procedure

1. Complete the cluster installation:

   ```
   $ ./openshift-install --dir <installation_directory> wait-for install-complete
   ```

   Example output

   ```
   INFO Waiting up to 30m0s for the cluster to initialize...
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.
IMPORTANT

- The Ignition config files that the installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending `node-bootstrapper` certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for Recovering from expired control plane certificates for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

2. Observe the running state of your cluster.
   a. Run the following command to view the current cluster version and status:

   ```
   $ oc get clusterversion
   
   Example output
   
   NAME VERSION AVAILABLE PROGRESSING SINCE STATUS
   version False True 24m Working towards 4.5.4: 99% complete
   ```

   b. Run the following command to view the Operators managed on the control plane by the Cluster Version Operator (CVO):

   ```
   $ oc get clusteroperators
   
   Example output
   
   NAME VERSION AVAILABLE PROGRESSING DEGRADED SINCE
   authentication 4.5.4 True False False 7m56s
   cloud-credential 4.5.4 True False False 31m
   cluster-autoscaler 4.5.4 True False False 16m
   console 4.5.4 True False False 10m
   csi-snapshot-controller 4.5.4 True False False 16m
   dns 4.5.4 True False False 22m
   etcd 4.5.4 False False False 25s
   image-registry 4.5.4 True False False 16m
   ingress 4.5.4 True False False 16m
   insights 4.5.4 True False False 17m
   kube-apiserver 4.5.4 True False False 19m
   kube-controller-manager 4.5.4 True False False 20m
   kube-scheduler 4.5.4 True False False 20m
   kube-storage-version-migrator 4.5.4 True False False 16m
   machine-api 4.5.4 True False False 22m
   machine-config 4.5.4 True False False 22m
   marketplace 4.5.4 True False False 16m
   ```
Run the following command to view your cluster pods:

```
$ oc get pods --all-namespaces
```

Example output:

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAMESPACE</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>READY</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>RESTARTS</th>
<th>AGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kube-system</td>
<td>etcd-member-ip-10-0-3-111.us-east-2.compute.internal</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Running</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>35m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kube-system</td>
<td>etcd-member-ip-10-0-3-239.us-east-2.compute.internal</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Running</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kube-system</td>
<td>etcd-member-ip-10-0-3-24.us-east-2.compute.internal</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Running</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>35m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-apiserver-operator</td>
<td>openshift-apiserver-operator-6d6674f4f4-h7t2t</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Running</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-apiserver</td>
<td>apiserver-fm48r</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Running</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>30m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-apiserver</td>
<td>apiserver-fxkvv</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Running</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>29m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-apiserver</td>
<td>apiserver-q85nm</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Running</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>29m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-service-ca-operator</td>
<td>openshift-service-ca-operator-66ff6dc6cd-9r257</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Running</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-service-ca</td>
<td>apsiseervice-cabundle-injector-695b6bc6c-cl5hm</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Running</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>35m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-service-ca</td>
<td>configmap-cabundle-injector-8498544d7-25qn6</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Running</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>35m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-service-ca</td>
<td>service-serving-cert-signer-6445fc9c6-wqdqn</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Running</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>35m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-service-catalog-api-server-operator</td>
<td>openshift-service-catalog-api-server-operator-549f44668b-b5q2w</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Running</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>32m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-service-catalog-controller-manager-operator</td>
<td>openshift-service-catalog-controller-manager-operator-b78cr2lnm</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Running</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>31m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

When the current cluster version is **AVAILABLE**, the installation is complete.

9.11.25. Telemetry access for OpenShift Container Platform
In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the Telemetry service, which runs by default to provide metrics about cluster health and the success of updates, requires internet access. If your cluster is connected to the internet, Telemetry runs automatically, and your cluster is registered to the OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console.

After you confirm that your OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console inventory is correct, either maintained automatically by Telemetry or manually by using OpenShift Cluster Manager, use subscription watch to track your OpenShift Container Platform subscriptions at the account or multi-cluster level.

Additional resources

- See About remote health monitoring for more information about the Telemetry service

9.11.26. Next steps

- Customize your cluster.
- If necessary, you can opt out of remote health reporting.

9.12. INSTALLING A CLUSTER ON GCP IN A RESTRICTED NETWORK WITH USER-PROVISIONED INFRASTRUCTURE

In OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14, you can install a cluster on Google Cloud Platform (GCP) that uses infrastructure that you provide and an internal mirror of the installation release content.

**IMPORTANT**

While you can install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster by using mirrored installation release content, your cluster still requires internet access to use the GCP APIs.

The steps for performing a user-provided infrastructure install are outlined here. Several Deployment Manager templates are provided to assist in completing these steps or to help model your own. You are also free to create the required resources through other methods.

**IMPORTANT**

The steps for performing a user-provisioned infrastructure installation are provided as an example only. Installing a cluster with infrastructure you provide requires knowledge of the cloud provider and the installation process of OpenShift Container Platform. Several Deployment Manager templates are provided to assist in completing these steps or to help model your own. You are also free to create the required resources through other methods; the templates are just an example.

9.12.1. Prerequisites

- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.
- You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.
You created a registry on your mirror host and obtained the `imageContentSources` data for your version of OpenShift Container Platform.

**IMPORTANT**

Because the installation media is on the mirror host, you can use that computer to complete all installation steps.

- If you use a firewall, you configured it to allow the sites that your cluster requires access to. While you might need to grant access to more sites, you must grant access to `*.googleapis.com` and `accounts.google.com`.

- If the cloud identity and access management (IAM) APIs are not accessible in your environment, or if you do not want to store an administrator-level credential secret in the `kube-system` namespace, you can manually create and maintain long-term credentials.

9.12.2. About installations in restricted networks

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you can perform an installation that does not require an active connection to the internet to obtain software components. Restricted network installations can be completed using installer-provisioned infrastructure or user-provisioned infrastructure, depending on the cloud platform to which you are installing the cluster.

If you choose to perform a restricted network installation on a cloud platform, you still require access to its cloud APIs. Some cloud functions, like Amazon Web Service’s Route 53 DNS and IAM services, require internet access. Depending on your network, you might require less internet access for an installation on bare metal hardware, Nutanix, or on VMware vSphere.

To complete a restricted network installation, you must create a registry that mirrors the contents of the OpenShift image registry and contains the installation media. You can create this registry on a mirror host, which can access both the internet and your closed network, or by using other methods that meet your restrictions.

**IMPORTANT**

Because of the complexity of the configuration for user-provisioned installations, consider completing a standard user-provisioned infrastructure installation before you attempt a restricted network installation using user-provisioned infrastructure. Completing this test installation might make it easier to isolate and troubleshoot any issues that might arise during your installation in a restricted network.

9.12.2.1. Additional limits

Clusters in restricted networks have the following additional limitations and restrictions:

- The `ClusterVersion` status includes an **Unable to retrieve available updates** error.

- By default, you cannot use the contents of the Developer Catalog because you cannot access the required image stream tags.

9.12.3. Internet access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you require access to the internet to obtain the images that are necessary to install your cluster.
You must have internet access to:

- Access OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console to download the installation program and perform subscription management. If the cluster has internet access and you do not disable Telemetry, that service automatically entitles your cluster.
- Access Quay.io to obtain the packages that are required to install your cluster.
- Obtain the packages that are required to perform cluster updates.

### 9.12.4. Configuring your GCP project

Before you can install OpenShift Container Platform, you must configure a Google Cloud Platform (GCP) project to host it.

#### 9.12.4.1. Creating a GCP project

To install OpenShift Container Platform, you must create a project in your Google Cloud Platform (GCP) account to host the cluster.

**Procedure**

- Create a project to host your OpenShift Container Platform cluster. See Creating and Managing Projects in the GCP documentation.

**IMPORTANT**

Your GCP project must use the Premium Network Service Tier if you are using installer-provisioned infrastructure. The Standard Network Service Tier is not supported for clusters installed using the installation program. The installation program configures internal load balancing for the `api-int.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>` URL; the Premium Tier is required for internal load balancing.

#### 9.12.4.2. Enabling API services in GCP

Your Google Cloud Platform (GCP) project requires access to several API services to complete OpenShift Container Platform installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You created a project to host your cluster.

**Procedure**

- Enable the following required API services in the project that hosts your cluster. You may also enable optional API services which are not required for installation. See Enabling services in the GCP documentation.

**Table 9.35. Required API services**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>API service</th>
<th>Console service name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Compute Engine API</td>
<td><code>compute.googleapis.com</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9.12.4.3. Configuring DNS for GCP

To install OpenShift Container Platform, the Google Cloud Platform (GCP) account you use must have a dedicated public hosted zone in the same project that you host the OpenShift Container Platform cluster. This zone must be authoritative for the domain. The DNS service provides cluster DNS resolution and name lookup for external connections to the cluster.

**Procedure**

1. Identify your domain, or subdomain, and registrar. You can transfer an existing domain and registrar or obtain a new one through GCP or another source.

   **NOTE**
   
   If you purchase a new domain, it can take time for the relevant DNS changes to propagate. For more information about purchasing domains through Google, see [Google Domains](https://domains.google.com).

2. Create a public hosted zone for your domain or subdomain in your GCP project. See [Creating public zones](https://cloud.google.com/dns/docs/public-zones) in the GCP documentation.
   
   Use an appropriate root domain, such as `openshiftcorp.com`, or subdomain, such as `clusters.openshiftcorp.com`.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>API service</th>
<th>Console service name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cloud Resource Manager API</td>
<td>cloudresourcemanager.googleapis.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Google DNS API</td>
<td>dns.googleapis.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IAM Service Account Credentials API</td>
<td>iamcredentials.googleapis.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identity and Access Management (IAM) API</td>
<td>iam.googleapis.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Usage API</td>
<td>serviceusage.googleapis.com</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>API service</th>
<th>Console service name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Google Cloud APIs</td>
<td>cloudapis.googleapis.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Management API</td>
<td>servicemanagement.googleapis.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Google Cloud Storage JSON API</td>
<td>storage-api.googleapis.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloud Storage</td>
<td>storage-component.googleapis.com</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 9.36. Optional API services
3. Extract the new authoritative name servers from the hosted zone records. See *Look up your Cloud DNS name servers* in the GCP documentation. You typically have four name servers.

4. Update the registrar records for the name servers that your domain uses. For example, if you registered your domain to Google Domains, see the following topic in the Google Domains Help: *How to switch to custom name servers*.

5. If you migrated your root domain to Google Cloud DNS, migrate your DNS records. See *Migrating to Cloud DNS* in the GCP documentation.

6. If you use a subdomain, follow your company’s procedures to add its delegation records to the parent domain. This process might include a request to your company’s IT department or the division that controls the root domain and DNS services for your company.

### 9.12.4.4. GCP account limits

The OpenShift Container Platform cluster uses a number of Google Cloud Platform (GCP) components, but the default *Quotas* do not affect your ability to install a default OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

A default cluster, which contains three compute and three control plane machines, uses the following resources. Note that some resources are required only during the bootstrap process and are removed after the cluster deploys.

**Table 9.37. GCP resources used in a default cluster**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Total resources required</th>
<th>Resources removed after bootstrap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Service account</td>
<td>IAM</td>
<td>Global</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firewall rules</td>
<td>Networking</td>
<td>Global</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forwarding rules</td>
<td>Compute</td>
<td>Global</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health checks</td>
<td>Compute</td>
<td>Global</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Images</td>
<td>Compute</td>
<td>Global</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Networks</td>
<td>Networking</td>
<td>Global</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Routers</td>
<td>Networking</td>
<td>Global</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Routes</td>
<td>Networking</td>
<td>Global</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subnetworks</td>
<td>Compute</td>
<td>Global</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target pools</td>
<td>Networking</td>
<td>Global</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTE

If any of the quotas are insufficient during installation, the installation program displays an error that states both which quota was exceeded and the region.

Be sure to consider your actual cluster size, planned cluster growth, and any usage from other clusters that are associated with your account. The CPU, static IP addresses, and persistent disk SSD (storage) quotas are the ones that are most likely to be insufficient.

If you plan to deploy your cluster in one of the following regions, you will exceed the maximum storage quota and are likely to exceed the CPU quota limit:

- asia-east2
- asia-northeast2
- asia-south1
- australia-southeast1
- europe-north1
- europe-west2
- europe-west3
- europe-west6
- northamerica-northeast1
- southamerica-east1
- us-west2

You can increase resource quotas from the GCP console, but you might need to file a support ticket. Be sure to plan your cluster size early so that you can allow time to resolve the support ticket before you install your OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

9.12.4.5. Creating a service account in GCP

OpenShift Container Platform requires a Google Cloud Platform (GCP) service account that provides authentication and authorization to access data in the Google APIs. If you do not have an existing IAM service account that contains the required roles in your project, you must create one.

Prerequisites

- You created a project to host your cluster.

Procedure

1. Create a service account in the project that you use to host your OpenShift Container Platform cluster. See Creating a service account in the GCP documentation.

2. Grant the service account the appropriate permissions. You can either grant the individual permissions that follow or assign the Owner role to it. See Granting roles to a service account for specific resources.
NOTE
While making the service account an owner of the project is the easiest way to gain the required permissions, it means that service account has complete control over the project. You must determine if the risk that comes from offering that power is acceptable.

3. You can create the service account key in JSON format, or attach the service account to a GCP virtual machine. See Creating service account keys and Creating and enabling service accounts for instances in the GCP documentation. You must have a service account key or a virtual machine with an attached service account to create the cluster.

NOTE
If you use a virtual machine with an attached service account to create your cluster, you must set credentialsMode: Manual in the install-config.yaml file before installation.

9.12.4.6. Required GCP roles

When you attach the Owner role to the service account that you create, you grant that service account all permissions, including those that are required to install OpenShift Container Platform. If your organization’s security policies require a more restrictive set of permissions, you can create a service account with the following permissions. If you deploy your cluster into an existing virtual private cloud (VPC), the service account does not require certain networking permissions, which are noted in the following lists:

Required roles for the installation program

- Compute Admin
- IAM Security Admin
- Service Account Admin
- Service Account Key Admin
- Service Account User
- Storage Admin

Required roles for creating network resources during installation

- DNS Administrator

Required roles for using passthrough credentials mode

- Compute Load Balancer Admin
- IAM Role Viewer

Required roles for user-provisioned GCP infrastructure

- Deployment Manager Editor
The roles are applied to the service accounts that the control plane and compute machines use:

**Table 9.38. GCP service account permissions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account</th>
<th>Roles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Control Plane</td>
<td>roles/compute.instanceAdmin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>roles/compute.networkAdmin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>roles/compute.securityAdmin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>roles/storage.admin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>roles/iam.serviceAccountUser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compute</td>
<td>roles/compute.viewer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>roles/storage.admin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**9.12.4.7. Required GCP permissions for user-provisioned infrastructure**

When you attach the **Owner** role to the service account that you create, you grant that service account all permissions, including those that are required to install OpenShift Container Platform.

If your organization’s security policies require a more restrictive set of permissions, you can create **custom roles** with the necessary permissions. The following permissions are required for the user-provisioned infrastructure for creating and deleting the OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

**Example 9.75. Required permissions for creating network resources**

- `compute.addresses.create`
- `compute.addresses.createInternal`
- `compute.addresses.delete`
- `compute.addresses.get`
- `compute.addresses.list`
- `compute.addresses.use`
- `compute.addresses.useInternal`
- `compute.firewalls.create`
- `compute.firewalls.delete`
- `compute.firewalls.get`
- `compute.firewalls.list`
Example 9.76. Required permissions for creating load balancer resources

- `compute.regionBackendServices.create`
- `compute.regionBackendServices.get`
- `compute.regionBackendServices.list`
- `compute.regionBackendServices.update`
- `compute.regionBackendServices.use`
- `compute.targetPools.addInstance`
- `compute.targetPools.create`
- `compute.targetPools.get`
- `compute.targetPools.list`
- `compute.targetPools.removeInstance`
Example 9.77. Required permissions for creating DNS resources

- `dns.changes.create`
- `dns.changes.get`
- `dns.managedZones.create`
- `dns.managedZones.get`
- `dns.managedZones.list`
- `dns.networks.bindPrivateDNSZone`
- `dns.resourceRecordSets.create`
- `dns.resourceRecordSets.list`
- `dns.resourceRecordSets.update`

Example 9.78. Required permissions for creating Service Account resources

- `iam.serviceAccountKeys.create`
- `iam.serviceAccountKeys.delete`
- `iam.serviceAccountKeys.get`
- `iam.serviceAccountKeys.list`
- `iam.serviceAccounts.actAs`
- `iam.serviceAccounts.create`
- `iam.serviceAccounts.delete`
- `iam.serviceAccounts.get`
- `iam.serviceAccounts.list`
- `resourcemanager.projects.get`
- `resourcemanager.projects.getIamPolicy`
- `resourcemanager.projects.setIamPolicy`

Example 9.79. Required permissions for creating compute resources

- `compute.disks.create`
- `compute.disks.get`
- compute.disks.list
- compute.instanceGroups.create
- compute.instanceGroups.delete
- compute.instanceGroups.get
- compute.instanceGroups.list
- compute.instanceGroups.update
- compute.instanceGroups.use
- compute.instances.create
- compute.instances.delete
- compute.instances.get
- compute.instances.list
- compute.instances.setLabels
- compute.instances.setMetadata
- compute.instances.setServiceAccount
- compute.instances.setTags
- compute.instances.use
- compute.machineTypes.get
- compute.machineTypes.list

Example 9.80. Required for creating storage resources

- storage.buckets.create
- storage.buckets.delete
- storage.buckets.get
- storage.buckets.list
- storage.objects.create
- storage.objects.delete
- storage.objects.get
- storage.objects.list

Example 9.81. Required permissions for creating health check resources
• compute.healthChecks.create
• compute.healthChecks.get
• compute.healthChecks.list
• compute.healthChecks.useReadOnly
• compute.httpHealthChecks.create
• compute.httpHealthChecks.get
• compute.httpHealthChecks.list
• compute.httpHealthChecks.useReadOnly

Example 9.82. Required permissions to get GCP zone and region related information
• compute.globalOperations.get
• compute.regionOperations.get
• compute.regions.list
• compute.zoneOperations.get
• compute.zones.get
• compute.zones.list

Example 9.83. Required permissions for checking services and quotas
• monitoring.timeSeries.list
• serviceusage.quotas.get
• serviceusage.services.list

Example 9.84. Required IAM permissions for installation
• iam.roles.get

Example 9.85. Required Images permissions for installation
• compute.images.create
• compute.images.delete
• compute.images.get
• compute.images.list
Example 9.86. Optional permission for running gather bootstrap

- compute.instances.getSerialPortOutput

Example 9.87. Required permissions for deleting network resources

- compute.addresses.delete
- compute.addresses.deleteInternal
- compute.addresses.list
- compute.firewalls.delete
- compute.firewalls.list
- compute.forwardingRules.delete
- compute.forwardingRules.list
- compute.networks.delete
- compute.networks.list
- compute.networks.updatePolicy
- compute.routers.delete
- compute.routers.list
- compute.routes.list
- compute.subnetworks.delete
- compute.subnetworks.list

Example 9.88. Required permissions for deleting load balancer resources

- compute.regionBackendServices.delete
- compute.regionBackendServices.list
- compute.targetPools.delete
- compute.targetPools.list

Example 9.89. Required permissions for deleting DNS resources

- dns.changes.create
- dns.managedZones.delete
- dns.managedZones.get
Example 9.90. Required permissions for deleting Service Account resources
- iam.serviceAccounts.delete
- iam.serviceAccounts.get
- iam.serviceAccounts.list
- resourcemanager.projects.getIamPolicy
- resourcemanager.projects.setIamPolicy

Example 9.91. Required permissions for deleting compute resources
- compute.disks.delete
- compute.disks.list
- compute.instanceGroups.delete
- compute.instanceGroups.list
- compute.instances.delete
- compute.instances.list
- compute.instances.stop
- compute.machineTypes.list

Example 9.92. Required for deleting storage resources
- storage.buckets.delete
- storage.buckets.getIamPolicy
- storage.buckets.list
- storage.objects.delete
- storage.objects.list

Example 9.93. Required permissions for deleting health check resources
- compute.healthChecks.delete
- `compute.healthChecks.list`
- `compute.httpHealthChecks.delete`
- `compute.httpHealthChecks.list`

**Example 9.94. Required Images permissions for deletion**

- `compute.images.delete`
- `compute.images.list`

**Example 9.95. Required permissions to get Region related information**

- `compute.regions.get`

**Example 9.96. Required Deployment Manager permissions**

- `deploymentmanager.deployments.create`
- `deploymentmanager.deployments.delete`
- `deploymentmanager.deployments.get`
- `deploymentmanager.deployments.list`
- `deploymentmanager.manifests.get`
- `deploymentmanager.operations.get`
- `deploymentmanager.resources.list`

**Additional resources**

- [Optimizing storage](#)

**9.12.4.8. Supported GCP regions**

You can deploy an OpenShift Container Platform cluster to the following Google Cloud Platform (GCP) regions:

- `asia-east1` (Changhua County, Taiwan)
- `asia-east2` (Hong Kong)
- `asia-northeast1` (Tokyo, Japan)
- `asia-northeast2` (Osaka, Japan)
- `asia-northeast3` (Seoul, South Korea)
- **asia-south1** (Mumbai, India)
- **asia-south2** (Delhi, India)
- **asia-southeast1** (Jurong West, Singapore)
- **asia-southeast2** (Jakarta, Indonesia)
- **australia-southeast1** (Sydney, Australia)
- **australia-southeast2** (Melbourne, Australia)
- **europe-central2** (Warsaw, Poland)
- **europe-north1** (Hamina, Finland)
- **europe-southwest1** (Madrid, Spain)
- **europe-west1** (St. Ghislain, Belgium)
- **europe-west2** (London, England, UK)
- **europe-west3** (Frankfurt, Germany)
- **europe-west4** (Eemshaven, Netherlands)
- **europe-west6** (Zürich, Switzerland)
- **europe-west8** (Milan, Italy)
- **europe-west9** (Paris, France)
- **europe-west12** (Turin, Italy)
- **me-central1** (Doha, Qatar, Middle East)
- **me-west1** (Tel Aviv, Israel)
- **northamerica-northeast1** (Montréal, Québec, Canada)
- **northamerica-northeast2** (Toronto, Ontario, Canada)
- **southamerica-east1** (São Paulo, Brazil)
- **southamerica-west1** (Santiago, Chile)
- **us-central1** (Council Bluffs, Iowa, USA)
- **us-east1** (Moncks Corner, South Carolina, USA)
- **us-east4** (Ashburn, Northern Virginia, USA)
- **us-east5** (Columbus, Ohio)
- **us-south1** (Dallas, Texas)
- **us-west1** (The Dalles, Oregon, USA)
- **us-west2** (Los Angeles, California, USA)
- **us-west3** (Salt Lake City, Utah, USA)
- **us-west4** (Las Vegas, Nevada, USA)

**NOTE**
To determine which machine type instances are available by region and zone, see the Google documentation.

### 9.12.4.9. Installing and configuring CLI tools for GCP

To install OpenShift Container Platform on Google Cloud Platform (GCP) using user-provisioned infrastructure, you must install and configure the CLI tools for GCP.

**Prerequisites**

- You created a project to host your cluster.
- You created a service account and granted it the required permissions.

**Procedure**

1. Install the following binaries in `$PATH`:
   - `gcloud`
   - `gsutil`

   See Install the latest Cloud SDK version in the GCP documentation.

2. Authenticate using the `gcloud` tool with your configured service account.
   See Authorizing with a service account in the GCP documentation.

### 9.12.5. Requirements for a cluster with user-provisioned infrastructure

For a cluster that contains user-provisioned infrastructure, you must deploy all of the required machines.

This section describes the requirements for deploying OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure.

#### 9.12.5.1. Required machines for cluster installation

The smallest OpenShift Container Platform clusters require the following hosts:

**Table 9.39. Minimum required hosts**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hosts</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One temporary bootstrap machine</td>
<td>The cluster requires the bootstrap machine to deploy the OpenShift Container Platform cluster on the three control plane machines. You can remove the bootstrap machine after you install the cluster.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Three control plane machines

The control plane machines run the Kubernetes and OpenShift Container Platform services that form the control plane.

At least two compute machines, which are also known as worker machines.

The workloads requested by OpenShift Container Platform users run on the compute machines.

**IMPORTANT**

To maintain high availability of your cluster, use separate physical hosts for these cluster machines.

The bootstrap and control plane machines must use Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) as the operating system. However, the compute machines can choose between Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS), Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 8.6 and later.

Note that RHCOS is based on Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 9.2 and inherits all of its hardware certifications and requirements. See [Red Hat Enterprise Linux technology capabilities and limits](#).

### 9.12.5.2. Minimum resource requirements for cluster installation

Each cluster machine must meet the following minimum requirements:

**Table 9.40. Minimum resource requirements**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bootstrap</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control plane</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compute</td>
<td>RHCOS, RHEL 8.6 and later [3]</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. One vCPU is equivalent to one physical core when simultaneous multithreading (SMT), or hyperthreading, is not enabled. When enabled, use the following formula to calculate the corresponding ratio: (threads per core × cores) × sockets = vCPUs.

2. OpenShift Container Platform and Kubernetes are sensitive to disk performance, and faster storage is recommended, particularly for etcd on the control plane nodes which require a 10 ms p99 fsync duration. Note that on many cloud platforms, storage size and IOPS scale together, so you might need to over-allocate storage volume to obtain sufficient performance.

3. As with all user-provisioned installations, if you choose to use RHEL compute machines in your cluster, you take responsibility for all operating system life cycle management and maintenance,
including performing system updates, applying patches, and completing all other required tasks. Use of RHEL 7 compute machines is deprecated and has been removed in OpenShift Container Platform 4.10 and later.

If an instance type for your platform meets the minimum requirements for cluster machines, it is supported to use in OpenShift Container Platform.

9.12.5.3. Tested instance types for GCP

The following Google Cloud Platform instance types have been tested with OpenShift Container Platform.

Example 9.97. Machine series

- C2
- C2D
- C3
- E2
- M1
- N1
- N2
- N2D
- Tau T2D

9.12.5.4. Using custom machine types

Using a custom machine type to install a OpenShift Container Platform cluster is supported.

Consider the following when using a custom machine type:

- Similar to predefined instance types, custom machine types must meet the minimum resource requirements for control plane and compute machines. For more information, see "Minimum resource requirements for cluster installation".

- The name of the custom machine type must adhere to the following syntax: `custom-<number_of_CPUs>-<amount_of_memory_in_MB>`

  For example, `custom-6-20480`.

9.12.6. Creating the installation files for GCP

To install OpenShift Container Platform on Google Cloud Platform (GCP) using user-provisioned infrastructure, you must generate the files that the installation program needs to deploy your cluster and modify them so that the cluster creates only the machines that it will use. You generate and customize the `install-config.yaml` file, Kubernetes manifests, and Ignition config files. You also have the option to first set up a separate `var` partition during the preparation phases of installation.
9.12.6.1. Optional: Creating a separate /var partition

It is recommended that disk partitioning for OpenShift Container Platform be left to the installer. However, there are cases where you might want to create separate partitions in a part of the filesystem that you expect to grow.

OpenShift Container Platform supports the addition of a single partition to attach storage to either the /var partition or a subdirectory of /var. For example:

- /var/lib/containers: Holds container-related content that can grow as more images and containers are added to a system.
- /var/lib/etcd: Holds data that you might want to keep separate for purposes such as performance optimization of etcd storage.
- /var: Holds data that you might want to keep separate for purposes such as auditing.

Storing the contents of a /var directory separately makes it easier to grow storage for those areas as needed and reinstall OpenShift Container Platform at a later date and keep that data intact. With this method, you will not have to pull all your containers again, nor will you have to copy massive log files when you update systems.

Because /var must be in place before a fresh installation of Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS), the following procedure sets up the separate /var partition by creating a machine config manifest that is inserted during the openshift-install preparation phases of an OpenShift Container Platform installation.

**IMPORTANT**

If you follow the steps to create a separate /var partition in this procedure, it is not necessary to create the Kubernetes manifest and Ignition config files again as described later in this section.

**Procedure**

1. Create a directory to hold the OpenShift Container Platform installation files:

   ```
   $ mkdir $HOME/clusterconfig
   ```

2. Run openshift-install to create a set of files in the manifest and openshift subdirectories. Answer the system questions as you are prompted:

   ```
   $ openshift-install create manifests --dir $HOME/clusterconfig
   ```

**Example output**

```
? SSH Public Key ...
INFO Credentials loaded from the "myprofile" profile in file "/home/myuser/.aws/credentials"
INFO Consuming Install Config from target directory
INFO Manifests created in: $HOME/clusterconfig/manifests and $HOME/clusterconfig/openshift
```

3. Optional: Confirm that the installation program created manifests in the clusterconfig/openshift directory:

   ```
   ```
Create a Butane config that configures the additional partition. For example, name the file
$HOME/clusterconfig/98-var-partition.bu, change the disk device name to the name of the
storage device on the worker systems, and set the storage size as appropriate. This example
places the /var directory on a separate partition:

```yaml
variant: openshift
version: 4.14.0
metadata:
  labels:
    machineconfiguration.openshift.io/role: worker
  name: 98-var-partition
storage:
  disks:
    - device: /dev/disk/by-id/<device_name> 1
      partitions:
        - label: var
          start_mib: <partition_start_offset> 2
          size_mib: <partition_size> 3
  filesystems:
    - device: /dev/disk/by-partlabel/var
      path: /var
      format: xfs
      mount_options: [defaults, prjquota] 4
      with_mount_unit: true
```

1. The storage device name of the disk that you want to partition.
2. When adding a data partition to the boot disk, a minimum value of 25000 MiB (Mebibytes)
   is recommended. The root file system is automatically resized to fill all available space up
to the specified offset. If no value is specified, or if the specified value is smaller than the
recommended minimum, the resulting root file system will be too small, and future
reinstalls of RHCOS might overwrite the beginning of the data partition.
3. The size of the data partition in mebibytes.
4. The prjquota mount option must be enabled for filesystems used for container storage.

**NOTE**

When creating a separate /var partition, you cannot use different instance types
for worker nodes, if the different instance types do not have the same device
name.
5. Create a manifest from the Butane config and save it to the `clusterconfig/openshift` directory. For example, run the following command:

```bash
$ butane $HOME/clusterconfig/98-var-partition.bu -o $HOME/clusterconfig/openshift/98-var-partition.yaml
```

6. Run `openshift-install` again to create Ignition configs from a set of files in the `manifest` and `openshift` subdirectories:

```bash
$ openshift-install create ignition-configs --dir $HOME/clusterconfig
$ ls $HOME/clusterconfig/
auth bootstrap.ign master.ign metadata.json worker.ign
```

Now you can use the Ignition config files as input to the installation procedures to install Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) systems.

### 9.12.6.2. Creating the installation configuration file

You can customize the OpenShift Container Platform cluster you install on Google Cloud Platform (GCP).

**Prerequisites**

- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster. For a restricted network installation, these files are on your mirror host.
- You have the `imageContentSources` values that were generated during mirror registry creation.
- You have obtained the contents of the certificate for your mirror registry.

**Procedure**

1. Create the `install-config.yaml` file.
   
   a. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and run the following command:

   ```bash
   $ ./openshift-install create install-config --dir <installation_directory>
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the directory name to store the files that the installation program creates.

   When specifying the directory:
   
   - Verify that the directory has the `execute` permission. This permission is required to run Terraform binaries under the installation directory.
   - Use an empty directory. Some installation assets, such as bootstrap X.509 certificates, have short expiration intervals, therefore you must not reuse an installation directory. If you want to reuse individual files from another cluster installation, you can copy them into your directory. However, the file names for the installation assets might change between releases. Use caution when copying installation files from an earlier OpenShift Container Platform version.
Always delete the ~/.powervs directory to avoid reusing a stale configuration. Run the following command:

```
$ rm -rf ~/.powervs
```

b. At the prompts, provide the configuration details for your cloud:

i. Optional: Select an SSH key to use to access your cluster machines.

    **NOTE**
    
    For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your `ssh-agent` process uses.

    ii. Select gcp as the platform to target.

    iii. If you have not configured the service account key for your GCP account on your computer, you must obtain it from GCP and paste the contents of the file or enter the absolute path to the file.

    iv. Select the project ID to provision the cluster in. The default value is specified by the service account that you configured.

    v. Select the region to deploy the cluster to.

    vi. Select the base domain to deploy the cluster to. The base domain corresponds to the public DNS zone that you created for your cluster.

    vii. Enter a descriptive name for your cluster.

2. Edit the `install-config.yaml` file to give the additional information that is required for an installation in a restricted network.

   a. Update the `pullSecret` value to contain the authentication information for your registry:

   ```yaml
   pullSecret: {"auths": {"<mirror_host_name>:5000": {"auth": "<credentials>"},"email": "you@example.com"}}
   
   For `<mirror_host_name>`, specify the registry domain name that you specified in the certificate for your mirror registry, and for `<credentials>`, specify the base64-encoded user name and password for your mirror registry.

   b. Add the `additionalTrustBundle` parameter and value.

   ```yaml
   additionalTrustBundle: |
   -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
   ZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZ
   -----END CERTIFICATE-----
   
   The value must be the contents of the certificate file that you used for your mirror registry.
The value must be the contents of the certificate file that you used for your mirror registry. The certificate file can be an existing, trusted certificate authority, or the self-signed certificate that you generated for the mirror registry.

c. Define the network and subnets for the VPC to install the cluster in under the parent `platform.gcp` field:

   ```yaml
   network: <existing_vpc>
   controlPlaneSubnet: <control_plane_subnet>
   computeSubnet: <compute_subnet>
   ```

   For `platform.gcp.network`, specify the name for the existing Google VPC. For `platform.gcp.controlPlaneSubnet` and `platform.gcp.computeSubnet`, specify the existing subnets to deploy the control plane machines and compute machines, respectively.

d. Add the image content resources, which resemble the following YAML excerpt:

   ```yaml
   imageContentSources:
   - mirrors:
     - <mirror_host_name>:5000/<repo_name>/release
       source: quay.io/openshift-release-dev/ocp-release
     - mirrors:
     - <mirror_host_name>:5000/<repo_name>/release
       source: registry.redhat.io/ocp/release
   ```

   For these values, use the `imageContentSources` that you recorded during mirror registry creation.

e. Optional: Set the publishing strategy to `Internal`:

   ```yaml
   publish: Internal
   ```

   By setting this option, you create an internal Ingress Controller and a private load balancer.

   **IMPORTANT**

   Azure Firewall does not work seamlessly with Azure Public Load balancers. Thus, when using Azure Firewall for restricting internet access, the `publish` field in `install-config.yaml` should be set to `Internal`.

3. Make any other modifications to the `install-config.yaml` file that you require. You can find more information about the available parameters in the `Installation configuration parameters` section.

4. Back up the `install-config.yaml` file so that you can use it to install multiple clusters.

   **IMPORTANT**

   The `install-config.yaml` file is consumed during the installation process. If you want to reuse the file, you must back it up now.

**Additional resources**

- Installation configuration parameters for GCP
9.12.6.3. Enabling Shielded VMs

You can use Shielded VMs when installing your cluster. Shielded VMs have extra security features including secure boot, firmware and integrity monitoring, and rootkit detection. For more information, see Google’s documentation on Shielded VMs.

NOTE
Shielded VMs are currently not supported on clusters with 64-bit ARM infrastructures.

Prerequisites

- You have created an install-config.yaml file.

Procedure

- Use a text editor to edit the install-config.yaml file prior to deploying your cluster and add one of the following stanzas:
  
a. To use shielded VMs for only control plane machines:

```yaml
controlPlane:
  platform:
    gcp:
      secureBoot: Enabled
```

b. To use shielded VMs for only compute machines:

```yaml
compute:
  - platform:
    gcp:
      secureBoot: Enabled
```

c. To use shielded VMs for all machines:

```yaml
platform:
  gcp:
    defaultMachinePlatform:
      secureBoot: Enabled
```

9.12.6.4. Enabling Confidential VMs

You can use Confidential VMs when installing your cluster. Confidential VMs encrypt data while it is being processed. For more information, see Google’s documentation on Confidential Computing. You can enable Confidential VMs and Shielded VMs at the same time, although they are not dependent on each other.

NOTE
Confidential VMs are currently not supported on 64-bit ARM architectures.

Prerequisites
• You have created an `install-config.yaml` file.

**Procedure**

• Use a text editor to edit the `install-config.yaml` file prior to deploying your cluster and add one of the following stanzas:

  a. To use confidential VMs for only control plane machines:

```yaml
controlPlane:
  platform:
    gcp:
      confidentialCompute: Enabled
      type: n2d-standard-8
      onHostMaintenance: Terminate
```

  1. Enable confidential VMs.
  2. Specify a machine type that supports Confidential VMs. Confidential VMs require the N2D or C2D series of machine types. For more information on supported machine types, see [Supported operating systems and machine types](#).
  3. Specify the behavior of the VM during a host maintenance event, such as a hardware or software update. For a machine that uses Confidential VM, this value must be set to `Terminate`, which stops the VM. Confidential VMs do not support live VM migration.

  b. To use confidential VMs for only compute machines:

```yaml
compute:
  - platform:
    gcp:
      confidentialCompute: Enabled
      type: n2d-standard-8
      onHostMaintenance: Terminate
```

  c. To use confidential VMs for all machines:

```yaml
platform:
  gcp:
    defaultMachinePlatform:
      confidentialCompute: Enabled
      type: n2d-standard-8
      onHostMaintenance: Terminate
```

**9.12.6.5. Configuring the cluster-wide proxy during installation**

Production environments can deny direct access to the internet and instead have an HTTP or HTTPS proxy available. You can configure a new OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use a proxy by configuring the proxy settings in the `install-config.yaml` file.

**Prerequisites**

• You have an existing `install-config.yaml` file.
You reviewed the sites that your cluster requires access to and determined whether any of them need to bypass the proxy. By default, all cluster egress traffic is proxied, including calls to hosting cloud provider APIs. You added sites to the Proxy object’s spec.noProxy field to bypass the proxy if necessary.

NOTE

The Proxy object status.noProxy field is populated with the values of the networking.machineNetwork[].cidr, networking.clusterNetwork[].cidr, and networking.serviceNetwork[] fields from your installation configuration.

For installations on Amazon Web Services (AWS), Google Cloud Platform (GCP), Microsoft Azure, and Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP), the Proxy object status.noProxy field is also populated with the instance metadata endpoint (169.254.169.254).

Procedure

1. Edit your install-config.yaml file and add the proxy settings. For example:

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: my.domain.com
proxy:
  httpProxy: http://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port>
  httpsProxy: https://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port>
  noProxy: example.com
  additionalTrustBundle: |
  -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
  <MY_TRUSTED_CA_CERT>
  -----END CERTIFICATE-----
  additionalTrustBundlePolicy: <policy_to_add_additionalTrustBundle>
```

1. A proxy URL to use for creating HTTP connections outside the cluster. The URL scheme must be http.

2. A proxy URL to use for creating HTTPS connections outside the cluster.

3. A comma-separated list of destination domain names, IP addresses, or other network CIDRs to exclude from proxying. Preface a domain with . to match subdomains only. For example, .y.com matches x.y.com, but not y.com. Use * to bypass the proxy for all destinations.

4. If provided, the installation program generates a config map that is named user-ca-bundle in the openshift-config namespace that contains one or more additional CA certificates that are required for proxying HTTPS connections. The Cluster Network Operator then creates a trusted-ca-bundle config map that merges these contents with the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) trust bundle, and this config map is referenced in the trustedCA field of the Proxy object. The additionalTrustBundle field is required unless the proxy’s identity certificate is signed by an authority from the RHCOS trust bundle.

5. Optional: The policy to determine the configuration of the Proxy object to reference the user-ca-bundle config map in the trustedCA field. The allowed values are Proxyonly and Always. Use Proxyonly to reference the user-ca-bundle config map only when http/https proxy is configured. Use Always to always reference the user-ca-bundle config map. The default value is Proxyonly.
NOTE

The installation program does not support the proxy `readinessEndpoints` field.

NOTE

If the installer times out, restart and then complete the deployment by using the `wait-for` command of the installer. For example:

```bash
$ ./openshift-install wait-for install-complete --log-level debug
```

2. Save the file and reference it when installing OpenShift Container Platform.

The installation program creates a cluster-wide proxy that is named `cluster` that uses the proxy settings in the provided `install-config.yaml` file. If no proxy settings are provided, a `cluster Proxy` object is still created, but it will have a nil `spec`.

NOTE

Only the `Proxy` object named `cluster` is supported, and no additional proxies can be created.

9.12.6.6. Creating the Kubernetes manifest and Ignition config files

Because you must modify some cluster definition files and manually start the cluster machines, you must generate the Kubernetes manifest and Ignition config files that the cluster needs to configure the machines.

The installation configuration file transforms into the Kubernetes manifests. The manifests wrap into the Ignition configuration files, which are later used to configure the cluster machines.

IMPORTANT

- The Ignition config files that the OpenShift Container Platform installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending `node-bootstrapper` certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for Recovering from expired control plane certificates for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

Prerequisites

- You obtained the OpenShift Container Platform installation program. For a restricted network installation, these files are on your mirror host.

- You created the `install-config.yaml` installation configuration file.
Procedure

1. Change to the directory that contains the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and generate the Kubernetes manifests for the cluster:

   $ ./openshift-install create manifests --dir <installation_directory>  

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the installation directory that contains the `install-config.yaml` file you created.

2. Remove the Kubernetes manifest files that define the control plane machines:

   $ rm -f <installation_directory>/openshift/99_openshift-cluster-api_master-machines-* .yaml

   By removing these files, you prevent the cluster from automatically generating control plane machines.

3. Remove the Kubernetes manifest files that define the control plane machine set:

   $ rm -f <installation_directory>/openshift/99_openshift-machine-api_master-control-plane-machine-set.yaml

4. Optional: If you do not want the cluster to provision compute machines, remove the Kubernetes manifest files that define the worker machines:

   $ rm -f <installation_directory>/openshift/99_openshift-cluster-api_worker-machineset-* .yaml

   Because you create and manage the worker machines yourself, you do not need to initialize these machines.

5. Check that the `mastersSchedulable` parameter in the `<installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-scheduler-02-config.yml` Kubernetes manifest file is set to `false`. This setting prevents pods from being scheduled on the control plane machines:

   a. Open the `<installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-scheduler-02-config.yml` file.

   b. Locate the `mastersSchedulable` parameter and ensure that it is set to `false`.

   c. Save and exit the file.

6. Optional: If you do not want the Ingress Operator to create DNS records on your behalf, remove the `privateZone` and `publicZone` sections from the `<installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-dns-02-config.yml` DNS configuration file:

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: config.openshift.io/v1
   kind: DNS
   metadata:
     creationTimestamp: null
   name: cluster
   spec:
     baseDomain: example.openshift.com
   privateZone: id: mycluster-100419-private-zone
   ```
Ignition config files are created for the bootstrap, control plane, and compute nodes in the installation directory. The `kubadmin-password` and `kubeconfig` files are created in the `./<installation_directory>/auth` directory:

```
├── auth
│   ├── kubadmin-password
│   └── kubeconfig
│          ├── bootstrap.ign
│          ├── master.ign
│          ├── metadata.json
│          └── worker.ign
```

Additional resources

- Optional: Adding the ingress DNS records

### 9.12.7. Exporting common variables

#### 9.12.7.1. Extracting the infrastructure name

The Ignition config files contain a unique cluster identifier that you can use to uniquely identify your cluster in Google Cloud Platform (GCP). The infrastructure name is also used to locate the appropriate GCP resources during an OpenShift Container Platform installation. The provided Deployment Manager templates contain references to this infrastructure name, so you must extract it.

**Prerequisites**

- You obtained the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.
- You generated the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- You installed the `jq` package.

**Procedure**

```bash
$ ./openshift-install create ignition-configs --dir <installation_directory>  
```

For `<installation_directory>`, specify the same installation directory.
To extract and view the infrastructure name from the Ignition config file metadata, run the following command:

```
$ jq -r .infraID <installation_directory>/metadata.json
```

For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

**Example output**

```
openshift-vw9j6
```

The output of this command is your cluster name and a random string.

## 9.12.7.2. Exporting common variables for Deployment Manager templates

You must export a common set of variables that are used with the provided Deployment Manager templates used to assist in completing a user-provided infrastructure install on Google Cloud Platform (GCP).

**NOTE**

Specific Deployment Manager templates can also require additional exported variables, which are detailed in their related procedures.

### Prerequisites

- Obtain the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.
- Generate the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- Install the **jq** package.

### Procedure

1. Export the following common variables to be used by the provided Deployment Manager templates:

```
$ export BASE_DOMAIN='<base_domain>'
$ export BASE_DOMAIN_ZONE_NAME='<base_domain_zone_name>'
$ export NETWORK_CIDR='10.0.0.0/16'
$ export MASTER_SUBNET_CIDR='10.0.0.0/17'
$ export WORKER_SUBNET_CIDR='10.0.128.0/17'
$ export KUBECONFIG=<installation_directory>/auth/kubeconfig
$ export CLUSTER_NAME=`jq -r .clusterName <installation_directory>/metadata.json`
$ export INFRA_ID=`jq -r .infraID <installation_directory>/metadata.json`
$ export PROJECT_NAME=`jq -r .gcp.projectID <installation_directory>/metadata.json`
$ export REGION=`jq -r .gcp.region <installation_directory>/metadata.json`
```

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For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

9.12.8. Creating a VPC in GCP

You must create a VPC in Google Cloud Platform (GCP) for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use. You can customize the VPC to meet your requirements. One way to create the VPC is to modify the provided Deployment Manager template.

**NOTE**

If you do not use the provided Deployment Manager template to create your GCP infrastructure, you must review the provided information and manually create the infrastructure. If your cluster does not initialize correctly, you might have to contact Red Hat support with your installation logs.

**Prerequisites**

- Configure a GCP account.
- Generate the Ignition config files for your cluster.

**Procedure**

1. Copy the template from the Deployment Manager template for the VPC section of this topic and save it as `01_vpc.py` on your computer. This template describes the VPC that your cluster requires.

2. Create a `01_vpc.yaml` resource definition file:

   ```
   $ cat <<EOF >01_vpc.yaml
   imports:
   - path: 01_vpc.py
   resources:
   - name: cluster-vpc
     type: 01_vpc.py
     properties:
       infra_id: '${INFRA_ID}'
       region: '${REGION}'
       master_subnet_cidr: '${MASTER_SUBNET_CIDR}'
       worker_subnet_cidr: '${WORKER_SUBNET_CIDR}'
   EOF
   ```

   - `infra_id` is the INFRA_ID infrastructure name from the extraction step.
   - `region` is the region to deploy the cluster into, for example `us-central1`.
   - `master_subnet_cidr` is the CIDR for the master subnet, for example `10.0.0.0/17`.
   - `worker_subnet_cidr` is the CIDR for the worker subnet, for example `10.0.128.0/17`.

3. Create the deployment by using the `gcloud` CLI:
9.12.8.1. Deployment Manager template for the VPC

You can use the following Deployment Manager template to deploy the VPC that you need for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster:

Example 9.98. 01_vpc.py Deployment Manager template

```python
def GenerateConfig(context):
    resources = [
        {
            'name': context.properties['infra_id'] + '-network',
            'type': 'compute.v1.network',
            'properties': {
                'region': context.properties['region'],
                'autoCreateSubnetworks': False
            }
        },
        {
            'name': context.properties['infra_id'] + '-master-subnet',
            'type': 'compute.v1.subnetwork',
            'properties': {
                'region': context.properties['region'],
                'network': '$(ref. + context.properties['infra_id'] + '-network.selfLink)',
                'ipCidrRange': context.properties['master_subnet_cidr']
            }
        },
        {
            'name': context.properties['infra_id'] + '-worker-subnet',
            'type': 'compute.v1.subnetwork',
            'properties': {
                'region': context.properties['region'],
                'network': '$(ref. + context.properties['infra_id'] + '-network.selfLink)',
                'ipCidrRange': context.properties['worker_subnet_cidr']
            }
        },
        {
            'name': context.properties['infra_id'] + '-router',
            'type': 'compute.v1.router',
            'properties': {
                'region': context.properties['region'],
                'network': '$(ref. + context.properties['infra_id'] + '-network.selfLink)',
                'nats': [
                    {
                        'name': context.properties['infra_id'] + '-nat-master',
                        'natIpAllocateOption': 'AUTO_ONLY',
                        'minPortsPerVm': 7168,
                        'sourceSubnetworkIpRangesToNat': 'LIST_OF_SUBNETWORKS',
                        'subnetworks': [
                            {
                                'name': '$(ref. + context.properties['infra_id'] + '-master-subnet.selfLink)',
                                'sourceIpRangesToNat': ['ALL_IP_RANGES']
                            }
                        ],
                        'natIpAllocateOption': 'AUTO_ONLY',
                        'minPortsPerVm': 512,
                        'sourceSubnetworkIpRangesToNat': 'LIST_OF_SUBNETWORKS',
                        'subnetworks': [
```
9.12.9. Networking requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure

All the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines require networking to be configured in initramfs during boot to fetch their Ignition config files.

9.12.9.1. Setting the cluster node hostnames through DHCP

On Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines, the hostname is set through NetworkManager. By default, the machines obtain their hostname through DHCP. If the hostname is not provided by DHCP, set statically through kernel arguments, or another method, it is obtained through a reverse DNS lookup. Reverse DNS lookup occurs after the network has been initialized on a node and can take time to resolve. Other system services can start prior to this and detect the hostname as localhost or similar. You can avoid this by using DHCP to provide the hostname for each cluster node.

Additionally, setting the hostnames through DHCP can bypass any manual DNS record name configuration errors in environments that have a DNS split-horizon implementation.

9.12.9.2. Network connectivity requirements

You must configure the network connectivity between machines to allow OpenShift Container Platform cluster components to communicate. Each machine must be able to resolve the hostnames of all other machines in the cluster.

This section provides details about the ports that are required.

Table 9.41. Ports used for all-machine to all-machine communications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ICMP</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Network reachability tests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Metrics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9000-9999</td>
<td>Host level services, including the node exporter on ports 9100-9101 and the Cluster Version Operator on port 9099.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10250-10259</td>
<td>The default ports that Kubernetes reserves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10256</td>
<td>openshift-sdn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>4789</td>
<td>VXLAN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Host level services, including the node exporter on ports 9100-9101.

500  IPsec IKE packets

4500  IPsec NAT-T packets

TCP/UDP  30000-32767  Kubernetes node port

Table 9.42. Ports used for all-machine to control plane communications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>6443</td>
<td>Kubernetes API</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 9.43. Ports used for control plane machine to control plane machine communications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>2379-2380</td>
<td>etcd server and peer ports</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9.12.10. Creating load balancers in GCP

You must configure load balancers in Google Cloud Platform (GCP) for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use. One way to create these components is to modify the provided Deployment Manager template.

**NOTE**

If you do not use the provided Deployment Manager template to create your GCP infrastructure, you must review the provided information and manually create the infrastructure. If your cluster does not initialize correctly, you might have to contact Red Hat support with your installation logs.

**Prerequisites**

- Configure a GCP account.
- Generate the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- Create and configure a VPC and associated subnets in GCP.
Procedure

1. Copy the template from the Deployment Manager template for the internal load balancer section of this topic and save it as 02_lb_int.py on your computer. This template describes the internal load balancing objects that your cluster requires.

2. For an external cluster, also copy the template from the Deployment Manager template for the external load balancer section of this topic and save it as 02_lb_ext.py on your computer. This template describes the external load balancing objects that your cluster requires.

3. Export the variables that the deployment template uses:
   a. Export the cluster network location:
      ```
      $ export CLUSTER_NETWORK=`gcloud compute networks describe ${INFRA_ID}-network --format json | jq -r .selfLink`
      ```
   b. Export the control plane subnet location:
      ```
      $ export CONTROL_SUBNET=`gcloud compute networks subnets describe ${INFRA_ID}-master-subnet --region=${REGION} --format json | jq -r .selfLink`
      ```
   c. Export the three zones that the cluster uses:
      ```
      $ export ZONE_0=`gcloud compute regions describe ${REGION} --format=json | jq -r .zones[0] | cut -d "/" -f9`
      $ export ZONE_1=`gcloud compute regions describe ${REGION} --format=json | jq -r .zones[1] | cut -d "/" -f9`
      $ export ZONE_2=`gcloud compute regions describe ${REGION} --format=json | jq -r .zones[2] | cut -d "/" -f9`
      ```

4. Create a 02_infra.yaml resource definition file:
   ```
   $ cat <<EOF >02_infra.yaml
   imports:
   - path: 02_lb_ext.py  
   - path: 02_lb_int.py  
   resources:
   - name: cluster-lb-ext  
     type: 02_lb_ext.py  
     properties:
     infra_id: '${INFRA_ID}'  
     region: '${REGION}'  
   - name: cluster-lb-int  
     type: 02_lb_int.py  
     properties:
     cluster_network: '${CLUSTER_NETWORK}'  
     control_subnet: '${CONTROL_SUBNET}'  
     infra_id: '${INFRA_ID}'  
     region: '${REGION}'  
     zones:
   EOF
   ```
5. Create the deployment by using the `gcloud` CLI:

```bash
$ gcloud deployment-manager deployments create ${INFRA_ID}-infra --config 02_infra.yaml
```

6. Export the cluster IP address:

```bash
$ export CLUSTER_IP=\(`gcloud compute addresses describe ${INFRA_ID}-cluster-ip --region=${REGION} -format json | jq -r .address\`)
```

7. For an external cluster, also export the cluster public IP address:

```bash
$ export CLUSTER_PUBLIC_IP=\(`gcloud compute addresses describe ${INFRA_ID}-cluster-public-ip --region=${REGION} -format json | jq -r .address\`)
```

### 9.12.10.1. Deployment Manager template for the external load balancer

You can use the following Deployment Manager template to deploy the external load balancer that you need for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster:

**Example 9.99. 02_lb_ext.py Deployment Manager template**

```python
def GenerateConfig(context):
    resources = [{
        'name': context.properties["infra_id"] + '-cluster-public-ip',
        'type': 'compute.v1.address',
        'properties': {
            'region': context.properties["region"]
        }
    }, {
        # Refer to docs/dev/kube-apiserver-health-check.md on how to correctly setup health check probe for kube-apiserver
        'name': context.properties["infra_id"] + '-api-http-health-check',
        'type': 'compute.v1.httpHealthCheck',
        'properties': {
            'port': 6080,
            'requestPath': '/readyz'
        }
    }]
```
Deployment Manager template for the internal load balancer

You can use the following Deployment Manager template to deploy the internal load balancer that you need for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster:

```
Example 9.100. 02_lb_int.py Deployment Manager template

def GenerateConfig(context):
    
    backends = []
    for zone in context.properties['zones']:
        backends.append({
            'group': '${ref.} + context.properties['infra_id'] + '-master-' + zone + '-ig' + '.' + selfLink'
        })

    resources = [
        {'name': context.properties['infra_id'] + '-cluster-ip',
         'type': 'compute.v1.address',
         'properties': {
              'addressType': 'INTERNAL',
              'region': context.properties['region'],
              'subnetwork': context.properties['control_subnet']
         }},
        # Refer to docs/dev/kube-apiserver-health-check.md on how to correctly setup health check probe for kube-apiserver
        {'name': context.properties['infra_id'] + '-api-internal-health-check',
         'type': 'compute.v1.healthCheck',
         'properties': {
              'httpsHealthCheck': {
                  'port': 6443,
                  'requestPath': '/readyz'
              }
         }},
    
    return {'resources': resources}
```

9.12.10.2. Deployment Manager template for the internal load balancer

You can use the following Deployment Manager template to deploy the internal load balancer that you need for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster:
You will need this template in addition to the `02_lb_ext.py` template when you create an external cluster.

9.12.11. Creating a private DNS zone in GCP
You must configure a private DNS zone in Google Cloud Platform (GCP) for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use. One way to create this component is to modify the provided Deployment Manager template.

NOTE

If you do not use the provided Deployment Manager template to create your GCP infrastructure, you must review the provided information and manually create the infrastructure. If your cluster does not initialize correctly, you might have to contact Red Hat support with your installation logs.

Prerequisites

- Configure a GCP account.
- Generate the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- Create and configure a VPC and associated subnets in GCP.

Procedure

1. Copy the template from the Deployment Manager template for the private DNS section of this topic and save it as 02_dns.py on your computer. This template describes the private DNS objects that your cluster requires.

2. Create a 02_dns.yaml resource definition file:

   ```
   $ cat <<EOF >02_dns.yaml
   imports:
   - path: 02_dns.py

   resources:
   - name: cluster-dns
     type: 02_dns.py
     properties:
       infra_id: '${INFRA_ID}'
       cluster_domain: '${CLUSTER_NAME}.${BASE_DOMAIN}'
       cluster_network: '${CLUSTER_NETWORK}'
   EOF
   ```

   - **infra_id** is the INFRA_ID infrastructure name from the extraction step.
   - **cluster_domain** is the domain for the cluster, for example openshift.example.com.
   - **cluster_network** is the selfLink URL to the cluster network.

3. Create the deployment by using the gcloud CLI:

   ```
   $ gcloud deployment-manager deployments create ${INFRA_ID}-dns --config 02_dns.yaml
   ```

4. The templates do not create DNS entries due to limitations of Deployment Manager, so you must create them manually:

   a. Add the internal DNS entries:
For an external cluster, also add the external DNS entries:

```
$ if [ -f transaction.yaml ]; then rm transaction.yaml; fi
$ gcloud dns record-sets transaction start --zone $(INFRA_ID)-private-zone
$ gcloud dns record-sets transaction add $(CLUSTER_IP) --name api.$(CLUSTER_NAME).$(BASE_DOMAIN). --ttl 60 --type A --zone $(INFRA_ID)-private-zone
$ gcloud dns record-sets transaction add $(CLUSTER_IP) --name api-int.$(CLUSTER_NAME).$(BASE_DOMAIN). --ttl 60 --type A --zone $(INFRA_ID)-private-zone
$ gcloud dns record-sets transaction execute --zone $(INFRA_ID)-private-zone
```

b. For an external cluster, also add the external DNS entries:

```
$ if [ -f transaction.yaml ]; then rm transaction.yaml; fi
$ gcloud dns record-sets transaction start --zone $(BASE_DOMAIN_ZONE_NAME)
$ gcloud dns record-sets transaction add $(CLUSTER_PUBLIC_IP) --name api.$(CLUSTER_NAME).$(BASE_DOMAIN). --ttl 60 --type A --zone $(BASE_DOMAIN_ZONE_NAME)
$ gcloud dns record-sets transaction execute --zone $(BASE_DOMAIN_ZONE_NAME)
```

### 9.12.11.1. Deployment Manager template for the private DNS

You can use the following Deployment Manager template to deploy the private DNS that you need for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster:

**Example 9.101. 02_dns.py Deployment Manager template**

```python
def GenerateConfig(context):
    resources = [ {
        'name': context.properties['infra_id'] + '-private-zone',
        'type': 'dns.v1.managedZone',
        'properties': { 
            'description': '',
            'dnsName': context.properties['cluster_domain'] + '.',
            'visibility': 'private',
            'privateVisibilityConfig': { 
                'networks': [{
                    'networkUrl': context.properties['cluster_network']
                }]
            }
        }
    }]

    return {'resources': resources}
```


You must create firewall rules in Google Cloud Platform (GCP) for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use. One way to create these components is to modify the provided Deployment Manager template.
NOTE

If you do not use the provided Deployment Manager template to create your GCP infrastructure, you must review the provided information and manually create the infrastructure. If your cluster does not initialize correctly, you might have to contact Red Hat support with your installation logs.

Prerequisites

- Configure a GCP account.
- Generate the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- Create and configure a VPC and associated subnets in GCP.

Procedure

1. Copy the template from the Deployment Manager template for firewall rules section of this topic and save it as `03_firewall.py` on your computer. This template describes the security groups that your cluster requires.

2. Create a `03_firewall.yaml` resource definition file:

   ```
   $ cat <<EOF >03_firewall.yaml
   imports:
   - path: 03_firewall.py

   resources:
   - name: cluster-firewall
     type: 03_firewall.py
     properties:
     allowed_external_cidr: '0.0.0.0/0'  # 1
     infra_id: '${INFRA_ID}'  # 2
     cluster_network: '${CLUSTER_NETWORK}'  # 3
     network_cidr: '${NETWORK_CIDR}'  # 4
   EOF
   ```

   1. `allowed_external_cidr` is the CIDR range that can access the cluster API and SSH to the bootstrap host. For an internal cluster, set this value to `${NETWORK_CIDR}`.
   2. `infra_id` is the `INFRA_ID` infrastructure name from the extraction step.
   3. `cluster_network` is the `selfLink` URL to the cluster network.
   4. `network_cidr` is the CIDR of the VPC network, for example `10.0.0.0/16`.

3. Create the deployment by using the `gcloud` CLI:

   ```
   $ gcloud deployment-manager deployments create ${INFRA_ID}-firewall --config 03_firewall.yaml
   ```

9.12.12.1. Deployment Manager template for firewall rules
You can use the following Deployment Manager template to deploy the firewall rules that you need for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster:

**Example 9.102. 03_firewall.py Deployment Manager template**

```python
def GenerateConfig(context):

    resources = [
        {'name': context.properties['infra_id'] + '-bootstrap-in-ssh',
         'type': 'compute.v1.firewall',
         'properties': {
             'network': context.properties['cluster_network'],
             'allowed': [{
                 'IPProtocol': 'tcp',
                 'ports': ['22']
             }],
             'sourceRanges': [context.properties['allowed_external_cidr']],
             'targetTags': [context.properties['infra_id'] + '-bootstrap']
         }},
        {'name': context.properties['infra_id'] + '-api',
         'type': 'compute.v1.firewall',
         'properties': {
             'network': context.properties['cluster_network'],
             'allowed': [{
                 'IPProtocol': 'tcp',
                 'ports': ['6443']
             }],
             'sourceRanges': [context.properties['allowed_external_cidr']],
             'targetTags': [context.properties['infra_id'] + '-master']
         }},
        {'name': context.properties['infra_id'] + '-health-checks',
         'type': 'compute.v1.firewall',
         'properties': {
             'network': context.properties['cluster_network'],
             'allowed': [{
                 'IPProtocol': 'tcp',
                 'ports': ['6080', '6443', '22624']
             }],
             'sourceRanges': ['35.191.0.0/16', '130.211.0.0/22', '209.85.152.0/22', '209.85.204.0/22'],
             'targetTags': [context.properties['infra_id'] + '-master']
         }},
        {'name': context.properties['infra_id'] + '-etcd',
         'type': 'compute.v1.firewall',
         'properties': {
             'network': context.properties['cluster_network'],
             'allowed': [{
                 'IPProtocol': 'tcp',
                 'ports': ['2379-2380']
             }],
             'sourceTags': [context.properties['infra_id'] + '-master'],
             'targetTags': [context.properties['infra_id'] + '-master']
         }},
    ]
```
'name': context.properties['infra_id'] + '-control-plane',
'type': 'compute.v1.firewall',
'properties': {
  'network': context.properties['cluster_network'],
  'allowed': [{'IPProtocol': 'tcp',
               'ports': ['10257']
             },
             {'IPProtocol': 'tcp',
              'ports': ['10259']
             },
             {'IPProtocol': 'tcp',
              'ports': ['22623']
             }],
  'sourceTags': [
    context.properties['infra_id'] + '-master',
    context.properties['infra_id'] + '-worker'
  ],
  'targetTags': [context.properties['infra_id'] + '-master']
},

'name': context.properties['infra_id'] + '-internal-network',
'type': 'compute.v1.firewall',
'properties': {
  'network': context.properties['cluster_network'],
  'allowed': [{'IPProtocol': 'icmp'}
             },
  'IPProtocol': 'tcp',
  'ports': ['22']
},
'sourceRanges': [context.properties['network_cidr']],
'targetTags': [
    context.properties['infra_id'] + '-master',
    context.properties['infra_id'] + '-worker'
]
},

'name': context.properties['infra_id'] + '-internal-cluster',
'type': 'compute.v1.firewall',
'properties': {
  'network': context.properties['cluster_network'],
  'allowed': [{'IPProtocol': 'udp',
               'ports': ['4789', '6081']
             },
             {'IPProtocol': 'udp',
              'ports': ['500', '4500']
             },
             {'IPProtocol': 'esp',
               'ports': ['500', '4500']
             },
             {'IPProtocol': 'tcp',
              'ports': ['9000-9999']
             },
             {'IPProtocol': 'udp',
              'ports': ['9000-9999']
}
9.12.13. Creating IAM roles in GCP

You must create IAM roles in Google Cloud Platform (GCP) for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use. One way to create these components is to modify the provided Deployment Manager template.

**NOTE**

If you do not use the provided Deployment Manager template to create your GCP infrastructure, you must review the provided information and manually create the infrastructure. If your cluster does not initialize correctly, you might have to contact Red Hat support with your installation logs.

**Prerequisites**

- Configure a GCP account.
- Generate the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- Create and configure a VPC and associated subnets in GCP.

**Procedure**

1. Copy the template from the Deployment Manager template for IAM roles section of this topic and save it as `03_iam.py` on your computer. This template describes the IAM roles that your cluster requires.

2. Create a `03_iam.yaml` resource definition file:

   ```yaml
   return {'resources': resources}
   ```

   ```python
   # Ignition config file
   {
     'IPProtocol': 'tcp',
     'ports': ['10250']
   },
   {
     'IPProtocol': 'tcp',
     'ports': ['30000-32767']
   },
   {
     'IPProtocol': 'udp',
     'ports': ['30000-32767']
   },
   'sourceTags': [
     context.properties['infra_id'] + '-master',
     context.properties['infra_id'] + '-worker'
   ],
   'targetTags': [
     context.properties['infra_id'] + '-master',
     context.properties['infra_id'] + '-worker'
   ]
}
return {'resources': resources}
```
3. Create the deployment by using the `gcloud` CLI:

   ```bash
   $ gcloud deployment-manager deployments create ${INFRA_ID}-iam --config 03_iam.yaml
   ```

4. Export the variable for the master service account:

   ```bash
   $ export MASTER_SERVICE_ACCOUNT=`gcloud iam service-accounts list --filter "email~^${INFRA_ID}-m@$PROJECT_NAME." --format json | jq -r '.[0].email')
   ```

5. Export the variable for the worker service account:

   ```bash
   $ export WORKER_SERVICE_ACCOUNT=`gcloud iam service-accounts list --filter "email~^${INFRA_ID}-w@$PROJECT_NAME." --format json | jq -r '.[0].email')
   ```

6. Export the variable for the subnet that hosts the compute machines:

   ```bash
   $ export COMPUTE_SUBNET=`gcloud compute networks subnets describe ${INFRA_ID}-worker-subnet --region=${REGION} --format json | jq -r .selfLink`
   ```

7. The templates do not create the policy bindings due to limitations of Deployment Manager, so you must create them manually:

   ```bash
   $ gcloud projects add-iam-policy-binding ${PROJECT_NAME} --member "serviceAccount:${MASTER_SERVICE_ACCOUNT}" --role "roles/compute.instanceAdmin"
   $ gcloud projects add-iam-policy-binding ${PROJECT_NAME} --member "serviceAccount:${MASTER_SERVICE_ACCOUNT}" --role "roles/compute.networkAdmin"
   $ gcloud projects add-iam-policy-binding ${PROJECT_NAME} --member "serviceAccount:${MASTER_SERVICE_ACCOUNT}" --role "roles/compute.securityAdmin"
   $ gcloud projects add-iam-policy-binding ${PROJECT_NAME} --member "serviceAccount:${MASTER_SERVICE_ACCOUNT}" --role "roles/iam.serviceAccountUser"
   $ gcloud projects add-iam-policy-binding ${PROJECT_NAME} --member "serviceAccount:${MASTER_SERVICE_ACCOUNT}" --role "roles/storage.admin"

   $ gcloud projects add-iam-policy-binding ${PROJECT_NAME} --member "serviceAccount:${WORKER_SERVICE_ACCOUNT}" --role "roles/compute.viewer"
   $ gcloud projects add-iam-policy-binding ${PROJECT_NAME} --member "serviceAccount:${WORKER_SERVICE_ACCOUNT}" --role "roles/storage.admin"
   ```

8. Create a service account key and store it locally for later use:

   ```bash
   $ gcloud iam service-accounts keys create service-account-key.json --iam-account=${MASTER_SERVICE_ACCOUNT}
   ```
9.12.13.1. Deployment Manager template for IAM roles

You can use the following Deployment Manager template to deploy the IAM roles that you need for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster:

Example 9.103. 03_iam.py Deployment Manager template

```python
def GenerateConfig(context):
    resources = [
        {'name': context.properties['infra_id'] + '-master-node-sa',
         'type': 'iam.v1.serviceAccount',
         'properties': {
             'accountId': context.properties['infra_id'] + '-m',
             'displayName': context.properties['infra_id'] + '-master-node'
         }},
        {'name': context.properties['infra_id'] + '-worker-node-sa',
         'type': 'iam.v1.serviceAccount',
         'properties': {
             'accountId': context.properties['infra_id'] + '-w',
             'displayName': context.properties['infra_id'] + '-worker-node'
         }]
    ]
    return {'resources': resources}
```


You must use a valid Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) image for Google Cloud Platform (GCP) for your OpenShift Container Platform nodes.

**Procedure**

1. Obtain the RHCOS image from the RHCOS image mirror page.

   **IMPORTANT**

   The RHCOS images might not change with every release of OpenShift Container Platform. You must download an image with the highest version that is less than or equal to the OpenShift Container Platform version that you install. Use the image version that matches your OpenShift Container Platform version if it is available.

   The file name contains the OpenShift Container Platform version number in the format `rhcos-<version>-gcp.<arch>.tar.gz`.

2. Create the Google storage bucket:

   ```bash
   $ gsutil mb gs://<bucket_name>
   ```
3. Upload the RHCOS image to the Google storage bucket:

   $ gsutil cp <downloaded_image_file_path>/rhcos-<version>-x86_64-gcp.x86_64.tar.gz gs://<bucket_name>

4. Export the uploaded RHCOS image location as a variable:

   $ export IMAGE_SOURCE=gs://<bucket_name>/rhcos-<version>-x86_64-gcp.x86_64.tar.gz

5. Create the cluster image:

   $ gcloud compute images create "${INFRA_ID}-rhcos-image" \
     --source-uri="${IMAGE_SOURCE}"

9.12.15. Creating the bootstrap machine in GCP

You must create the bootstrap machine in Google Cloud Platform (GCP) to use during OpenShift Container Platform cluster initialization. One way to create this machine is to modify the provided Deployment Manager template.

NOTE

If you do not use the provided Deployment Manager template to create your bootstrap machine, you must review the provided information and manually create the infrastructure. If your cluster does not initialize correctly, you might have to contact Red Hat support with your installation logs.

Prerequisites

- Configure a GCP account.
- Generate the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- Create and configure a VPC and associated subnets in GCP.
- Create and configure networking and load balancers in GCP.
- Create control plane and compute roles.
- Ensure pyOpenSSL is installed.

Procedure

1. Copy the template from the Deployment Manager template for the bootstrap machine section of this topic and save it as 04_bootstrap.py on your computer. This template describes the bootstrap machine that your cluster requires.

2. Export the location of the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) image that the installation program requires:

   $ export CLUSTER_IMAGE=(`gcloud compute images describe ${INFRA_ID}-rhcos-image --format json | jq -r .selfLink`)

3. Create a bucket and upload the bootstrap.ign file:
4. Create a signed URL for the bootstrap instance to use to access the Ignition config. Export the URL from the output as a variable:

```
$ export BOOTSTRAP_IGN=`gsutil signurl -d 1h service-account-key.json gs://${INFRA_ID}-bootstrap-ignition/bootstrap.ign | grep "^gs:" | awk '{print $5}'`
```

5. Create a `04_bootstrap.yaml` resource definition file:

```
$ cat <<EOF >04_bootstrap.yaml
imports:
  - path: 04_bootstrap.py

resources:
  - name: cluster-bootstrap
    type: 04_bootstrap.py
    properties:
      infra_id: '${INFRA_ID}'
      region: '${REGION}'
      zone: '${ZONE_0}'
      cluster_network: '${CLUSTER_NETWORK}'
      control_subnet: '${CONTROL_SUBNET}'
      image: '${CLUSTER_IMAGE}'
      machine_type: 'n1-standard-4'
      root_volume_size: '128'
      bootstrap_ign: '${BOOTSTRAP_IGN}"
EOF
```

1. `infra_id` is the `INFRA_ID` infrastructure name from the extraction step.
2. `region` is the region to deploy the cluster into, for example `us-central1`.
3. `zone` is the zone to deploy the bootstrap instance into, for example `us-central1-b`.
4. `cluster_network` is the `selfLink` URL to the cluster network.
5. `control_subnet` is the `selfLink` URL to the control subnet.
6. `image` is the `selfLink` URL to the RHCOS image.
7. `machine_type` is the machine type of the instance, for example `n1-standard-4`.
8. `root_volume_size` is the boot disk size for the bootstrap machine.
9. `bootstrap_ign` is the URL output when creating a signed URL.

6. Create the deployment by using the `gcloud` CLI:

```
$ gsutil mb gs://${INFRA_ID}-bootstrap-ignition
$ gsutil cp <installation_directory>/bootstrap.ign gs://${INFRA_ID}-bootstrap-ignition/
```
7. The templates do not manage load balancer membership due to limitations of Deployment Manager, so you must add the bootstrap machine manually.

   a. Add the bootstrap instance to the internal load balancer instance group:

   ```
   $ gcloud compute instance-groups unmanaged add-instances
   $(INFRA_ID)-bootstrap-ig --zone=${ZONE_0} --instances=${INFRA_ID}-bootstrap
   ```

   b. Add the bootstrap instance group to the internal load balancer backend service:

   ```
   $ gcloud compute backend-services add-backend
   $(INFRA_ID)-api-internal-backend-service --region=${REGION} --instance-group=${INFRA_ID}-bootstrap-ig --instance-group-zone=${ZONE_0}
   ```

9.12.15.1. Deployment Manager template for the bootstrap machine

You can use the following Deployment Manager template to deploy the bootstrap machine that you need for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster:

```
Example 9.104. 04_bootstrap.py Deployment Manager template

def GenerateConfig(context):

    resources = [
        {'name': context.properties['infra_id'] + '-bootstrap-public-ip',
         'type': 'compute.v1.address',
         'properties': {
             'region': context.properties['region']
         }
        },
        {'name': context.properties['infra_id'] + '-bootstrap',
         'type': 'compute.v1.instance',
         'properties': {
             'disks': [{
                'autoDelete': True,
                'boot': True,
                'initializeParams': {
                    'diskSizeGb': context.properties['root_volume_size'],
                    'sourceImage': context.properties['image']
                }
            }],
            'machineType': 'zones/' + context.properties['zone'] + '/machineTypes/' + context.properties['machine_type'],
            'metadata': {
                'items': [{
                    'key': 'user-data',
                    'value': '{"ignition":{"config":{"replace":{"source":"' + context.properties['bootstrap_ign'] + '"}}}"version":"3.2.0"}}]
                }
            },
            'networkInterfaces': [{
```
9.12.16. Creating the control plane machines in GCP

You must create the control plane machines in Google Cloud Platform (GCP) for your cluster to use. One way to create these machines is to modify the provided Deployment Manager template.

**NOTE**

If you do not use the provided Deployment Manager template to create your control plane machines, you must review the provided information and manually create the infrastructure. If your cluster does not initialize correctly, you might have to contact Red Hat support with your installation logs.

**Prerequisites**

- Configure a GCP account.
- Generate the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- Create and configure a VPC and associated subnets in GCP.
- Create and configure networking and load balancers in GCP.
Create control plane and compute roles.

Create the bootstrap machine.

Procedure

1. Copy the template from the Deployment Manager template for control plane machines section of this topic and save it as 05_control_plane.py on your computer. This template describes the control plane machines that your cluster requires.

2. Export the following variable required by the resource definition:

   ```
   $ export MASTER_IGNITION=`cat <installation_directory>/master.ign`
   ```

3. Create a 05_control_plane.yaml resource definition file:

   ```
   $ cat <<EOF >05_control_plane.yaml
   imports:
   - path: 05_control_plane.py
   resources:
   - name: cluster-control-plane
     type: 05_control_plane.py
     properties:
       infra_id: '${INFRA_ID}'
       zones: ['${ZONE_0}', '${ZONE_1}', '${ZONE_2}']
       control_subnet: '${CONTROL_SUBNET}'
       image: '${CLUSTER_IMAGE}'
       machine_type: 'n1-standard-4'
       root_volume_size: '128'
       service_account_email: '${MASTER_SERVICE_ACCOUNT}'
       ignition: '${MASTER_IGNITION}'
   EOF
   ```

   1. `infra_id` is the INFRA_ID infrastructure name from the extraction step.

   2. `zones` are the zones to deploy the control plane instances into, for example us-central1-a, us-central1-b, and us-central1-c.

   3. `control_subnet` is the selfLink URL to the control subnet.

   4. `image` is the selfLink URL to the RHCOS image.

   5. `machine_type` is the machine type of the instance, for example n1-standard-4.

   6. `service_account_email` is the email address for the master service account that you created.

   7. `ignition` is the contents of the master.ign file.
4. Create the deployment by using the `gcloud` CLI:

   ```
   $ gcloud deployment-manager deployments create ${INFRA_ID}-control-plane --config
   05_control_plane.yaml
   ```

5. The templates do not manage load balancer membership due to limitations of Deployment Manager, so you must add the control plane machines manually.

   - Run the following commands to add the control plane machines to the appropriate instance groups:

     ```
     $ gcloud compute instance-groups unmanaged add-instances ${INFRA_ID}-master-
     ${ZONE_0}-ig --zone=${ZONE_0} --instances=${INFRA_ID}-master-0
     
     $ gcloud compute instance-groups unmanaged add-instances ${INFRA_ID}-master-
     ${ZONE_1}-ig --zone=${ZONE_1} --instances=${INFRA_ID}-master-1
     
     $ gcloud compute instance-groups unmanaged add-instances ${INFRA_ID}-master-
     ${ZONE_2}-ig --zone=${ZONE_2} --instances=${INFRA_ID}-master-2
     ```

   - For an external cluster, you must also run the following commands to add the control plane machines to the target pools:

     ```
     $ gcloud compute target-pools add-instances ${INFRA_ID}-api-target-pool --instances-
     zone="${ZONE_0}" --instances=${INFRA_ID}-master-0
     
     $ gcloud compute target-pools add-instances ${INFRA_ID}-api-target-pool --instances-
     zone="${ZONE_1}" --instances=${INFRA_ID}-master-1
     
     $ gcloud compute target-pools add-instances ${INFRA_ID}-api-target-pool --instances-
     zone="${ZONE_2}" --instances=${INFRA_ID}-master-2
     ```

9.12.16.1. Deployment Manager template for control plane machines

You can use the following Deployment Manager template to deploy the control plane machines that you need for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster:

**Example 9.105. 05_control_plane.py Deployment Manager template**

```python
def GenerateConfig(context):

    resources = [
        
        'name': context.properties['infra_id'] + '-master-0',
        'type': 'compute.v1.instance',
        'properties': {
            'disks': [
                
                'autoDelete': True,
                'boot': True,
                'initializeParams': {
                    'diskSizeGb': context.properties['root_volume_size'],
                    'diskType': 'zones/' + context.properties['zones'][0] + '/diskTypes/pd-ssd',
                    'sourceImage': context.properties['image']
                }
            ]
        ]
```
'machineType': 'zones/' + context.properties['zones'][0] + '/machineTypes/' + context.properties['machine_type'],
'metadata': {
  'items': [{
    'key': 'user-data',
    'value': context.properties['ignition']
  }]
},
'networkInterfaces': [{
  'subnetwork': context.properties['control_subnet']
}],
'serviceAccounts': [{
  'email': context.properties['service_account_email'],
  'scopes': ['https://www.googleapis.com/auth/cloud-platform']
}],
'tags': {
  'items': [
    context.properties['infra_id'] + '-master',
  ]
},
'zone': context.properties['zones'][0]
},
{
  'name': context.properties['infra_id'] + '-master-1',
  'type': 'compute.v1.instance',
  'properties': {
    'disks': [{
      'autoDelete': True,
      'boot': True,
      'initializeParams': {
        'diskSizeGb': context.properties['root_volume_size'],
        'diskType': 'zones/' + context.properties['zones'][1] + '/diskTypes/pd-ssd',
        'sourceImage': context.properties['image']
      }
    }],
    'machineType': 'zones/' + context.properties['zones'][1] + '/machineTypes/' + context.properties['machine_type'],
    'metadata': {
      'items': [{
        'key': 'user-data',
        'value': context.properties['ignition']
      }]
    },
    'networkInterfaces': [{
      'subnetwork': context.properties['control_subnet']
    }],
    'serviceAccounts': [{
      'email': context.properties['service_account_email'],
      'scopes': ['https://www.googleapis.com/auth/cloud-platform']
    }],
    'tags': {
      'items': [
        context.properties['infra_id'] + '-master',
      ]
    }
  }
}
9.12.17. Wait for bootstrap completion and remove bootstrap resources in GCP

After you create all of the required infrastructure in Google Cloud Platform (GCP), wait for the bootstrap process to complete on the machines that you provisioned by using the Ignition config files that you generated with the installation program.

Prerequisites

- Configure a GCP account.
- Generate the Ignition config files for your cluster.
• Create and configure a VPC and associated subnets in GCP.
• Create and configure networking and load balancers in GCP.
• Create control plane and compute roles.
• Create the bootstrap machine.
• Create the control plane machines.

Procedure

1. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and run the following command:

   ```
   $ ./openshift-install wait-for bootstrap-complete --dir <installation_directory> \
   --log-level info
   ```

   1 For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

   2 To view different installation details, specify `warn`, `debug`, or `error` instead of `info`.

   If the command exits without a FATAL warning, your production control plane has initialized.

2. Delete the bootstrap resources:

   ```
   $ gcloud compute backend-services remove-backend ${INFRA_ID}-api-internal-backend-service --region=${REGION} --instance-group=${INFRA_ID}-bootstrap-ig --instance-group-zone=${ZONE_0}
   $ gsutil rm gs://${INFRA_ID}-bootstrap-ignition/bootstrap.ign
   $ gsutil rb gs://${INFRA_ID}-bootstrap-ignition
   $ gcloud deployment-manager deployments delete ${INFRA_ID}-bootstrap
   ```

9.12.18. Creating additional worker machines in GCP

You can create worker machines in Google Cloud Platform (GCP) for your cluster to use by launching individual instances discretely or by automated processes outside the cluster, such as auto scaling groups. You can also take advantage of the built-in cluster scaling mechanisms and the machine API in OpenShift Container Platform.

In this example, you manually launch one instance by using the Deployment Manager template. Additional instances can be launched by including additional resources of type 06_worker.py in the file.

NOTE

If you do not use the provided Deployment Manager template to create your worker machines, you must review the provided information and manually create the infrastructure. If your cluster does not initialize correctly, you might have to contact Red Hat support with your installation logs.
Prerequisites

- Configure a GCP account.
- Generate the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- Create and configure a VPC and associated subnets in GCP.
- Create and configure networking and load balancers in GCP.
- Create control plane and compute roles.
- Create the bootstrap machine.
- Create the control plane machines.

Procedure

1. Copy the template from the Deployment Manager template for worker machines section of this topic and save it as 06_worker.py on your computer. This template describes the worker machines that your cluster requires.

2. Export the variables that the resource definition uses.
   a. Export the subnet that hosts the compute machines:

   ```bash
   $ export COMPUTE_SUBNET="$(gcloud compute networks subnets describe ${{INFRA_ID}}-worker-subnet --region=${REGION} --format json | jq -r .selfLink")
   ```

   b. Export the email address for your service account:

   ```bash
   $ export WORKER_SERVICE_ACCOUNT="$(gcloud iam service-accounts list --filter "email~^${INFRA_ID}-w@${PROJECT_NAME}." --format json | jq -r '.[0].email")
   ```

   c. Export the location of the compute machine Ignition config file:

   ```bash
   $ export WORKER_IGNITION=`cat <installation_directory>/worker.ign`
   ```

3. Create a 06_worker.yaml resource definition file:

   ```yaml
   $ cat <<EOF >06_worker.yaml
   imports:
   - path: 06_worker.py

   resources:
   - name: 'worker-0'
     type: 06_worker.py
     properties:
       infra_id: '${INFRA_ID}'
       zone: '${ZONE_0}'
       compute_subnet: '${COMPUTE_SUBNET}'
       image: '${CLUSTER_IMAGE}'
       machine_type: 'n1-standard-4'
       root_volume_size: '128'
   ```
name is the name of the worker machine, for example worker-0.

infra_id is the INFRA_ID infrastructure name from the extraction step.

zone is the zone to deploy the worker machine into, for example us-central1-a.

compute_subnet is the selfLink URL to the compute subnet.

image is the selfLink URL to the RHCOS image.

machine_type is the machine type of the instance, for example n1-standard-4.

service_account_email is the email address for the worker service account that you created.

ignition is the contents of the worker.ign file.

4. Optional: If you want to launch additional instances, include additional resources of type 06_worker.py in your 06_worker.yaml resource definition file.

5. Create the deployment by using the gcloud CLI:

$ gcloud deployment-manager deployments create ${INFRA_ID}-worker --config 06_worker.yaml

1. To use a GCP Marketplace image, specify the offer to use:


9.12.18.1. Deployment Manager template for worker machines
You can use the following Deployment Manager template to deploy the worker machines that you need for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster:

**Example 9.106. 06_worker.py Deployment Manager template**

```python
def GenerateConfig(context):

    resources = [
        {'name': context.properties['infra_id'] + '-' + context.env['name'],
            'type': 'compute.v1.instance',
            'properties': {
                'disks': [
                    {'autoDelete': True, 'boot': True, 'initializeParams': {
                        'diskSizeGb': context.properties['root_volume_size'],
                        'sourceImage': context.properties['image']
                    }},
                ],
                'machineType': 'zones/' + context.properties['zone'] + '/machineTypes/' + context.properties['machine_type'],
                'metadata': {
                    'items': [
                        {'key': 'user-data', 'value': context.properties['ignition']}
                    ],
                },
                'networkInterfaces': [
                    {'subnetwork': context.properties['compute_subnet']}
                ],
                'serviceAccounts': [
                    {'email': context.properties['service_account_email'], 'scopes': ['https://www.googleapis.com/auth/cloud-platform']}
                ],
                'tags': {
                    'items': [
                        context.properties['infra_id'] + '-worker',
                    ],
                    'zone': context.properties['zone']
                }
            }
        ]
    }

    return {'resources': resources}
```

**9.12.19. Logging in to the cluster by using the CLI**

You can log in to your cluster as a default system user by exporting the cluster `kubeconfig` file. The `kubeconfig` file contains information about the cluster that is used by the CLI to connect a client to the correct cluster and API server. The file is specific to a cluster and is created during OpenShift Container Platform installation.

**Prerequisites**
You deployed an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

You installed the **oc** CLI.

**Procedure**

1. Export the **kubeadmin** credentials:

   ```bash
   $ export KUBECONFIG=<installation_directory>/auth/kubeconfig
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

2. Verify you can run **oc** commands successfully using the exported configuration:

   ```bash
   $ oc whoami
   ```

   **Example output**

   ```bash
   system:admin
   ```

**9.12.20. Disabling the default OperatorHub catalog sources**

Operator catalogs that source content provided by Red Hat and community projects are configured for OperatorHub by default during an OpenShift Container Platform installation. In a restricted network environment, you must disable the default catalogs as a cluster administrator.

**Procedure**

- Disable the sources for the default catalogs by adding **disableAllDefaultSources: true** to the **OperatorHub** object:

  ```bash
  $ oc patch OperatorHub cluster --type json \
  -p '(["op": "add", "path": "/spec/disableAllDefaultSources", "value": true])'
  ```

  **TIP**

  Alternatively, you can use the web console to manage catalog sources. From the **Administration → Cluster Settings → Configuration → OperatorHub** page, click the **Sources** tab, where you can create, update, delete, disable, and enable individual sources.

**9.12.21. Approving the certificate signing requests for your machines**

When you add machines to a cluster, two pending certificate signing requests (CSRs) are generated for each machine that you added. You must confirm that these CSRs are approved or, if necessary, approve them yourself. The client requests must be approved first, followed by the server requests.

**Prerequisites**

- You added machines to your cluster.

**Procedure**
Procedure

1. Confirm that the cluster recognizes the machines:

   $ oc get nodes

   Example output

   NAME      STATUS    ROLES   AGE  VERSION
   master-0  Ready     master  63m  v1.27.3
   master-1  Ready     master  63m  v1.27.3
   master-2  Ready     master  64m  v1.27.3

   The output lists all of the machines that you created.

   NOTE

   The preceding output might not include the compute nodes, also known as worker nodes, until some CSRs are approved.

2. Review the pending CSRs and ensure that you see the client requests with the Pending or Approved status for each machine that you added to the cluster:

   $ oc get csr

   Example output

   NAME        AGE     REQUESTOR                                                                 CONDITION
   csr-8b2br   15m     system:serviceaccount:openshift-machine-config-operator:node-bootstrapper   Pending
   csr-8vnps   15m     system:serviceaccount:openshift-machine-config-operator:node-bootstrapper   Pending
   ...

   In this example, two machines are joining the cluster. You might see more approved CSRs in the list.

3. If the CSRs were not approved, after all of the pending CSRs for the machines you added are in Pending status, approve the CSRs for your cluster machines:

   NOTE

   Because the CSRs rotate automatically, approve your CSRs within an hour of adding the machines to the cluster. If you do not approve them within an hour, the certificates will rotate, and more than two certificates will be present for each node. You must approve all of these certificates. After the client CSR is approved, the Kubelet creates a secondary CSR for the serving certificate, which requires manual approval. Then, subsequent serving certificate renewal requests are automatically approved by the machine-approver if the Kubelet requests a new certificate with identical parameters.
NOTE

For clusters running on platforms that are not machine API enabled, such as bare metal and other user-provisioned infrastructure, you must implement a method of automatically approving the kubelet serving certificate requests (CSRs). If a request is not approved, then the oc exec, oc rsh, and oc logs commands cannot succeed, because a serving certificate is required when the API server connects to the kubelet. Any operation that contacts the Kubelet endpoint requires this certificate approval to be in place. The method must watch for new CSRs, confirm that the CSR was submitted by the node-bootstrapper service account in the system:node or system:admin groups, and confirm the identity of the node.

- To approve them individually, run the following command for each valid CSR:

  $ oc adm certificate approve <csr_name> 1

  1 <csr_name> is the name of a CSR from the list of current CSRs.

- To approve all pending CSRs, run the following command:

  $ oc get csr -o go-template="{{range .items}}{{if not .status}}{{.metadata.name}}{{"\n"}}{{end}}{{end}}" | xargs --no-run-if-empty oc adm certificate approve

NOTE

Some Operators might not become available until some CSRs are approved.

4. Now that your client requests are approved, you must review the server requests for each machine that you added to the cluster:

  $ oc get csr

Example output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>REQUESTOR</th>
<th>CONDITION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>csr-bfd72</td>
<td>5m26s</td>
<td>system:node:ip-10-0-50-126.us-east-2.compute.internal</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>csr-c57lv</td>
<td>5m26s</td>
<td>system:node:ip-10-0-95-157.us-east-2.compute.internal</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. If the remaining CSRs are not approved, and are in the Pending status, approve the CSRs for your cluster machines:

- To approve them individually, run the following command for each valid CSR:

  $ oc adm certificate approve <csr_name> 1

  1 <csr_name> is the name of a CSR from the list of current CSRs.
To approve all pending CSRs, run the following command:

```bash
$ oc get csr -o go-template="{{range .items}}{{if not .status}}{{.metadata.name}}{{"\n"}}{{end}}{{end}}" | xargs oc adm certificate approve
```

6. After all client and server CSRs have been approved, the machines have the **Ready** status. Verify this by running the following command:

```bash
$ oc get nodes
```

**Example output**

```
NAME      STATUS    ROLES   AGE  VERSION
master-0  Ready     master  73m  v1.27.3
master-1  Ready     master  73m  v1.27.3
master-2  Ready     master  74m  v1.27.3
worker-0  Ready     worker  11m  v1.27.3
worker-1  Ready     worker  11m  v1.27.3
```

**NOTE**

It can take a few minutes after approval of the server CSRs for the machines to transition to the **Ready** status.

**Additional information**

- For more information on CSRs, see [Certificate Signing Requests](#).

### 9.12.22. Optional: Adding the ingress DNS records

If you removed the DNS zone configuration when creating Kubernetes manifests and generating Ignition configs, you must manually create DNS records that point at the ingress load balancer. You can create either a wildcard `*.apps.{baseDomain}` or specific records. You can use A, CNAME, and other records per your requirements.

**Prerequisites**

- Configure a GCP account.
- Remove the DNS Zone configuration when creating Kubernetes manifests and generating Ignition configs.
- Create and configure a VPC and associated subnets in GCP.
- Create and configure networking and load balancers in GCP.
- Create control plane and compute roles.
- Create the bootstrap machine.
- Create the control plane machines.
- Create the worker machines.
Procedure

1. Wait for the Ingress router to create a load balancer and populate the `EXTERNAL-IP` field:

   ```bash
   $ oc -n openshift-ingress get service router-default
   ```

   **Example output**

   ```
   NAME             TYPE           CLUSTER-IP      EXTERNAL-IP      PORT(S)                      AGE
   ```

2. Add the A record to your zones:

   - To use A records:
     
     i. Export the variable for the router IP address:

        ```bash
        $ export ROUTER_IP=`oc -n openshift-ingress get service router-default --no-
        headers | awk '{print $4}'`
        ```

     ii. Add the A record to the private zones:

        ```bash
        $ if [ -f transaction.yaml ]; then rm transaction.yaml; fi
        $ gcloud dns record-sets transaction start --zone ${INFRA_ID}-private-zone
        $ gcloud dns record-sets transaction add ${ROUTER_IP} --name
        \*.apps.${CLUSTER_NAME}.${BASE_DOMAIN}. --ttl 300 --type A --zone
        ${INFRA_ID}-private-zone
        $ gcloud dns record-sets transaction execute --zone ${INFRA_ID}-private-zone
        ```

     iii. For an external cluster, also add the A record to the public zones:

        ```bash
        $ if [ -f transaction.yaml ]; then rm transaction.yaml; fi
        $ gcloud dns record-sets transaction start --zone ${BASE_DOMAIN_ZONE_NAME}
        $ gcloud dns record-sets transaction add ${ROUTER_IP} --name
        \*.apps.${CLUSTER_NAME}.${BASE_DOMAIN}. --ttl 300 --type A --zone
        ${BASE_DOMAIN_ZONE_NAME}
        $ gcloud dns record-sets transaction execute --zone
        ${BASE_DOMAIN_ZONE_NAME}
        ```

   - To add explicit domains instead of using a wildcard, create entries for each of the cluster’s current routes:

   ```bash
   $ oc get --all-namespaces -o jsonpath='{range .items[*]}{.status.ingress["*"]}{.host}
   {"\n"}{end}{end}' routes
   ```

   **Example output**

   ```
   oauth-openshift.apps.your.cluster.domain.example.com
   console-openshift-console.apps.your.cluster.domain.example.com
   downloads-openshift-console.apps.your.cluster.domain.example.com
   alertmanager-main-openshift-monitoring.apps.your.cluster.domain.example.com
   prometheus-k8s-openshift-monitoring.apps.your.cluster.domain.example.com
   ```
9.12.23. Completing a GCP installation on user-provisioned infrastructure

After you start the OpenShift Container Platform installation on Google Cloud Platform (GCP) user-provisioned infrastructure, you can monitor the cluster events until the cluster is ready.

Prerequisites

- Deploy the bootstrap machine for an OpenShift Container Platform cluster on user-provisioned GCP infrastructure.
- Install the `oc` CLI and log in.

Procedure

1. Complete the cluster installation:

   `$ ./openshift-install --dir <installation_directory> wait-for install-complete`  

   **Example output**

   
   INFO Waiting up to 30m0s for the cluster to initialize...

   1. For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

   **IMPORTANT**

   - The Ignition config files that the installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending node-bootstrapper certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for Recovering from expired control plane certificates for more information.

   - It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

2. Observe the running state of your cluster.

   a. Run the following command to view the current cluster version and status:

   `$ oc get clusterversion`

   **Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>VERSION</th>
<th>AVAILABLE</th>
<th>PROGRESSING</th>
<th>SINCE</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>version</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>24m</td>
<td>Working</td>
<td>4.5.4: 99% complete</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   1760
b. Run the following command to view the Operators managed on the control plane by the Cluster Version Operator (CVO):

```
$ oc get clusteroperators
```

**Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>VERSION</th>
<th>AVAILABLE</th>
<th>PROGRESSING</th>
<th>DEGRADED</th>
<th>SINCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>authentication</td>
<td>4.5.4</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>7m56s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cloud-credential</td>
<td>4.5.4</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>31m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cluster-autoscaler</td>
<td>4.5.4</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>16m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>console</td>
<td>4.5.4</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>10m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>csi-snapshot-controller</td>
<td>4.5.4</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>16m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dns</td>
<td>4.5.4</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>22m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>etcd</td>
<td>4.5.4</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>25s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>image-registry</td>
<td>4.5.4</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>16m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ingress</td>
<td>4.5.4</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>16m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insights</td>
<td>4.5.4</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>17m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kube-apiserver</td>
<td>4.5.4</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>19m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kube-controller-manager</td>
<td>4.5.4</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>20m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kube-scheduler</td>
<td>4.5.4</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>20m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kube-storage-version-migrator</td>
<td>4.5.4</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>20m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>machine-api</td>
<td>4.5.4</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>22m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>machine-config</td>
<td>4.5.4</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>22m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marketplace</td>
<td>4.5.4</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>16m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monitoring</td>
<td>4.5.4</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>10m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>network</td>
<td>4.5.4</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>23m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node-tuning</td>
<td>4.5.4</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>23m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-apiserver</td>
<td>4.5.4</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>17m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-controller-manager</td>
<td>4.5.4</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>15m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-samples</td>
<td>4.5.4</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>16m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>operator-lifecycle-manager</td>
<td>4.5.4</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>22m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>operator-lifecycle-manager-catalog</td>
<td>4.5.4</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>22m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>operator-lifecycle-manager-packageserver</td>
<td>4.5.4</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>18m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>service-ca</td>
<td>4.5.4</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>23m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>service-catalog-apiserver</td>
<td>4.5.4</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>23m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>service-catalog-controller-manager</td>
<td>4.5.4</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>23m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>storage</td>
<td>4.5.4</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>17m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

c. Run the following command to view your cluster pods:

```
$ oc get pods --all-namespaces
```

**Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>READY</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>RESTARTS</th>
<th>AGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>etcd-member-ip-10-0-3-111.us-east-2.compute.internal</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Running</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>35m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>etcd-member-ip-10-0-3-239.us-east-2.compute.internal</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Running</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>etcd-member-ip-10-0-3-24.us-east-2.compute.internal</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Running</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>35m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
When the current cluster version is **AVAILABLE**, the installation is complete.

### 9.12.24. Telemetry access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the Telemetry service, which runs by default to provide metrics about cluster health and the success of updates, requires internet access. If your cluster is connected to the internet, Telemetry runs automatically, and your cluster is registered to **OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console**.

After you confirm that your **OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console** inventory is correct, either maintained automatically by Telemetry or manually by using OpenShift Cluster Manager, **use subscription watch** to track your OpenShift Container Platform subscriptions at the account or multi-cluster level.

#### Additional resources

- See [About remote health monitoring](#) for more information about the Telemetry service

### 9.12.25. Next steps

- **Customize your cluster.**

- **Configure image streams** for the Cluster Samples Operator and the **must-gather** tool.

- **Learn how to** use **Operator Lifecycle Manager (OLM) on restricted networks**.

- If the mirror registry that you used to install your cluster has a trusted CA, add it to the cluster by configuring additional trust stores.

- If necessary, you can **opt out of remote health reporting**.

- If necessary, see **Registering your disconnected cluster**
9.13. INSTALLING A THREE-NODE CLUSTER ON GCP

In OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14, you can install a three-node cluster on Google Cloud Platform (GCP). A three-node cluster consists of three control plane machines, which also act as compute machines. This type of cluster provides a smaller, more resource efficient cluster, for cluster administrators and developers to use for testing, development, and production.

You can install a three-node cluster using either installer-provisioned or user-provisioned infrastructure.

9.13.1. Configuring a three-node cluster

You configure a three-node cluster by setting the number of worker nodes to 0 in the `install-config.yaml` file before deploying the cluster. Setting the number of worker nodes to 0 ensures that the control plane machines are schedulable. This allows application workloads to be scheduled to run from the control plane nodes.

NOTE

Because application workloads run from control plane nodes, additional subscriptions are required, as the control plane nodes are considered to be compute nodes.

Prerequisites

- You have an existing `install-config.yaml` file.

Procedure

1. Set the number of compute replicas to 0 in your `install-config.yaml` file, as shown in the following `compute` stanza:

Example `install-config.yaml` file for a three-node cluster

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: example.com
compute:
- name: worker
  platform: {}
  replicas: 0
  # ...
```

2. If you are deploying a cluster with user-provisioned infrastructure:

- After you create the Kubernetes manifest files, make sure that the `spec.mastersSchedulable` parameter is set to true in `cluster-scheduler-02-config.yml` file. You can locate this file in `<installation_directory>/manifests`. For more information, see "Creating the Kubernetes manifest and Ignition config files" in "Installing a cluster on user-provisioned infrastructure in GCP by using Deployment Manager templates".

- Do not create additional worker nodes.

Example `cluster-scheduler-02-config.yml` file for a three-node cluster

```yaml
apiVersion: config.openshift.io/v1
kind: Scheduler
```
9.13.2. Next steps

- Installing a cluster on GCP with customizations
- Installing a cluster on user-provisioned infrastructure in GCP by using Deployment Manager templates

9.14. INSTALLATION CONFIGURATION PARAMETERS FOR GCP

Before you deploy an OpenShift Container Platform cluster on Google Cloud Platform (GCP), you provide parameters to customize your cluster and the platform that hosts it. When you create the `install-config.yaml` file, you provide values for the required parameters through the command line. You can then modify the `install-config.yaml` file to customize your cluster further.


The following tables specify the required, optional, and GCP-specific installation configuration parameters that you can set as part of the installation process.

**NOTE**

After installation, you cannot modify these parameters in the `install-config.yaml` file.

9.14.1.1. Required configuration parameters

Required installation configuration parameters are described in the following table:

**Table 9.44. Required parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>apiVersion:</td>
<td>The API version for the <code>install-config.yaml</code> content. The current version is v1. The installation program may also support older API versions.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baseDomain:</td>
<td>The base domain of your cloud provider. The base domain is used to create routes to your OpenShift Container Platform cluster components. The full DNS name for your cluster is a combination of the <code>baseDomain</code> and <code>metadata.name</code> parameter values that uses the <code>&lt;metadata.name&gt;</code> template.</td>
<td>A fully-qualified domain or subdomain name, such as <code>example.com</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>metadata:</td>
<td>Kubernetes resource <code>ObjectMeta</code>, from which only the <code>name</code> parameter is consumed.</td>
<td>Object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>metadata: name:</td>
<td>The name of the cluster. DNS records for the cluster are all subdomains of <code>{.metadata.name}</code>. <code>{.baseDomain}</code>.</td>
<td>String of lowercase letters, hyphens (-), and periods (.), such as <code>dev</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform:</td>
<td>The configuration for the specific platform upon which to perform the installation: <code>alibabacloud</code>, <code>aws</code>, <code>baremetal</code>, <code>azure</code>, <code>gcp</code>, <code>ibmcloud</code>, <code>nutanix</code>, <code>openstack</code>, <code>powervs</code>, <code>vsphere</code>, or <code>{}</code>. For additional information about <code>platform</code> parameters, consult the table for your specific platform that follows.</td>
<td>Object</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 9.14.1.2. Network configuration parameters

You can customize your installation configuration based on the requirements of your existing network infrastructure. For example, you can expand the IP address block for the cluster network or provide different IP address blocks than the defaults.

Only IPv4 addresses are supported.

**NOTE**

Globalnet is not supported with Red Hat OpenShift Data Foundation disaster recovery solutions. For regional disaster recovery scenarios, ensure that you use a nonoverlapping range of private IP addresses for the cluster and service networks in each cluster.

#### Table 9.45. Network parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>networking</strong>:</td>
<td>The configuration for the cluster network.</td>
<td>Object</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE

You cannot modify parameters specified by the `networking` object after installation.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>networking: networkType:</td>
<td>The Red Hat OpenShift Networking network plugin to install.</td>
<td>Either <a href="https://www.redhat.com">OpenShiftSDN</a> or <a href="https://openvSwitch.org">OVNKubernetes</a>. <strong>OpenShiftSDN</strong> is a CNI plugin for all-Linux networks. <strong>OVNKubernetes</strong> is a CNI plugin for Linux networks and hybrid networks that contain both Linux and Windows servers. The default value is <strong>OVNKubernetes</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>networking: clusterNetwork:</td>
<td>The IP address blocks for pods.</td>
<td>An array of objects. For example: networking: clusterNetwork: - cidr: 10.128.0.0/14 hostPrefix: 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>networking: clusterNetwork: hostPrefix:</td>
<td>The subnet prefix length to assign to each individual node. For example, if hostPrefix is set to 23 then each node is assigned a /23 subnet out of the given cidr. A hostPrefix value of 23 provides 510 (2^32 - 2^23 - 2) pod IP addresses.</td>
<td>A subnet prefix. The default value is 23.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>networking: serviceNetwork:</td>
<td>The IP address block for services. The default value is 172.30.0.0/16. The OpenShift SDN and OVN-Kubernetes network plugins support only a single IP address block for the service network.</td>
<td>An array with an IP address block in CIDR format. For example: networking: serviceNetwork: - 172.30.0.0/16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>networking: machineNetwork:</td>
<td>The IP address blocks for machines. If you specify multiple IP address blocks, the blocks must not overlap.</td>
<td>An array of objects. For example: networking: machineNetwork: - cidr: 10.0.0.0/16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
networking:
machineNetwork:
cidr:

Required if you use \texttt{networking.machineNetwork}. An IP address block. The default value is 10.0.0.0/16 for all platforms other than libvirt and IBM Power\textsuperscript{®} Virtual Server. For libvirt, the default value is 192.168.126.0/24. For IBM Power\textsuperscript{®} Virtual Server, the default value is 192.168.0.0/24.

An IP network block in CIDR notation. For example, 10.0.0.0/16.

\textbf{NOTE}

Set the \texttt{networking.machineNetwork} to match the CIDR that the preferred NIC resides in.

### 9.14.1.3. Optional configuration parameters

Optional installation configuration parameters are described in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>additionalTrustBundle</td>
<td>A PEM-encoded X.509 certificate bundle that is added to the nodes’ trusted certificate store. This trust bundle may also be used when a proxy has been configured.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capabilities:</td>
<td>Controls the installation of optional core cluster components. You can reduce the footprint of your OpenShift Container Platform cluster by disabling optional components. For more information, see the &quot;Cluster capabilities&quot; page in \textit{Installing}.</td>
<td>String array</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baselineCapabilitySet</td>
<td>Selects an initial set of optional capabilities to enable. Valid values are \texttt{None}, \texttt{v4.11}, \texttt{v4.12} and \texttt{vCurrent}. The default value is \texttt{vCurrent}.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>additionalEnabledCapabilities</td>
<td>Extends the set of optional capabilities beyond what you specify in \texttt{baselineCapabilitySet}. You may specify multiple capabilities in this parameter.</td>
<td>String array</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Parameter: `cpuPartitioningMode`

Enables workload partitioning, which isolates OpenShift Container Platform services, cluster management workloads, and infrastructure pods to run on a reserved set of CPUs. Workload partitioning can only be enabled during installation and cannot be disabled after installation. While this field enables workload partitioning, it does not configure workloads to use specific CPUs. For more information, see the *Workload partitioning* page in the *Scalability and Performance* section.

**Values**
- *None* or *AllNodes*. *None* is the default value.

### Parameter: `compute`

The configuration for the machines that comprise the compute nodes.

**Values**
- Array of `MachinePool` objects.

### Parameter: `compute: architecture`

Determines the instruction set architecture of the machines in the pool. Currently, clusters with varied architectures are not supported. All pools must specify the same architecture. Valid values are *amd64* and *arm64*.

**Values**
- String

### Parameter: `compute: hyperthreading`

Whether to enable or disable simultaneous multithreading, or *hyperthreading*, on compute machines. By default, simultaneous multithreading is enabled to increase the performance of your machines’ cores.

**Values**
- *Enabled* or *Disabled*

**IMPORTANT**

If you disable simultaneous multithreading, ensure that your capacity planning accounts for the dramatically decreased machine performance.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>compute:</td>
<td>Required if you use compute. The name of the machine pool.</td>
<td>worker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute:</td>
<td>Required if you use compute. Use this parameter to specify the cloud</td>
<td>alibabacloud, aws, azure, gcp,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform:</td>
<td>provider to host the worker machines. This parameter value must match the</td>
<td>ibmcloud, nutanix, openstack, powervs, vsphere, or {}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>controlPlane.platform parameter value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute:</td>
<td>The number of compute machines, which are also known as worker machines, to</td>
<td>A positive integer greater than or equal to 2. The default value is 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>replicas:</td>
<td>provision.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>featureSet:</td>
<td>Enables the cluster for a feature set. A feature set is a collection of</td>
<td>String. The name of the feature set to enable, such as TechPreviewNoUpgrade.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OpenShift Container Platform features that are not enabled by default. For</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>more information about enabling a feature set during installation, see &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Enabling features using feature gates&quot;.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane:</td>
<td>The configuration for the machines that comprise the control plane.</td>
<td>Array of MachinePool objects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane:</td>
<td>Determines the instruction set architecture of the machines in the pool.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>architecture:</td>
<td>Currently, clusters with varied architectures are not supported. All pools</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>must specify the same architecture. Valid values are amd64 and arm64.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane:</td>
<td>Whether to enable or disable simultaneous multithreading, or hyperthreading, on control plane machines. By default, simultaneous multithreading is enabled to increase the performance of your machines' cores.</td>
<td>Enabled or Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hyperthreading:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>IMPORTANT</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If you disable simultaneous multithreading, ensure that your capacity planning accounts for the dramatically decreased machine performance.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane:</td>
<td>Required if you use controlPlane. The name of the machine pool.</td>
<td>master</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane:</td>
<td>Required if you use controlPlane. Use this parameter to specify the cloud provider that hosts the control plane machines. This parameter value must match the compute.platform parameter value.</td>
<td>alibabacloud, aws, azure, gcp, ibmcloud, nutanix, openstack, powervs, vsphere, or {}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane:</td>
<td>The number of control plane machines to provision.</td>
<td>The only supported value is 3, which is the default value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>replicas:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>credentialsMode:</td>
<td>The Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) mode. If no mode is specified, the CCO dynamically tries to determine the capabilities of the provided credentials, with a preference for mint mode on the platforms where multiple modes are supported.</td>
<td>Mint, Passthrough, Manual or an empty string (&quot;&quot;&quot;).[1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fips:</td>
<td>Enable or disable FIPS mode. The default is false (disabled). If FIPS mode is enabled, the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines that OpenShift Container Platform runs on bypass the default Kubernetes cryptography suite and use the cryptography modules that are provided with RHCOS instead.</td>
<td>false or true</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IMPORTANT**

To enable FIPS mode for your cluster, you must run the installation program from a Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) computer configured to operate in FIPS mode. For more information about configuring FIPS mode on RHEL, see [Installing the system in FIPS mode](#). When running Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) or Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) booted in FIPS mode, OpenShift Container Platform core components use the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures.

**NOTE**

If you are using Azure File storage, you cannot enable FIPS mode.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>imageContentSources:</strong></td>
<td>Sources and repositories for the release-image content.</td>
<td>Array of objects. Includes a <strong>source</strong> and, optionally, <strong>mirrors</strong>, as described in the following rows of this table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>imageContentSources:</strong></td>
<td>Required if you use <strong>imageContentSources</strong>. Specify the repository that users refer to, for example, in image pull specifications.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>imageContentSources:</strong></td>
<td>Specify one or more repositories that may also contain the same images.</td>
<td>Array of strings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>publish:</strong></td>
<td>How to publish or expose the user-facing endpoints of your cluster, such as the Kubernetes API, OpenShift routes.</td>
<td><strong>Internal</strong> or <strong>External</strong>. To deploy a private cluster, which cannot be accessed from the internet, set <strong>publish</strong> to <strong>Internal</strong>. The default value is <strong>External</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>sshKey:</strong></td>
<td>The SSH key to authenticate access to your cluster machines.</td>
<td>For example, <strong>sshKey:</strong> ssh-ed25519 AAAA...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Not all CCO modes are supported for all cloud providers. For more information about CCO modes, see the "Managing cloud provider credentials" entry in the **Authentication and authorization** content.

**NOTE**

For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your **ssh-agent** process uses.

**NOTE**

If you are installing on GCP into a shared virtual private cloud (VPC), **credentialsMode** must be set to **Passthrough** or **Manual**.
IMPORTANT

Setting this parameter to Manual enables alternatives to storing administrator-level secrets in the kube-system project, which require additional configuration steps. For more information, see "Alternatives to storing administrator-level secrets in the kube-system project".


Additional GCP configuration parameters are described in the following table:

Table 9.47. Additional GCP parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>control Plane:</td>
<td>Optional. By default, the installation program downloads and installs the</td>
<td>String. The name of GCP project where the image is located.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform:</td>
<td>Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) image that is used to boot control</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gcp</td>
<td>plane machines. You can override the default behavior by specifying the</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>osImage:</td>
<td>location of a custom RHCOS image that the installation program is to use</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>project:</td>
<td>for control plane machines only.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane</td>
<td>The name of the custom RHCOS image that the installation program is to use to boot control plane machines. If you use controlPlane.platform.gcp.osImage.project, this field is required.</td>
<td>String. The name of the RHCOS image.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gcp:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>osImage:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute:</td>
<td>Optional. By default, the installation program downloads and installs the RHCOS image that is used to boot compute machines. You can override the default behavior by specifying the location of a custom RHCOS image that the installation program is to use for compute machines only.</td>
<td>String. The name of GCP project where the image is located.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gcp:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>osImage:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>project:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute:</td>
<td>The name of the custom RHCOS image that the installation program is to use to boot compute machines. If you use <code>compute.platform.gcp.osImage.project</code>, this field is required.</td>
<td>String.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gcp:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>osImage:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>network:</td>
<td>The name of the existing Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) where you want to deploy your cluster. If you want to deploy your cluster into a shared VPC, you must set <code>platform.gcp.networkProjectID</code> with the name of the GCP project that contains the shared VPC.</td>
<td>String.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>networkProjectID:</td>
<td>Optional. The name of the GCP project that contains the shared VPC where you want to deploy your cluster.</td>
<td>String.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform: gcp:</td>
<td>The name of the GCP project where the installation program installs the cluster.</td>
<td>String.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>projectD:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform: gcp:</td>
<td>The name of the GCP region that hosts your cluster.</td>
<td>Any valid region name, such as <code>us-central1</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>region:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform: gcp:</td>
<td>The name of the existing subnet where you want to deploy your control plane machines.</td>
<td>The subnet name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>control Plane Subnet:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform: gcp: compute Subnet:</td>
<td>The name of the existing subnet where you want to deploy your compute machines.</td>
<td>The subnet name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform: gcp: default Machine Platform: zones:</td>
<td>The availability zones where the installation program creates machines.</td>
<td>A list of valid GCP availability zones, such as <code>us-central1-a</code>, in a YAML sequence.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IMPORTANT**

When running your cluster on GCP 64-bit ARM infrastructure, ensure that you use a zone where Ampere Altra Arm CPU’s are available. You can find which zones are compatible with 64-bit ARM processors in the “GCP availability zones” link.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>plat for m:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gcp :</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>default Ma ch i ne Plat for m:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>os Disk:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disk Size G B:</td>
<td>The size of the disk in gigabytes (GB).</td>
<td>Any size between 16 GB and 65536 GB.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platfor m: gcp: default Machine Platform: os Disk: disk Type:</td>
<td>The GCP disk type.</td>
<td>The default disk type for all machines. Control plane nodes must use the <strong>pd-ssd</strong> disk type. Compute nodes can use the <strong>pd-ssd, pd-balanced</strong>, or <strong>pd-standard</strong> disk types.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platfor m: gcp: osDisk: image: project:</td>
<td>Optional. By default, the installation program downloads and installs the RHCOS image that is used to boot control plane and compute machines. You can override the default behavior by specifying the location of a custom RHCOS image that the installation program is to use for both types of machines.</td>
<td>String. The name of GCP project where the image is located.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform.gcp.defaultMachinePlatform.osImage.name</td>
<td>The name of the custom RHCOS image that the installation program is to use to boot control plane and compute machines. If you use <code>platform.gcp.defaultMachinePlatform.osImage.project</code>, this field is required.</td>
<td>String. The name of the RHCOS image.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform.gcp.defaultMachinePlatform.tags</td>
<td>Optional. Additional network tags to add to the control plane and compute machines.</td>
<td>One or more strings, for example <code>network-tag1</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gcp:</td>
<td>The <strong>GCP machine type</strong> for control plane and compute machines.</td>
<td>The GCP machine type, for example <strong>n1-standard-4</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>default Machine Platform:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform:</td>
<td>The name of the customer managed encryption key to be used for machine disk encryption.</td>
<td>The encryption key name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gcp:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>default</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platform:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>os Disk:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>encryption</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kmsKey:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plat form: gcp: default</td>
<td>The name of the Key Management Service (KMS) key ring to which the KMS key belongs.</td>
<td>The KMS key ring name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>os Disk: encryption Key:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>km sKey: key Ring:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plat for m:</td>
<td>The <strong>GCP location</strong> in which the KMS key ring exists.</td>
<td>The GCP location.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gcp :</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>default Ma chine P lat for m:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>os Dis k:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enc ryption Key :</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kmsKey :</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>location :</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform:</td>
<td>The ID of the project in which the KMS key ring exists. This value defaults to the value of the <code>platform.gcp.projectID</code> parameter if it is not set.</td>
<td>The GCP project ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gcp:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>default Machine Platform:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>os Disk:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>encryption Key:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kmsKey:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>projectID:</td>
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<td>Parameter</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform:</td>
<td>The GCP service account used for the encryption request for control plane and compute machines. If absent, the Compute Engine default service account is used. For more information about GCP service accounts, see Google’s documentation on service accounts.</td>
<td>The GCP service account email, for example <code>&lt;service_account_name&gt;@&lt;project_id&gt;.iam.gserviceaccount.com</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform:</td>
<td>Whether to enable Shielded VM secure boot for all machines in the cluster.</td>
<td><strong>Enabled</strong> or <strong>Disabled</strong>. The default value is <strong>Disabled</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gcp:</td>
<td>Shielded VMs have additional security protocols such as secure boot, firmware and integrity monitoring, and rootkit protection. For more information on Shielded VMs, see Google’s documentation on Shielded VMs.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>default Machine Platform:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>secure Boot:</td>
<td>Whether to use Confidential VMs for all machines in the cluster. Confidential VMs provide encryption for data during processing. For more information on Confidential computing, see Google’s documentation on Confidential computing.</td>
<td><strong>Enabled</strong> or <strong>Disabled</strong>. The default value is <strong>Disabled</strong>.</td>
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<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Platform</strong>: gcp</td>
<td>Specifies the behavior of all VMs during a host maintenance event, such as a software or hardware update. For Confidential VMs, this parameter must be set to <strong>Terminate</strong>. Confidential VMs do not support live VM migration.</td>
<td><strong>Terminate</strong> or <strong>Migrate</strong>. The default value is <strong>Migrate</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>control Plane</td>
<td>The name of the customer managed encryption key to be used for control plane machine disk encryption.</td>
<td>The encryption key name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
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<tr>
<td>control Plane:</td>
<td>For control plane machines, the name of the KMS key ring to which the KMS key belongs.</td>
<td>The KMS key ring name.</td>
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<tr>
<td>platform:</td>
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<tr>
<td>gcp:</td>
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<td>os Disk:</td>
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<tr>
<td>encryption Key:</td>
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<tr>
<td>kms Key:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>key Ring:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Parameter | Description | Values
---|---|---
**control plane:** | For control plane machines, the GCP location in which the key ring exists. For more information about KMS locations, see Google’s documentation on [Cloud KMS locations](#). | The GCP location for the key ring. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>control Plane:</td>
<td>For control plane machines, the ID of the project in which the KMS key ring exists. This value defaults to the VM project ID if not set.</td>
<td>The GCP project ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform:</td>
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<tr>
<td>gcp:</td>
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<td>os Disk:</td>
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<td>encryption Key:</td>
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<td>kmsKey:</td>
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<td>project ID:</td>
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<td>Parameter</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>control plane</td>
<td>The GCP service account used for the encryption request for control plane machines. If absent, the Compute Engine default service account is used. For more information about GCP service accounts, see Google’s documentation on service accounts.</td>
<td>The GCP service account email, for example <code>&lt;service_account_name&gt;@&lt;project_id&gt;.iam.gserviceaccount.com</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
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<td>-----------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>control Plane: platform: gcp: os Disk: disk Size GB:</td>
<td>The size of the disk in gigabytes (GB). This value applies to control plane machines.</td>
<td>Any integer between 16 and 65536.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>control Plane: platform: gcp: os Disk: disk Type:</td>
<td>The <strong>GCP disk type</strong> for control plane machines.</td>
<td>Control plane machines must use the <strong>pd-ssd</strong> disk type, which is the default.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>control Plane: platform: gcp: tags:</td>
<td>Optional. Additional network tags to add to the control plane machines. If set, this parameter overrides the \texttt{platform.gcp.defaultMachinePlatform.tags} parameter for control plane machines.</td>
<td>One or more strings, for example \texttt{control-plane-tag1}.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>control Plane: platform: gcp: type:</td>
<td>The GCP machine type for control plane machines. If set, this parameter overrides the \texttt{platform.gcp.defaultMachinePlatform.type} parameter.</td>
<td>The GCP machine type, for example \texttt{n1-standard-4}.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
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<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>control Plane:</td>
<td>The availability zones where the installation program creates control plane machines.</td>
<td>A list of valid GCP availability zones, such as <code>us-central1-a</code>, in a YAML sequence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gcp:</td>
<td></td>
<td>IMPORTANT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zones:</td>
<td></td>
<td>When running your cluster on GCP 64-bit ARM infrastructure, ensure that you use a zone where Ampere Altra Arm CPU’s are available. You can find which zones are compatible with 64-bit ARM processors in the &quot;GCP availability zones&quot; link.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>secure Boot:</td>
<td>Whether to enable Shielded VM secure boot for control plane machines. Shielded VMs have additional security protocols such as secure boot, firmware and integrity monitoring, and rootkit protection. For more information on Shielded VMs, see Google’s documentation on Shielded VMs.</td>
<td>Enabled or Disabled. The default value is Disabled.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Control Plane: Platform: gcp: Confidential Compute:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>confidential VMs</strong></td>
<td>Whether to enable Confidential VMs for control plane machines. Confidential VMs provide encryption for data while it is being processed. For more information on Confidential VMs, see Google’s documentation on <a href="https://cloud.google.com/">Confidential Computing</a>.</td>
<td>Enabled or Disabled. The default value is <strong>Disabled</strong>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>control Plane: platform: gcp: on Host Maintenance</strong></td>
<td>Specifies the behavior of control plane VMs during a host maintenance event, such as a software or hardware update. For Confidential VMs, this parameter must be set to <strong>Terminate</strong>. Confidential VMs do not support live VM migration.</td>
<td><strong>Terminate</strong> or <strong>Migrate</strong>. The default value is <strong>Migrate</strong>.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute:</td>
<td>The name of the customer managed encryption key to be used for compute machine disk encryption.</td>
<td>The encryption key name.</td>
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<tr>
<td>platform:</td>
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<tr>
<td>gcp:</td>
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<tr>
<td>os Disk:</td>
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<tr>
<td>encryption Key:</td>
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<td>kmsKey:</td>
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<td>name:</td>
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<td>Parameter</td>
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<td>Values</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute:</td>
<td>For compute machines, the name of the KMS key ring to which the KMS key belongs.</td>
<td>The KMS key ring name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute:</td>
<td>For compute machines, the GCP location in which the key ring exists. For more information about KMS locations, see Google’s documentation on <a href="#">Cloud KMS locations</a>.</td>
<td>The GCP location for the key ring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
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<td>---------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute:</td>
<td>For compute machines, the ID of the project in which the KMS key ring exists. This value defaults to the VM project ID if not set.</td>
<td>The GCP project ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform:</td>
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<tr>
<td>gcp:</td>
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<td>os Disk:</td>
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<td>encryption Key:</td>
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<td>kmsKey:</td>
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<td>projectID:</td>
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<td>Parameter</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute:</td>
<td>The GCP service account used for the encryption request for compute machines. If this value is not set, the Compute Engine default service account is used. For more information about GCP service accounts, see Google’s documentation on service accounts.</td>
<td>The GCP service account email, for example <code>&lt;service_account_name&gt;@&lt;project_id&gt;.iam.gserviceaccount.com</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform:</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>gcp:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>os Disk:</td>
<td>The size of the disk in gigabytes (GB). This value applies to compute machines.</td>
<td>Any integer between 16 and 65536.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>encryption Key:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>kmsKeyServiceAccount:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute:</td>
<td>The GCP disk type for compute machines.</td>
<td>pd-ssd, pd-standard, or pd-balanced. The default is pd-ssd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>gcp:</td>
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<tr>
<td>os Disk:</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>disk Type:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Optional. Additional network tags to add to the compute machines. If set, this parameter overrides the platform.gcp.defaultMachinePlatform.tags parameter for compute machines.</td>
<td>One or more strings, for example compute-network-tag1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The GCP machine type for compute machines. If set, this parameter overrides the platform.gcp.defaultMachinePlatform.type parameter.</td>
<td>The GCP machine type, for example n1-standard-4.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute:</td>
<td>The availability zones where the installation program creates compute machines.</td>
<td>A list of valid GCP availability zones, such as us-central1-a, in a YAML sequence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform:</td>
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<tr>
<td>gcp:</td>
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<tr>
<td>zones:</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**IMPORTANT**

When running your cluster on GCP 64-bit ARM infrastructure, ensure that you use a zone where Ampere Altra Arm CPU’s are available. You can find which zones are compatible with 64-bit ARM processors in the “GCP availability zones” link.

<p>| compute:             | Whether to enable Shielded VM secure boot for compute machines. Shielded VMs have additional security protocols such as secure boot, firmware and integrity monitoring, and rootkit protection. For more information on Shielded VMs, see Google’s documentation on Shielded VMs. | Enabled or Disabled. The default value is Disabled. |
| platform:            |                                                                              |                                                                        |
| gcp:                 |                                                                              |                                                                        |
| secure Boot:         |                                                                              |                                                                        |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>compute:</td>
<td>Whether to enable Confidential VMs for compute machines. Confidential VMs provide encryption for data while it is being processed. For more information on Confidential VMs, see Google’s documentation on Confidential Computing.</td>
<td>Enabled or Disabled. The default value is Disabled.</td>
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<tr>
<td>platform:</td>
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<tr>
<td>gcp</td>
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<tr>
<td>confidentialCompute:</td>
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<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>compute:</td>
<td>Specifies the behavior of compute VMs during a host maintenance event, such as a software or hardware update. For Confidential VMs, this parameter must be set to Terminate. Confidential VMs do not support live VM migration.</td>
<td>Terminate or Migrate. The default value is Migrate.</td>
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<tr>
<td>platform:</td>
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<tr>
<td>gcp</td>
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<tr>
<td>onHostMaintenance:</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

9.15. UNINSTALLING A CLUSTER ON GCP

You can remove a cluster that you deployed to Google Cloud Platform (GCP).

9.15.1. Removing a cluster that uses installer-provisioned infrastructure

You can remove a cluster that uses installer-provisioned infrastructure from your cloud.
NOTE
After uninstallation, check your cloud provider for any resources not removed properly, especially with User Provisioned Infrastructure (UPI) clusters. There might be resources that the installer did not create or that the installer is unable to access. For example, some Google Cloud resources require IAM permissions in shared VPC host projects, or there might be unused health checks that must be deleted.

Prerequisites
- You have a copy of the installation program that you used to deploy the cluster.
- You have the files that the installation program generated when you created your cluster.

Procedure
1. From the directory that contains the installation program on the computer that you used to install the cluster, run the following command:

```
$ ./openshift-install destroy cluster \
--dir <installation_directory> --log-level info
```

   1 For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

   2 To view different details, specify `warn`, `debug`, or `error` instead of `info`.

   NOTE
You must specify the directory that contains the cluster definition files for your cluster. The installation program requires the `metadata.json` file in this directory to delete the cluster.

2. Optional: Delete the `<installation_directory>` directory and the OpenShift Container Platform installation program.

9.15.2. Deleting Google Cloud Platform resources with the Cloud Credential Operator utility
After uninstalling an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses short-term credentials managed outside the cluster, you can use the CCO utility (`ccoctl`) to remove the Google Cloud Platform (GCP) resources that `ccoctl` created during installation.

Prerequisites
- Extract and prepare the `ccoctl` binary.
- Uninstall an OpenShift Container Platform cluster on GCP that uses short-term credentials.

Procedure
1. Set a `$RELEASE_IMAGE` variable with the release image from your installation file by running the following command:
2. Extract the list of **CredentialsRequest** custom resources (CRs) from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

```
$ oc adm release extract \
   --from=$RELEASE_IMAGE \
   --credentials-requests \
   --included \
   --to=<path_to_directory_for_credentials_requests>
```

1. The `--included` parameter includes only the manifests that your specific cluster configuration requires.

2. Specify the path to the directory where you want to store the `CredentialsRequest` objects. If the specified directory does not exist, this command creates it.

3. Delete the GCP resources that `ccoctl` created by running the following command:

```
$ ccoctl gcp delete \
   --name=<name> \
   --project=<gcp_project_id> \
   --credentials-requests-dir=<path_to_credentials_requests_directory>
```

1. `<name>` matches the name that was originally used to create and tag the cloud resources.

2. `<gcp_project_id>` is the GCP project ID in which to delete cloud resources.

**Verification**

- To verify that the resources are deleted, query GCP. For more information, refer to GCP documentation.
CHAPTER 10. INSTALLING ON IBM CLOUD

10.1. PREPARING TO INSTALL ON IBM CLOUD

The installation workflows documented in this section are for IBM Cloud® infrastructure environments. IBM Cloud® classic is not supported at this time. For more information about the difference between classic and VPC infrastructures, see the IBM® documentation.

10.1.1. Prerequisites

- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.
- You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.

10.1.2. Requirements for installing OpenShift Container Platform on IBM Cloud

Before installing OpenShift Container Platform on IBM Cloud®, you must create a service account and configure an IBM Cloud® account. See Configuring an IBM Cloud® account for details about creating an account, enabling API services, configuring DNS, IBM Cloud® account limits, and supported IBM Cloud® regions.

You must manually manage your cloud credentials when installing a cluster to IBM Cloud®. Do this by configuring the Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) for manual mode before you install the cluster. For more information, see Configuring IAM for IBM Cloud®.

10.1.3. Choosing a method to install OpenShift Container Platform on IBM Cloud

You can install OpenShift Container Platform on IBM Cloud® using installer-provisioned infrastructure. This process involves using an installation program to provision the underlying infrastructure for your cluster. Installing OpenShift Container Platform on IBM Cloud® using user-provisioned infrastructure is not supported at this time.

See Installation process for more information about installer-provisioned installation processes.

10.1.3.1. Installing a cluster on installer-provisioned infrastructure

You can install a cluster on IBM Cloud® infrastructure that is provisioned by the OpenShift Container Platform installation program by using one of the following methods:

- **Installing a customized cluster on IBM Cloud®**: You can install a customized cluster on IBM Cloud® infrastructure that the installation program provisions. The installation program allows for some customization to be applied at the installation stage. Many other customization options are available post-installation.

- **Installing a cluster on IBM Cloud® with network customizations**: You can customize your OpenShift Container Platform network configuration during installation, so that your cluster can coexist with your existing IP address allocations and adhere to your network requirements.

- **Installing a cluster on IBM Cloud® into an existing VPC**: You can install OpenShift Container Platform on an existing IBM Cloud®. You can use this installation method if you have constraints set by the guidelines of your company, such as limits when creating new accounts or infrastructure.
• **Installing a private cluster on an existing VPC** You can install a private cluster on an existing Virtual Private Cloud (VPC). You can use this method to deploy OpenShift Container Platform on an internal network that is not visible to the internet.

### 10.1.4. Next steps

- Configuring an IBM Cloud® account

### 10.2. CONFIGURING AN IBM CLOUD ACCOUNT

Before you can install OpenShift Container Platform, you must configure an IBM Cloud® account.

#### 10.2.1. Prerequisites

- You have an IBM Cloud® account with a subscription. You cannot install OpenShift Container Platform on a free or trial IBM Cloud® account.

#### 10.2.2. Quotas and limits on IBM Cloud

The OpenShift Container Platform cluster uses a number of IBM Cloud® components, and the default quotas and limits affect your ability to install OpenShift Container Platform clusters. If you use certain cluster configurations, deploy your cluster in certain regions, or run multiple clusters from your account, you might need to request additional resources for your IBM Cloud® account.

For a comprehensive list of the default IBM Cloud® quotas and service limits, see IBM Cloud®'s documentation for [Quotas and service limits](https://www.ibm.com/cloud/quotas).

**Virtual Private Cloud (VPC)**

Each OpenShift Container Platform cluster creates its own VPC. The default quota of VPCs per region is 10 and will allow 10 clusters. To have more than 10 clusters in a single region, you must increase this quota.

**Application load balancer**

By default, each cluster creates three application load balancers (ALBs):

- Internal load balancer for the master API server
- External load balancer for the master API server
- Load balancer for the router

You can create additional `LoadBalancer` service objects to create additional ALBs. The default quota of VPC ALBs are 50 per region. To have more than 50 ALBs, you must increase this quota.

VPC ALBs are supported. Classic ALBs are not supported for IBM Cloud®.

**Floating IP address**

By default, the installation program distributes control plane and compute machines across all availability zones within a region to provision the cluster in a highly available configuration. In each availability zone, a public gateway is created and requires a separate floating IP address.

The default quota for a floating IP address is 20 addresses per availability zone. The default cluster configuration yields three floating IP addresses:
Two floating IP addresses in the **us-east-1** primary zone. The IP address associated with the bootstrap node is removed after installation.

- One floating IP address in the **us-east-2** secondary zone.
- One floating IP address in the **us-east-3** secondary zone.

IBM Cloud® can support up to 19 clusters per region in an account. If you plan to have more than 19 default clusters, you must increase this quota.

**Virtual Server Instances (VSI)**

By default, a cluster creates VSIs using **bx2-4x16** profiles, which includes the following resources by default:

- 4 vCPUs
- 16 GB RAM

The following nodes are created:

- One **bx2-4x16** bootstrap machine, which is removed after the installation is complete
- Three **bx2-4x16** control plane nodes
- Three **bx2-4x16** compute nodes

For more information, see IBM Cloud®'s documentation on supported profiles.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VSI component</th>
<th>Default IBM Cloud® quota</th>
<th>Default cluster configuration</th>
<th>Maximum number of clusters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vCPU</td>
<td>200 vCPUs per region</td>
<td>28 vCPUs, or 24 vCPUs after bootstrap removal</td>
<td>8 per region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAM</td>
<td>1600 GB per region</td>
<td>112 GB, or 96 GB after bootstrap removal</td>
<td>16 per region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage</td>
<td>18 TB per region</td>
<td>1050 GB, or 900 GB after bootstrap removal</td>
<td>19 per region</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you plan to exceed the resources stated in the table, you must increase your IBM Cloud® account quota.

**Block Storage Volumes**

For each VPC machine, a block storage device is attached for its boot volume. The default cluster configuration creates seven VPC machines, resulting in seven block storage volumes. Additional Kubernetes persistent volume claims (PVCs) of the IBM Cloud® storage class create additional block storage volumes. The default quota of VPC block storage volumes are 300 per region. To have more than 300 volumes, you must increase this quota.

**10.2.3. Configuring DNS resolution**
How you configure DNS resolution depends on the type of OpenShift Container Platform cluster you are installing:

- If you are installing a public cluster, you use IBM Cloud Internet Services (CIS).
- If you are installing a private cluster, you use IBM Cloud® DNS Services (DNS Services)

10.2.3.1. Using IBM Cloud Internet Services for DNS resolution

The installation program uses IBM Cloud® Internet Services (CIS) to configure cluster DNS resolution and provide name lookup for a public cluster.

**NOTE**

This offering does not support IPv6, so dual stack or IPv6 environments are not possible.

You must create a domain zone in CIS in the same account as your cluster. You must also ensure the zone is authoritative for the domain. You can do this using a root domain or subdomain.

**Prerequisites**

- You have installed the IBM Cloud® CLI.
- You have an existing domain and registrar. For more information, see the IBM® documentation.

**Procedure**

1. Create a CIS instance to use with your cluster:
   a. Install the CIS plugin:
      ```
      $ ibmcloud plugin install cis
      ```
   b. Create the CIS instance:
      ```
      $ ibmcloud cis instance-create <instance_name> standard
      ```
      At a minimum, a **Standard** plan is required for CIS to manage the cluster subdomain and its DNS records.

2. Connect an existing domain to your CIS instance:
   a. Set the context instance for CIS:
      ```
      $ ibmcloud cis instance-set <instance_name> 1
      ```
      The instance cloud resource name.
   b. Add the domain for CIS:
      ```
      $ ibmcloud cis domain-add <domain_name> 1
      ```
The fully qualified domain name. You can use either the root domain or subdomain value as the domain name, depending on which you plan to configure.

NOTE

3. Open the CIS web console, navigate to the Overview page, and note your CIS name servers. These name servers will be used in the next step.

4. Configure the name servers for your domains or subdomains at the domain’s registrar or DNS provider. For more information, see the IBM Cloud® documentation.

10.2.3.2. Using IBM Cloud DNS Services for DNS resolution

The installation program uses IBM Cloud® DNS Services to configure cluster DNS resolution and provide name lookup for a private cluster.

You configure DNS resolution by creating a DNS services instance for the cluster, and then adding a DNS zone to the DNS Services instance. Ensure that the zone is authoritative for the domain. You can do this using a root domain or subdomain.

NOTE
IBM Cloud® does not support IPv6, so dual stack or IPv6 environments are not possible.

Prerequisites

- You have installed the IBM Cloud® CLI.
- You have an existing domain and registrar. For more information, see the IBM® documentation.

Procedure

1. Create a DNS Services instance to use with your cluster:
   a. Install the DNS Services plugin by running the following command:

   ```
   $ ibmcloud plugin install cloud-dns-services
   ```
   b. Create the DNS Services instance by running the following command:

   ```
   $ ibmcloud dns instance-create <instance-name> standard-dns
   ```

   At a minimum, a **Standard** plan is required for DNS Services to manage the cluster subdomain and its DNS records.

2. Create a DNS zone for the DNS Services instance:
   a. Set the target operating DNS Services instance by running the following command:
Add the DNS zone to the DNS Services instance by running the following command:

```
$ ibmcloud dns instance-target <instance-name>
```

b. Add the DNS zone to the DNS Services instance by running the following command:

```
$ ibmcloud dns zone-create <zone-name>
```

The fully qualified zone name. You can use either the root domain or subdomain value as the zone name, depending on which you plan to configure. A root domain uses the form `openshiftcorp.com`. A subdomain uses the form `clusters.openshiftcorp.com`.

3. Record the name of the DNS zone you have created. As part of the installation process, you must update the `install-config.yaml` file before deploying the cluster. Use the name of the DNS zone as the value for the `baseDomain` parameter.

**NOTE**

You do not have to manage permitted networks or configure an “A” DNS resource record. As required, the installation program configures these resources automatically.

### 10.2.4. IBM Cloud IAM Policies and API Key

To install OpenShift Container Platform into your IBM Cloud® account, the installation program requires an IAM API key, which provides authentication and authorization to access IBM Cloud® service APIs. You can use an existing IAM API key that contains the required policies or create a new one.

For an IBM Cloud® IAM overview, see the IBM Cloud® documentation.

#### 10.2.4.1. Required access policies

You must assign the required access policies to your IBM Cloud® account.

**Table 10.2. Required access policies**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service type</th>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Access policy scope</th>
<th>Platform access</th>
<th>Service access</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Account management</td>
<td>IAM Identity Service</td>
<td>All resources or a subset of resources [1]</td>
<td>Editor, Operator, Viewer, Administrator</td>
<td>Service ID creator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Account management [2]</td>
<td>Identity and Access Management</td>
<td>All resources</td>
<td>Editor, Operator, Viewer, Administrator</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Account management only</td>
<td>Resource group in the account</td>
<td>All resource groups in the account</td>
<td>Administrator</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**IAM service types**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service type</th>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Access policy scope</th>
<th>Platform access</th>
<th>Service access</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IAM services</td>
<td>Cloud Object Storage</td>
<td>All resources or a subset of resources [1]</td>
<td>Editor, Operator, Viewer, Administrator</td>
<td>Reader, Writer, Manager, Content Reader, Object Reader, Object Writer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IAM services</td>
<td>Internet Services</td>
<td>All resources or a subset of resources [1]</td>
<td>Editor, Operator, Viewer, Administrator</td>
<td>Reader, Writer, Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IAM services</td>
<td>DNS Services</td>
<td>All resources or a subset of resources [1]</td>
<td>Editor, Operator, Viewer, Administrator</td>
<td>Reader, Writer, Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IAM services</td>
<td>VPC Infrastructure Services</td>
<td>All resources or a subset of resources [1]</td>
<td>Editor, Operator, Viewer, Administrator</td>
<td>Reader, Writer, Manager</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. The policy access scope should be set based on how granular you want to assign access. The scope can be set to **All resources** or **Resources based on selected attributes**.

2. Optional: This access policy is only required if you want the installation program to create a resource group. For more information about resource groups, see the IBM® documentation.

**10.2.4.2. Access policy assignment**

In IBM Cloud® IAM, access policies can be attached to different subjects:

- Access group (Recommended)
- Service ID
- User

The recommended method is to define IAM access policies in an access group. This helps organize all the access required for OpenShift Container Platform and enables you to onboard users and service IDs to this group. You can also assign access to users and service IDs directly, if desired.

**10.2.4.3. Creating an API key**

You must create a user API key or a service ID API key for your IBM Cloud® account.

**Prerequisites**

- You have assigned the required access policies to your IBM Cloud® account.
- You have attached you IAM access policies to an access group, or other appropriate resource.

**Procedure**
Create an API key, depending on how you defined your IAM access policies. For example, if you assigned your access policies to a user, you must create a user API key. If you assigned your access policies to a service ID, you must create a service ID API key. If your access policies are assigned to an access group, you can use either API key type. For more information on IBM Cloud® API keys, see Understanding API keys.

10.2.5. Supported IBM Cloud regions

You can deploy an OpenShift Container Platform cluster to the following regions:

- `au-syd` (Sydney, Australia)
- `br-sao` (Sao Paulo, Brazil)
- `ca-tor` (Toronto, Canada)
- `eu-de` (Frankfurt, Germany)
- `eu-gb` (London, United Kingdom)
- `jp-os` (Osaka, Japan)
- `jp-tok` (Tokyo, Japan)
- `us-east` (Washington DC, United States)
- `us-south` (Dallas, United States)

10.2.6. Next steps

- Configuring IAM for IBM Cloud®

10.3. CONFIGURING IAM FOR IBM CLOUD

In environments where the cloud identity and access management (IAM) APIs are not reachable, you must put the Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) into manual mode before you install the cluster.

10.3.1. Alternatives to storing administrator-level secrets in the kube-system project

The Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) manages cloud provider credentials as Kubernetes custom resource definitions (CRDs). You can configure the CCO to suit the security requirements of your organization by setting different values for the `credentialsMode` parameter in the `install-config.yaml` file.

Storing an administrator-level credential secret in the cluster `kube-system` project is not supported for IBM Cloud®; therefore, you must set the `credentialsMode` parameter for the CCO to Manual when installing OpenShift Container Platform and manage your cloud credentials manually.

Using manual mode allows each cluster component to have only the permissions it requires, without storing an administrator-level credential in the cluster. You can also use this mode if your environment does not have connectivity to the cloud provider public IAM endpoint. However, you must manually reconcile permissions with new release images for every upgrade. You must also manually supply credentials for every component that requests them.

Additional resources
10.3.2. Configuring the Cloud Credential Operator utility

To create and manage cloud credentials from outside of the cluster when the Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) is operating in manual mode, extract and prepare the CCO utility (`ccoctl`) binary.

**NOTE**
The `ccoctl` utility is a Linux binary that must run in a Linux environment.

**Prerequisites**
- You have access to an OpenShift Container Platform account with cluster administrator access.
- You have installed the OpenShift CLI (`oc`).

**Procedure**

1. Obtain the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:
   ```bash
   $ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
   ```

2. Obtain the CCO container image from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:
   ```bash
   $ CCO_IMAGE=$(oc adm release info --image-for='cloud-credential-operator' $RELEASE_IMAGE -a ~/.pull-secret)
   ```

   **NOTE**
   Ensure that the architecture of the `$RELEASE_IMAGE` matches the architecture of the environment in which you will use the `ccoctl` tool.

3. Extract the `ccoctl` binary from the CCO container image within the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:
   ```bash
   $ oc image extract $CCO_IMAGE --file="/usr/bin/ccoctl" -a ~/.pull-secret
   ```

4. Change the permissions to make `ccoctl` executable by running the following command:
   ```bash
   $ chmod 775 ccoctl
   ```

**Verification**
- To verify that `ccoctl` is ready to use, display the help file by running the following command:
  ```bash
  $ ccoctl --help
  ```

**Output of ccoctl --help**
OpenShift credentials provisioning tool

Usage:
ccoctl [command]

Available Commands:
  alibabacloud Manage credentials objects for alibaba cloud
  aws Manage credentials objects for AWS cloud
  azure Manage credentials objects for Azure
  gcp Manage credentials objects for Google cloud
  help Help about any command
  ibmcloud Manage credentials objects for IBM Cloud
  nutanix Manage credentials objects for Nutanix

Flags:
  -h, --help help for ccoctl

Use "ccoctl [command] --help" for more information about a command.

Additional resources
  * Rotating API keys for IBM Cloud®

10.3.3. Next steps
  * Installing a cluster on IBM Cloud® with customizations

10.3.4. Additional resources
  * Preparing to update a cluster with manually maintained credentials

10.4. INSTALLING A CLUSTER ON IBM CLOUD WITH CUSTOMIZATIONS

In OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14, you can install a customized cluster on infrastructure that the installation program provisions on IBM Cloud®. To customize the installation, you modify parameters in the `install-config.yaml` file before you install the cluster.

10.4.1. Prerequisites
  * You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.
  * You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.
  * You configured an IBM Cloud® account to host the cluster.
  * If you use a firewall, you configured it to allow the sites that your cluster requires access to.
  * You configured the `ccoctl` utility before you installed the cluster. For more information, see Configuring IAM for IBM Cloud®.
10.4.2. Internet access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you require access to the internet to install your cluster.

You must have internet access to:

- Access OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console to download the installation program and perform subscription management. If the cluster has internet access and you do not disable Telemetry, that service automatically entitles your cluster.
- Access Quay.io to obtain the packages that are required to install your cluster.
- Obtain the packages that are required to perform cluster updates.

**IMPORTANT**

If your cluster cannot have direct internet access, you can perform a restricted network installation on some types of infrastructure that you provision. During that process, you download the required content and use it to populate a mirror registry with the installation packages. With some installation types, the environment that you install your cluster in will not require internet access. Before you update the cluster, you update the content of the mirror registry.

10.4.3. Generating a key pair for cluster node SSH access

During an OpenShift Container Platform installation, you can provide an SSH public key to the installation program. The key is passed to the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes through their Ignition config files and is used to authenticate SSH access to the nodes. The key is added to the `~/.ssh/authorized_keys` list for the `core` user on each node, which enables password-less authentication.

After the key is passed to the nodes, you can use the key pair to SSH in to the RHCOS nodes as the user `core`. To access the nodes through SSH, the private key identity must be managed by SSH for your local user.

If you want to SSH in to your cluster nodes to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, you must provide the SSH public key during the installation process. The `./openshift-install gather` command also requires the SSH public key to be in place on the cluster nodes.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not skip this procedure in production environments, where disaster recovery and debugging is required.

**NOTE**

You must use a local key, not one that you configured with platform-specific approaches such as AWS key pairs.

**Procedure**

1. If you do not have an existing SSH key pair on your local machine to use for authentication onto your cluster nodes, create one. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:
1. Specify the path and file name, such as `~/.ssh/id_ed25519`, of the new SSH key. If you have an existing key pair, ensure your public key is in the your `~/.ssh` directory.

   **NOTE**
   
   If you plan to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the `x86_64`, `ppc64le`, and `s390x` architectures, do not create a key that uses the `ed25519` algorithm. Instead, create a key that uses the `rsa` or `ecdsa` algorithm.

2. View the public SSH key:

   ```
   $ cat <path>/<file_name>.pub
   
   For example, run the following to view the `~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub` public key:
   ```

   ```
   $ cat ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub
   ```

3. Add the SSH private key identity to the SSH agent for your local user, if it has not already been added. SSH agent management of the key is required for password-less SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes, or if you want to use the `/openshift-install gather` command.

   **NOTE**
   
   On some distributions, default SSH private key identities such as `~/.ssh/id_rsa` and `~/.ssh/id_dsa` are managed automatically.

   a. If the `ssh-agent` process is not already running for your local user, start it as a background task:

   ```
   $ eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"
   
   Example output
   ```

   ```
   Agent pid 31874
   ```

   **NOTE**
   
   If your cluster is in FIPS mode, only use FIPS-compliant algorithms to generate the SSH key. The key must be either RSA or ECDSA.

4. Add your SSH private key to the `ssh-agent`:

   ```
   $ ssh-add <path>/<file_name>
   ```

   **NOTE**
   
   Specify the path and file name for your SSH private key, such as `~/.ssh/id_ed25519`.
Example output

```
Identity added: /home/<you>/<path>/<file_name> (<computer_name>)
```

Next steps

- When you install OpenShift Container Platform, provide the SSH public key to the installation program.

10.4.4. Obtaining the installation program

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform, download the installation file on the host you are using for installation.

Prerequisites

- You have a computer that runs Linux or macOS, with 500 MB of local disk space.

Procedure

1. Access the Infrastructure Provider page on the OpenShift Cluster Manager site. If you have a Red Hat account, log in with your credentials. If you do not, create an account.

2. Select your infrastructure provider.

3. Navigate to the page for your installation type, download the installation program that corresponds with your host operating system and architecture, and place the file in the directory where you will store the installation configuration files.

   IMPORTANT

   The installation program creates several files on the computer that you use to install your cluster. You must keep the installation program and the files that the installation program creates after you finish installing the cluster. Both files are required to delete the cluster.

   IMPORTANT

   Deleting the files created by the installation program does not remove your cluster, even if the cluster failed during installation. To remove your cluster, complete the OpenShift Container Platform uninstallation procedures for your specific cloud provider.

4. Extract the installation program. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   ```
   $ tar -xvf openshift-install-linux.tar.gz
   ```

5. Download your installation pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager. This pull secret allows you to authenticate with the services that are provided by the included authorities, including Quay.io, which serves the container images for OpenShift Container Platform components.
10.4.5. Exporting the API key

You must set the API key you created as a global variable; the installation program ingests the variable during startup to set the API key.

Prerequisites

- You have created either a user API key or service ID API key for your IBM Cloud® account.

Procedure

- Export your API key for your account as a global variable:

  $ export IC_API_KEY=<api_key>

  **IMPORTANT**
  You must set the variable name exactly as specified; the installation program expects the variable name to be present during startup.

10.4.6. Creating the installation configuration file

You can customize the OpenShift Container Platform cluster you install on IBM Cloud®.

Prerequisites

- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.

Procedure

1. Create the `install-config.yaml` file.

   a. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and run the following command:

      $ ./openshift-install create install-config --dir <installation_directory>  

      **NOTE**
      For `<installation_directory>`, specify the directory name to store the files that the installation program creates.

      When specifying the directory:

      - Verify that the directory has the `execute` permission. This permission is required to run Terraform binaries under the installation directory.

      - Use an empty directory. Some installation assets, such as bootstrap X.509 certificates, have short expiration intervals, therefore you must not reuse an installation directory. If you want to reuse individual files from another cluster installation, you can copy them into your directory. However, the file names for the installation assets might change between releases. Use caution when copying installation files from an earlier OpenShift Container Platform version.
NOTE
Always delete the ~/.powervs directory to avoid reusing a stale configuration. Run the following command:

```
$ rm -rf ~/.powervs
```

b. At the prompts, provide the configuration details for your cloud:

i. Optional: Select an SSH key to use to access your cluster machines.

NOTE
For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your ssh-agent process uses.

ii. Select ibmcloud as the platform to target.

iii. Select the region to deploy the cluster to.

iv. Select the base domain to deploy the cluster to. The base domain corresponds to the public DNS zone that you created for your cluster.

v. Enter a descriptive name for your cluster.

2. Modify the install-config.yaml file. You can find more information about the available parameters in the "Installation configuration parameters" section.

3. Back up the install-config.yaml file so that you can use it to install multiple clusters.

IMPORTANT
The install-config.yaml file is consumed during the installation process. If you want to reuse the file, you must back it up now.

Additional resources

- Installation configuration parameters for IBM Cloud®

10.4.6.1. Minimum resource requirements for cluster installation

Each cluster machine must meet the following minimum requirements:

Table 10.3. Minimum resource requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Machine</th>
<th>Operating System</th>
<th>vCPU</th>
<th>Virtual RAM</th>
<th>Storage</th>
<th>Input/Output Per Second (IOPS)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bootstrap</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control plane</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If an instance type for your platform meets the minimum requirements for cluster machines, it is supported to use in OpenShift Container Platform.

**Additional resources**

- Optimizing storage

### 10.4.6.2. Sample customized install-config.yaml file for IBM Cloud

You can customize the `install-config.yaml` file to specify more details about your OpenShift Container Platform cluster’s platform or modify the values of the required parameters.

**IMPORTANT**

This sample YAML file is provided for reference only. You must obtain your `install-config.yaml` file by using the installation program and then modify it.

```
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: example.com
controlPlane: 
  hyperthreading: Enabled
  name: master
  platform: ibmcloud:
  replicas: 3
  compute: 
    - hyperthreading: Enabled
      name: worker
      platform: ibmcloud:
      replicas: 3
metaData: 
  name: test-cluster
networking: 
  clusterNetwork: 
    - cidr: 10.128.0.0/14
    hostPrefix: 23
  machineNetwork: 
    - cidr: 10.0.0.0/16
  networkType: OVNKubernetes
  serviceNetwork: 
    - 172.30.0.0/16
platform: ibmcloud:
region: us-south
```

```
credentialsMode: Manual
publish: External
pullSecret: {'"auths": ...'}
fips: false
sshKey: ssh-ed25519 AAAA...

1. Required. The installation program prompts you for this value.
2. If you do not provide these parameters and values, the installation program provides the default value.
3. The `controlPlane` section is a single mapping, but the `compute` section is a sequence of mappings. To meet the requirements of the different data structures, the first line of the `compute` section must begin with a hyphen, `-`, and the first line of the `controlPlane` section must not. Only one control plane pool is used.
4. Enables or disables simultaneous multithreading, also known as Hyper-Threading. By default, simultaneous multithreading is enabled to increase the performance of your machines’ cores. You can disable it by setting the parameter value to `Disabled`. If you disable simultaneous multithreading in some cluster machines, you must disable it in all cluster machines.

**IMPORTANT**
If you disable simultaneous multithreading, ensure that your capacity planning accounts for the dramatically decreased machine performance. Use larger machine types, such as `n1-standard-8`, for your machines if you disable simultaneous multithreading.

5. The cluster network plugin to install. The supported values are `OVNKubernetes` and `OpenShiftSDN`. The default value is `OVNKubernetes`.

6. Enables or disables FIPS mode. By default, FIPS mode is not enabled. If FIPS mode is enabled, the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines that OpenShift Container Platform runs on bypass the default Kubernetes cryptography suite and use the cryptography modules that are provided with RHCOS instead.

**IMPORTANT**
To enable FIPS mode for your cluster, you must run the installation program from a Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) computer configured to operate in FIPS mode. For more information about configuring FIPS mode on RHEL, see `Installing the system in FIPS mode`. When running Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) or Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) booted in FIPS mode, OpenShift Container Platform core components use the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures.

7. Optional: provide the `sshKey` value that you use to access the machines in your cluster.

**NOTE**
For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your `ssh-agent` process uses.
### 10.4.6.3. Configuring the cluster-wide proxy during installation

Production environments can deny direct access to the internet and instead have an HTTP or HTTPS proxy available. You can configure a new OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use a proxy by configuring the proxy settings in the `install-config.yaml` file.

#### Prerequisites

- You have an existing `install-config.yaml` file.
- You reviewed the sites that your cluster requires access to and determined whether any of them need to bypass the proxy. By default, all cluster egress traffic is proxied, including calls to hosting cloud provider APIs. You added sites to the `Proxy` object’s `spec.noProxy` field to bypass the proxy if necessary.

**NOTE**

The `Proxy` object `status.noProxy` field is populated with the values of the `networking.machineNetwork[].cidr`, `networking.clusterNetwork[].cidr`, and `networking.serviceNetwork[]` fields from your installation configuration.

For installations on Amazon Web Services (AWS), Google Cloud Platform (GCP), Microsoft Azure, and Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP), the `Proxy` object `status.noProxy` field is also populated with the instance metadata endpoint (169.254.169.254).

#### Procedure

1. Edit your `install-config.yaml` file and add the proxy settings. For example:

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: v1
   baseDomain: my.domain.com
   proxy:
     httpProxy: http://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port> ¹
     httpsProxy: https://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port> ²
     noProxy: example.com ³
     additionalTrustBundle: |
       -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
       <MY_TRUSTED_CA_CERT>
       -----END CERTIFICATE-----
     additionalTrustBundlePolicy: <policy_to_add_additionalTrustBundle> ⁵
   
   ¹ A proxy URL to use for creating HTTP connections outside the cluster. The URL scheme must be `http`.
   ² A proxy URL to use for creating HTTPS connections outside the cluster.
   ³ A comma-separated list of destination domain names, IP addresses, or other network CIDRs to exclude from proxying. Preface a domain with . to match subdomains only. For example, `.y.com` matches `x.y.com`, but not `y.com`. Use * to bypass the proxy for all destinations.
   ⁴ If provided, the installation program generates a config map that is named `user-ca-bundle` in the `openshift-config` namespace that contains one or more additional CA certificates that are required for proxying HTTPS connections. The Cluster Network Operator then
creates a trusted-ca-bundle config map that merges these contents with the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) trust bundle, and this config map is referenced in the trustedCA field of the Proxy object. The additionalTrustBundle field is required unless the proxy’s identity certificate is signed by an authority from the RHCOS trust bundle.

Optional: The policy to determine the configuration of the Proxy object to reference the user-ca-bundle config map in the trustedCA field. The allowed values are Proxyonly and Always. Use Proxyonly to reference the user-ca-bundle config map only when http/https proxy is configured. Use Always to always reference the user-ca-bundle config map. The default value is Proxyonly.

NOTE
The installation program does not support the proxy readinessEndpoints field.

NOTE
If the installer times out, restart and then complete the deployment by using the wait-for command of the installer. For example:

```bash
$ ./openshift-install wait-for install-complete --log-level debug
```

2. Save the file and reference it when installing OpenShift Container Platform.

The installation program creates a cluster-wide proxy that is named cluster that uses the proxy settings in the provided install-config.yaml file. If no proxy settings are provided, a cluster Proxy object is still created, but it will have a nil spec.

NOTE
Only the Proxy object named cluster is supported, and no additional proxies can be created.

10.4.7. Manually creating IAM

Installing the cluster requires that the Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) operate in manual mode. While the installation program configures the CCO for manual mode, you must specify the identity and access management secrets for your cloud provider.

You can use the Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) utility (ccoctl) to create the required IBM Cloud® resources.

Prerequisites

- You have configured the ccoctl binary.
- You have an existing install-config.yaml file.

Procedure

1. Edit the install-config.yaml configuration file so that it contains the credentialsMode parameter set to Manual.
Example install-config.yaml configuration file

apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: cluster1.example.com
credentialsMode: Manual
compute:
  - architecture: amd64
    hyperthreading: Enabled

1 This line is added to set the credentialsMode parameter to Manual.

2 To generate the manifests, run the following command from the directory that contains the installation program:

   $ openshift-install create manifests --dir <installation_directory>

3 From the directory that contains the installation program, set a $RELEASE_IMAGE variable with the release image from your installation file by running the following command:

   $ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')

4 Extract the list of CredentialsRequest custom resources (CRs) from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   $ oc adm release extract \ 
   --from=$RELEASE_IMAGE \ 
   --credentials-requests \ 
   --included \ 
   --install-config=<path_to_directory_with_installation_configuration>/install-config.yaml \ 
   --to=<path_to_directory_for_credentials_requests>

1 The --included parameter includes only the manifests that your specific cluster configuration requires.

2 Specify the location of the install-config.yaml file.

3 Specify the path to the directory where you want to store the CredentialsRequest objects. If the specified directory does not exist, this command creates it.

This command creates a YAML file for each CredentialsRequest object.

Sample CredentialsRequest object

apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
kind: CredentialsRequest
metadata:
  labels:
    controller-tools.k8s.io: "1.0"
  name: openshift-image-registry-ibmcos
  namespace: openshift-cloud-credential-operator
spec:
  secretRef:
5. Create the service ID for each credential request, assign the policies defined, create an API key, and generate the secret:

```bash
$ ccoctl ibmcloud create-service-id \
  --credentials-requests-dir=<path_to_credential_requests_directory> \
  --name=<cluster_name> \
  --output-dir=<installation_directory> \
  --resource-group-name=<resource_group_name>
```

1. Specify the directory containing the files for the component `CredentialsRequest` objects.
2. Specify the name of the OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
3. Optional: Specify the directory in which you want the `ccoctl` utility to create objects. By default, the utility creates objects in the directory in which the commands are run.
4. Optional: Specify the name of the resource group used for scoping the access policies.

**NOTE**

If your cluster uses Technology Preview features that are enabled by the `TechPreviewNoUpgrade` feature set, you must include the `--enable-technology-preview` parameter.

If an incorrect resource group name is provided, the installation fails during the bootstrap phase. To find the correct resource group name, run the following command:

```
$ grep resourceGroupName <installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-infrastructure-02-config.yml
```

**Verification**

---

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Ensure that the appropriate secrets were generated in your cluster’s manifests directory.

10.4.8. Deploying the cluster

You can install OpenShift Container Platform on a compatible cloud platform.

**IMPORTANT**

You can run the create cluster command of the installation program only once, during initial installation.

Prerequisites

- You have configured an account with the cloud platform that hosts your cluster.
- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.
- You have verified that the cloud provider account on your host has the correct permissions to deploy the cluster. An account with incorrect permissions causes the installation process to fail with an error message that displays the missing permissions.

Procedure

- Change to the directory that contains the installation program and initialize the cluster deployment:

  ```
  $ ./openshift-install create cluster --dir <installation_directory> \[1
  --log-level=info  \[2
  
  1 For <installation_directory>, specify the location of your customized ./install-config.yaml file.
  2 To view different installation details, specify warn, debug, or error instead of info.
  
  Verification
  
  When the cluster deployment completes successfully:
  
  - The terminal displays directions for accessing your cluster, including a link to the web console and credentials for the kubeadmin user.
  
  - Credential information also outputs to <installation_directory>/openshift_install.log.

  **IMPORTANT**

  Do not delete the installation program or the files that the installation program creates. Both are required to delete the cluster.

Example output

...INFO Install complete!
INFO To access the cluster as the system:admin user when using 'oc', run 'export KUBECONFIG=/home/myuser/install_dir/auth/kubeconfig'
INFO Access the OpenShift web-console here: https://console-openshift-console.apps.mycluster.example.com
INFO Login to the console with user: "kubeadmin", and password: "password"
INFO Time elapsed: 36m22s

**IMPORTANT**

- The Ignition config files that the installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending node-bootstrapper certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for Recovering from expired control plane certificates for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

10.4.9. 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 4.14. 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**

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 v4.14 Linux Client** entry and save the file.
5. Unpack the archive:

```bash
$ tar xvf <file>
```
6. Place the **oc** binary in a directory that is on your **PATH**.
   To check your **PATH**, execute the following command:
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**

2. Select the appropriate version from the **Version** drop-down list.
3. Click **Download Now** next to the **OpenShift v4.14 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**

2. Select the appropriate version from the **Version** drop-down list.
3. Click **Download Now** next to the **OpenShift v4.14 macOS Client** entry and save the file.
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
   $ oc <command>
   ```

**NOTE**

For macOS arm64, choose the **OpenShift v4.14 macOS arm64 Client** entry.
1. Export the `kubeadm` credentials:

   ```bash
   $ export KUBECONFIG=<installation_directory>/auth/kubeconfig
   ```

   1. For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

2. Verify you can run `oc` commands successfully using the exported configuration:

   ```bash
   $ oc whoami
   ```

   **Example output**

   ```
   system:admin
   ```

**Verification**

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

   ```bash
   $ oc <command>
   ```

### 10.4.10. Logging in to the cluster by using the CLI

You can log in to your cluster as a default system user by exporting the cluster `kubeconfig` file. The `kubeconfig` file contains information about the cluster that is used by the CLI to connect a client to the correct cluster and API server. The file is specific to a cluster and is created during OpenShift Container Platform installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You deployed an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- You installed the `oc` CLI.

**Procedure**

1. Export the `kubeadmin` credentials:

   ```bash
   $ export KUBECONFIG=<installation_directory>/auth/kubeconfig
   ```

2. Verify you can run `oc` commands successfully using the exported configuration:

   ```bash
   $ oc whoami
   ```

   **Example output**

   ```
   system:admin
   ```

**Additional resources**

- Accessing the web console

### 10.4.11. Telemetry access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the Telemetry service, which runs by default to provide metrics about cluster health and the success of updates, requires internet access. If your cluster is connected to the internet, Telemetry runs automatically, and your cluster is registered to OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console.

After you confirm that your OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console inventory is correct, either maintained automatically by Telemetry or manually by using OpenShift Cluster Manager, use
subscription watch to track your OpenShift Container Platform subscriptions at the account or multi-cluster level.

Additional resources

- About remote health monitoring

10.4.12. Next steps

- Customize your cluster.
- If necessary, you can opt out of remote health reporting.

10.5. INSTALLING A CLUSTER ON IBM CLOUD WITH NETWORK CUSTOMIZATIONS

In OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14, you can install a cluster with a customized network configuration on infrastructure that the installation program provisions on IBM Cloud®. By customizing your network configuration, your cluster can coexist with existing IP address allocations in your environment and integrate with existing MTU and VXLAN configurations. To customize the installation, you modify parameters in the `install-config.yaml` file before you install the cluster.

You must set most of the network configuration parameters during installation, and you can modify only `kubeProxy` configuration parameters in a running cluster.

10.5.1. Prerequisites

- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.
- You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.
- You configured an IBM Cloud® account to host the cluster.
- If you use a firewall, you configured it to allow the sites that your cluster requires access to.
- You configured the ccoctl utility before you installed the cluster. For more information, see Configuring IAM for IBM Cloud®.

10.5.2. Internet access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you require access to the internet to install your cluster.

You must have internet access to:

- Access OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console to download the installation program and perform subscription management. If the cluster has internet access and you do not disable Telemetry, that service automatically entitles your cluster.
- Access Quay.io to obtain the packages that are required to install your cluster.
- Obtain the packages that are required to perform cluster updates.
IMPORTANT

If your cluster cannot have direct internet access, you can perform a restricted network installation on some types of infrastructure that you provision. During that process, you download the required content and use it to populate a mirror registry with the installation packages. With some installation types, the environment that you install your cluster in will not require internet access. Before you update the cluster, you update the content of the mirror registry.

10.5.3. Generating a key pair for cluster node SSH access

During an OpenShift Container Platform installation, you can provide an SSH public key to the installation program. The key is passed to the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes through their Ignition config files and is used to authenticate SSH access to the nodes. The key is added to the ~/.ssh/authorized_keys list for the core user on each node, which enables password-less authentication.

After the key is passed to the nodes, you can use the key pair to SSH in to the RHCOS nodes as the user core. To access the nodes through SSH, the private key identity must be managed by SSH for your local user.

If you want to SSH in to your cluster nodes to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, you must provide the SSH public key during the installation process. The ./openshift-install gather command also requires the SSH public key to be in place on the cluster nodes.

IMPORTANT

Do not skip this procedure in production environments, where disaster recovery and debugging is required.

NOTE

You must use a local key, not one that you configured with platform-specific approaches such as AWS key pairs.

Procedure

1. If you do not have an existing SSH key pair on your local machine to use for authentication onto your cluster nodes, create one. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   $ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -N " -f <path>/<file_name>  

   Specify the path and file name, such as ~/.ssh/id_ed25519, of the new SSH key. If you have an existing key pair, ensure your public key is in the your ~/.ssh directory.

NOTE

If you plan to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures, do not create a key that uses the ed25519 algorithm. Instead, create a key that uses the rsa or ecdsa algorithm.
2. View the public SSH key:

   $ cat <path>/<file_name>.pub

   For example, run the following to view the ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub public key:

   $ cat ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub

3. Add the SSH private key identity to the SSH agent for your local user, if it has not already been added. SSH agent management of the key is required for password-less SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes, or if you want to use the ./openshift-install gather command.

   **NOTE**

   On some distributions, default SSH private key identities such as ~/.ssh/id_rsa and ~/.ssh/id_dsa are managed automatically.

   a. If the ssh-agent process is not already running for your local user, start it as a background task:

      $ eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"

      **Example output**

      Agent pid 31874

   **NOTE**

   If your cluster is in FIPS mode, only use FIPS-compliant algorithms to generate the SSH key. The key must be either RSA or ECDSA.

4. Add your SSH private key to the ssh-agent:

   $ ssh-add <path>/<file_name> 1

   1 Specify the path and file name for your SSH private key, such as ~/.ssh/id_ed25519

   **Example output**

   Identity added: /home/<you>/path/<file_name> (<computer_name>)

**Next steps**

- When you install OpenShift Container Platform, provide the SSH public key to the installation program.

**10.5.4. Obtaining the installation program**

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform, download the installation file on the host you are using for installation.
Prerequisites

- You have a computer that runs Linux or macOS, with 500 MB of local disk space.

Procedure

1. Access the Infrastructure Provider page on the OpenShift Cluster Manager site. If you have a Red Hat account, log in with your credentials. If you do not, create an account.

2. Select your infrastructure provider.

3. Navigate to the page for your installation type, download the installation program that corresponds with your host operating system and architecture, and place the file in the directory where you will store the installation configuration files.

   **IMPORTANT**

   The installation program creates several files on the computer that you use to install your cluster. You must keep the installation program and the files that the installation program creates after you finish installing the cluster. Both files are required to delete the cluster.

   **IMPORTANT**

   Deleting the files created by the installation program does not remove your cluster, even if the cluster failed during installation. To remove your cluster, complete the OpenShift Container Platform uninstallation procedures for your specific cloud provider.

4. Extract the installation program. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   ```
   $ tar -xvf openshift-install-linux.tar.gz
   ```

5. Download your installation pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager. This pull secret allows you to authenticate with the services that are provided by the included authorities, including Quay.io, which serves the container images for OpenShift Container Platform components.

### 10.5.5. Exporting the API key

You must set the API key you created as a global variable; the installation program ingests the variable during startup to set the API key.

**Prerequisites**

- You have created either a user API key or service ID API key for your IBM Cloud® account.

**Procedure**

- Export your API key for your account as a global variable:

  ```
  $ export IC_API_KEY=<api_key>
  ```
IMPORTANT

You must set the variable name exactly as specified; the installation program expects the variable name to be present during startup.

10.5.6. Creating the installation configuration file

You can customize the OpenShift Container Platform cluster you install on IBM Cloud®.

Prerequisites

- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.

Procedure

1. Create the `install-config.yaml` file.
   a. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and run the following command:

   ```bash
   $ ./openshift-install create install-config --dir <installation_directory>
   ```

   **NOTE**

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the directory name to store the files that the installation program creates.

   When specifying the directory:

   - Verify that the directory has the `execute` permission. This permission is required to run Terraform binaries under the installation directory.

   - Use an empty directory. Some installation assets, such as bootstrap X.509 certificates, have short expiration intervals, therefore you must not reuse an installation directory. If you want to reuse individual files from another cluster installation, you can copy them into your directory. However, the file names for the installation assets might change between releases. Use caution when copying installation files from an earlier OpenShift Container Platform version.

   **NOTE**

   Always delete the `~/.powervs` directory to avoid reusing a stale configuration. Run the following command:

   ```bash
   $ rm -rf ~/.powervs
   ```

   b. At the prompts, provide the configuration details for your cloud:

   i. Optional: Select an SSH key to use to access your cluster machines.
NOTE

For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your ssh-agent process uses.

ii. Select ibmcloud as the platform to target.

iii. Select the region to deploy the cluster to.

iv. Select the base domain to deploy the cluster to. The base domain corresponds to the public DNS zone that you created for your cluster.

v. Enter a descriptive name for your cluster.

2. Modify the install-config.yaml file. You can find more information about the available parameters in the "Installation configuration parameters" section.

3. Back up the install-config.yaml file so that you can use it to install multiple clusters.

IMPORTANT

The install-config.yaml file is consumed during the installation process. If you want to reuse the file, you must back it up now.

Additional resources

- Installation configuration parameters for IBM Cloud®

10.5.6.1. Minimum resource requirements for cluster installation

Each cluster machine must meet the following minimum requirements:

Table 10.4. Minimum resource requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Machine</th>
<th>Operating System</th>
<th>vCPU</th>
<th>Virtual RAM</th>
<th>Storage</th>
<th>Input/Output Per Second (IOPS)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bootstrap</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control plane</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compute</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If an instance type for your platform meets the minimum requirements for cluster machines, it is supported to use in OpenShift Container Platform.

Additional resources

- Optimizing storage
10.5.6.2. Sample customized install-config.yaml file for IBM Cloud

You can customize the install-config.yaml file to specify more details about your OpenShift Container Platform cluster’s platform or modify the values of the required parameters.

**IMPORTANT**

This sample YAML file is provided for reference only. You must obtain your install-config.yaml file by using the installation program and then modify it.

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: example.com
controlPlane:
  hyperthreading: Enabled
  name: master
  platform:
    ibmcloud: {}
  replicas: 3
  compute:
    - hyperthreading: Enabled
    name: worker
    platform:
      ibmcloud: {}
    replicas: 3
metadata:
  name: test-cluster
networking:
  clusterNetwork:
    - cidr: 10.128.0.0/14
      hostPrefix: 23
  machineNetwork:
    - cidr: 10.0.0.0/16
  networkType: OVNKubernetes
  serviceNetwork:
    - 172.30.0.0/16
platform:
  ibmcloud:
    region: us-south
credentialsMode: Manual
publish: External
pullSecret: '{"auths": ...}'
fips: false
sshKey: ssh-ed25519 AAAA...
```

1 8 11 12 Required. The installation program prompts you for this value.
2 5 9 If you do not provide these parameters and values, the installation program provides the default value.
3 6 The controlPlane section is a single mapping, but the compute section is a sequence of mappings. To meet the requirements of the different data structures, the first line of the compute section must begin with a hyphen, -, and the first line of the controlPlane section must not. Only one control plane pool is used.
Enables or disables simultaneous multithreading, also known as Hyper-Threading. By default, simultaneous multithreading is enabled to increase the performance of your machines’ cores. You

**IMPORTANT**

If you disable simultaneous multithreading, ensure that your capacity planning accounts for the dramatically decreased machine performance. Use larger machine types, such as `n1-standard-8`, for your machines if you disable simultaneous multithreading.

The cluster network plugin to install. The supported values are OVNKubernetes and OpenShiftSDN. The default value is OVNKubernetes.

Enables or disables FIPS mode. By default, FIPS mode is not enabled. If FIPS mode is enabled, the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines that OpenShift Container Platform runs on bypass the default Kubernetes cryptography suite and use the cryptography modules that are provided with RHCOS instead.

**IMPORTANT**

To enable FIPS mode for your cluster, you must run the installation program from a Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) computer configured to operate in FIPS mode. For more information about configuring FIPS mode on RHEL, see Installing the system in FIPS mode. When running Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) or Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) booted in FIPS mode, OpenShift Container Platform core components use the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures.

Optional: provide the `sshKey` value that you use to access the machines in your cluster.

**NOTE**

For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your `ssh-agent` process uses.

### 10.5.6.3. Configuring the cluster-wide proxy during installation

Production environments can deny direct access to the internet and instead have an HTTP or HTTPS proxy available. You can configure a new OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use a proxy by configuring the proxy settings in the `install-config.yaml` file.

**Prerequisites**

- You have an existing `install-config.yaml` file.
- You reviewed the sites that your cluster requires access to and determined whether any of them need to bypass the proxy. By default, all cluster egress traffic is proxied, including calls to hosting cloud provider APIs. You added sites to the Proxy object’s `spec.noProxy` field to bypass the proxy if necessary.
NOTE

The Proxy object status.noProxy field is populated with the values of the networking.machineNetwork[].cidr, networking.clusterNetwork[].cidr, and networking.serviceNetwork[] fields from your installation configuration.

For installations on Amazon Web Services (AWS), Google Cloud Platform (GCP), Microsoft Azure, and Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP), the Proxy object status.noProxy field is also populated with the instance metadata endpoint (169.254.169.254).

Procedure

1. Edit your install-config.yaml file and add the proxy settings. For example:

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: my.domain.com
proxy:
  httpProxy: http://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port>  
  httpsProxy: https://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port>  
  noProxy: example.com
additionalTrustBundle:

-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
<MY_TRUSTED_CA_CERT>
-----END CERTIFICATE-----
additionalTrustBundlePolicy: <policy_to_add_additionalTrustBundle>
```

1. A proxy URL to use for creating HTTP connections outside the cluster. The URL scheme must be http.

2. A proxy URL to use for creating HTTPS connections outside the cluster.

3. A comma-separated list of destination domain names, IP addresses, or other network CIDRs to exclude from proxying. Preface a domain with . to match subdomains only. For example, .y.com matches x.y.com, but not y.com. Use * to bypass the proxy for all destinations.

4. If provided, the installation program generates a config map that is named user-ca-bundle in the openshift-config namespace that contains one or more additional CA certificates that are required for proxying HTTPS connections. The Cluster Network Operator then creates a trusted-ca-bundle config map that merges these contents with the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) trust bundle, and this config map is referenced in the trustedCA field of the Proxy object. The additionalTrustBundle field is required unless the proxy’s identity certificate is signed by an authority from the RHCOS trust bundle.

5. Optional: The policy to determine the configuration of the Proxy object to reference the user-ca-bundle config map in the trustedCA field. The allowed values are Proxonly and Always. Use Proxonly to reference the user-ca-bundle config map only when http/https proxy is configured. Use Always to always reference the user-ca-bundle config map. The default value is Proxonly.

NOTE

The installation program does not support the proxy readinessEndpoints field.
NOTE
If the installer times out, restart and then complete the deployment by using the `wait-for` command of the installer. For example:

```
$ ./openshift-install wait-for install-complete --log-level debug
```

2. Save the file and reference it when installing OpenShift Container Platform.

The installation program creates a cluster-wide proxy that is named `cluster` that uses the proxy settings in the provided `install-config.yaml` file. If no proxy settings are provided, a `cluster Proxy` object is still created, but it will have a nil `spec`.

NOTE
Only the `Proxy` object named `cluster` is supported, and no additional proxies can be created.

10.5.7. Manually creating IAM

Installing the cluster requires that the Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) operate in manual mode. While the installation program configures the CCO for manual mode, you must specify the identity and access management secrets for your cloud provider.

You can use the Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) utility (`ccoctl`) to create the required IBM Cloud® resources.

Prerequisites

- You have configured the `ccoctl` binary.
- You have an existing `install-config.yaml` file.

Procedure

1. Edit the `install-config.yaml` configuration file so that it contains the `credentialsMode` parameter set to `Manual`.

   **Example install-config.yaml configuration file**

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: v1
   baseDomain: cluster1.example.com
   credentialsMode: Manual
   compute:
     - architecture: amd64
       hyperthreading: Enabled
   ```

   1. This line is added to set the `credentialsMode` parameter to `Manual`.

2. To generate the manifests, run the following command from the directory that contains the installation program:
3. From the directory that contains the installation program, set a $RELEASE_IMAGE variable with the release image from your installation file by running the following command:

```bash
$ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
```

4. Extract the list of `CredentialsRequest` custom resources (CRs) from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

```bash
$ oc adm release extract \
  --from=$RELEASE_IMAGE \ 
  --credentials-requests \ 
  --included \1 
  --install-config=<path_to_directory_with_installation_configuration>/install-config.yaml \2 
  --to=<path_to_directory_for_credentials_requests> \3
```

1 The `--included` parameter includes only the manifests that your specific cluster configuration requires.
2 Specify the location of the `install-config.yaml` file.
3 Specify the path to the directory where you want to store the `CredentialsRequest` objects. If the specified directory does not exist, this command creates it.

This command creates a YAML file for each `CredentialsRequest` object.

**Sample `CredentialsRequest` object**

```yaml
apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
kind: CredentialsRequest
metadata:
  labels:
    controller-tools.k8s.io: "1.0"
name: openshift-image-registry-ibmcos
namespace: openshift-image-registry-ibmcos-operator
spec:
  secretRef:
    name: installer-cloud-credentials
    namespace: openshift-image-registry
  providerSpec:
    apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
    kind: IBMCloudProviderSpec
    policies:
    - attributes:
      - name: serviceName
      value: cloud-object-storage
    roles:
    - crn:v1:bluemix:public:iam::::role:Viewer
    - crn:v1:bluemix:public:iam::::role:Operator
    - crn:v1:bluemix:public:iam::::role:Editor
    - crn:v1:bluemix:public:iam::::serviceRole:Reader
    - crn:v1:bluemix:public:iam::::serviceRole:Writer
```
5. Create the service ID for each credential request, assign the policies defined, create an API key, and generate the secret:

```
$ ccoctl ibmcloud create-service-id \
  --credentials-requests-dir=<path_to_credential_requests_directory> \1
  --name=<cluster_name> \2
  --output-dir=<installation_directory> \3
  --resource-group-name=<resource_group_name> \4
```

1. Specify the directory containing the files for the component CredentialsRequest objects.
2. Specify the name of the OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
3. Optional: Specify the directory in which you want the ccoctl utility to create objects. By default, the utility creates objects in the directory in which the commands are run.
4. Optional: Specify the name of the resource group used for scoping the access policies.

**NOTE**

If your cluster uses Technology Preview features that are enabled by the TechPreviewNoUpgrade feature set, you must include the --enable-tech-preview parameter.

If an incorrect resource group name is provided, the installation fails during the bootstrap phase. To find the correct resource group name, run the following command:

```
$ grep resourceGroupName <installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-infrastructure-02-config.yml
```

**Verification**

- Ensure that the appropriate secrets were generated in your cluster’s manifests directory.

**10.5.8. Network configuration phases**

There are two phases prior to OpenShift Container Platform installation where you can customize the network configuration.

**Phase 1**

You can customize the following network-related fields in the install-config.yaml file before you create the manifest files:

- networking.networkType
- networking.clusterNetwork
• networking.serviceNetwork

• networking.machineNetwork
  For more information on these fields, refer to Installation configuration parameters.

**NOTE**

Set the networking.machineNetwork to match the CIDR that the preferred NIC resides in.

**IMPORTANT**

The CIDR range 172.17.0.0/16 is reserved by libVirt. You cannot use this range or any range that overlaps with this range for any networks in your cluster.

### Phase 2

After creating the manifest files by running `openshift-install create manifests`, you can define a customized Cluster Network Operator manifest with only the fields you want to modify. You can use the manifest to specify advanced network configuration.

You cannot override the values specified in phase 1 in the `install-config.yaml` file during phase 2. However, you can further customize the network plugin during phase 2.

#### 10.5.9. Specifying advanced network configuration

You can use advanced network configuration for your network plugin to integrate your cluster into your existing network environment. You can specify advanced network configuration only before you install the cluster.

**IMPORTANT**

Customizing your network configuration by modifying the OpenShift Container Platform manifest files created by the installation program is not supported. Applying a manifest file that you create, as in the following procedure, is supported.

### Prerequisites

- You have created the `install-config.yaml` file and completed any modifications to it.

### Procedure

1. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and create the manifests:

   ```
   $ ./openshift-install create manifests --dir <installation_directory>
   ``

   `<installation_directory>` specifies the name of the directory that contains the `install-config.yaml` file for your cluster.

2. Create a stub manifest file for the advanced network configuration that is named `cluster-network-03-config.yml` in the `<installation_directory>/manifests/` directory:
3. Specify the advanced network configuration for your cluster in the `cluster-network-03-config.yml` file, such as in the following examples:

**Specify a different VXLAN port for the OpenShift SDN network provider**

```yaml
apiVersion: operator.openshift.io/v1
kind: Network
metadata:
  name: cluster
spec:
  defaultNetwork:
    openshiftSDNConfig:
      vxlanPort: 4800
```

**Enable IPsec for the OVN-Kubernetes network provider**

```yaml
apiVersion: operator.openshift.io/v1
kind: Network
metadata:
  name: cluster
spec:
  defaultNetwork:
    ovnKubernetesConfig:
      ipsecConfig: {}
```

4. Optional: Back up the `manifests/cluster-network-03-config.yml` file. The installation program consumes the `manifests/` directory when you create the Ignition config files.

**10.5.10. Cluster Network Operator configuration**

The configuration for the cluster network is specified as part of the Cluster Network Operator (CNO) configuration and stored in a custom resource (CR) object that is named `cluster`. The CR specifies the fields for the `Network` API in the `operator.openshift.io` API group.

The CNO configuration inherits the following fields during cluster installation from the `Network` API in the `Network.config.openshift.io` API group and these fields cannot be changed:

- `clusterNetwork`
  - IP address pools from which pod IP addresses are allocated.
- `serviceNetwork`
  - IP address pool for services.
- `defaultNetwork.type`
  - Cluster network plugin, such as OpenShift SDN or OVN-Kubernetes.

You can specify the cluster network plugin configuration for your cluster by setting the fields for the `defaultNetwork` object in the CNO object named `cluster`. 
10.5.10.1. Cluster Network Operator configuration object

The fields for the Cluster Network Operator (CNO) are described in the following table:

Table 10.5. Cluster Network Operator configuration object

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>metadata.name</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>The name of the CNO object. This name is always <strong>cluster</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spec.clusterNetwork</td>
<td>array</td>
<td>A list specifying the blocks of IP addresses from which pod IP addresses are allocated and the subnet prefix length assigned to each individual node in the cluster. For example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>spec:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>clusterNetwork:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- cidr: 10.128.0.0/19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>hostPrefix: 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- cidr: 10.128.32.0/19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>hostPrefix: 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>You can customize this field only in the <strong>install-config.yaml</strong> file before you create the manifests. The value is read-only in the manifest file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spec.serviceNetwork</td>
<td>array</td>
<td>A block of IP addresses for services. The OpenShift SDN and OVN-Kubernetes network plugins support only a single IP address block for the service network. For example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>spec:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>serviceNetwork:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- 172.30.0.0/14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>You can customize this field only in the <strong>install-config.yaml</strong> file before you create the manifests. The value is read-only in the manifest file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spec.defaultNetwork</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>Configures the network plugin for the cluster network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spec.kubeProxy</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>The fields for this object specify the kube-proxy configuration. If you are using the OVN-Kubernetes cluster network plugin, the kube-proxy configuration has no effect.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**defaultNetwork object configuration**

The values for the **defaultNetwork** object are defined in the following table:

Table 10.6. defaultNetwork object

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>spec:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clusterNetwork:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- cidr: 10.128.0.0/19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hostPrefix: 23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- cidr: 10.128.32.0/19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hostPrefix: 23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OpenShift Container Platform 4.14 Installing
Either OpenShiftSDN or OVNKubernetes. The Red Hat OpenShift Networking network plugin is selected during installation. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.

NOTE
OpenShift Container Platform uses the OVN-Kubernetes network plugin by default.

Table 10.7. openshiftSDNConfig object

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Either OpenShiftSDN or OVNKubernetes. The Red Hat OpenShift Networking network plugin is selected during installation. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Configuration for the OpenShift SDN network plugin
The following table describes the configuration fields for the OpenShift SDN network plugin:

Table 10.7. openshiftSDNConfig object

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mode</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Configures the network isolation mode for OpenShift SDN. The default value is NetworkPolicy. The values Multitenant and Subnet are available for backwards compatibility with OpenShift Container Platform 3.x but are not recommended. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The maximum transmission unit (MTU) for the VXLAN overlay network. This is detected automatically based on the MTU of the primary network interface. You do not normally need to override the detected MTU.

If the auto-detected value is not what you expect it to be, confirm that the MTU on the primary network interface on your nodes is correct. You cannot use this option to change the MTU value of the primary network interface on the nodes.

If your cluster requires different MTU values for different nodes, you must set this value to 50 less than the lowest MTU value in your cluster. For example, if some nodes in your cluster have an MTU of 9001, and some have an MTU of 1500, you must set this value to 1450.

This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.

The port to use for all VXLAN packets. The default value is 4789. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.

If you are running in a virtualized environment with existing nodes that are part of another VXLAN network, then you might be required to change this. For example, when running an OpenShift SDN overlay on top of VMware NSX-T, you must select an alternate port for the VXLAN, because both SDNs use the same default VXLAN port number.

On Amazon Web Services (AWS), you can select an alternate port for the VXLAN between port 9000 and port 9999.

Example OpenShift SDN configuration

```yaml
defaultNetwork:
  type: OpenShiftSDN
  openshiftSDNConfig:
    mode: NetworkPolicy
    mtu: 1450
    vxlanPort: 4789
```

Configuration for the OVN-Kubernetes network plugin
The following table describes the configuration fields for the OVN-Kubernetes network plugin:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>defaultNetwork:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type: OpenShiftSDN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshiftSDNConfig:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mode: NetworkPolicy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mtu: 1450</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vxlanPort: 4789</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Field | Type | Description
--- | --- | ---
mtu | integer | The maximum transmission unit (MTU) for the Geneve (Generic Network Virtualization Encapsulation) overlay network. This is detected automatically based on the MTU of the primary network interface. You do not normally need to override the detected MTU.

If the auto-detected value is not what you expect it to be, confirm that the MTU on the primary network interface on your nodes is correct. You cannot use this option to change the MTU value of the primary network interface on the nodes.

If your cluster requires different MTU values for different nodes, you must set this value to **100** less than the lowest MTU value in your cluster. For example, if some nodes in your cluster have an MTU of **9001**, and some have an MTU of **1500**, you must set this value to **1400**.

genevePort | integer | The port to use for all Geneve packets. The default value is **6081**. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.

ipsecConfig | object | Specify an empty object to enable IPsec encryption.

policyAuditConfig | object | Specify a configuration object for customizing network policy audit logging. If unset, the defaults audit log settings are used.

gatewayConfig | object | Optional: Specify a configuration object for customizing how egress traffic is sent to the node gateway.

**NOTE**

While migrating egress traffic, you can expect some disruption to workloads and service traffic until the Cluster Network Operator (CNO) successfully rolls out the changes.
If your existing network infrastructure overlaps with the **100.64.0.0/16** IPv4 subnet, you can specify a different IP address range for internal use by OVN-Kubernetes. You must ensure that the IP address range does not overlap with any other subnet used by your OpenShift Container Platform installation. The IP address range must be larger than the maximum number of nodes that can be added to the cluster. For example, if the `clusterNetwork.cidr` value is **10.128.0.0/14** and the `clusterNetwork.hostPrefix` value is /23, then the maximum number of nodes is $2^{(23-14)}=512$.

This field cannot be changed after installation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>v4InternalSubnet</td>
<td>If your existing network infrastructure overlaps with the <strong>100.64.0.0/16</strong> IPv4 subnet, you can specify a different IP address range for internal use by OVN-Kubernetes. You must ensure that the IP address range does not overlap with any other subnet used by your OpenShift Container Platform installation. The IP address range must be larger than the maximum number of nodes that can be added to the cluster. For example, if the <code>clusterNetwork.cidr</code> value is <strong>10.128.0.0/14</strong> and the <code>clusterNetwork.hostPrefix</code> value is /23, then the maximum number of nodes is $2^{(23-14)}=512$. This field cannot be changed after installation.</td>
<td>The default value is <strong>100.64.0.0/16</strong>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If your existing network infrastructure overlaps with the `fd98::/48` IPv6 subnet, you can specify a different IP address range for internal use by OVN-Kubernetes. You must ensure that the IP address range does not overlap with any other subnet used by your OpenShift Container Platform installation. The IP address range must be larger than the maximum number of nodes that can be added to the cluster. This field cannot be changed after installation.

The default value is `fd98::/48`.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>v6InternalSubnet</td>
<td></td>
<td>The default value is <code>fd98::/48</code>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 10.9. `policyAuditConfig` object

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rateLimit</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>The maximum number of messages to generate every second per node. The default value is <strong>20</strong> messages per second.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxFileSize</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>The maximum size for the audit log in bytes. The default value is <strong>50000000</strong> or 50 MB.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
destination: string

One of the following additional audit log targets:

- libc
  The libc `syslog()` function of the journald process on the host.
- udp:<host>:<port>
  A syslog server. Replace `<host>:<port>` with the host and port of the syslog server.
- unix:<file>
  A Unix Domain Socket file specified by `<file>`.
- null
  Do not send the audit logs to any additional target.

syslogFacility: string

The syslog facility, such as kern, as defined by RFC5424. The default value is local0.

---

Table 10.10. gatewayConfig object

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>routingViaHost</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>Set this field to true to send egress traffic from pods to the host networking stack. For highly-specialized installations and applications that rely on manually configured routes in the kernel routing table, you might want to route egress traffic to the host networking stack. By default, egress traffic is processed in OVN to exit the cluster and is not affected by specialized routes in the kernel routing table. The default value is false. This field has an interaction with the Open vSwitch hardware offloading feature. If you set this field to true, you do not receive the performance benefits of the offloading because egress traffic is processed by the host networking stack.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipForwarding</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>You can control IP forwarding for all traffic on OVN-Kubernetes managed interfaces by using the ipForwarding specification in the Network resource. Specify Restricted to only allow IP forwarding for Kubernetes related traffic. Specify Global to allow forwarding of all IP traffic. For new installations, the default is Restricted. For updates to OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the default is Global.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

Example OVN-Kubernetes configuration with IPSec enabled

```yaml
defaultNetwork:
  type: OVNKubernetes
  ovnKubernetesConfig:
    mtu: 1400
    genevePort: 6081
    ipsecConfig: {}
```
### kubeProxyConfig object configuration

The values for the `kubeProxyConfig` object are defined in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>iptablesSyncPeriod</code></td>
<td>string</td>
<td>The refresh period for <code>iptables</code> rules. The default value is <strong>30s</strong>. Valid suffixes include s, m, and h and are described in the Go <code>time</code> package documentation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NOTE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Because of performance improvements introduced in OpenShift Container Platform 4.3 and greater, adjusting the <code>iptablesSyncPeriod</code> parameter is no longer necessary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>proxyArguments.iptables-min-sync-period</code></td>
<td>array</td>
<td>The minimum duration before refreshing <code>iptables</code> rules. This field ensures that the refresh does not happen too frequently. Valid suffixes include s, m, and h and are described in the Go <code>time</code> package. The default value is:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|                         |         | `kubeProxyConfig:
|                         |         |   proxyArguments:
|                         |         |     iptables-min-sync-period:
|                         |         |       - 0s`                                                                                                                                  |

### 10.5.11. Deploying the cluster

You can install OpenShift Container Platform on a compatible cloud platform.

**IMPORTANT**

You can run the `create cluster` command of the installation program only once, during initial installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You have configured an account with the cloud platform that hosts your cluster.
- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.
- You have verified that the cloud provider account on your host has the correct permissions to deploy the cluster. An account with incorrect permissions causes the installation process to fail with an error message that displays the missing permissions.
Procedure

- Change to the directory that contains the installation program and initialize the cluster deployment:

```
$ ./openshift-install create cluster --dir <installation_directory> \  
--log-level=info
```

1. For `<installation_directory>`, specify the location of your customized `./install-config.yaml` file.

2. To view different installation details, specify `warn`, `debug`, or `error` instead of `info`.

Verification

When the cluster deployment completes successfully:

- The terminal displays directions for accessing your cluster, including a link to the web console and credentials for the `kubeadmin` user.

- Credential information also outputs to `<installation_directory>/.openshift_install.log`.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not delete the installation program or the files that the installation program creates. Both are required to delete the cluster.

Example output

```
... INFO Install complete!
INFO To access the cluster as the system:admin user when using 'oc', run 'export 
KUBECONFIG=/home/myuser/install_dir/auth/kubeconfig'
INFO Access the OpenShift web-console here: https://console-openshift-console.apps.mycluster.example.com
INFO Login to the console with user: "kubeadmin", and password: "password"
INFO Time elapsed: 36m22s
```

**IMPORTANT**

- The Ignition config files that the installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending `node-bootstrapper` certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for Recovering from expired control plane certificates for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.
10.5.12. 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 4.14. 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**

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 v4.14 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**

2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.
3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 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:

```bash
C:\> path
```

**Verification**

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

  ```bash
  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**


2. Select the appropriate version from the **Version** drop-down list.

3. Click **Download Now** next to the **OpenShift v4.14 macOS Client** entry and save the file.

   **NOTE**
   For macOS arm64, choose the **OpenShift v4.14 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:

   ```bash
   $ echo $PATH
   ```

**Verification**

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

  ```bash
  $ oc <command>
  ```

**10.5.13. Logging in to the cluster by using the CLI**

You can log in to your cluster as a default system user by exporting the cluster **kubeconfig** file. The **kubeconfig** file contains information about the cluster that is used by the CLI to connect a client to the correct cluster and API server. The file is specific to a cluster and is created during OpenShift Container Platform installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You deployed an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

- You installed the **oc** CLI.
Procedure

1. Export the **kubeadmin** credentials:

   ```bash
   $ export KUBECONFIG=<installation_directory>/auth/kubeconfig
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

2. Verify you can run `oc` commands successfully using the exported configuration:

   ```bash
   $ oc whoami
   ```

   **Example output**

   ```bash
   system:admin
   ```

Additional resources

- Accessing the web console

10.5.14. Telemetry access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the Telemetry service, which runs by default to provide metrics about cluster health and the success of updates, requires internet access. If your cluster is connected to the internet, Telemetry runs automatically, and your cluster is registered to **OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console**.

After you confirm that your **OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console** inventory is correct, either maintained automatically by Telemetry or manually by using OpenShift Cluster Manager, use **subscription watch** to track your OpenShift Container Platform subscriptions at the account or multi-cluster level.

Additional resources

- About remote health monitoring

10.5.15. Next steps

- **Customize your cluster**.
- If necessary, you can **opt out of remote health reporting**.

10.6. INSTALLING A CLUSTER ON IBM CLOUD INTO AN EXISTING VPC

In OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14, you can install a cluster into an existing Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) on IBM Cloud®. The installation program provisions the rest of the required infrastructure, which you can then further customize. To customize the installation, you modify parameters in the **install-config.yaml** file before you install the cluster.

10.6.1. Prerequisites
You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.

You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.

You configured an IBM Cloud® account to host the cluster.

If you use a firewall, you configured it to allow the sites that your cluster requires access to.

You configured the ccoctl utility before you installed the cluster. For more information, see Configuring IAM for IBM Cloud®.

10.6.2. About using a custom VPC

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you can deploy a cluster into the subnets of an existing IBM® Virtual Private Cloud (VPC). Deploying OpenShift Container Platform into an existing VPC can help you avoid limit constraints in new accounts or more easily abide by the operational constraints that your company’s guidelines set. If you cannot obtain the infrastructure creation permissions that are required to create the VPC yourself, use this installation option.

Because the installation program cannot know what other components are in your existing subnets, it cannot choose subnet CIDRs and so forth. You must configure networking for the subnets to which you will install the cluster.

10.6.2.1. Requirements for using your VPC

You must correctly configure the existing VPC and its subnets before you install the cluster. The installation program does not create the following components:

- NAT gateways
- Subnets
- Route tables
- VPC network

The installation program cannot:

- Subdivide network ranges for the cluster to use
- Set route tables for the subnets
- Set VPC options like DHCP

**NOTE**

The installation program requires that you use the cloud-provided DNS server. Using a custom DNS server is not supported and causes the installation to fail.

10.6.2.2. VPC validation

The VPC and all of the subnets must be in an existing resource group. The cluster is deployed to this resource group.
As part of the installation, specify the following in the `install-config.yaml` file:

- The name of the resource group
- The name of VPC
- The subnets for control plane machines and compute machines

To ensure that the subnets that you provide are suitable, the installation program confirms the following:

- All of the subnets that you specify exist.
- For each availability zone in the region, you specify:
  - One subnet for control plane machines.
  - One subnet for compute machines.
- The machine CIDR that you specified contains the subnets for the compute machines and control plane machines.

**NOTE**

Subnet IDs are not supported.

### 10.6.2.3. Isolation between clusters

If you deploy OpenShift Container Platform to an existing network, the isolation of cluster services is reduced in the following ways:

- You can install multiple OpenShift Container Platform clusters in the same VPC.
- ICMP ingress is allowed to the entire network.
- TCP port 22 ingress (SSH) is allowed to the entire network.
- Control plane TCP 6443 ingress (Kubernetes API) is allowed to the entire network.
- Control plane TCP 22623 ingress (MCS) is allowed to the entire network.

### 10.6.3. Internet access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you require access to the internet to install your cluster.

You must have internet access to:

- Access **OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console** to download the installation program and perform subscription management. If the cluster has internet access and you do not disable Telemetry, that service automatically entitles your cluster.
- Access **Quay.io** to obtain the packages that are required to install your cluster.
- Obtain the packages that are required to perform cluster updates.
If your cluster cannot have direct internet access, you can perform a restricted network installation on some types of infrastructure that you provision. During that process, you download the required content and use it to populate a mirror registry with the installation packages. With some installation types, the environment that you install your cluster in will not require internet access. Before you update the cluster, you update the content of the mirror registry.

### 10.6.4. Generating a key pair for cluster node SSH access

During an OpenShift Container Platform installation, you can provide an SSH public key to the installation program. The key is passed to the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes through their Ignition config files and is used to authenticate SSH access to the nodes. The key is added to the `~/.ssh/authorized_keys` list for the core user on each node, which enables password-less authentication.

After the key is passed to the nodes, you can use the key pair to SSH in to the RHCOS nodes as the user core. To access the nodes through SSH, the private key identity must be managed by SSH for your local user.

If you want to SSH in to your cluster nodes to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, you must provide the SSH public key during the installation process. The `./openshift-install gather` command also requires the SSH public key to be in place on the cluster nodes.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not skip this procedure in production environments, where disaster recovery and debugging is required.

**NOTE**

You must use a local key, not one that you configured with platform-specific approaches such as AWS key pairs.

**Procedure**

1. If you do not have an existing SSH key pair on your local machine to use for authentication onto your cluster nodes, create one. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   ```
   $ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -N "" -f <path>/<file_name>
   ```

   Specify the path and file name, such as `~/.ssh/id_ed25519`, of the new SSH key. If you have an existing key pair, ensure your public key is in the your `~/.ssh` directory.

   **NOTE**

   If you plan to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures, do not create a key that uses the ed25519 algorithm. Instead, create a key that uses the rsa or ecdsa algorithm.
2. View the public SSH key:

   ```bash
   $ cat <path>/<file_name>.pub
   ```

   For example, run the following to view the `~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub` public key:

   ```bash
   $ cat ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub
   ```

3. Add the SSH private key identity to the SSH agent for your local user, if it has not already been added. SSH agent management of the key is required for password-less SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes, or if you want to use the `/openshift-install gather` command.

   **NOTE**

   On some distributions, default SSH private key identities such as `~/.ssh/id_rsa` and `~/.ssh/id_dsa` are managed automatically.

   a. If the `ssh-agent` process is not already running for your local user, start it as a background task:

   ```bash
   $ eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"
   ```

   **Example output**

   ```bash
   Agent pid 31874
   ```

   **NOTE**

   If your cluster is in FIPS mode, only use FIPS-compliant algorithms to generate the SSH key. The key must be either RSA or ECDSA.

4. Add your SSH private key to the `ssh-agent`:

   ```bash
   $ ssh-add <path>/<file_name>
   ```

   Specify the path and file name for your SSH private key, such as `~/.ssh/id_ed25519`

   **Example output**

   ```bash
   Identity added: /home/<you>/<path>/<file_name> (<computer_name>)
   ```

   **Next steps**

   - When you install OpenShift Container Platform, provide the SSH public key to the installation program.

**10.6.5. Obtaining the installation program**

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform, download the installation file on the host you are using for installation.
Prerequisites

- You have a computer that runs Linux or macOS, with 500 MB of local disk space.

Procedure

1. Access the Infrastructure Provider page on the OpenShift Cluster Manager site. If you have a Red Hat account, log in with your credentials. If you do not, create an account.

2. Select your infrastructure provider.

3. Navigate to the page for your installation type, download the installation program that corresponds with your host operating system and architecture, and place the file in the directory where you will store the installation configuration files.

**IMPORTANT**

The installation program creates several files on the computer that you use to install your cluster. You must keep the installation program and the files that the installation program creates after you finish installing the cluster. Both files are required to delete the cluster.

**IMPORTANT**

Deleting the files created by the installation program does not remove your cluster, even if the cluster failed during installation. To remove your cluster, complete the OpenShift Container Platform uninstallation procedures for your specific cloud provider.

4. Extract the installation program. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   ```bash
   $ tar -xvf openshift-install-linux.tar.gz
   
   $ export IC_API_KEY=<api_key>
   ```

5. Download your installation pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager. This pull secret allows you to authenticate with the services that are provided by the included authorities, including Quay.io, which serves the container images for OpenShift Container Platform components.

10.6.6. Exporting the API key

You must set the API key you created as a global variable; the installation program ingests the variable during startup to set the API key.

Prerequisites

- You have created either a user API key or service ID API key for your IBM Cloud® account.

Procedure

- Export your API key for your account as a global variable:

  ```bash
  $ export IC_API_KEY=<api_key>
  ```
IMPORTANT

You must set the variable name exactly as specified; the installation program expects the variable name to be present during startup.

10.6.7. Creating the installation configuration file

You can customize the OpenShift Container Platform cluster you install on IBM Cloud®.

Prerequisites

- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.

Procedure

1. Create the install-config.yaml file.

   a. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and run the following command:

      ```
      $ ./openshift-install create install-config --dir <installation_directory>
      ```

      For `<installation_directory>`, specify the directory name to store the files that the installation program creates.

      When specifying the directory:

      - Verify that the directory has the `execute` permission. This permission is required to run Terraform binaries under the installation directory.

      - Use an empty directory. Some installation assets, such as bootstrap X.509 certificates, have short expiration intervals, therefore you must not reuse an installation directory. If you want to reuse individual files from another cluster installation, you can copy them into your directory. However, the file names for the installation assets might change between releases. Use caution when copying installation files from an earlier OpenShift Container Platform version.

      **NOTE**

      Always delete the `~/.powervs` directory to avoid reusing a stale configuration. Run the following command:

      ```
      $ rm -rf ~/.powervs
      ```

   b. At the prompts, provide the configuration details for your cloud:

      i. Optional: Select an SSH key to use to access your cluster machines.
NOTE

For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your `ssh-agent` process uses.

ii. Select `ibmcloud` as the platform to target.

iii. Select the region to deploy the cluster to.

iv. Select the base domain to deploy the cluster to. The base domain corresponds to the public DNS zone that you created for your cluster.

v. Enter a descriptive name for your cluster.

2. Modify the `install-config.yaml` file. You can find more information about the available parameters in the "Installation configuration parameters" section.

3. Back up the `install-config.yaml` file so that you can use it to install multiple clusters.

IMPORTANT

The `install-config.yaml` file is consumed during the installation process. If you want to reuse the file, you must back it up now.

Additional resources

- Installation configuration parameters for IBM Cloud®

10.6.7.1. Minimum resource requirements for cluster installation

Each cluster machine must meet the following minimum requirements:

**Table 10.12. Minimum resource requirements**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Machine</th>
<th>Operating System</th>
<th>vCPU</th>
<th>Virtual RAM</th>
<th>Storage</th>
<th>Input/Output Per Second (IOPS)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bootstrap</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control plane</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compute</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If an instance type for your platform meets the minimum requirements for cluster machines, it is supported to use in OpenShift Container Platform.

Additional resources

- Optimizing storage
10.6.7.2. Sample customized install-config.yaml file for IBM Cloud

You can customize the `install-config.yaml` file to specify more details about your OpenShift Container Platform cluster’s platform or modify the values of the required parameters.

**IMPORTANT**

This sample YAML file is provided for reference only. You must obtain your `install-config.yaml` file by using the installation program and then modify it.

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: example.com
controlPlane:
    hyperthreading: Enabled
    name: master
    platform:
        ibmcloud: {}
    replicas: 3
compute:
    - hyperthreading: Enabled
    name: worker
    platform:
        ibmcloud: {}
    replicas: 3
metadata:
    name: test-cluster
networking:
    clusterNetwork:
        - cidr: 10.128.0.0/14
          hostPrefix: 23
    machineNetwork:
        - cidr: 10.0.0.0/16
    networkType: OVNKubernetes
    serviceNetwork:
        - 172.30.0.0/16
platform:
    ibmcloud:
        region: eu-gb
        resourceGroupName: eu-gb-example-network-rg
        networkResourceGroupName: eu-gb-example-existing-network-rg
        vpcName: eu-gb-example-network-1
        controlPlaneSubnets:
            - eu-gb-example-network-1-cp-eu-gb-1
            - eu-gb-example-network-1-cp-eu-gb-2
            - eu-gb-example-network-1-cp-eu-gb-3
        computeSubnets:
            - eu-gb-example-network-1-compute-eu-gb-1
            - eu-gb-example-network-1-compute-eu-gb-2
            - eu-gb-example-network-1-compute-eu-gb-3
credentialsMode: Manual
publish: External
```
pullSecret: '{"auths": ...}'
fips: false
sshKey: ssh-ed25519 AAAA...

1 Required. The installation program prompts you for this value.
2 If you do not provide these parameters and values, the installation program provides the default value.
3 The controlPlane section is a single mapping, but the compute section is a sequence of mappings. To meet the requirements of the different data structures, the first line of the compute section must begin with a hyphen, -, and the first line of the controlPlane section must not. Only one control plane pool is used.
4 Enables or disables simultaneous multithreading, also known as Hyper-Threading. By default, simultaneous multithreading is enabled to increase the performance of your machines' cores. You can disable it by setting the parameter value to Disabled. If you disable simultaneous multithreading in some cluster machines, you must disable it in all cluster machines.

**IMPORTANT**
If you disable simultaneous multithreading, ensure that your capacity planning accounts for the dramatically decreased machine performance. Use larger machine types, such as n1-standard-8, for your machines if you disable simultaneous multithreading.

9 The machine CIDR must contain the subnets for the compute machines and control plane machines.
10 The cluster network plugin to install. The supported values are OVNKubernetes and OpenShiftSDN. The default value is OVNKubernetes.
11 Specify the name of an existing resource group. All installer-provisioned cluster resources are deployed to this resource group. If undefined, a new resource group is created for the cluster.
12 Specify the name of the resource group that contains the existing virtual private cloud (VPC). The existing VPC and subnets should be in this resource group. The cluster will be installed to this VPC.
13 Specify the name of an existing VPC.
14 Specify the name of the existing subnets to which to deploy the control plane machines. The subnets must belong to the VPC that you specified. Specify a subnet for each availability zone in the region.
15 Specify the name of the existing subnets to which to deploy the compute machines. The subnets must belong to the VPC that you specified. Specify a subnet for each availability zone in the region.
16 Enables or disables FIPS mode. By default, FIPS mode is not enabled. If FIPS mode is enabled, the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines that OpenShift Container Platform runs on bypass the default Kubernetes cryptography suite and use the cryptography modules that are provided with RHCOS instead.
IMPORTANT

When running Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) or Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) booted in FIPS mode, OpenShift Container Platform core components use the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures.

Optional: provide the `sshKey` value that you use to access the machines in your cluster.

NOTE

For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your `ssh-agent` process uses.

10.6.7.3. Configuring the cluster-wide proxy during installation

Production environments can deny direct access to the internet and instead have an HTTP or HTTPS proxy available. You can configure a new OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use a proxy by configuring the proxy settings in the `install-config.yaml` file.

Prerequisites

- You have an existing `install-config.yaml` file.
- You reviewed the sites that your cluster requires access to and determined whether any of them need to bypass the proxy. By default, all cluster egress traffic is proxied, including calls to hosting cloud provider APIs. You added sites to the `Proxy` object’s `spec.noProxy` field to bypass the proxy if necessary.

NOTE

The `Proxy` object `status.noProxy` field is populated with the values of the `networking.machineNetwork[].cidr`, `networking.clusterNetwork[].cidr`, and `networking.serviceNetwork[]` fields from your installation configuration.

For installations on Amazon Web Services (AWS), Google Cloud Platform (GCP), Microsoft Azure, and Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP), the `Proxy` object `status.noProxy` field is also populated with the instance metadata endpoint (169.254.169.254).

Procedure

1. Edit your `install-config.yaml` file and add the proxy settings. For example:

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: v1
   baseDomain: my.domain.com
   proxy:
     httpProxy: http://<username>:@<ip>:<port> ①
     httpsProxy: https://<username>:@<ip>:<port> ②
     noProxy: example.com ③
   ```
A proxy URL to use for creating HTTP connections outside the cluster. The URL scheme must be `http`.

A proxy URL to use for creating HTTPS connections outside the cluster.

A comma-separated list of destination domain names, IP addresses, or other network CIDRs to exclude from proxying. Preface a domain with `.` to match subdomains only. For example, `.y.com` matches `x.y.com`, but not `y.com`. Use `*` to bypass the proxy for all destinations.

If provided, the installation program generates a config map that is named `user-ca-bundle` in the `openshift-config` namespace that contains one or more additional CA certificates that are required for proxying HTTPS connections. The Cluster Network Operator then creates a `trusted-ca-bundle` config map that merges these contents with the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) trust bundle, and this config map is referenced in the `trustedCA` field of the `Proxy` object. The `additionalTrustBundle` field is required unless the proxy’s identity certificate is signed by an authority from the RHCOS trust bundle.

Optional: The policy to determine the configuration of the `Proxy` object to reference the `user-ca-bundle` config map in the `trustedCA` field. The allowed values are `Proxyonly` and `Always`. Use `Proxyonly` to reference the `user-ca-bundle` config map only when the `http/https` proxy is configured. Use `Always` to always reference the `user-ca-bundle` config map. The default value is `Proxyonly`.

NOTE

The installation program does not support the proxy `readinessEndpoints` field.

NOTE

If the installer times out, restart and then complete the deployment by using the `wait-for` command of the installer. For example:

```
$ ./openshift-install wait-for install-complete --log-level debug
```

2. Save the file and reference it when installing OpenShift Container Platform.

The installation program creates a cluster-wide proxy that is named `cluster` that uses the proxy settings in the provided `install-config.yaml` file. If no proxy settings are provided, a `cluster Proxy` object is still created, but it will have a nil `spec`.

NOTE

Only the `Proxy` object named `cluster` is supported, and no additional proxies can be created.
10.6.8. Manually creating IAM

Installing the cluster requires that the Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) operate in manual mode. While the installation program configures the CCO for manual mode, you must specify the identity and access management secrets for your cloud provider.

You can use the Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) utility (`ccoctl`) to create the required IBM Cloud® resources.

**Prerequisites**

- You have configured the `ccoctl` binary.
- You have an existing `install-config.yaml` file.

**Procedure**

1. Edit the `install-config.yaml` configuration file so that it contains the `credentialsMode` parameter set to **Manual**.

   **Example `install-config.yaml` configuration file**

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: v1
   baseDomain: cluster1.example.com
   credentialsMode: Manual
   compute:
   - architecture: amd64
     hyperthreading: Enabled
   ① This line is added to set the `credentialsMode` parameter to **Manual**.
   
2. To generate the manifests, run the following command from the directory that contains the installation program:

   ```bash
   $ openshift-install create manifests --dir <installation_directory>
   ②
   
3. From the directory that contains the installation program, set a `$RELEASE_IMAGE` variable with the release image from your installation file by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
   ③
   
4. Extract the list of `CredentialsRequest` custom resources (CRs) from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ oc adm release extract \
   --from=$RELEASE_IMAGE \
   --credentials-requests \
   --included \
   --install-config=<path_to_directory_with_installation_configuration>/install-config.yaml \
   --to=<path_to_directory_for_credentials_requests>
   ④
   ① The `--included` parameter includes only the manifests that your specific cluster configuration requires.
Specify the location of the `install-config.yaml` file.

Specify the path to the directory where you want to store the `CredentialsRequest` objects. If the specified directory does not exist, this command creates it.

This command creates a YAML file for each `CredentialsRequest` object.

**Sample CredentialsRequest object**

```yaml
apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
kind: CredentialsRequest
metadata:
  labels:
    controller-tools.k8s.io: "1.0"
name: openshift-image-registry-ibmcos
namespace: openshift-cloud-credential-operator
spec:
  secretRef:
    name: installer-cloud-credentials
    namespace: openshift-image-registry
  providerSpec:
    apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
    kind: IBMCloudProviderSpec
    policies:
    - attributes:
      - name: serviceId
        value: cloud-object-storage
      - crn: v1:bluemix:public:iam:::role:Viewer
    - crn: v1:bluemix:public:iam:::role:Operator
    - crn: v1:bluemix:public:iam:::role:Editor
    - crn: v1:bluemix:public:iam:::serviceRole:Reader
    - crn: v1:bluemix:public:iam:::serviceRole:Writer
    - attributes:
      - name: resourceType
        value: resource-group
      roles:
    - crn: v1:bluemix:public:iam:::role:Viewer
```

5. Create the service ID for each credential request, assign the policies defined, create an API key, and generate the secret:

```
$ ccoctl ibmcloud create-service-id
  --credentials-requests-dir=<path_to_credential_requests_directory>
  --name=<cluster_name>
  --output-dir=<installation_directory>
  --resource-group-name=<resource_group_name>
```

Specify the directory containing the files for the component `CredentialsRequest` objects.

Specify the name of the OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

Optional: Specify the directory in which you want the `ccoctl` utility to create objects. By default, the utility creates objects in the directory in which the commands are run.
Optional: Specify the name of the resource group used for scoping the access policies.

**NOTE**

If your cluster uses Technology Preview features that are enabled by the `TechPreviewNoUpgrade` feature set, you must include the `--enable-tech-preview` parameter.

If an incorrect resource group name is provided, the installation fails during the bootstrap phase. To find the correct resource group name, run the following command:

```
$ grep resourceGroupName <installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-infrastructure-02-config.yml
```

**Verification**

- Ensure that the appropriate secrets were generated in your cluster’s `manifests` directory.

### 10.6.9. Deploying the cluster

You can install OpenShift Container Platform on a compatible cloud platform.

**IMPORTANT**

You can run the `create cluster` command of the installation program only once, during initial installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You have configured an account with the cloud platform that hosts your cluster.
- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.
- You have verified that the cloud provider account on your host has the correct permissions to deploy the cluster. An account with incorrect permissions causes the installation process to fail with an error message that displays the missing permissions.

**Procedure**

- Change to the directory that contains the installation program and initialize the cluster deployment:

  ```
  $ ./openshift-install create cluster --dir <installation_directory> \n  --log-level=info
  ```

  **1** For `<installation_directory>`, specify the location of your customized `./install-config.yaml` file.

  **2** To view different installation details, specify `warn`, `debug`, or `error` instead of `info`. 
Verification

When the cluster deployment completes successfully:

- The terminal displays directions for accessing your cluster, including a link to the web console and credentials for the **kubeadmin** user.

- Credential information also outputs to `<installation_directory>/.openshift_install.log`.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not delete the installation program or the files that the installation program creates. Both are required to delete the cluster.

Example output

```
... INFO Install complete!
INFO To access the cluster as the system:admin user when using 'oc', run 'export KUBECONFIG=/home/myuser/install_dir/auth/kubeconfig'
INFO Access the OpenShift web-console here: https://console-openshift-console.apps.mycluster.example.com
INFO Login to the console with user: "kubeadmin", and password: "password"
INFO Time elapsed: 36m22s

**IMPORTANT**

- The Ignition config files that the installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending **node-bootstrapper** certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for **Recovering from expired control plane certificates** for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.
```

10.6.10. 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 4.14. 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


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 v4.14 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


2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.

3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 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


2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.

3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 macOS Client entry and save the file.

   NOTE
   
   For macOS arm64, choose the OpenShift v4.14 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>

10.6.11. Logging in to the cluster by using the CLI

You can log in to your cluster as a default system user by exporting the cluster kubeconfig file. The kubeconfig file contains information about the cluster that is used by the CLI to connect a client to the correct cluster and API server. The file is specific to a cluster and is created during OpenShift Container Platform installation.

Prerequisites

- You deployed an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

- You installed the oc CLI.

Procedure

1. Export the kubeadmin credentials:

   $ export KUBECONFIG=<installation_directory>/auth/kubeconfig

   *For <installation_directory>, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.*

2. Verify you can run oc commands successfully using the exported configuration:

   $ oc whoami
10.6.12. Telemetry access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the Telemetry service, which runs by default to provide metrics about cluster health and the success of updates, requires internet access. If your cluster is connected to the internet, Telemetry runs automatically, and your cluster is registered to OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console.

After you confirm that your OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console inventory is correct, either maintained automatically by Telemetry or manually by using OpenShift Cluster Manager, use subscription watch to track your OpenShift Container Platform subscriptions at the account or multi-cluster level.

10.6.13. Next steps

- Customize your cluster.
- Optional: Opt out of remote health reporting.

10.7. INSTALLING A PRIVATE CLUSTER ON IBM CLOUD

In OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14, you can install a private cluster into an existing VPC. The installation program provisions the rest of the required infrastructure, which you can further customize. To customize the installation, you modify parameters in the install-config.yaml file before you install the cluster.

10.7.1. Prerequisites

- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.
- You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.
- You configured an IBM Cloud® account to host the cluster.
- If you use a firewall, you configured it to allow the sites that your cluster requires access to.
- You configured the ccoctl utility before you installed the cluster. For more information, see Configuring IAM for IBM Cloud®.

10.7.2. Private clusters
You can deploy a private OpenShift Container Platform cluster that does not expose external endpoints. Private clusters are accessible from only an internal network and are not visible to the internet.

By default, OpenShift Container Platform is provisioned to use publicly-accessible DNS and endpoints. A private cluster sets the DNS, Ingress Controller, and API server to private when you deploy your cluster. This means that the cluster resources are only accessible from your internal network and are not visible to the internet.

**IMPORTANT**

If the cluster has any public subnets, load balancer services created by administrators might be publicly accessible. To ensure cluster security, verify that these services are explicitly annotated as private.

To deploy a private cluster, you must:

- Use existing networking that meets your requirements. Your cluster resources might be shared between other clusters on the network.
- Create a DNS zone using IBM Cloud® DNS Services and specify it as the base domain of the cluster. For more information, see "Using IBM Cloud® DNS Services to configure DNS resolution".
- Deploy from a machine that has access to:
  - The API services for the cloud to which you provision.
  - The hosts on the network that you provision.
  - The internet to obtain installation media.

You can use any machine that meets these access requirements and follows your company’s guidelines. For example, this machine can be a bastion host on your cloud network or a machine that has access to the network through a VPN.

### 10.7.3. Private clusters in IBM Cloud

To create a private cluster on IBM Cloud®, you must provide an existing private VPC and subnets to host the cluster. The installation program must also be able to resolve the DNS records that the cluster requires. The installation program configures the Ingress Operator and API server for only internal traffic.

The cluster still requires access to internet to access the IBM Cloud® APIs.

The following items are not required or created when you install a private cluster:

- Public subnets
- Public network load balancers, which support public ingress
- A public DNS zone that matches the `baseDomain` for the cluster

The installation program does use the `baseDomain` that you specify to create a private DNS zone and the required records for the cluster. The cluster is configured so that the Operators do not create public records for the cluster and all cluster machines are placed in the private subnets that you specify.
10.7.3.1. Limitations

Private clusters on IBM Cloud® are subject only to the limitations associated with the existing VPC that was used for cluster deployment.

10.7.4. About using a custom VPC

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you can deploy a cluster into the subnets of an existing IBM® Virtual Private Cloud (VPC). Deploying OpenShift Container Platform into an existing VPC can help you avoid limit constraints in new accounts or more easily abide by the operational constraints that your company’s guidelines set. If you cannot obtain the infrastructure creation permissions that are required to create the VPC yourself, use this installation option.

Because the installation program cannot know what other components are in your existing subnets, it cannot choose subnet CIDRs and so forth. You must configure networking for the subnets to which you will install the cluster.

10.7.4.1. Requirements for using your VPC

You must correctly configure the existing VPC and its subnets before you install the cluster. The installation program does not create the following components:

- NAT gateways
- Subnets
- Route tables
- VPC network

The installation program cannot:

- Subdivide network ranges for the cluster to use
- Set route tables for the subnets
- Set VPC options like DHCP

**NOTE**

The installation program requires that you use the cloud-provided DNS server. Using a custom DNS server is not supported and causes the installation to fail.

10.7.4.2. VPC validation

The VPC and all of the subnets must be in an existing resource group. The cluster is deployed to this resource group.

As part of the installation, specify the following in the `install-config.yaml` file:

- The name of the resource group
- The name of VPC
- The subnets for control plane machines and compute machines
To ensure that the subnets that you provide are suitable, the installation program confirms the following:

- All of the subnets that you specify exist.
- For each availability zone in the region, you specify:
  - One subnet for control plane machines.
  - One subnet for compute machines.
- The machine CIDR that you specified contains the subnets for the compute machines and control plane machines.

**NOTE**

Subnet IDs are not supported.

10.7.4.3. Isolation between clusters

If you deploy OpenShift Container Platform to an existing network, the isolation of cluster services is reduced in the following ways:

- You can install multiple OpenShift Container Platform clusters in the same VPC.
- ICMP ingress is allowed to the entire network.
- TCP port 22 ingress (SSH) is allowed to the entire network.
- Control plane TCP 6443 ingress (Kubernetes API) is allowed to the entire network.
- Control plane TCP 22623 ingress (MCS) is allowed to the entire network.

10.7.5. Internet access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you require access to the internet to install your cluster.

You must have internet access to:

- Access [OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console](https://example.com) to download the installation program and perform subscription management. If the cluster has internet access and you do not disable Telemetry, that service automatically entitles your cluster.

- Access [Quay.io](https://example.com) to obtain the packages that are required to install your cluster.

- Obtain the packages that are required to perform cluster updates.

**IMPORTANT**

If your cluster cannot have direct internet access, you can perform a restricted network installation on some types of infrastructure that you provision. During that process, you download the required content and use it to populate a mirror registry with the installation packages. With some installation types, the environment that you install your cluster in will not require internet access. Before you update the cluster, you update the content of the mirror registry.
10.7.6. Generating a key pair for cluster node SSH access

During an OpenShift Container Platform installation, you can provide an SSH public key to the installation program. The key is passed to the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes through their Ignition config files and is used to authenticate SSH access to the nodes. The key is added to the `~/.ssh/authorized_keys` list for the `core` user on each node, which enables password-less authentication.

After the key is passed to the nodes, you can use the key pair to SSH in to the RHCOS nodes as the user `core`. To access the nodes through SSH, the private key identity must be managed by SSH for your local user.

If you want to SSH in to your cluster nodes to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, you must provide the SSH public key during the installation process. The `.openshift-install gather` command also requires the SSH public key to be in place on the cluster nodes.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not skip this procedure in production environments, where disaster recovery and debugging is required.

**NOTE**

You must use a local key, not one that you configured with platform-specific approaches such as AWS key pairs.

**Procedure**

1. If you do not have an existing SSH key pair on your local machine to use for authentication onto your cluster nodes, create one. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   ```
   $ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -N '' -f <path>/<file_name>
   ```

   Specify the path and file name, such as `~/.ssh/id_ed25519`, of the new SSH key. If you have an existing key pair, ensure your public key is in the your `~/.ssh` directory.

   **NOTE**

   If you plan to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the `x86_64`, `ppc64le`, and `s390x` architectures, do not create a key that uses the `ed25519` algorithm. Instead, create a key that uses the `rsa` or `ecdsa` algorithm.

2. View the public SSH key:

   ```
   $ cat <path>/<file_name>.pub
   ```

   For example, run the following to view the `~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub` public key:

   ```
   $ cat ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub
   ```
3. Add the SSH private key identity to the SSH agent for your local user, if it has not already been added. SSH agent management of the key is required for password-less SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes, or if you want to use the `/openshift-install gather` command.

**NOTE**

On some distributions, default SSH private key identities such as `~/.ssh/id_rsa` and `~/.ssh/id_dsa` are managed automatically.

#### a.

If the `ssh-agent` process is not already running for your local user, start it as a background task:

```
$ eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"
```

**Example output**

```
Agent pid 31874
```

**NOTE**

If your cluster is in FIPS mode, only use FIPS-compliant algorithms to generate the SSH key. The key must be either RSA or ECDSA.

4. Add your SSH private key to the `ssh-agent`:

```
$ ssh-add <path>/<file_name>
```

Specify the path and file name for your SSH private key, such as `~/.ssh/id_ed25519`

**Example output**

```
Identity added: /home/<you>/<path>/<file_name> (<computer_name>)
```

**Next steps**

- When you install OpenShift Container Platform, provide the SSH public key to the installation program.

### 10.7.7. Obtaining the installation program

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform, download the installation file on a bastion host on your cloud network or a machine that has access to the network through a VPN.

For more information about private cluster installation requirements, see "Private clusters".

**Prerequisites**

- You have a machine that runs Linux, for example Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8, with 500 MB of local disk space.
Procedure

1. Access the Infrastructure Provider page on the OpenShift Cluster Manager site. If you have a Red Hat account, log in with your credentials. If you do not, create an account.

2. Select your infrastructure provider.

3. Navigate to the page for your installation type, download the installation program that corresponds with your host operating system and architecture, and place the file in the directory where you will store the installation configuration files.

   **IMPORTANT**
   The installation program creates several files on the computer that you use to install your cluster. You must keep the installation program and the files that the installation program creates after you finish installing the cluster. Both files are required to delete the cluster.

   **IMPORTANT**
   Deleting the files created by the installation program does not remove your cluster, even if the cluster failed during installation. To remove your cluster, complete the OpenShift Container Platform uninstallation procedures for your specific cloud provider.

4. Extract the installation program. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   ```
   $ tar -xvf openshift-install-linux.tar.gz
   ```

5. Download your installation pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager. This pull secret allows you to authenticate with the services that are provided by the included authorities, including Quay.io, which serves the container images for OpenShift Container Platform components.

10.7.8. Exporting the API key

You must set the API key you created as a global variable; the installation program ingests the variable during startup to set the API key.

**Prerequisites**

- You have created either a user API key or service ID API key for your IBM Cloud® account.

**Procedure**

- Export your API key for your account as a global variable:

  ```
  $ export IC_API_KEY=<api_key>
  ```
10.7.9. Manually creating the installation configuration file

When installing a private OpenShift Container Platform cluster, you must manually generate the installation configuration file.

Prerequisites

- You have an SSH public key on your local machine to provide to the installation program. The key will be used for SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes for debugging and disaster recovery.
- You have obtained the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.

Procedure

1. Create an installation directory to store your required installation assets in:

   $ mkdir <installation_directory>

   **IMPORTANT**
   
   You must create a directory. Some installation assets, like bootstrap X.509 certificates have short expiration intervals, so you must not reuse an installation directory. If you want to reuse individual files from another cluster installation, you can copy them into your directory. However, the file names for the installation assets might change between releases. Use caution when copying installation files from an earlier OpenShift Container Platform version.

2. Customize the sample `install-config.yaml` file template that is provided and save it in the `<installation_directory>`.

   **NOTE**
   
   You must name this configuration file `install-config.yaml`.

3. Back up the `install-config.yaml` file so that you can use it to install multiple clusters.

   **IMPORTANT**
   
   The `install-config.yaml` file is consumed during the next step of the installation process. You must back it up now.

Additional resources

- Installation configuration parameters for IBM Cloud®
10.7.9.1. Minimum resource requirements for cluster installation

Each cluster machine must meet the following minimum requirements:

Table 10.13. Minimum resource requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Machine</th>
<th>Operating System</th>
<th>vCPU</th>
<th>Virtual RAM</th>
<th>Storage</th>
<th>Input/Output Per Second (IOPS)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bootstrap</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control plane</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compute</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If an instance type for your platform meets the minimum requirements for cluster machines, it is supported to use in OpenShift Container Platform.

Additional resources

- Optimizing storage

10.7.9.2. Sample customized install-config.yaml file for IBM Cloud

You can customize the `install-config.yaml` file to specify more details about your OpenShift Container Platform cluster’s platform or modify the values of the required parameters.

**IMPORTANT**

This sample YAML file is provided for reference only. You must obtain your `install-config.yaml` file by using the installation program and then modify it.

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: example.com
controlPlane: {  
  hyperthreading: Enabled
  name: master
  platform:
    ibmcloud: {}  
  replicas: 3
  compute: {  
    hyperthreading: Enabled
    name: worker
    platform:
      ibmcloud: {}  
    replicas: 3
  }
metadata: {  
  name: test-cluster
  networking:
    clusterNetwork:
      - cidr: 10.128.0.0/14
```
The controlPlane section is a single mapping, but the compute section is a sequence of mappings. To meet the requirements of the different data structures, the first line of the compute section must begin with a hyphen, -, and the first line of the controlPlane section must not. Only one control plane pool is used.

Enables or disables simultaneous multithreading, also known as Hyper-Threading. By default, simultaneous multithreading is enabled to increase the performance of your machines’ cores. You can disable it by setting the parameter value to Disabled. If you disable simultaneous multithreading in some cluster machines, you must disable it in all cluster machines.

IMPORTANT

If you disable simultaneous multithreading, ensure that your capacity planning accounts for the dramatically decreased machine performance. Use larger machine types, such as n1-standard-8, for your machines if you disable simultaneous multithreading.

The machine CIDR must contain the subnets for the compute machines and control plane machines.

The CIDR must contain the subnets defined in platform.ibmcloud.controlPlaneSubnets and platform.ibmcloud.computeSubnets.
The cluster network plugin to install. The supported values are **OVNKubernetes** and **OpenShiftSDN**. The default value is **OVNKubernetes**.

The name of an existing resource group. All installer-provisioned cluster resources are deployed to this resource group. If undefined, a new resource group is created for the cluster.

Specify the name of the resource group that contains the existing virtual private cloud (VPC). The existing VPC and subnets should be in this resource group. The cluster will be installed to this VPC.

Specify the name of an existing VPC.

Specify the name of the existing subnets to which to deploy the control plane machines. The subnets must belong to the VPC that you specified. Specify a subnet for each availability zone in the region.

Specify the name of the existing subnets to which to deploy the compute machines. The subnets must belong to the VPC that you specified. Specify a subnet for each availability zone in the region.

How to publish the user-facing endpoints of your cluster. Set `publish` to **Internal** to deploy a private cluster. The default value is **External**.

Enables or disables FIPS mode. By default, FIPS mode is not enabled. If FIPS mode is enabled, the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines that OpenShift Container Platform runs on bypass the default Kubernetes cryptography suite and use the cryptography modules that are provided with RHCOS instead.

**IMPORTANT**

When running Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) or Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) booted in FIPS mode, OpenShift Container Platform core components use the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures.

Optional: provide the `sshKey` value that you use to access the machines in your cluster.

**NOTE**

For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your `ssh-agent` process uses.

### 10.7.9.3. Configuring the cluster-wide proxy during installation

Production environments can deny direct access to the internet and instead have an HTTP or HTTPS proxy available. You can configure a new OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use a proxy by configuring the proxy settings in the `install-config.yaml` file.

**Prerequisites**

- You have an existing `install-config.yaml` file.
- You reviewed the sites that your cluster requires access to and determined whether any of them need to bypass the proxy. By default, all cluster egress traffic is proxied, including calls to...
hosting cloud provider APIs. You added sites to the **Proxy** object’s **spec.noProxy** field to bypass the proxy if necessary.

**NOTE**

The **Proxy** object **status.noProxy** field is populated with the values of the networking.machineNetwork[].cidr, networking.clusterNetwork[].cidr, and networking.serviceNetwork[] fields from your installation configuration.

For installations on Amazon Web Services (AWS), Google Cloud Platform (GCP), Microsoft Azure, and Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP), the **Proxy** object **status.noProxy** field is also populated with the instance metadata endpoint (169.254.169.254).

** Procedure **

1. Edit your *install-config.yaml* file and add the proxy settings. For example:

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: v1
   baseDomain: my.domain.com
   proxy:
     httpProxy: http://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port> 1
     httpsProxy: https://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port> 2
     noProxy: example.com 3
     additionalTrustBundle: |
        -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
        <MY_TRUSTED_CA_CERT>
        -----END CERTIFICATE-----
     additionalTrustBundlePolicy: <policy_to_add_additionalTrustBundle> 5
   ```

   1 A proxy URL to use for creating HTTP connections outside the cluster. The URL scheme must be **http**.

   2 A proxy URL to use for creating HTTPS connections outside the cluster.

   3 A comma-separated list of destination domain names, IP addresses, or other network CIDRs to exclude from proxying. Preface a domain with . to match subdomains only. For example, .y.com matches x.y.com, but not y.com. Use * to bypass the proxy for all destinations.

   4 If provided, the installation program generates a config map that is named **user-ca-bundle** in the openshift-config namespace that contains one or more additional CA certificates that are required for proxying HTTPS connections. The Cluster Network Operator then creates a **trusted-ca-bundle** config map that merges these contents with the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) trust bundle, and this config map is referenced in the trustedCA field of the **Proxy** object. The **additionalTrustBundle** field is required unless the proxy’s identity certificate is signed by an authority from the RHCOS trust bundle.

   5 Optional: The policy to determine the configuration of the **Proxy** object to reference the **user-ca-bundle** config map in the trustedCA field. The allowed values are **Proxyonly** and **Always**. Use **Proxyonly** to reference the **user-ca-bundle** config map only when http/https proxy is configured. Use **Always** to always reference the **user-ca-bundle** config map. The default value is **Proxyonly**.
The installation program does not support the proxy `readinessEndpoints` field.

If the installer times out, restart and then complete the deployment by using the `wait-for` command of the installer. For example:

```
$ ./openshift-install wait-for install-complete --log-level debug
```

2. Save the file and reference it when installing OpenShift Container Platform.

The installation program creates a cluster-wide proxy that is named `cluster` that uses the proxy settings in the provided `install-config.yaml` file. If no proxy settings are provided, a `cluster Proxy` object is still created, but it will have a nil `spec`.

Only the `Proxy` object named `cluster` is supported, and no additional proxies can be created.

### 10.7.10. Manually creating IAM

Installing the cluster requires that the Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) operate in manual mode. While the installation program configures the CCO for manual mode, you must specify the identity and access management secrets for your cloud provider.

You can use the Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) utility (`ccoctl`) to create the required IBM Cloud® resources.

#### Prerequisites

- You have configured the `ccoctl` binary.
- You have an existing `install-config.yaml` file.

#### Procedure

1. Edit the `install-config.yaml` configuration file so that it contains the `credentialsMode` parameter set to `Manual`.

   **Example `install-config.yaml` configuration file**

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: v1
   baseDomain: cluster1.example.com
   credentialsMode: Manual
   compute:
   - architecture: amd64
     hyperthreading: Enabled
   ```

   This line is added to set the `credentialsMode` parameter to `Manual`.

2. To generate the manifests, run the following command from the directory that contains the installation program:

```bash
$ openshift-install create manifests --dir <installation_directory>
```

3. From the directory that contains the installation program, set a **$RELEASE_IMAGE** variable with the release image from your installation file by running the following command:

```bash
$ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
```

4. Extract the list of **CredentialsRequest** custom resources (CRs) from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

```bash
$ oc adm release extract \
   --from=$RELEASE_IMAGE \
   --credentials-requests \
   --included \n   --install-config=<path_to_directory_with_installation_configuration>/install-config.yaml \
   --to=<path_to_directory_for_credentials_requests>
```

   1. The **--included** parameter includes only the manifests that your specific cluster configuration requires.

   2. Specify the location of the **install-config.yaml** file.

   3. Specify the path to the directory where you want to store the **CredentialsRequest** objects. If the specified directory does not exist, this command creates it.

This command creates a YAML file for each **CredentialsRequest** object.

**Sample **CredentialsRequest** object**

```yaml
apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
kind: CredentialsRequest
metadata:
  labels:
    controller-tools.k8s.io: "1.0"
name: openshift-image-registry-ibmcos
namespace: openshift-cloud-credential-operator
spec:
  secretRef:
    name: installer-cloud-credentials
    namespace: openshift-image-registry
  providerSpec:
    apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
    kind: IBMCloudProviderSpec
    policies:
      - attributes:
          - name: serviceName
            value: cloud-object-storage
          roles:
            - crn:v1:bluemix:public:iam::::role:Viewer
            - crn:v1:bluemix:public:iam::::role:Operator
            - crn:v1:bluemix:public:iam::::role:Editor
```

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Create the service ID for each credential request, assign the policies defined, create an API key, and generate the secret:

```bash
$ ccoctl ibmcloud create-service-id \
     --credentials-requests-dir=<path_to_credential_requests_directory> \
     --name=<cluster_name> \
     --output-dir=<installation_directory> \
     --resource-group-name=<resource_group_name>
```

1. Specify the directory containing the files for the component `CredentialsRequest` objects.
2. Specify the name of the OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
3. Optional: Specify the directory in which you want the `ccocit` utility to create objects. By default, the utility creates objects in the directory in which the commands are run.
4. Optional: Specify the name of the resource group used for scoping the access policies.

**NOTE**

If your cluster uses Technology Preview features that are enabled by the `TechPreviewNoUpgrade` feature set, you must include the `--enable-tech-preview` parameter.

If an incorrect resource group name is provided, the installation fails during the bootstrap phase. To find the correct resource group name, run the following command:

```bash
$ grep resourceGroupName <installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-infrastructure-02-config.yml
```

**Verification**

- Ensure that the appropriate secrets were generated in your cluster’s `manifests` directory.

### 10.7.11. Deploying the cluster

You can install OpenShift Container Platform on a compatible cloud platform.

**IMPORTANT**

You can run the `create cluster` command of the installation program only once, during initial installation.
Prerequisites

- You have configured an account with the cloud platform that hosts your cluster.
- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.
- You have verified that the cloud provider account on your host has the correct permissions to deploy the cluster. An account with incorrect permissions causes the installation process to fail with an error message that displays the missing permissions.

Procedure

- Change to the directory that contains the installation program and initialize the cluster deployment:
  
  ```
  $ ./openshift-install create cluster --dir <installation_directory> --log-level=info
  ```

  1. For `<installation_directory>`, specify the location of your customized ./install-config.yaml file.
  2. To view different installation details, specify warn, debug, or error instead of info.

Verification

When the cluster deployment completes successfully:

- The terminal displays directions for accessing your cluster, including a link to the web console and credentials for the kubeadmin user.
- Credential information also outputs to `<installation_directory>/.openshift_install.log`.

  **IMPORTANT**

  Do not delete the installation program or the files that the installation program creates. Both are required to delete the cluster.

Example output

```
... INFO Install complete! INFO To access the cluster as the system:admin user when using 'oc', run 'export KUBECONFIG=/home/myuser/install_dir/auth/kubeconfig' INFO Access the OpenShift web-console here: https://console-openshift-console.apps.mycluster.example.com INFO Login to the console with user: "kubeadmin", and password: "password" INFO Time elapsed: 36m22s
```
IMPORTANT

- The Ignition config files that the installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending `node-bootstrapper` certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for `Recovering from expired control plane certificates` for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

### 10.7.12. 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 4.14. 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**


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 v4.14 Linux Client entry and save the file.

5. Unpack the archive:

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

6. Place the oc binary in a directory that is on your PATH.

   To check your PATH, execute the following command:

   ```bash
   $ echo $PATH
   ```

**Verification**

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

  ```bash
  $ oc <command>
  ```
Installing the OpenShift CLI on Windows
You can install the OpenShift CLI (oc) binary on Windows by using the following procedure.

Procedure


2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.

3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 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


2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.

3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 macOS Client entry and save the file.

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:

NOTE

For macOS arm64, choose the OpenShift v4.14 macOS arm64 Client entry.
10.7.13. Logging in to the cluster by using the CLI

You can log in to your cluster as a default system user by exporting the cluster `kubeconfig` file. The `kubeconfig` file contains information about the cluster that is used by the CLI to connect a client to the correct cluster and API server. The file is specific to a cluster and is created during OpenShift Container Platform installation.

Prerequisites

- You deployed an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- You installed the `oc` CLI.

Procedure

1. Export the `kubeadmin` credentials:

   ```
   $ export KUBECONFIG=<installation_directory>/auth/kubeconfig
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

2. Verify you can run `oc` commands successfully using the exported configuration:

   ```
   $ oc whoami
   ```

   Example output

   ```
   system:admin
   ```

Additional resources

- Accessing the web console

10.7.14. Telemetry access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the Telemetry service, which runs by default to provide metrics about cluster health and the success of updates, requires internet access. If your cluster is connected to the internet, Telemetry runs automatically, and your cluster is registered to OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console.

After you confirm that your OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console inventory is correct, either maintained automatically by Telemetry or manually by using OpenShift Cluster Manager, use `subscription watch` to track your OpenShift Container Platform subscriptions at the account or multi-cluster level.

Additional resources

- About remote health monitoring
10.7.15. Next steps

- Customize your cluster.
- If necessary, you can opt out of remote health reporting.

10.8. INSTALLATION CONFIGURATION PARAMETERS FOR IBM CLOUD

Before you deploy an OpenShift Container Platform cluster on IBM Cloud®, you provide parameters to customize your cluster and the platform that hosts it. When you create the `install-config.yaml` file, you provide values for the required parameters through the command line. You can then modify the `install-config.yaml` file to customize your cluster further.

10.8.1. Available installation configuration parameters for IBM Cloud

The following tables specify the required, optional, and IBM Cloud-specific installation configuration parameters that you can set as part of the installation process.

**NOTE**

After installation, you cannot modify these parameters in the `install-config.yaml` file.

10.8.1.1. Required configuration parameters

Required installation configuration parameters are described in the following table:

**Table 10.14. Required parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>apiVersion:</td>
<td>The API version for the <code>install-config.yaml</code> content. The current version is <code>v1</code>. The installation program may also support older API versions.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baseDomain:</td>
<td>The base domain of your cloud provider. The base domain is used to create routes to your OpenShift Container Platform cluster components. The full DNS name for your cluster is a combination of the <code>baseDomain</code> and <code>metadata.name</code> parameter values that uses the <code>&lt;metadata.name&gt;.&lt;baseDomain&gt;</code> format.</td>
<td>A fully-qualified domain or subdomain name, such as <code>example.com</code>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Parameter | Description | Values
--- | --- | ---
metadata: **name** | Kubernetes resource `ObjectMeta`, from which only the **name** parameter is consumed. | Object
metadata: **name** | The name of the cluster. DNS records for the cluster are all subdomains of `{{.metadata.name}}.{{.baseDomain}}`. | String of lowercase letters, hyphens (\-), and periods (\.), such as `dev`.
platform | The configuration for the specific platform upon which to perform the installation: *alibabacloud*, *aws*, *baremetal*, *azure*, *gcp*, *ibmcloud*, *nutanix*, *openstack*, *powervs*, *vsphere*, or `{}`. For additional information about **platform** parameters, consult the table for your specific platform that follows. | Object
pullSecret | Get a pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager to authenticate downloading container images for OpenShift Container Platform components from services such as Quay.io. | 

```json
{  "auths":{  "cloud.openshift.com":{  "auth":"b3Blb=",  "email":"you@example.com"  },  "quay.io":{  "auth":"b3Blb=",  "email":"you@example.com"  }  }
}
```

#### 10.8.1.2. Network configuration parameters

You can customize your installation configuration based on the requirements of your existing network infrastructure. For example, you can expand the IP address block for the cluster network or provide different IP address blocks than the defaults.

Only IPv4 addresses are supported.
Globalnet is not supported with Red Hat OpenShift Data Foundation disaster recovery solutions. For regional disaster recovery scenarios, ensure that you use a nonoverlapping range of private IP addresses for the cluster and service networks in each cluster.

### Table 10.15. Network parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>networking:</td>
<td>The configuration for the cluster network.</td>
<td>Object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NOTE</strong> You cannot modify parameters specified</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>by the <code>networking</code> object after installation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>networking:</td>
<td>The Red Hat OpenShift Networking network plugin</td>
<td>Either OpenShiftSDN or OVNKubernetes. OpenShiftSDN is a CNI plugin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>networkType:</td>
<td>to install.</td>
<td>for all-Linux networks. OVNKubernetes is a CNI plugin for Linux</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>networks and hybrid networks that contain both Linux and Windows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>servers. The default value is OVNKubernetes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>networking:</td>
<td>The IP address blocks for pods.</td>
<td>An array of objects. For example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clusterNetwork:</td>
<td>The default value is 10.128.0.0/14 with a host</td>
<td>networking:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>prefix of /23.</td>
<td>clusterNetwork:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If you specify multiple IP address blocks, the</td>
<td>- cidr: 10.128.0.0/14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>blocks must not overlap.</td>
<td>hostPrefix: 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>networking:</td>
<td>Required if you use networking.clusterNetwork.</td>
<td>An IP address block in Classless Inter-Domain Routing (CIDR) notation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clusterNetwork:</td>
<td>An IP address block.</td>
<td>The prefix length for an IPv4 block is between 0 and 32.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cidr:</td>
<td>An IPv4 network.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>networking:</td>
<td>The subnet prefix length to assign to each</td>
<td>A subnet prefix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clusterNetwork:</td>
<td>individual node. For example, if hostPrefix is</td>
<td>The default value is 23.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hostPrefix:</td>
<td>set to 23 then each node is assigned a /23 subnet out of the given cidr. A hostPrefix value of 23 provides 510 ((2^8(32 - 23) - 2)) pod IP addresses.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
networking:
  serviceNetwork:
The IP address block for services. The default value is 172.30.0.0/16.
The OpenShift SDN and OVN-Kubernetes network plugins support only a single IP address block for the service network.

networking:
  machineNetwork:
The IP address blocks for machines. If you specify multiple IP address blocks, the blocks must not overlap.

networking:
  machineNetwork:
cidr:
Required if you use networking.machineNetwork. An IP address block. The default value is 10.0.0.0/16 for all platforms other than libvirt and IBM Power® Virtual Server. For libvirt, the default value is 192.168.126.0/24. For IBM Power® Virtual Server, the default value is 192.168.0.0/24. If you are deploying the cluster to an existing Virtual Private Cloud (VPC), the CIDR must contain the subnets defined in platform.ibmcloud.controlPlaneSubnets and platform.ibmcloud.computeSubnets.

NOTE
Set the networking.machineNetwork to match the CIDR that the preferred NIC resides in.

10.8.1.3. Optional configuration parameters

Optional installation configuration parameters are described in the following table:

Table 10.16. Optional parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>additionalTrustBundle:</td>
<td>A PEM-encoded X.509 certificate bundle that is added to the nodes’ trusted certificate store. This trust bundle may also be used when a proxy has been configured.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capabilities:</td>
<td>Controls the installation of optional core cluster components. You can reduce the footprint of your OpenShift Container Platform cluster by disabling optional components. For more information, see the &quot;Cluster capabilities&quot; page in <em>Installing</em>.</td>
<td>String array</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baselineCapabilitySet: capabilities:</td>
<td>Selects an initial set of optional capabilities to enable. Valid values are None, v4.11, v4.12 and vCurrent. The default value is vCurrent.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>additionalEnabledCapabilities: capabilities:</td>
<td>Extends the set of optional capabilities beyond what you specify in baselineCapabilitySet. You may specify multiple capabilities in this parameter.</td>
<td>String array</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cpuPartitioningMode:</td>
<td>Enables workload partitioning, which isolates OpenShift Container Platform services, cluster management workloads, and infrastructure pods to run on a reserved set of CPUs. Workload partitioning can only be enabled during installation and cannot be disabled after installation. While this field enables workload partitioning, it does not configure workloads to use specific CPUs. For more information, see the Workload partitioning page in the Scalability and Performance section.</td>
<td>None or AllNodes. None is the default value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute:</td>
<td>The configuration for the machines that comprise the compute nodes.</td>
<td>Array of MachinePool objects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>architecture: compute:</td>
<td>Determines the instruction set architecture of the machines in the pool. Currently, clusters with varied architectures are not supported. All pools must specify the same architecture. Valid values are amd64 (the default).</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Parameter Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>compute:</td>
<td>Whether to enable or disable simultaneous multithreading, or <strong>hyperthreading</strong>, on compute machines. By default, simultaneous multithreading is enabled to increase the performance of your machines’ cores.</td>
<td>Enabled or Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hyperthreading:</td>
<td>Important</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute:</td>
<td>Required if you use <strong>compute</strong>. The name of the machine pool.</td>
<td>worker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name:</td>
<td>Required if you use <strong>compute</strong>. Use this parameter to specify the cloud provider to host the worker machines. This parameter value must match the <code>controlPlane.platform</code> parameter value.</td>
<td>alibabacloud, aws, azure, gcp, ibmcloud, nutanix, openstack, powervs, vsphere, or {}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute:</td>
<td>The number of compute machines, which are also known as worker machines, to provision.</td>
<td>A positive integer greater than or equal to 2. The default value is 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform:</td>
<td>Enables the cluster for a feature set. A feature set is a collection of OpenShift Container Platform features that are not enabled by default. For more information about enabling a feature set during installation, see &quot;Enabling features using feature gates&quot;.</td>
<td>String. The name of the feature set to enable, such as TechPreviewNoUpgrade.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>replicas:</td>
<td>The configuration for the machines that comprise the control plane.</td>
<td>Array of MachinePool objects.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Parameter | Description | Values
--- | --- | ---
controlPlane: architecture: | Determines the instruction set architecture of the machines in the pool. Currently, clusters with varied architectures are not supported. All pools must specify the same architecture. Valid values are **amd64** (the default). | String

controlPlane: hyperthreading: | Whether to enable or disable simultaneous multithreading, or **hyperthreading**, on control plane machines. By default, simultaneous multithreading is enabled to increase the performance of your machines' cores. | **Enabled** or **Disabled**

controlPlane: name: | Required if you use `controlPlane`. The name of the machine pool. | **master**

controlPlane: platform: | Required if you use `controlPlane`. Use this parameter to specify the cloud provider that hosts the control plane machines. This parameter value must match the `compute.platform` parameter value. | **alibabacloud**, **aws**, **azure**, **gcp**, **ibmcloud**, **nutanix**, **openstack**, **powervs**, **vsphere**, or `{}`

controlPlane: replicas: | The number of control plane machines to provision. | The only supported value is **3**, which is the default value.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>credentialsMode</td>
<td>The Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) mode. If no mode is specified, the CCO dynamically tries to determine the capabilities of the provided credentials, with a preference for mint mode on the platforms where multiple modes are supported.</td>
<td>Mint, Passthrough, Manual or an empty string (&quot;&quot;).[1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fips</td>
<td>Enable or disable FIPS mode. The default is false (disabled). If FIPS mode is enabled, the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines that OpenShift Container Platform runs on bypass the default Kubernetes cryptography suite and use the cryptography modules that are provided with RHCOS instead.</td>
<td>false or true</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IMPORTANT**

To enable FIPS mode for your cluster, you must run the installation program from a Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) computer configured to operate in FIPS mode. For more information about configuring FIPS mode on RHEL, see [Installing the system in FIPS mode](#). When running Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) or Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) booted in FIPS mode, OpenShift Container Platform core components use the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NOTE</td>
<td>If you are using Azure File storage, you cannot enable FIPS mode.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imageContentSources:</td>
<td>Sources and repositories for the release-image content.</td>
<td>Array of objects. Includes a <code>source</code> and, optionally, <code>mirrors</code>, as described in the following rows of this table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imageContentSources: source:</td>
<td>Required if you use <code>imageContentSources</code>. Specify the repository that users refer to, for example, in image pull specifications.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imageContentSources: mirrors:</td>
<td>Specify one or more repositories that may also contain the same images.</td>
<td>Array of strings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>publish:</td>
<td>How to publish or expose the user-facing endpoints of your cluster, such as the Kubernetes API, OpenShift routes.</td>
<td>Internal or External. To deploy a private cluster, which cannot be accessed from the internet, set <code>publish</code> to Internal. The default value is External.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Not all CCO modes are supported for all cloud providers. For more information about CCO modes, see the “Managing cloud provider credentials” entry in the Authentication and authorization content.

### 10.8.1.4. Additional IBM Cloud configuration parameters

Additional IBM Cloud® configuration parameters are described in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sshKey:</td>
<td>The SSH key to authenticate access to your cluster machines.</td>
<td>For example, sshKey: ssh-ed25519 AAAA...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**

For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your ssh-agent process uses.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>platform:</td>
<td>The name of an existing resource group. By default, an installer-provisioned VPC and cluster resources are placed in this resource group. When not specified, the installation program creates the resource group for the cluster. If you are deploying the cluster into an existing VPC, the installer-provisioned cluster resources are placed in this resource group. When not specified, the installation program creates the resource group for the cluster. The VPC resources that you have provisioned must exist in a resource group that you specify using the <code>networkResourceGroupName</code> parameter. In either case, this resource group must only be used for a single cluster installation, as the cluster components assume ownership of all of the resources in the resource group.</td>
<td>String, for example <code>existing_resource_group</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ibm cloud:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resource Group Name:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| platform: | The name of an existing resource group. This resource contains the existing VPC and subnets to which the cluster will be deployed. This parameter is required when deploying the cluster to a VPC that you have provisioned.                                                                 | String, for example <code>existing_network_resource_group</code>                                        |
| ibm cloud: |                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                             |
| networkResourceGroupName: |                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                             |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>platform:</td>
<td>The new dedicated host to create. If you specify a value for <code>platform.ibmcloud.dedicatedHosts.name</code>, this parameter is not required.</td>
<td>Valid IBM Cloud® dedicated host profile, such as <code>cx2-host-152x304</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ibmcloud:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dedicatedHosts:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>profile:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name:</td>
<td>An existing dedicated host. If you specify a value for <code>platform.ibmcloud.dedicatedHosts.profile</code>, this parameter is not required.</td>
<td>String, for example <code>my-dedicated-host-name</code>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>platfor m: ibm cloud: type:</td>
<td>The instance type for all IBM Cloud® machines.</td>
<td>Valid IBM Cloud® instance type, such as bx2-8x32[[2]]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platfor m: ibm cloud: vpc Name:</td>
<td>The name of the existing VPC that you want to deploy your cluster to.</td>
<td>String.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platfor m: ibm cloud: control Plane Subnets:</td>
<td>The name(s) of the existing subnet(s) in your VPC that you want to deploy your control plane machines to. Specify a subnet for each availability zone.</td>
<td>String array</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The name(s) of the existing subnet(s) in your VPC that you want to deploy your compute machines to. Specify a subnet for each availability zone. Subnet IDs are not supported.

### Parameter Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>platform:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ibm cloud:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute Subnets:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Whether you define an existing resource group, or if the installer creates one, determines how the resource group is treated when the cluster is uninstalled. If you define a resource group, the installer removes all of the installer-provisioned resources, but leaves the resource group alone; if a resource group is created as part of the installation, the installer removes all of the installer-provisioned resources and the resource group.

2. To determine which profile best meets your needs, see Instance Profiles in the IBM® documentation.

### 10.9. UNINSTALLING A CLUSTER ON IBM CLOUD

You can remove a cluster that you deployed to IBM Cloud®.

#### 10.9.1. Removing a cluster that uses installer-provisioned infrastructure

You can remove a cluster that uses installer-provisioned infrastructure from your cloud.

**NOTE**

After uninstallation, check your cloud provider for any resources not removed properly, especially with User Provisioned Infrastructure (UPI) clusters. There might be resources that the installer did not create or that the installer is unable to access.

**Prerequisites**

- You have a copy of the installation program that you used to deploy the cluster.
- You have the files that the installation program generated when you created your cluster.
- You have configured the `ccoctl` binary.
- You have installed the IBM Cloud® CLI and installed or updated the VPC infrastructure service plugin. For more information see "Prerequisites" in the IBM Cloud® CLI documentation.
Procedure

1. If the following conditions are met, this step is required:
   - The installer created a resource group as part of the installation process.
   - You or one of your applications created persistent volume claims (PVCs) after the cluster was deployed.

   In which case, the PVCs are not removed when uninstalling the cluster, which might prevent the resource group from being successfully removed. To prevent a failure:
   a. Log in to the IBM Cloud® using the CLI.
   b. To list the PVCs, run the following command:
      
      ```
      $ ibmcloud is volumes --resource-group-name <infrastructure_id>
      ``
      
      For more information about listing volumes, see the IBM Cloud® CLI documentation.
   c. To delete the PVCs, run the following command:
      
      ```
      $ ibmcloud is volume-delete --force <volume_id>
      ``
      
      For more information about deleting volumes, see the IBM Cloud® CLI documentation.

2. Export the API key that was created as part of the installation process.

   ```
   $ export IC_API_KEY=<api_key>
   ```

   **NOTE**
   You must set the variable name exactly as specified. The installation program expects the variable name to be present to remove the service IDs that were created when the cluster was installed.

3. From the directory that contains the installation program on the computer that you used to install the cluster, run the following command:

   ```
   $ ./openshift-install destroy cluster \
   --dir <installation_directory> --log-level info
   ```

   **1** For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.
   
   **2** To view different details, specify `warn`, `debug`, or `error` instead of `info`.

   **NOTE**
   You must specify the directory that contains the cluster definition files for your cluster. The installation program requires the `metadata.json` file in this directory to delete the cluster.
4. Remove the manual CCO credentials that were created for the cluster:

   $ ccoctl ibmcloud delete-service-id \
   --credentials-requests-dir <path_to_credential_requests_directory> \ 
   --name <cluster_name>

   **NOTE**

   If your cluster uses Technology Preview features that are enabled by the
   **TechPreviewNoUpgrade** feature set, you must include the **--enable-tech-
   preview** parameter.

5. Optional: Delete the **<installation_directory>** directory and the OpenShift Container Platform
   installation program.
CHAPTER 11. INSTALLING ON NUTANIX

11.1. PREPARING TO INSTALL ON NUTANIX

Before you install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster, be sure that your Nutanix environment meets the following requirements.

11.1.1. Nutanix version requirements

You must install the OpenShift Container Platform cluster to a Nutanix environment that meets the following requirements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Required version</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nutanix AOS</td>
<td>6.5.2.7 or later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prism Central</td>
<td>pc.2022.6 or later</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11.1.2. Environment requirements

Before you install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster, review the following Nutanix AOS environment requirements.

11.1.2.1. Required account privileges

The installation program requires access to a Nutanix account with the necessary permissions to deploy the cluster and to maintain the daily operation of it. The following options are available to you:

- You can use a local Prism Central user account with administrative privileges. Using a local account is the quickest way to grant access to an account with the required permissions.

- If your organization’s security policies require that you use a more restrictive set of permissions, use the permissions that are listed in the following table to create a custom Cloud Native role in Prism Central. You can then assign the role to a user account that is a member of a Prism Central authentication directory.

Consider the following when managing this user account:

- When assigning entities to the role, ensure that the user can access only the Prism Element and subnet that are required to deploy the virtual machines.

- Ensure that the user is a member of the project to which it needs to assign virtual machines.

For more information, see the Nutanix documentation about creating a Custom Cloud Native role, assigning a role, and adding a user to a project.

Example 11.1. Required permissions for creating a Custom Cloud Native role
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nutanix Object</th>
<th>When required</th>
<th>Required permissions in Nutanix API</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Categories     | Always        | Create_Category_Mapping  
Create_Or_Update_Name_Category  
Create_Or_Update_Value_Category  
Delete_Category_Mapping  
Delete_Name_Category  
Delete_Value_Category  
View_Category_Mapping  
View_Name_Category  
View_Value_Category | Create, read, and delete categories that are assigned to the OpenShift Container Platform machines. |
| Images         | Always        | Create_Image  
Delete_Image  
View_Image | Create, read, and delete the operating system images used for the OpenShift Container Platform machines. |
| Virtual Machines | Always     | Create_Virtual_Machine  
Delete_Virtual_Machine  
View_Virtual_Machine | Create, read, and delete the OpenShift Container Platform machines. |
| Clusters       | Always        | View_Cluster | View the Prism Element clusters that host the OpenShift Container Platform machines. |
| Subnets        | Always        | View_Subnet | View the subnets that host the OpenShift Container Platform machines. |
### 11.1.2.2. Cluster limits

Available resources vary between clusters. The number of possible clusters within a Nutanix environment is limited primarily by available storage space and any limitations associated with the resources that the cluster creates, and resources that you require to deploy the cluster, such as IP addresses and networks.

### 11.1.2.3. Cluster resources

A minimum of 800 GB of storage is required to use a standard cluster.

When you deploy a OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses installer-provisioned infrastructure, the installation program must be able to create several resources in your Nutanix instance. Although these resources use 856 GB of storage, the bootstrap node is destroyed as part of the installation process.

A standard OpenShift Container Platform installation creates the following resources:

- 1 label
- Virtual machines:
  - 1 disk image
  - 1 temporary bootstrap node
  - 3 control plane nodes
  - 3 compute machines

### 11.1.2.4. Networking requirements

You must use either AHV IP Address Management (IPAM) or Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) for the network and ensure that it is configured to provide persistent IP addresses to the cluster machines. Additionally, create the following networking resources before you install the OpenShift Container Platform cluster:

- IP addresses
- DNS records
NOTE

It is recommended that each OpenShift Container Platform node in the cluster have access to a Network Time Protocol (NTP) server that is discoverable via DHCP. Installation is possible without an NTP server. However, an NTP server prevents errors typically associated with asynchronous server clocks.

11.1.2.4.1. Required IP Addresses

An installer-provisioned installation requires two static virtual IP (VIP) addresses:

- A VIP address for the API is required. This address is used to access the cluster API.
- A VIP address for ingress is required. This address is used for cluster ingress traffic.

You specify these IP addresses when you install the OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

11.1.2.4.2. DNS records

You must create DNS records for two static IP addresses in the appropriate DNS server for the Nutanix instance that hosts your OpenShift Container Platform cluster. In each record, `<cluster_name>` is the cluster name and `<base_domain>` is the cluster base domain that you specify when you install the cluster.

A complete DNS record takes the form: `<component>.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>`. 

Table 11.2. Required DNS records

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Record</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>API VIP</td>
<td>api.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;.</td>
<td>This DNS A/AAAA or CNAME record must point to the load balancer for the control plane machines. This record must be resolvable by both clients external to the cluster and from all the nodes within the cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ingress VIP</td>
<td>*.apps.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;.</td>
<td>A wildcard DNS A/AAAA or CNAME record that points to the load balancer that targets the machines that run the Ingress router pods, which are the worker nodes by default. This record must be resolvable by both clients external to the cluster and from all the nodes within the cluster.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11.1.3. Configuring the Cloud Credential Operator utility
The Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) manages cloud provider credentials as Kubernetes custom resource definitions (CRDs). To install a cluster on Nutanix, you must set the CCO to manual mode as part of the installation process.

To create and manage cloud credentials from outside of the cluster when the Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) is operating in manual mode, extract and prepare the CCO utility (ccoclt) binary.

**NOTE**

The ccoclt utility is a Linux binary that must run in a Linux environment.

**Prerequisites**

- You have access to an OpenShift Container Platform account with cluster administrator access.
- You have installed the OpenShift CLI (oc).

**Procedure**

1. Obtain the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
   ```

2. Obtain the CCO container image from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ CC0_IMAGE=$(oc adm release info --image-for='cloud-credential-operator'
   $RELEASE_IMAGE -a ~/.pull-secret)
   ```

   **NOTE**

   Ensure that the architecture of the $RELEASE_IMAGE matches the architecture of the environment in which you will use the ccoclt tool.

3. Extract the ccoclt binary from the CCO container image within the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ oc image extract $CC0_IMAGE --file="/usr/bin/ccoctl" -a ~/.pull-secret
   ```

4. Change the permissions to make ccoclt executable by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ chmod 775 ccoclt
   ```

**Verification**

- To verify that ccoclt is ready to use, display the help file by running the following command:

  ```bash
  $ ccoclt --help
  ```

**Output of ccoclt --help**

OpenShift credentials provisioning tool
11.2. INSTALLING A CLUSTER ON NUTANIX

In OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14, you can choose one of the following options to install a cluster on your Nutanix instance:

Using installer-provisioned infrastructure: Use the procedures in the following sections to use installer-provisioned infrastructure. Installer-provisioned infrastructure is ideal for installing in connected or disconnected network environments. The installer-provisioned infrastructure includes an installation program that provisions the underlying infrastructure for the cluster.

Using the Assisted Installer: The Assisted Installer hosted at console.redhat.com. The Assisted Installer cannot be used in disconnected environments. The Assisted Installer does not provision the underlying infrastructure for the cluster, so you must provision the infrastructure before the running the Assisted Installer. Installing with the Assisted Installer also provides integration with Nutanix, enabling autoscaling. See Installing an on-premise cluster using the Assisted Installer for additional details.

Using user-provisioned infrastructure: Complete the relevant steps outlined in the Installing a cluster on any platform documentation.

11.2.1. Prerequisites

- You have reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.
- The installation program requires access to port 9440 on Prism Central and Prism Element. You verified that port 9440 is accessible.
- If you use a firewall, you have met these prerequisites:
  - You confirmed that port 9440 is accessible. Control plane nodes must be able to reach Prism Central and Prism Element on port 9440 for the installation to succeed.

Additional resources

- Preparing to update a cluster with manually maintained credentials

Usage:
ccoctl [command]

Available Commands:
alibabacloud Manage credentials objects for alibaba cloud
aws Manage credentials objects for AWS cloud
azure Manage credentials objects for Azure
gcp Manage credentials objects for Google cloud
help Help about any command
ibmcloud Manage credentials objects for IBM Cloud
nutanix Manage credentials objects for Nutanix

Flags:
-h, --help help for ccoctl

Use "ccoctl [command] --help" for more information about a command.

CHAPTER 11. INSTALLING ON NUTANIX
You configured the firewall to grant access to the sites that OpenShift Container Platform requires. This includes the use of Telemetry.

- If your Nutanix environment is using the default self-signed SSL certificate, replace it with a certificate that is signed by a CA. The installation program requires a valid CA-signed certificate to access to the Prism Central API. For more information about replacing the self-signed certificate, see the Nutanix AOS Security Guide.
  
  If your Nutanix environment uses an internal CA to issue certificates, you must configure a cluster-wide proxy as part of the installation process. For more information, see Configuring a custom PKI.

**IMPORTANT**

Use 2048-bit certificates. The installation fails if you use 4096-bit certificates with Prism Central 2022.x.

11.2.2. Internet access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you require access to the internet to install your cluster.

You must have internet access to:

- Access OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console to download the installation program and perform subscription management. If the cluster has internet access and you do not disable Telemetry, that service automatically entitles your cluster.

- Access Quay.io to obtain the packages that are required to install your cluster.

- Obtain the packages that are required to perform cluster updates.

**IMPORTANT**

If your cluster cannot have direct internet access, you can perform a restricted network installation on some types of infrastructure that you provision. During that process, you download the required content and use it to populate a mirror registry with the installation packages. With some installation types, the environment that you install your cluster in will not require internet access. Before you update the cluster, you update the content of the mirror registry.

11.2.3. Internet access for Prism Central

Prism Central requires internet access to obtain the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) image that is required to install the cluster. The RHCOS image for Nutanix is available at rhcos.mirror.openshift.com.

11.2.4. Generating a key pair for cluster node SSH access

During an OpenShift Container Platform installation, you can provide an SSH public key to the installation program. The key is passed to the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes through their Ignition config files and is used to authenticate SSH access to the nodes. The key is added to the ~/.ssh/authorized_keys list for the core user on each node, which enables password-less authentication.
After the key is passed to the nodes, you can use the key pair to SSH in to the RHCOS nodes as the user core. To access the nodes through SSH, the private key identity must be managed by SSH for your local user.

If you want to SSH in to your cluster nodes to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, you must provide the SSH public key during the installation process. The `/openshift-install gather` command also requires the SSH public key to be in place on the cluster nodes.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not skip this procedure in production environments, where disaster recovery and debugging is required.

**NOTE**

You must use a local key, not one that you configured with platform-specific approaches such as AWS key pairs.

**Procedure**

1. If you do not have an existing SSH key pair on your local machine to use for authentication onto your cluster nodes, create one. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   ```bash
   $ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -N "" -f <path>/<file_name>
   ``

   Specify the path and file name, such as `~/.ssh/id_ed25519`, of the new SSH key. If you have an existing key pair, ensure your public key is in the your `~/.ssh` directory.

   **NOTE**

   If you plan to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures, do not create a key that uses the ed25519 algorithm. Instead, create a key that uses the rsa or ecdsa algorithm.

2. View the public SSH key:

   ```bash
   $ cat <path>/<file_name>.pub
   ``

   For example, run the following to view the `~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub` public key:

   ```bash
   $ cat ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub
   ```

3. Add the SSH private key identity to the SSH agent for your local user, if it has not already been added. SSH agent management of the key is required for password-less SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes, or if you want to use the `/openshift-install gather` command.
NOTE

On some distributions, default SSH private key identities such as ~/.ssh/id_rsa and ~/.ssh/id_dsa are managed automatically.

a. If the ssh-agent process is not already running for your local user, start it as a background task:

   $ eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"

   Example output

   Agent pid 31874

NOTE

If your cluster is in FIPS mode, only use FIPS-compliant algorithms to generate the SSH key. The key must be either RSA or ECDSA.

4. Add your SSH private key to the ssh-agent:

   $ ssh-add <path>/<file_name>  

   Specify the path and file name for your SSH private key, such as ~/.ssh/id_ed25519

   Example output

   Identity added: /home/<you>/<path>/<file_name> (<computer_name>)

Next steps

- When you install OpenShift Container Platform, provide the SSH public key to the installation program.

11.2.5. Obtaining the installation program

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform, download the installation file on the host you are using for installation.

Prerequisites

- You have a computer that runs Linux or macOS, with 500 MB of local disk space.

Procedure

1. Access the Infrastructure Provider page on the OpenShift Cluster Manager site. If you have a Red Hat account, log in with your credentials. If you do not, create an account.

2. Select your infrastructure provider.
3. Navigate to the page for your installation type, download the installation program that corresponds with your host operating system and architecture, and place the file in the directory where you will store the installation configuration files.

**IMPORTANT**

The installation program creates several files on the computer that you use to install your cluster. You must keep the installation program and the files that the installation program creates after you finish installing the cluster. Both files are required to delete the cluster.

**IMPORTANT**

Deleting the files created by the installation program does not remove your cluster, even if the cluster failed during installation. To remove your cluster, complete the OpenShift Container Platform uninstallation procedures for your specific cloud provider.

4. Extract the installation program. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

```
$ tar -xvf openshift-install-linux.tar.gz
```

5. Download your installation pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager. This pull secret allows you to authenticate with the services that are provided by the included authorities, including Quay.io, which serves the container images for OpenShift Container Platform components.

11.2.6. Adding Nutanix root CA certificates to your system trust

Because the installation program requires access to the Prism Central API, you must add your Nutanix trusted root CA certificates to your system trust before you install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

**Procedure**

1. From the Prism Central web console, download the Nutanix root CA certificates.

2. Extract the compressed file that contains the Nutanix root CA certificates.

3. Add the files for your operating system to the system trust. For example, on a Fedora operating system, run the following command:

```
# cp certs/lin/* /etc/pki/ca-trust/source/anchors
```

4. Update your system trust. For example, on a Fedora operating system, run the following command:

```
# update-ca-trust extract
```

11.2.7. Creating the installation configuration file

You can customize the OpenShift Container Platform cluster you install on Nutanix.
**Prerequisites**

- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.
- You have verified that you have met the Nutanix networking requirements. For more information, see "Preparing to install on Nutanix".

**Procedure**

1. Create the `install-config.yaml` file.
   
   a. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and run the following command:

   ```bash
   $ ./openshift-install create install-config --dir <installation_directory>  
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the directory name to store the files that the installation program creates.

   When specifying the directory:

   - Verify that the directory has the execute permission. This permission is required to run Terraform binaries under the installation directory.
   - Use an empty directory. Some installation assets, such as bootstrap X.509 certificates, have short expiration intervals, therefore you must not reuse an installation directory. If you want to reuse individual files from another cluster installation, you can copy them into your directory. However, the file names for the installation assets might change between releases. Use caution when copying installation files from an earlier OpenShift Container Platform version.

   **NOTE**

   Always delete the `~/.powervs` directory to avoid reusing a stale configuration. Run the following command:

   ```bash
   $ rm -rf ~/.powervs  
   ```

   b. At the prompts, provide the configuration details for your cloud:

   i. Optional: Select an SSH key to use to access your cluster machines.

   **NOTE**

   For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your `ssh-agent` process uses.

   ii. Select `nutanix` as the platform to target.

   iii. Enter the Prism Central domain name or IP address.

   iv. Enter the port that is used to log into Prism Central.
v. Enter the credentials that are used to log into Prism Central. The installation program connects to Prism Central.

vi. Select the Prism Element that will manage the OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

vii. Select the network subnet to use.

viii. Enter the virtual IP address that you configured for control plane API access.

ix. Enter the virtual IP address that you configured for cluster ingress.

x. Enter the base domain. This base domain must be the same one that you configured in the DNS records.

xi. Enter a descriptive name for your cluster. The cluster name you enter must match the cluster name you specified when configuring the DNS records.

2. Optional: Update one or more of the default configuration parameters in the `install.config.yaml` file to customize the installation. For more information about the parameters, see "Installation configuration parameters".

   **NOTE**

   If you are installing a three-node cluster, be sure to set the `compute.replicas` parameter to 0. This ensures that cluster’s control planes are schedulable. For more information, see "Installing a three-node cluster on Nutanix".

3. Back up the `install-config.yaml` file so that you can use it to install multiple clusters.

   **IMPORTANT**

   The `install-config.yaml` file is consumed during the installation process. If you want to reuse the file, you must back it up now.

**Additional resources**

- Installation configuration parameters for Nutanix

**11.2.7.1. Sample customized install-config.yaml file for Nutanix**

You can customize the `install-config.yaml` file to specify more details about your OpenShift Container Platform cluster’s platform or modify the values of the required parameters.

   **IMPORTANT**

   This sample YAML file is provided for reference only. You must obtain your `install-config.yaml` file by using the installation program and modify it.

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: example.com
compute:  
  - hyperthreading: Enabled
```
name: worker
replicas: 3
platform:
  nutanix:
    cpus: 2
coresPerSocket: 2
memoryMiB: 8196
osDisk:
  diskSizeGiB: 120
categories:
  - key: <category_key_name>
    value: <category_value>
controlPlane:
  hyperthreading: Enabled
name: master
replicas: 3
platform:
  nutanix:
    cpus: 4
coresPerSocket: 2
memoryMiB: 16384
osDisk:
  diskSizeGiB: 120
categories:
  - key: <category_key_name>
    value: <category_value>
metadata:
  creationTimestamp: null
name: test-cluster
networking:
  clusterNetwork:
    - cidr: 10.128.0.0/14
      hostPrefix: 23
  machineNetwork:
    - cidr: 10.0.0.0/16
networkType: OVNKubernetes
serviceNetwork:
  - 172.30.0.0/16
platform:
  nutanix:
    apiVIPs:
      - 10.40.142.7
defaultMachinePlatform:
  bootType: Legacy
categories:
  - key: <category_key_name>
    value: <category_value>
project:
  type: name
  name: <project_name>
ingressVIPs:
  - 10.40.142.8
prismCentral:
  endpoint:
The controlPlane section is a single mapping, but the compute section is a sequence of mappings. To meet the requirements of the different data structures, the first line of the compute section must begin with a hyphen, -, and the first line of the controlPlane section must not. Although both sections currently define a single machine pool, it is possible that future versions of OpenShift Container Platform will support defining multiple compute pools during installation. Only one control plane pool is used.

Whether to enable or disable simultaneous multithreading, or hyperthreading. By default, simultaneous multithreading is enabled to increase the performance of your machines’ cores. You can disable it by setting the parameter value to Disabled. If you disable simultaneous multithreading in some cluster machines, you must disable it in all cluster machines.

**IMPORTANT**

If you disable simultaneous multithreading, ensure that your capacity planning accounts for the dramatically decreased machine performance.

Optional: Provide additional configuration for the machine pool parameters for the compute and control plane machines.

Optional: Provide one or more pairs of a prism category key and a prism category value. These category key-value pairs must exist in Prism Central. You can provide separate categories to compute machines, control plane machines, or all machines.

The cluster network plugin to install. The supported values are `OVNKubernetes` and `OpenShiftSDN`. The default value is `OVNKubernetes`.

Optional: Specify a project with which VMs are associated. Specify either name or uuid for the project type, and then provide the corresponding UUID or project name. You can associate projects to compute machines, control plane machines, or all machines.

Optional: By default, the installation program downloads and installs the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) image. If Prism Central does not have internet access, you can override the default behavior by hosting the RHCOS image on any HTTP server and pointing the installation address, port, password, and username. The clusterOSImage is set to a default value, and the credentialsMode is set to Manual by default. The publish mode is set to External, and the pullSecret is a JSON object containing the necessary credentials.
Whether to enable or disable FIPS mode. By default, FIPS mode is not enabled. If FIPS mode is enabled, the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines that OpenShift Container Platform runs on bypass the default Kubernetes cryptography suite and use the cryptography modules that are provided with RHCOS instead.

**IMPORTANT**

When running Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) or Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) booted in FIPS mode, OpenShift Container Platform core components use the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures.

Optional: You can provide the `sshKey` value that you use to access the machines in your cluster.

**NOTE**

For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your `ssh-agent` process uses.

### 11.2.7.2. Configuring the cluster-wide proxy during installation

Production environments can deny direct access to the internet and instead have an HTTP or HTTPS proxy available. You can configure a new OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use a proxy by configuring the proxy settings in the `install-config.yaml` file.

**Prerequisites**

- You have an existing `install-config.yaml` file.
- You reviewed the sites that your cluster requires access to and determined whether any of them need to bypass the proxy. By default, all cluster egress traffic is proxied, including calls to hosting cloud provider APIs. You added sites to the `Proxy` object’s `spec.noProxy` field to bypass the proxy if necessary.

**NOTE**

The `Proxy` object `status.noProxy` field is populated with the values of the `networking.machineNetwork[].cidr`, `networking.clusterNetwork[].cidr`, and `networking.serviceNetwork[]` fields from your installation configuration.

For installations on Amazon Web Services (AWS), Google Cloud Platform (GCP), Microsoft Azure, and Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP), the `Proxy` object `status.noProxy` field is also populated with the instance metadata endpoint (`169.254.169.254`).

**Procedure**

1. Edit your `install-config.yaml` file and add the proxy settings. For example:
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: my.domain.com
proxy:
  httpProxy: http://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port>  
  httpsProxy: https://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port>  
  noProxy: example.com  
  additionalTrustBundle: |
    -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
    <MY_TRUSTED_CA_CERT>
    -----END CERTIFICATE-----
  additionalTrustBundlePolicy: <policy_to_add_additionalTrustBundle>

1. A proxy URL to use for creating HTTP connections outside the cluster. The URL scheme must be http.

2. A proxy URL to use for creating HTTPS connections outside the cluster.

3. A comma-separated list of destination domain names, IP addresses, or other network CIDRs to exclude from proxying. Preface a domain with . to match subdomains only. For example, .y.com matches x.y.com, but not y.com. Use * to bypass the proxy for all destinations.

4. If provided, the installation program generates a config map that is named user-ca-bundle in the openshift-config namespace that contains one or more additional CA certificates that are required for proxying HTTPS connections. The Cluster Network Operator then creates a trusted-ca-bundle config map that merges these contents with the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) trust bundle, and this config map is referenced in the trustedCA field of the Proxy object. The additionalTrustBundle field is required unless the proxy’s identity certificate is signed by an authority from the RHCOS trust bundle.

5. Optional: The policy to determine the configuration of the Proxy object to reference the user-ca-bundle config map in the trustedCA field. The allowed values are Proxyonly and Always. Use Proxyonly to reference the user-ca-bundle config map only when http/https proxy is configured. Use Always to always reference the user-ca-bundle config map. The default value is Proxyonly.

NOTE

The installation program does not support the proxy readinessEndpoints field.

NOTE

If the installer times out, restart and then complete the deployment by using the wait-for command of the installer. For example:

```
$ ./openshift-install wait-for install-complete --log-level debug
```

2. Save the file and reference it when installing OpenShift Container Platform.

The installation program creates a cluster-wide proxy that is named cluster that uses the proxy settings in the provided install-config.yaml file. If no proxy settings are provided, a cluster Proxy object is still created, but it will have a nil spec.
11.2.8. 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 4.14. 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**


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 v4.14 Linux Client** entry and save the file.

5. Unpack the archive:

   ```bash
   $ tar xvf <file>
   
   $ echo $PATH
   ```

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

   ```bash
   $ echo $PATH
   ```

**Verification**

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

  ```bash
  $ oc <command>
  ```

### Installing the OpenShift CLI on Windows

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

**Procedure**


2. Select the appropriate version from the **Version** drop-down list.
3. Click **Download Now** next to the **OpenShift v4.14 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**


2. Select the appropriate version from the **Version** drop-down list.

3. Click **Download Now** next to the **OpenShift v4.14 macOS Client** entry and save the file.

   **NOTE**
   For macOS arm64, choose the **OpenShift v4.14 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>
  ```

**11.2.9. Configuring IAM for Nutanix**

Installing the cluster requires that the Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) operate in manual mode. While the installation program configures the CCO for manual mode, you must specify the identity and access management secrets.

**Prerequisites**
- You have configured the `ccoctl` binary.
- You have an `install-config.yaml` file.

**Procedure**

1. Create a YAML file that contains the credentials data in the following format:

   **Credentials data format**

   ```yaml
   credentials:
   - type: basic_auth
     data:
       prismCentral:
         username: <username_for_prism_central>
         password: <password_for_prism_central>
       prismElements:
         - name: <name_of_prism_element>
           username: <username_for_prism_element>
           password: <password_for_prism_element>
   ```

   1. Specify the authentication type. Only basic authentication is supported.
   2. Specify the Prism Central credentials.
   3. Optional: Specify the Prism Element credentials.

2. Set a `$RELEASE_IMAGE` variable with the release image from your installation file by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
   ```

3. Extract the list of `CredentialsRequest` custom resources (CRs) from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ oc adm release extract \
   --from=$RELEASE_IMAGE \
   --credentials-requests \
   --included \
   --install-config=<path_to_directory_with_installation_configuration>/install-config.yaml \
   --to=<path_to_directory_for_credentials_requests>
   ```

   1. The `--included` parameter includes only the manifests that your specific cluster configuration requires.
   2. Specify the location of the `install-config.yaml` file.
   3. Specify the path to the directory where you want to store the `CredentialsRequest` objects. If the specified directory does not exist, this command creates it.

   **Sample CredentialsRequest object**
Use the `ccoctl` tool to process all `CredentialsRequest` objects by running the following command:

```bash
$ ccoctl nutanix create-shared-secrets \
  --credentials-requests-dir=<path_to_credentials_requests_directory> \
  --output-dir=<ccoctl_output_dir> \
  --credentials-source-filepath=<path_to_credentials_file>
```

1. Specify the path to the directory that contains the files for the component `CredentialsRequests` objects.
2. Optional: Specify the directory in which you want the `ccoctl` utility to create objects. By default, the utility creates objects in the directory in which the commands are run.
3. Optional: Specify the directory that contains the credentials data YAML file. By default, `ccoctl` expects this file to be in `<home_directory>/.nutanix/credentials`.

5. Edit the `install-config.yaml` configuration file so that the `credentialsMode` parameter is set to `Manual`.

**Example install-config.yaml configuration file**

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: cluster1.example.com
credentialsMode: Manual
...
```

1. Add this line to set the `credentialsMode` parameter to `Manual`.

6. Create the installation manifests by running the following command:

```bash
$ openshift-install create manifests --dir <installation_directory>
```

1. Specify the path to the directory that contains the `install-config.yaml` file for your cluster.
7. Copy the generated credential files to the target manifests directory by running the following command:

```
$ cp <ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests/*credentials.yaml ./<installation_directory>/manifests
```

**Verification**

- Ensure that the appropriate secrets exist in the `manifests` directory.

```
$ ls ./<installation_directory>/manifests
```

**Example output**

```
total 64
-rw-r----- 1 <user> <user> 2335 Jul  8 12:22 cluster-config.yaml
-rw-r----- 1 <user> <user> 161 Jul  8 12:22 cluster-dns-02-config.yml
-rw-r----- 1 <user> <user>  864 Jul  8 12:22 cluster-infrastructure-02-config.yml
-rw-r----- 1 <user> <user>  191 Jul  8 12:22 cluster-ingress-02-config.yml
-rw-r----- 1 <user> <user> 9607 Jul  8 12:22 cluster-network-01-crd.yml
-rw-r----- 1 <user> <user>  272 Jul  8 12:22 cluster-network-02-config.yml
-rw-r----- 1 <user> <user>  142 Jul  8 12:22 cluster-proxy-01-config.yml
-rw-r----- 1 <user> <user>  171 Jul  8 12:22 cluster-scheduler-02-config.yml
-rw-r----- 1 <user> <user> 200 Jul  8 12:22 cvo-overrides.yaml
-rw-r----- 1 <user> <user> 118 Jul  8 12:22 kube-cloud-config.yaml
-rw-r----- 1 <user> <user> 1304 Jul  8 12:22 kube-system-configmap-root-ca.yaml
-rw-r----- 1 <user> <user>  4090 Jul  8 12:22 machine-config-server-tls-secret.yaml
-rw-r----- 1 <user> <user> 3961 Jul  8 12:22 openshift-config-secret-pull-secret.yaml
-rw------- 1 <user> <user>  283 Jul  8 12:24 openshift-machine-api-nutanix-credentials-credentials.yaml
```

**11.2.10. Adding config map and secret resources required for Nutanix CCM**

Installations on Nutanix require additional `ConfigMap` and `Secret` resources to integrate with the Nutanix Cloud Controller Manager (CCM).

**Prerequisites**

- You have created a `manifests` directory within your installation directory.

**Procedure**

1. Navigate to the `manifests` directory:

```
$ cd <path_to_installation_directory>/manifests
```

2. Create a file with the name `openshift-cloud-controller-manager-nutanix-credentials-credentials.yaml` and add the following information:

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Secret
metadata:
  name: nutanix-credentials
  namespace: openshift-cloud-controller-manager
```
Specify the Prism Central username.

Specify the Prism Central password.

3. Create the `cloud-conf ConfigMap` file with the name `openshift-cloud-controller-manager-cloud-config.yaml` and add the following information:

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
class: ConfigMap
metadata:
  name: cloud-conf
  namespace: openshift-cloud-controller-manager
data:
  cloud.conf: |
    "prismCentral": {  
      "address": "<prism_central_FQDN/IP>",  
      "port": 9440,  
      "credentialRef": {  
        "kind": "Secret",  
        "name": "nutanix-credentials",  
        "namespace": "openshift-cloud-controller-manager"  
      }  
    },  
    "topologyDiscovery": {  
      "type": "Prism",  
      "topologyCategories": null  
    },  
    "enableCustomLabeling": true
```  

Specify the Prism Central FQDN/IP.

4. Verify that the file `cluster-infrastructure-02-config.yml` exists and has the following information:

```yaml
spec:
  cloudConfig:
    key: config
    name: cloud-provider-config
```

### 11.2.11. Deploying the cluster
You can install OpenShift Container Platform on a compatible cloud platform.

**IMPORTANT**

You can run the `create cluster` command of the installation program only once, during initial installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.

- You have verified that the cloud provider account on your host has the correct permissions to deploy the cluster. An account with incorrect permissions causes the installation process to fail with an error message that displays the missing permissions.

**Procedure**

- Change to the directory that contains the installation program and initialize the cluster deployment:

  ```
  $ ./openshift-install create cluster --dir <installation_directory> \
  --log-level=info
  ```

  1. For `<installation_directory>`, specify the location of your customized `./install-config.yaml` file.

  2. To view different installation details, specify `warn`, `debug`, or `error` instead of `info`.

**Verification**

When the cluster deployment completes successfully:

- The terminal displays directions for accessing your cluster, including a link to the web console and credentials for the `kubeadmin` user.

- Credential information also outputs to `<installation_directory>/openshift_install.log`.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not delete the installation program or the files that the installation program creates. Both are required to delete the cluster.

**Example output**

```plaintext
INFO Install complete!
INFO To access the cluster as the system:admin user when using 'oc', run 'export
KUBECONFIG=/home/myuser/install_dir/auth/kubeconfig'
INFO Access the OpenShift web-console here: https://console-openshift-console.apps.mycluster.example.com
INFO Login to the console with user: "kubeadmin", and password: "password"
INFO Time elapsed: 36m22s
```
11.2.12. Configuring the default storage container

After you install the cluster, you must install the Nutanix CSI Operator and configure the default storage container for the cluster.

For more information, see the Nutanix documentation for installing the CSI Operator and configuring registry storage.

11.2.13. Telemetry access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the Telemetry service, which runs by default to provide metrics about cluster health and the success of updates, requires internet access. If your cluster is connected to the internet, Telemetry runs automatically, and your cluster is registered to OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console.

After you confirm that your OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console inventory is correct, either maintained automatically by Telemetry or manually by using OpenShift Cluster Manager, use subscription watch to track your OpenShift Container Platform subscriptions at the account or multi-cluster level.

11.2.14. Additional resources

- About remote health monitoring

11.2.15. Next steps

- Opt out of remote health reporting
- Customize your cluster

11.3. INSTALLING A CLUSTER ON NUTANIX IN A RESTRICTED NETWORK

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you can install a cluster on Nutanix infrastructure in a restricted network by creating an internal mirror of the installation release content.

11.3.1. Prerequisites
● You have reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.

● The installation program requires access to port 9440 on Prism Central and Prism Element. You verified that port 9440 is accessible.

● If you use a firewall, you have met these prerequisites:
  ○ You confirmed that port 9440 is accessible. Control plane nodes must be able to reach Prism Central and Prism Element on port 9440 for the installation to succeed.
  ○ You configured the firewall to grant access to the sites that OpenShift Container Platform requires. This includes the use of Telemetry.

● If your Nutanix environment is using the default self-signed SSL/TLS certificate, replace it with a certificate that is signed by a CA. The installation program requires a valid CA-signed certificate to access the Prism Central API. For more information about replacing the self-signed certificate, see the Nutanix AOS Security Guide. If your Nutanix environment uses an internal CA to issue certificates, you must configure a cluster-wide proxy as part of the installation process. For more information, see Configuring a custom PKI.

   **IMPORTANT**
   Use 2048-bit certificates. The installation fails if you use 4096-bit certificates with Prism Central 2022.x.

● You have a container image registry, such as Red Hat Quay. If you do not already have a registry, you can create a mirror registry using mirror registry for Red Hat OpenShift.

● You have used the `oc-mirror` OpenShift CLI (oc) plugin to mirror all of the required OpenShift Container Platform content and other images, including the Nutanix CSI Operator, to your mirror registry.

   **IMPORTANT**
   Because the installation media is on the mirror host, you can use that computer to complete all installation steps.

11.3.2. About installations in restricted networks

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you can perform an installation that does not require an active connection to the internet to obtain software components. Restricted network installations can be completed using installer-provisioned infrastructure or user-provisioned infrastructure, depending on the cloud platform to which you are installing the cluster.

If you choose to perform a restricted network installation on a cloud platform, you still require access to its cloud APIs. Some cloud functions, like Amazon Web Service’s Route 53 DNS and IAM services, require internet access. Depending on your network, you might require less internet access for an installation on bare metal hardware, Nutanix, or on VMware vSphere.

To complete a restricted network installation, you must create a registry that mirrors the contents of the OpenShift image registry and contains the installation media. You can create this registry on a mirror host, which can access both the internet and your closed network, or by using other methods that meet your restrictions.
11.3.2.1. Additional limits

Clusters in restricted networks have the following additional limitations and restrictions:

- The ClusterVersion status includes an **Unable to retrieve available updates** error.
- By default, you cannot use the contents of the Developer Catalog because you cannot access the required image stream tags.

11.3.3. Generating a key pair for cluster node SSH access

During an OpenShift Container Platform installation, you can provide an SSH public key to the installation program. The key is passed to the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes through their Ignition config files and is used to authenticate SSH access to the nodes. The key is added to the `~/.ssh/authorized_keys` list for the `core` user on each node, which enables password-less authentication.

After the key is passed to the nodes, you can use the key pair to SSH in to the RHCOS nodes as the user **core**. To access the nodes through SSH, the private key identity must be managed by SSH for your local user.

If you want to SSH in to your cluster nodes to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, you must provide the SSH public key during the installation process. The `./openshift-install gather` command also requires the SSH public key to be in place on the cluster nodes.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not skip this procedure in production environments, where disaster recovery and debugging is required.

**NOTE**

You must use a local key, not one that you configured with platform-specific approaches such as **AWS key pairs**.

**Procedure**

1. If you do not have an existing SSH key pair on your local machine to use for authentication onto your cluster nodes, create one. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   ```bash
   $ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -N '' -f <path>/<file_name>  
   ```

   Specify the path and file name, such as `~/.ssh/id_ed25519`, of the new SSH key. If you have an existing key pair, ensure your public key is in the your `~/.ssh` directory.

   **NOTE**

   If you plan to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the **x86_64**, **ppc64le**, and **s390x** architectures, do not create a key that uses the **ed25519** algorithm. Instead, create a key that uses the **rsa** or **ecdsa** algorithm.
2. View the public SSH key:

   $ cat <path>/<file_name>.pub

   For example, run the following to view the ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub public key:

   $ cat ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub

3. Add the SSH private key identity to the SSH agent for your local user, if it has not already been added. SSH agent management of the key is required for password-less SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes, or if you want to use the ./openshift-install gather command.

   **NOTE**

   On some distributions, default SSH private key identities such as ~/.ssh/id_rsa and ~/.ssh/id_dsa are managed automatically.

   a. If the ssh-agent process is not already running for your local user, start it as a background task:

      $ eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"

   **Example output**

      Agent pid 31874

   **NOTE**

   If your cluster is in FIPS mode, only use FIPS-compliant algorithms to generate the SSH key. The key must be either RSA or ECDSA.

4. Add your SSH private key to the ssh-agent:

   $ ssh-add <path>/<file_name>

   1. Specify the path and file name for your SSH private key, such as ~/.ssh/id_ed25519

   **Example output**

      Identity added: /home/<you>/<path>/<file_name> (<computer_name>)

**Next steps**

- When you install OpenShift Container Platform, provide the SSH public key to the installation program.

**11.3.4. Adding Nutanix root CA certificates to your system trust**
Because the installation program requires access to the Prism Central API, you must add your Nutanix trusted root CA certificates to your system trust before you install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

**Procedure**

1. From the Prism Central web console, download the Nutanix root CA certificates.
2. Extract the compressed file that contains the Nutanix root CA certificates.
3. Add the files for your operating system to the system trust. For example, on a Fedora operating system, run the following command:
   ```bash
   # cp certs/lin/* /etc/pki/ca-trust/source/anchors
   ```
4. Update your system trust. For example, on a Fedora operating system, run the following command:
   ```bash
   # update-ca-trust extract
   ```

**11.3.5. Downloading the RHCOS cluster image**

Prism Central requires access to the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) image to install the cluster. You can use the installation program to locate and download the RHCOS image and make it available through an internal HTTP server or Nutanix Objects.

**Prerequisites**

- Obtain the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster. For a restricted network installation, these files are on your mirror host.

**Procedure**

1. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and run the following command:
   ```bash
   $ ./openshift-install coreos print-stream-json
   ```
2. Use the output of the command to find the location of the Nutanix image, and click the link to download it.

**Example output**

```
"nutanix": {
  "release": "411.86.202210041459-0",
  "formats": {
    "qcow2": {
      "disk": {
        "location": "https://rhcos.mirror.openshift.com/art/storage/releases/rhcos-4.11/411.86.202210041459-0/x86_64/rhcos-411.86.202210041459-0-nutanix.x86_64.qcow2",
        "sha256": "42e227cac6f11ac37ee8a2f9528bb3665146566890577f05d5f9b950949e5a54b"
      }
    }
  }
}
```

3. Make the image available through an internal HTTP server or Nutanix Objects.
4. Note the location of the downloaded image. You update the platform section in the installation configuration file (install-config.yaml) with the image’s location before deploying the cluster.

Snippet of an install-config.yaml file that specifies the RHCOS image

```yaml
platform:
nutanix:
  clusterOSImage: http://example.com/images/rhcos-411.86.202210041459-0-nutanix.x86_64.qcow2
```

11.3.6. Creating the installation configuration file

You can customize the OpenShift Container Platform cluster you install on Nutanix.

Prerequisites

- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster. For a restricted network installation, these files are on your mirror host.
- You have the `imageContentSourcePolicy.yaml` file that was created when you mirrored your registry.
- You have the location of the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) image you download.
- You have obtained the contents of the certificate for your mirror registry.
- You have retrieved a Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) image and uploaded it to an accessible location.
- You have verified that you have met the Nutanix networking requirements. For more information, see "Preparing to install on Nutanix".

Procedure

1. Create the install-config.yaml file.
   a. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and run the following command:

   ```bash
   ./openshift-install create install-config --dir <installation_directory>
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the directory name to store the files that the installation program creates.

   When specifying the directory:

   - Verify that the directory has the execute permission. This permission is required to run Terraform binaries under the installation directory.
   - Use an empty directory. Some installation assets, such as bootstrap X.509 certificates, have short expiration intervals, therefore you must not reuse an installation directory. If you want to reuse individual files from another cluster installation, you can copy them
into your directory. However, the file names for the installation assets might change between releases. Use caution when copying installation files from an earlier OpenShift Container Platform version.

**NOTE**

Always delete the ~/.powervs directory to avoid reusing a stale configuration. Run the following command:

```
$ rm -rf ~/.powervs
```

b. At the prompts, provide the configuration details for your cloud:

i. Optional: Select an SSH key to use to access your cluster machines.

**NOTE**

For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your ssh-agent process uses.

ii. Select nutanix as the platform to target.

iii. Enter the Prism Central domain name or IP address.

iv. Enter the port that is used to log into Prism Central.

v. Enter the credentials that are used to log into Prism Central.

The installation program connects to Prism Central.

vi. Select the Prism Element that will manage the OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

vii. Select the network subnet to use.

viii. Enter the virtual IP address that you configured for control plane API access.

ix. Enter the virtual IP address that you configured for cluster ingress.

x. Enter the base domain. This base domain must be the same one that you configured in the DNS records.

xi. Enter a descriptive name for your cluster.

The cluster name you enter must match the cluster name you specified when configuring the DNS records.

2. In the install-config.yaml file, set the value of platform.nutanix.clusterOSImage to the image location or name. For example:

```
platform:
nutanix:
  clusterOSImage: http://mirror.example.com/images/rhcos-47.83.202103221318-0-nutanix.x86_64.qcow2
```
3. Edit the `install-config.yaml` file to give the additional information that is required for an installation in a restricted network.

   a. Update the `pullSecret` value to contain the authentication information for your registry:

   ```yaml
   pullSecret: {
     "auths": {
       "<mirror_host_name>:5000": {
         "auth": "<credentials>",
         "email": "you@example.com"
       }
     }
   }
   ```

   For `<mirror_host_name>`, specify the registry domain name that you specified in the certificate for your mirror registry, and for `<credentials>`, specify the base64-encoded user name and password for your mirror registry.

   b. Add the `additionalTrustBundle` parameter and value.

   ```yaml
   additionalTrustBundle: |
   -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
   ZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZ
   -----END CERTIFICATE-----
   ```

   The value must be the contents of the certificate file that you used for your mirror registry. The certificate file can be an existing, trusted certificate authority, or the self-signed certificate that you generated for the mirror registry.

   c. Add the image content resources, which resemble the following YAML excerpt:

   ```yaml
   imageContentSources:
   - mirrors:
     - <mirror_host_name>:5000/<repo_name>/release
       source: quay.io/openshift-release-dev/ocp-release
     - mirrors:
       - <mirror_host_name>:5000/<repo_name>/release
         source: registry.redhat.io/ocp/release
   ```

   For these values, use the `imageContentSourcePolicy.yaml` file that was created when you mirrored the registry.

4. Optional: Update one or more of the default configuration parameters in the `install.config.yaml` file to customize the installation.

   For more information about the parameters, see "Installation configuration parameters".

   **NOTE**

   If you are installing a three-node cluster, be sure to set the `compute.replicas` parameter to 0. This ensures that cluster’s control planes are schedulable. For more information, see "Installing a three-node cluster on {platform}".

5. Back up the `install-config.yaml` file so that you can use it to install multiple clusters.

   **IMPORTANT**

   The `install-config.yaml` file is consumed during the installation process. If you want to reuse the file, you must back it up now.
Additional resources

- Installation configuration parameters for Nutanix

11.3.6.1. Sample customized install-config.yaml file for Nutanix

You can customize the `install-config.yaml` file to specify more details about your OpenShift Container Platform cluster’s platform or modify the values of the required parameters.

**IMPORTANT**

This sample YAML file is provided for reference only. You must obtain your `install-config.yaml` file by using the installation program and modify it.

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: example.com
compute:
  - hpt: Enabled
    name: worker
    replicas: 3
    platform:
      nutanix:
        cpus: 2
        coresPerSocket: 2
        memoryMiB: 8196
        osDisk:
          diskSizeGiB: 120
        categories:
          - key: <category_key_name>
            value: <category_value>
controlPlane:
  hpt: Enabled
  name: master
  replicas: 3
  platform:
    nutanix:
      cpus: 4
      coresPerSocket: 2
      memoryMiB: 16384
      osDisk:
        diskSizeGiB: 120
      categories:
        - key: <category_key_name>
          value: <category_value>
metadata:
  creationTimestamp: null
name: test-cluster
networking:
  clusterNetwork:
    - cidr: 10.128.0.0/14
  hostPrefix: 23
machineNetwork:
  - cidr: 10.0.0.0/16
```
networkType: OVNKubernetes

serviceNetwork:
  - 172.30.0.0/16

platform:
  nutanix:
    apiVIP: 10.40.142.7
    ingressVIP: 10.40.142.8

defaultMachinePlatform:
  bootType: Legacy
categories:
  - key: <category_key_name>
    value: <category_value>

project:
  type: name
  name: <project_name>

prismCentral:
  endpoint:
    address: your.prismcentral.domainname
    port: 9440
    password: <password>
    username: <username>

prismElements:
  - endpoint:
      address: your.prismelement.domainname
      port: 9440
      uuid: 0005b0f1-8f43-a0f2-02b7-3cecef193712

subnetUUIDs: c7938dc6-7659-453e-a688-e26020c68e43

clusterOSImage: http://example.com/images/rhcos-47.83.202103221318-0-nutanix.x86_64.qcow2

credentialsMode: Manual

publish: External

pullSecret: "{"auths":{"<local_registry>": {"auth": ","credentials","email": "you@example.com"}}}

fips: false

sshKey: ssh-ed25519 AAAA...

additionalTrustBundle:

-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
ZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZ

required. The installation program prompts you for this value.

The **controlPlane** section is a single mapping, but the compute section is a sequence of mappings. To meet the requirements of the different data structures, the first line of the **compute** section must begin with a hyphen, `-`, and the first line of the **controlPlane** section must not. Although both sections currently define a single machine pool, it is possible that future versions of OpenShift Container Platform will support defining multiple compute pools during installation. Only one
control plane pool is used.

Whether to enable or disable simultaneous multithreading, or **hyperthreading**. By default, simultaneous multithreading is enabled to increase the performance of your machines’ cores. You can disable it by setting the parameter value to **Disabled**. If you disable simultaneous multithreading in some cluster machines, you must disable it in all cluster machines.

**IMPORTANT**

If you disable simultaneous multithreading, ensure that your capacity planning accounts for the dramatically decreased machine performance.

Optional: Provide additional configuration for the machine pool parameters for the compute and control plane machines.

Optional: Provide one or more pairs of a prism category key and a prism category value. These category key-value pairs must exist in Prism Central. You can provide separate categories to compute machines, control plane machines, or all machines.

The cluster network plugin to install. The supported values are **OVNKubernetes** and **OpenShiftSDN**. The default value is **OVNKubernetes**.

Optional: Specify a project with which VMs are associated. Specify either **name** or **uuid** for the project type, and then provide the corresponding UUID or project name. You can associate projects to compute machines, control plane machines, or all machines.

Optional: By default, the installation program downloads and installs the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) image. If Prism Central does not have internet access, you can override the default behavior by hosting the RHCOS image on any HTTP server or Nutanix Objects and pointing the installation program to the image.

For `<local_registry>`, specify the registry domain name, and optionally the port, that your mirror registry uses to serve content. For example `registry.example.com` or `registry.example.com:5000`. For `<credentials>`, specify the base64-encoded user name and password for your mirror registry.

Whether to enable or disable FIPS mode. By default, FIPS mode is not enabled. If FIPS mode is enabled, the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines that OpenShift Container Platform runs on bypass the default Kubernetes cryptography suite and use the cryptography modules that are provided with RHCOS instead.

**IMPORTANT**

When running Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) or Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) booted in FIPS mode, OpenShift Container Platform core components use the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures.

Optional: You can provide the **sshKey** value that you use to access the machines in your cluster.
NOTE
For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your ssh-agent process uses.

Provide the contents of the certificate file that you used for your mirror registry.

Provide these values from the metadata.name: release-0 section of the imageContentSourcePolicy.yaml file that was created when you mirrored the registry.

11.3.6.2. Configuring the cluster-wide proxy during installation

Production environments can deny direct access to the internet and instead have an HTTP or HTTPS proxy available. You can configure a new OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use a proxy by configuring the proxy settings in the install-config.yaml file.

Prerequisites

- You have an existing install-config.yaml file.
- You reviewed the sites that your cluster requires access to and determined whether any of them need to bypass the proxy. By default, all cluster egress traffic is proxied, including calls to hosting cloud provider APIs. You added sites to the Proxy object’s spec.noProxy field to bypass the proxy if necessary.

NOTE
The Proxy object status.noProxy field is populated with the values of the networking.machineNetwork[].cidr, networking.clusterNetwork[].cidr, and networking.serviceNetwork[] fields from your installation configuration.

For installations on Amazon Web Services (AWS), Google Cloud Platform (GCP), Microsoft Azure, and Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP), the Proxy object status.noProxy field is also populated with the instance metadata endpoint (169.254.169.254).

Procedure

1. Edit your install-config.yaml file and add the proxy settings. For example:

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: v1
   baseDomain: my.domain.com
   proxy:
     httpProxy: http://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port> ¹
     httpsProxy: https://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port> ²
     noProxy: example.com ³
     additionalTrustBundle: | ⁴
       -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
       <MY_TRUSTED_CA_CERT>
       -----END CERTIFICATE-----
     additionalTrustBundlePolicy: <policy_to_add_additionalTrustBundle> ⁵
   ```
A proxy URL to use for creating HTTP connections outside the cluster. The URL scheme must be `http`.

A proxy URL to use for creating HTTPS connections outside the cluster.

A comma-separated list of destination domain names, IP addresses, or other network CIDRs to exclude from proxying. Preface a domain with . to match subdomains only. For example, `.y.com` matches `x.y.com`, but not `y.com`. Use `*` to bypass the proxy for all destinations.

If provided, the installation program generates a config map that is named `user-ca-bundle` in the `openshift-config` namespace that contains one or more additional CA certificates that are required for proxying HTTPS connections. The Cluster Network Operator then creates a `trusted-ca-bundle` config map that merges these contents with the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) trust bundle, and this config map is referenced in the `trustedCA` field of the `Proxy` object. The `additionalTrustBundle` field is required unless the proxy’s identity certificate is signed by an authority from the RHCOS trust bundle.

Optional: The policy to determine the configuration of the `Proxy` object to reference the `user-ca-bundle` config map in the `trustedCA` field. The allowed values are `Proxyonly` and `Always`. Use `Proxyonly` to reference the `user-ca-bundle` config map only when http/https proxy is configured. Use `Always` to always reference the `user-ca-bundle` config map. The default value is `Proxyonly`.

**NOTE**

The installation program does not support the proxy `readinessEndpoints` field.

**NOTE**

If the installer times out, restart and then complete the deployment by using the `wait-for` command of the installer. For example:

```
$ ./openshift-install wait-for install-complete --log-level debug
```

2. Save the file and reference it when installing OpenShift Container Platform.

The installation program creates a cluster-wide proxy that is named `cluster` that uses the proxy settings in the provided `install-config.yaml` file. If no proxy settings are provided, a `cluster Proxy` object is still created, but it will have a nil `spec`.

**NOTE**

Only the `Proxy` object named `cluster` is supported, and no additional proxies can be created.

### 11.3.7. 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 4.14. 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


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 v4.14 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


2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.

3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 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


2. Select the appropriate version from the **Version** drop-down list.

3. Click **Download Now** next to the **OpenShift v4.14 macOS Client** entry and save the file.

   **NOTE**

   For macOS arm64, choose the **OpenShift v4.14 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>
  ```

#### 11.3.8. Configuring IAM for Nutanix

Installing the cluster requires that the Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) operate in manual mode. While the installation program configures the CCO for manual mode, you must specify the identity and access management secrets.

#### Prerequisites

- You have configured the **ccoctl** binary.

- You have an **install-config.yaml** file.

#### Procedure

1. Create a YAML file that contains the credentials data in the following format:

   **Credentials data format**
Specify the authentication type. Only basic authentication is supported.

Specify the Prism Central credentials.

Optional: Specify the Prism Element credentials.

2. Set a `$RELEASE_IMAGE` variable with the release image from your installation file by running the following command:

```
$ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
```

3. Extract the list of `CredentialsRequest` custom resources (CRs) from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

```
$ oc adm release extract \
   --from=$RELEASE_IMAGE \
   --credentials-requests \
   --included \
   --install-config=<path_to_directory_with_installation_configuration>/install-config.yaml \
   --to=<path_to_directory_for_credentials_requests>
```

   1. The `--included` parameter includes only the manifests that your specific cluster configuration requires.
   2. Specify the location of the `install-config.yaml` file.
   3. Specify the path to the directory where you want to store the `CredentialsRequest` objects. If the specified directory does not exist, this command creates it.

Sample `CredentialsRequest` object

```
apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
kind: CredentialsRequest
metadata:
  annotations:
    include.release.openshift.io/self-managed-high-availability: "true"
  labels:
    controller-tools.k8s.io: "1.0"
    name: openshift-machine-api-nutanix
    namespace: openshift-cloud-credential-operator
spec:
```
4. Use the `ccoctl` tool to process all `CredentialsRequest` objects by running the following command:

```
$ ccoctl nutanix create-shared-secrets \
  --credentials-requests-dir=<path_to_credentials_requests_directory> \   
  --output-dir=<ccoctl_output_dir> \   
  --credentials-source-filepath=<path_to_credentials_file>
```

1. Specify the path to the directory that contains the files for the component `CredentialsRequests` objects.

2. Optional: Specify the directory in which you want the `ccoctl` utility to create objects. By default, the utility creates objects in the directory in which the commands are run.

3. Optional: Specify the directory that contains the credentials data YAML file. By default, `ccoctl` expects this file to be in `<home_directory>/.nutanix/credentials`.

5. Edit the `install-config.yaml` configuration file so that the `credentialsMode` parameter is set to `Manual`.

Example `install-config.yaml` configuration file

```
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: cluster1.example.com
credentialsMode: Manual
...
```

1. Add this line to set the `credentialsMode` parameter to `Manual`.

6. Create the installation manifests by running the following command:

```
$ openshift-install create manifests --dir <installation_directory>
```

1. Specify the path to the directory that contains the `install-config.yaml` file for your cluster.

7. Copy the generated credential files to the target manifests directory by running the following command:

```
$ cp <ccoctl_output_dir>/manifests/*credentials.yaml ./<installation_directory>/manifests
```

**Verification**

- Ensure that the appropriate secrets exist in the `manifests` directory.
### 11.3.9. Deploying the cluster

You can install OpenShift Container Platform on a compatible cloud platform.

**IMPORTANT**

You can run the `create cluster` command of the installation program only once, during initial installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.
- You have verified that the cloud provider account on your host has the correct permissions to deploy the cluster. An account with incorrect permissions causes the installation process to fail with an error message that displays the missing permissions.

**Procedure**

- Change to the directory that contains the installation program and initialize the cluster deployment:

  ```
  $ ls ./<installation_directory>/manifests
  
  total 64
  -rw-r----- 1 <user>  <user>  2335 Jul 8 12:22 cluster-config.yaml
  -rw-r----- 1 <user>  <user>  161 Jul 8 12:22 cluster-dns-02-config.yml
  -rw-r----- 1 <user>  <user>  864 Jul 8 12:22 cluster-infrastructure-02-config.yml
  -rw-r----- 1 <user>  <user>  191 Jul 8 12:22 cluster-ingress-02-config.yml
  -rw-r----- 1 <user>  <user>  9607 Jul 8 12:22 cluster-network-01-crd.yml
  -rw-r----- 1 <user>  <user>  272 Jul 8 12:22 cluster-network-02-config.yml
  -rw-r----- 1 <user>  <user>  142 Jul 8 12:22 cluster-proxy-01-config.yml
  -rw-r----- 1 <user>  <user>  171 Jul 8 12:22 cluster-scheduler-02-config.yml
  -rw-r----- 1 <user>  <user>  200 Jul 8 12:22 cvo-overrides.yaml
  -rw-r----- 1 <user>  <user>  118 Jul 8 12:22 kube-cloud-config.yaml
  -rw-r----- 1 <user>  <user>  1304 Jul 8 12:22 kube-system-configmap-root-ca.yaml
  -rw-r----- 1 <user>  <user>  4090 Jul 8 12:22 machine-config-server-tls-secret.yaml
  -rw-r----- 1 <user>  <user>  3961 Jul 8 12:22 openshift-config-secret-pull-secret.yaml
  -rw-r----- 1 <user>  <user>  283 Jul 8 12:22 openshift-machine-api-nutanix-credentials.yaml
  
  $ ./openshift-install create cluster --dir <installation_directory> \
  --log-level=info
  
  For `<installation_directory>`, specify the location of your customized `./install-config.yaml` file.

  To view different installation details, specify `warn`, `debug`, or `error` instead of `info`.  
  ```
Verfication

When the cluster deployment completes successfully:

- The terminal displays directions for accessing your cluster, including a link to the web console and credentials for the **kubeadmin** user.

- Credential information also outputs to `<installation_directory>/openshift_install.log`.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not delete the installation program or the files that the installation program creates. Both are required to delete the cluster.

Example output

```
INFO Install complete!
INFO To access the cluster as the system:admin user when using 'oc', run 'export KUBECONFIG=/home/myuser/install_dir/auth/kubeconfig'
INFO Access the OpenShift web-console here: https://console-openshift-console.apps.mycluster.example.com
INFO Login to the console with user: "kubeadmin", and password: "password"
INFO Time elapsed: 36m22s
```

**IMPORTANT**

- The Ignition config files that the installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending **node-bootstrapper** certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for *Recovering from expired control plane certificates* for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

11.3.10. Post installation

Complete the following steps to complete the configuration of your cluster.

11.3.10.1. Disabling the default OperatorHub catalog sources

Operator catalogs that source content provided by Red Hat and community projects are configured for OperatorHub by default during an OpenShift Container Platform installation. In a restricted network environment, you must disable the default catalogs as a cluster administrator.

**Procedure**
Disable the sources for the default catalogs by adding `disableAllDefaultSources: true` to the `OperatorHub` object:

```
$ oc patch OperatorHub cluster --type json \n  -p '["op": "add", "path": "/spec/disableAllDefaultSources", "value": true]'
```

**TIP**

Alternatively, you can use the web console to manage catalog sources. From the Administration → Cluster Settings → Configuration → OperatorHub page, click the Sources tab, where you can create, update, delete, disable, and enable individual sources.

### 11.3.10.2. Installing the policy resources into the cluster

Mirroring the OpenShift Container Platform content using the oc-mirror OpenShift CLI (oc) plugin creates resources, which include `catalogSource-certified-operator-index.yaml` and `imageContentSourcePolicy.yaml`.

- The `ImageContentSourcePolicy` resource associates the mirror registry with the source registry and redirects image pull requests from the online registries to the mirror registry.

- The `CatalogSource` resource is used by Operator Lifecycle Manager (OLM) to retrieve information about the available Operators in the mirror registry, which lets users discover and install Operators.

After you install the cluster, you must install these resources into the cluster.

**Prerequisites**

- You have mirrored the image set to the registry mirror in the disconnected environment.

- You have access to the cluster as a user with the `cluster-admin` role.

**Procedure**

1. Log in to the OpenShift CLI as a user with the `cluster-admin` role.

2. Apply the YAML files from the results directory to the cluster:

```
$ oc apply -f ./oc-mirror-workspace/results-<id>/
```

**Verification**

1. Verify that the `ImageContentSourcePolicy` resources were successfully installed:

```
$ oc get imagecontentsourcepolicy --all-namespaces
```

2. Verify that the `CatalogSource` resources were successfully installed:

```
$ oc get catalogsoure --all-namespaces
```

### 11.3.10.3. Configuring the default storage container

```
$ oc patch OperatorHub cluster --type json \
  -p '["op": "add", "path": "/spec/disableAllDefaultSources", "value": true}]
```

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After you install the cluster, you must install the Nutanix CSI Operator and configure the default storage container for the cluster.

For more information, see the Nutanix documentation for installing the CSI Operator and configuring registry storage.

11.3.11. Telemetry access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the Telemetry service, which runs by default to provide metrics about cluster health and the success of updates, requires internet access. If your cluster is connected to the internet, Telemetry runs automatically, and your cluster is registered to OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console.

After you confirm that your OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console inventory is correct, either maintained automatically by Telemetry or manually by using OpenShift Cluster Manager, use subscription watch to track your OpenShift Container Platform subscriptions at the account or multi-cluster level.

11.3.12. Additional resources

- About remote health monitoring

11.3.13. Next steps

- If necessary, see Opt out of remote health reporting
- If necessary, see Registering your disconnected cluster
- Customize your cluster

11.4. INSTALLING A THREE-NODE CLUSTER ON NUTANIX

In OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14, you can install a three-node cluster on Nutanix. A three-node cluster consists of three control plane machines, which also act as compute machines. This type of cluster provides a smaller, more resource efficient cluster, for cluster administrators and developers to use for testing, development, and production.

11.4.1. Configuring a three-node cluster

You configure a three-node cluster by setting the number of worker nodes to 0 in the install-config.yaml file before deploying the cluster. Setting the number of worker nodes to 0 ensures that the control plane machines are schedulable. This allows application workloads to be scheduled to run from the control plane nodes.

**NOTE**

Because application workloads run from control plane nodes, additional subscriptions are required, as the control plane nodes are considered to be compute nodes.

**Prerequisites**

- You have an existing install-config.yaml file.
Procedure

- Set the number of compute replicas to 0 in your `install-config.yaml` file, as shown in the following `compute` stanza:

```
Example install-config.yaml file for a three-node cluster

apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: example.com
compute:
  - name: worker
    platform: {}
    replicas: 0
  # ...
```

11.4.2. Next steps

- Installing a cluster on Nutanix

11.5. UNINSTALLING A CLUSTER ON NUTANIX

You can remove a cluster that you deployed to Nutanix.

11.5.1. Removing a cluster that uses installer-provisioned infrastructure

You can remove a cluster that uses installer-provisioned infrastructure from your cloud.

**NOTE**

After uninstallation, check your cloud provider for any resources not removed properly, especially with User Provisioned Infrastructure (UPI) clusters. There might be resources that the installer did not create or that the installer is unable to access.

Prerequisites

- You have a copy of the installation program that you used to deploy the cluster.
- You have the files that the installation program generated when you created your cluster.

Procedure

1. From the directory that contains the installation program on the computer that you used to install the cluster, run the following command:

```
$ ./openshift-install destroy cluster \ 
--dir <installation_directory> --log-level info
```

  1 For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.
  2 To view different details, specify `warn`, `debug`, or `error` instead of `info`. 

1956
You must specify the directory that contains the cluster definition files for your cluster. The installation program requires the `metadata.json` file in this directory to delete the cluster.

2. Optional: Delete the `<installation_directory>` directory and the OpenShift Container Platform installation program.

### 11.6. INSTALLATION CONFIGURATION PARAMETERS FOR NUTANIX

Before you deploy an OpenShift Container Platform cluster on Nutanix, you provide parameters to customize your cluster and the platform that hosts it. When you create the `install-config.yaml` file, you provide values for the required parameters through the command line. You can then modify the `install-config.yaml` file to customize your cluster further.

### 11.6.1. Available installation configuration parameters for Nutanix

The following tables specify the required, optional, and Nutanix-specific installation configuration parameters that you can set as part of the installation process.

#### NOTE

After installation, you cannot modify these parameters in the `install-config.yaml` file.

#### 11.6.1.1. Required configuration parameters

Required installation configuration parameters are described in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>apiVersion:</td>
<td>The API version for the <code>install-config.yaml</code> content. The current version is <code>v1</code>. The installation program may also support older API versions.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baseDomain:</td>
<td>The base domain of your cloud provider. The base domain is used to create routes to your OpenShift Container Platform cluster components. The full DNS name for your cluster is a combination of the <code>baseDomain</code> and <code>metadata.name</code> parameter values that uses the <code>&lt;metadata.name&gt;</code>, <code>&lt;baseDomain&gt;</code> format.</td>
<td>A fully-qualified domain or subdomain name, such as <code>example.com</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>metadata:</strong></td>
<td>Kubernetes resource <strong>ObjectMeta</strong>, from which only the name parameter is consumed.</td>
<td>Object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>metadata:</strong> name:</td>
<td>The name of the cluster. DNS records for the cluster are all subdomains of {.metadata.name}. {.baseDomain}.</td>
<td>String of lowercase letters and hyphens (-), such as dev.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>platform:</strong></td>
<td>The configuration for the specific platform upon which to perform the installation: alibabacloud, aws, baremetal, azure, gcp, ibmcloud, nutanix, openstack, powervs, vsphere, or {}. For additional information about platform. &lt;platform&gt; parameters, consult the table for your specific platform that follows.</td>
<td>Object</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **pullSecret:** | Get a pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager to authenticate downloading container images for OpenShift Container Platform components from services such as Quay.io. | \{  
  "auths":{  
    "cloud.openshift.com":{  
      "auth":"b3Blb=",
      "email":"you@example.com"
    },
    "quay.io":{  
      "auth":"b3Blb=",
      "email":"you@example.com"
    }
  }
} |

### 11.6.1.2. Network configuration parameters

You can customize your installation configuration based on the requirements of your existing network infrastructure. For example, you can expand the IP address block for the cluster network or provide different IP address blocks than the defaults.

Only IPv4 addresses are supported.
Globalnet is not supported with Red Hat OpenShift Data Foundation disaster recovery solutions. For regional disaster recovery scenarios, ensure that you use a nonoverlapping range of private IP addresses for the cluster and service networks in each cluster.

Table 11.4. Network parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>networking:</td>
<td>The configuration for the cluster network.</td>
<td>Object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NOTE</td>
<td>You cannot modify parameters specified by the networking object after installation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>networking:</td>
<td>networkType: The Red Hat OpenShift Networking network plugin to install.</td>
<td>Either OpenShiftSDN or OVNKubernetes. OpenShiftSDN is a CNI plugin for all-Linux networks. OVNKubernetes is a CNI plugin for Linux networks and hybrid networks that contain both Linux and Windows servers. The default value is OVNKubernetes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>networking:</td>
<td>clusterNetwork: The IP address blocks for pods.</td>
<td>An array of objects. For example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cidr: The default value is 10.128.0.0/14 with a host prefix of /23.</td>
<td>networking:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>clusterNetwork:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>cidr: 10.128.0.0/14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>hostPrefix: 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>networking:</td>
<td>clusterNetwork: cidr: Required if you use networking.clusterNetwork. An IP address block. An IPv4 network.</td>
<td>An IP address block in Classless Inter-Domain Routing (CIDR) notation. The prefix length for an IPv4 block is between 0 and 32.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hostPrefix: The subnet prefix length to assign to each individual node. For example, if hostPrefix is set to 23 then each node is assigned a /23 subnet out of the given cidr. A hostPrefix value of 23 provides 510 (2^(32 - 23) - 2) pod IP addresses.</td>
<td>A subnet prefix. The default value is 23.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
networking:
  serviceNetwork:
    - 172.30.0.0/16

networking:
  machineNetwork:
    cidr:
      - 10.0.0.0/16

networking:
  machineNetwork:
    cidr:
      - 192.168.126.0/24

networking:
  machineNetwork:
    cidr:
      - 192.168.0.0/24

11.6.1.3. Optional configuration parameters

Optional installation configuration parameters are described in the following table:

Table 11.5. Optional parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>additionalTrustBundle:</td>
<td>A PEM-encoded X.509 certificate bundle that is added to the nodes’ trusted certificate store. This trust bundle may also be used when a proxy has been configured.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capabilities:</td>
<td>Controls the installation of optional core cluster components. You can reduce the footprint of your OpenShift Container Platform cluster by disabling optional components. For more information, see the &quot;Cluster capabilities&quot; page in Installing.</td>
<td>String array</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capabilities:</td>
<td>Selects an initial set of optional capabilities to enable. Valid values are None, v4.11, v4.12 and vCurrent. The default value is vCurrent.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baselineCapabilitySet:</td>
<td>Extends the set of optional capabilities beyond what you specify in baselineCapabilitySet. You may specify multiple capabilities in this parameter.</td>
<td>String array</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capabilities:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>additionalEnabledCapabilities:</td>
<td>Enables workload partitioning, which isolates OpenShift Container Platform services, cluster management workloads, and infrastructure pods to run on a reserved set of CPUs. Workload partitioning can only be enabled during installation and cannot be disabled after installation. While this field enables workload partitioning, it does not configure workloads to use specific CPUs. For more information, see the Workload partitioning page in the Scalability and Performance section.</td>
<td>None or AllNodes. None is the default value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute:</td>
<td>The configuration for the machines that comprise the compute nodes.</td>
<td>Array of MachinePool objects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>architecture:</td>
<td>Determines the instruction set architecture of the machines in the pool. Currently, clusters with varied architectures are not supported. All pools must specify the same architecture. Valid values are amd64 (the default).</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Whether to enable or disable simultaneous multithreading, or **hyperthreading**, on compute machines. By default, simultaneous multithreading is enabled to increase the performance of your machines' cores.

**IMPORTANT**

If you disable simultaneous multithreading, ensure that your capacity planning accounts for the dramatically decreased machine performance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>compute: hyperthreading</td>
<td>Whether to enable or disable simultaneous multithreading, or hyperthreading, on compute machines. By default, simultaneous multithreading is enabled to increase the performance of your machines' cores.</td>
<td>Enabled or Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute: name</td>
<td>Required if you use compute. The name of the machine pool.</td>
<td>worker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute: platform</td>
<td>Required if you use compute. Use this parameter to specify the cloud provider to host the worker machines. This parameter value must match the controlPlane.platform parameter value.</td>
<td>alibabacloud, aws, azure, gcp, ibmcloud, nutanix, openstack, powervs, vsphere, or {}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute: replicas</td>
<td>The number of compute machines, which are also known as worker machines, to provision.</td>
<td>A positive integer greater than or equal to 2. The default value is 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>featureSet</td>
<td>Enables the cluster for a feature set. A feature set is a collection of OpenShift Container Platform features that are not enabled by default. For more information about enabling a feature set during installation, see &quot;Enabling features using feature gates&quot;.</td>
<td>String. The name of the feature set to enable, such as TechPreviewNoUpgrade.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane:</td>
<td>The configuration for the machines that comprise the control plane.</td>
<td>Array of <code>MachinePool</code> objects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane:</td>
<td><strong>architecture:</strong> Determines the instruction set architecture of the machines in the pool. Currently, clusters with varied architectures are not supported. All pools must specify the same architecture. Valid values are <code>amd64</code> (the default).</td>
<td><strong>String</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane:</td>
<td><strong>hyperthreading:</strong> Whether to enable or disable simultaneous multithreading, or <strong>hyperthreading</strong>, on control plane machines. By default, simultaneous multithreading is enabled to increase the performance of your machines' cores.</td>
<td><strong>Enabled</strong> or <strong>Disabled</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane:</td>
<td><strong>name:</strong> Required if you use <code>controlPlane</code>. The name of the machine pool.</td>
<td><strong>master</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane:</td>
<td><strong>platform:</strong> Required if you use <code>controlPlane</code>. Use this parameter to specify the cloud provider that hosts the control plane machines. This parameter value must match the <code>compute.platform</code> parameter value.</td>
<td><code>alibabacloud, aws, azure, gcp, ibmcloud, nutanix, openstack, powervs, vsphere</code>, or <code>{}</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane:</td>
<td>The number of control plane machines to provision.</td>
<td>The only supported value is 3, which is the default value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>replicas:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>credentialsMode:</td>
<td>The Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) mode. If no mode is specified, the CCO</td>
<td>Mint, Passthrough, Manual or an empty string (&quot;&quot;).[1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dynamically tries to determine the capabilities of the provided credentials,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>with a preference for mint mode on the platforms where multiple modes are</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>supported.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fips:</td>
<td>Enable or disable FIPS mode. The default is false (disabled). If FIPS</td>
<td>false or true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mode is enabled, the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines that</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OpenShift Container Platform runs on bypass the default Kubernetes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cryptography suite and use the cryptography modules that are provided</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>with RHCOS instead.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IMPORTANT**

To enable FIPS mode for your cluster, you must run the installation program from a Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) computer configured to operate in FIPS mode. For more information about configuring FIPS mode on RHEL, see *Installing the system in FIPS mode*.

When running Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) or Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) booted in FIPS mode, OpenShift Container Platform core components use the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>imageContentSources:</strong></td>
<td>Sources and repositories for the release-image content.</td>
<td>Array of objects. Includes a <strong>source</strong> and, optionally, <strong>mirrors</strong>, as described in the following rows of this table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>imageContentSources:</strong></td>
<td>Required if you use <strong>imageContentSources</strong>. Specify the repository that users refer to, for example, in image pull specifications.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>imageContentSources:</strong></td>
<td>Specify one or more repositories that may also contain the same images.</td>
<td>Array of strings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>publish:</strong></td>
<td>How to publish or expose the user-facing endpoints of your cluster, such as the Kubernetes API, OpenShift routes.</td>
<td><strong>Internal</strong> or <strong>External</strong>. The default value is <strong>External</strong>. Setting this field to <strong>Internal</strong> is not supported on non-cloud platforms. IMPORTANT If the value of the field is set to <strong>Internal</strong>, the cluster will become non-functional. For more information, refer to <strong>BZ#1953035</strong>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The SSH key to authenticate access to your cluster machines.

**NOTE**
For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your ssh-agent process uses.

For example, `sshKey: ssh-ed25519 AAAA...`

1. Not all CCO modes are supported for all cloud providers. For more information about CCO modes, see the “Managing cloud provider credentials” entry in the Authentication and authorization content.

### 11.6.1.4. Additional Nutanix configuration parameters

Additional Nutanix configuration parameters are described in the following table:

**Table 11.6. Additional Nutanix cluster parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>compute: platform: nutanix: categories: key:</td>
<td>The name of a prism category key to apply to compute VMs. This parameter must be accompanied by the value parameter, and both key and value parameters must exist in Prism Central. For more information on categories, see Category management.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute: platform: nutanix: categories: value:</td>
<td>The value of a prism category key-value pair to apply to compute VMs. This parameter must be accompanied by the key parameter, and both key and value parameters must exist in Prism Central.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute: platform: nutanix: project: type:</td>
<td>The type of identifier you use to select a project for compute VMs. Projects define logical groups of user roles for managing permissions, networks, and other parameters. For more information on projects, see Projects Overview.</td>
<td>name or uuid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute: platform: nutanix: project: name: or uuid:</td>
<td>The name or UUID of a project with which compute VMs are associated. This parameter must be accompanied by the type parameter.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute: platform: nutanix: bootType:</td>
<td>The boot type that the compute machines use. You must use the Legacy boot type in OpenShift Container Platform 4.14. For more information on boot types, see Understanding UEFI, Secure Boot, and TPM in the Virtualized Environment.</td>
<td>Legacy, SecureBoot or UEFI. The default is Legacy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane: platform: nutanix: categories: key:</td>
<td>The name of a prism category key to apply to control plane VMs. This parameter must be accompanied by the value parameter, and both key and value parameters must exist in Prism Central. For more information on categories, see Category management.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane: platform: nutanix: categories: value:</td>
<td>The value of a prism category key-value pair to apply to control plane VMs. This parameter must be accompanied by the key parameter, and both key and value parameters must exist in Prism Central.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane: platform: nutanix: project: type:</td>
<td>The type of identifier you use to select a project for control plane VMs. Projects define logical groups of user roles for managing permissions, networks, and other parameters. For more information on projects, see Projects Overview.</td>
<td>name or uuid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane: platform: nutanix: project: name: or uuid:</td>
<td>The name or UUID of a project with which control plane VMs are associated. This parameter must be accompanied by the <strong>type</strong> parameter.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform: nutanix: defaultMachinePlatform: categories: key:</td>
<td>The name of a prism category key to apply to all VMs. This parameter must be accompanied by the <strong>value</strong> parameter, and both <strong>key</strong> and <strong>value</strong> parameters must exist in Prism Central. For more information on categories, see <a href="#">Category management</a>.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform: nutanix: defaultMachinePlatform: categories: value:</td>
<td>The value of a prism category key-value pair to apply to all VMs. This parameter must be accompanied by the <strong>key</strong> parameter, and both <strong>key</strong> and <strong>value</strong> parameters must exist in Prism Central.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform: nutanix: defaultMachinePlatform: project: type:</td>
<td>The type of identifier you use to select a project for all VMs. Projects define logical groups of user roles for managing permissions, networks, and other parameters. For more information on projects, see <a href="#">Projects Overview</a>.</td>
<td>name or uuid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform: nutanix: defaultMachinePlatform: project: name: or uuid:</td>
<td>The name or UUID of a project with which all VMs are associated. This parameter must be accompanied by the <strong>type</strong> parameter.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform: nutanix:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>defaultMachinePlatform: bootType:</td>
<td>The boot type for all machines. You must use the <strong>Legacy</strong> boot type in OpenShift Container Platform 4.14. For more information on boot types, see Understanding UEFI, Secure Boot, and TPM in the Virtualized Environment.</td>
<td><strong>Legacy</strong>, <strong>SecureBoot</strong> or <strong>UEFI</strong>. The default is <strong>Legacy</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform: nutanix: apiVIP:</td>
<td>The virtual IP (VIP) address that you configured for control plane API access.</td>
<td><strong>IP address</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform: nutanix: ingressVIP:</td>
<td>The virtual IP (VIP) address that you configured for cluster ingress.</td>
<td><strong>IP address</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform: nutanix: prismCentral: endpoint: address:</td>
<td>The Prism Central domain name or IP address.</td>
<td><strong>String</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform: nutanix: prismCentral: endpoint: port:</td>
<td>The port that is used to log into Prism Central.</td>
<td><strong>String</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform: nutanix: prismCentral: password:</td>
<td>The password for the Prism Central user name.</td>
<td><strong>String</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform: nutanix: prismCentral: username:</td>
<td>The user name that is used to log into Prism Central.</td>
<td><strong>String</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform: nutanix: prismElements: endpoint: address:</td>
<td>The Prism Element domain name or IP address.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform: nutanix: prismElements: endpoint: port:</td>
<td>The port that is used to log into Prism Element.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform: nutanix: prismElements: uuid:</td>
<td>The universally unique identifier (UUID) for Prism Element.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform: nutanix: subnetUUIDs:</td>
<td>The UUID of the Prism Element network that contains the virtual IP addresses and DNS records that you configured.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform: nutanix: clusterOSImage:</td>
<td>Optional: By default, the installation program downloads and installs the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) image. If Prism Central does not have internet access, you can override the default behavior by hosting the RHCOS image on any HTTP server and pointing the installation program to the image.</td>
<td>An HTTP or HTTPS URL, optionally with a SHA-256 checksum. For example, <a href="http://example.com/images/rhcos-47.83.202103221318-0-nutanix.x86_64.qcow2">http://example.com/images/rhcos-47.83.202103221318-0-nutanix.x86_64.qcow2</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. The **prismElements** section holds a list of Prism Elements (clusters). A Prism Element encompasses all of the Nutanix resources, for example virtual machines and subnets, that are used to host the OpenShift Container Platform cluster. Only a single Prism Element is supported.

2. Only one subnet per OpenShift Container Platform cluster is supported.
CHAPTER 12. INSTALLING ON BARE METAL

12.1. PREPARING FOR BARE METAL CLUSTER INSTALLATION

12.1.1. Prerequisites

- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.
- You have read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.

12.1.2. Planning a bare metal cluster for OpenShift Virtualization

If you will use OpenShift Virtualization, it is important to be aware of several requirements before you install your bare metal cluster.

- If you want to use live migration features, you must have multiple worker nodes at the time of cluster installation. This is because live migration requires the cluster-level high availability (HA) flag to be set to true. The HA flag is set when a cluster is installed and cannot be changed afterwards. If there are fewer than two worker nodes defined when you install your cluster, the HA flag is set to false for the life of the cluster.

  NOTE
  You can install OpenShift Virtualization on a single-node cluster, but single-node OpenShift does not support high availability.

- Live migration requires shared storage. Storage for OpenShift Virtualization must support and use the ReadWriteMany (RWX) access mode.
- If you plan to use Single Root I/O Virtualization (SR-IOV), ensure that your network interface controllers (NICs) are supported by OpenShift Container Platform.

Additional resources

- Getting started with OpenShift Virtualization
- Preparing your cluster for OpenShift Virtualization
- About Single Root I/O Virtualization (SR-IOV) hardware networks
- Connecting a virtual machine to an SR-IOV network

12.1.3. NIC partitioning for SR-IOV devices (Technology Preview)

OpenShift Container Platform can be deployed on a server with a dual port network interface card (NIC). You can partition a single, high-speed dual port NIC into multiple virtual functions (VFs) and enable SR-IOV.
Currently, it is not possible to assign virtual functions (VF) for system services such as OVN-Kubernetes and assign other VFs created from the same physical function (PF) to pods connected to the SR-IOV Network Operator.

This feature supports the use of bonds for high availability with the Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP).

Only one LACP can be declared by physical NIC.

An OpenShift Container Platform cluster can be deployed on a bond interface with 2 VFs on 2 physical functions (PFs) using the following methods:

- Agent-based installer

- Installer-provisioned infrastructure installation

- User-provisioned infrastructure installation

Support for Day 1 operations associated with enabling NIC partitioning for SR-IOV devices 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.

Additional resources

- Example: Bonds and SR-IOV dual-nic node network configuration
- Optional: Configuring host network interfaces for dual port NIC
- Bonding multiple SR-IOV network interfaces to a dual port NIC interface

12.1.4. Choosing a method to install OpenShift Container Platform on bare metal

The OpenShift Container Platform installation program offers four methods for deploying a cluster:
• **Interactive**: You can deploy a cluster with the web-based Assisted Installer. This is the recommended approach for clusters with networks connected to the internet. The Assisted Installer is the easiest way to install OpenShift Container Platform, it provides smart defaults, and it performs pre-flight validations before installing the cluster. It also provides a RESTful API for automation and advanced configuration scenarios.

• **Local Agent-based**: You can deploy a cluster locally with the agent-based installer for air-gapped or restricted networks. It provides many of the benefits of the Assisted Installer, but you must download and configure the agent-based installer first. Configuration is done with a commandline interface. This approach is ideal for air-gapped or restricted networks.

• **Automated**: You can deploy a cluster on installer-provisioned infrastructure and the cluster it maintains. The installer uses each cluster host’s baseboard management controller (BMC) for provisioning. You can deploy clusters with both connected or air-gapped or restricted networks.

• **Full control**: You can deploy a cluster on infrastructure that you prepare and maintain, which provides maximum customizability. You can deploy clusters with both connected or air-gapped or restricted networks.

The clusters have the following characteristics:

- Highly available infrastructure with no single points of failure is available by default.
- Administrators maintain control over what updates are applied and when.

See Installation process for more information about installer-provisioned and user-provisioned installation processes.

### 12.1.4.1. Installing a cluster on installer-provisioned infrastructure

You can install a cluster on bare metal infrastructure that is provisioned by the OpenShift Container Platform installation program, by using the following method:

- **Installing an installer-provisioned cluster on bare metal** You can install OpenShift Container Platform on bare metal by using installer provisioning.

### 12.1.4.2. Installing a cluster on user-provisioned infrastructure

You can install a cluster on bare metal infrastructure that you provision, by using one of the following methods:

- **Installing a user-provisioned cluster on bare metal** You can install OpenShift Container Platform on bare metal infrastructure that you provision. For a cluster that contains user-provisioned infrastructure, you must deploy all of the required machines.

- **Installing a user-provisioned bare metal cluster with network customizations** You can install a bare metal cluster on user-provisioned infrastructure with network-customizations. By customizing your network configuration, your cluster can coexist with existing IP address allocations in your environment and integrate with existing MTU and VXLAN configurations. Most of the network customizations must be applied at the installation stage.

- **Installing a user-provisioned bare metal cluster on a restricted network** You can install a user-provisioned bare metal cluster on a restricted or disconnected network by using a mirror registry. You can also use this installation method to ensure that your clusters only use container images that satisfy your organizational controls on external content.
12.2. INSTALLING A USER-PROVISIONED CLUSTER ON BARE METAL

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you can install a cluster on bare metal infrastructure that you provision.

**IMPORTANT**

While you might be able to follow this procedure to deploy a cluster on virtualized or cloud environments, you must be aware of additional considerations for non-bare metal platforms. Review the information in the guidelines for deploying OpenShift Container Platform on non-tested platforms before you attempt to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster in such an environment.

12.2.1. Prerequisites

- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.
- You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.
- If you use a firewall, you configured it to allow the sites that your cluster requires access to.

**NOTE**

Be sure to also review this site list if you are configuring a proxy.

12.2.2. Internet access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you require access to the internet to install your cluster.

You must have internet access to:

- Access OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console to download the installation program and perform subscription management. If the cluster has internet access and you do not disable Telemetry, that service automatically entitles your cluster.
- Access Quay.io to obtain the packages that are required to install your cluster.
- Obtain the packages that are required to perform cluster updates.

**IMPORTANT**

If your cluster cannot have direct internet access, you can perform a restricted network installation on some types of infrastructure that you provision. During that process, you download the required content and use it to populate a mirror registry with the installation packages. With some installation types, the environment that you install your cluster in will not require internet access. Before you update the cluster, you update the content of the mirror registry.

Additional resources
See Installing a user-provisioned bare metal cluster on a restricted network for more information about performing a restricted network installation on bare metal infrastructure that you provision.

12.2.3. Requirements for a cluster with user-provisioned infrastructure

For a cluster that contains user-provisioned infrastructure, you must deploy all of the required machines.

This section describes the requirements for deploying OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure.

12.2.3.1. Required machines for cluster installation

The smallest OpenShift Container Platform clusters require the following hosts:

Table 12.1. Minimum required hosts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hosts</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One temporary bootstrap machine</td>
<td>The cluster requires the bootstrap machine to deploy the OpenShift Container Platform cluster on the three control plane machines. You can remove the bootstrap machine after you install the cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three control plane machines</td>
<td>The control plane machines run the Kubernetes and OpenShift Container Platform services that form the control plane.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At least two compute machines, which are also known as worker machines.</td>
<td>The workloads requested by OpenShift Container Platform users run on the compute machines.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**

As an exception, you can run zero compute machines in a bare metal cluster that consists of three control plane machines only. This provides smaller, more resource efficient clusters for cluster administrators and developers to use for testing, development, and production. Running one compute machine is not supported.

**IMPORTANT**

To maintain high availability of your cluster, use separate physical hosts for these cluster machines.

The bootstrap and control plane machines must use Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) as the operating system. However, the compute machines can choose between Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS), Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 8.6 and later.

Note that RHCOS is based on Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 9.2 and inherits all of its hardware certifications and requirements. See Red Hat Enterprise Linux technology capabilities and limits.

12.2.3.2. Minimum resource requirements for cluster installation
Each cluster machine must meet the following minimum requirements:

Table 12.2. Minimum resource requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bootstrap</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control plane</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compute</td>
<td>RHCOS, RHEL 8.6 and later [3]</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. One CPU is equivalent to one physical core when simultaneous multithreading (SMT), or hyperthreading, is not enabled. When enabled, use the following formula to calculate the corresponding ratio: \((\text{threads per core} \times \text{cores}) \times \text{sockets} = \text{CPUs}\).

2. OpenShift Container Platform and Kubernetes are sensitive to disk performance, and faster storage is recommended, particularly for etcd on the control plane nodes which require a 10 ms p99 fsync duration. Note that on many cloud platforms, storage size and IOPS scale together, so you might need to over-allocate storage volume to obtain sufficient performance.

3. As with all user-provisioned installations, if you choose to use RHEL compute machines in your cluster, you take responsibility for all operating system life cycle management and maintenance, including performing system updates, applying patches, and completing all other required tasks. Use of RHEL 7 compute machines is deprecated and has been removed in OpenShift Container Platform 4.10 and later.

If an instance type for your platform meets the minimum requirements for cluster machines, it is supported to use in OpenShift Container Platform.

Additional resources

- Optimizing storage

12.2.3.3. Certificate signing requests management

Because your cluster has limited access to automatic machine management when you use infrastructure that you provision, you must provide a mechanism for approving cluster certificate signing requests (CSRs) after installation. The `kube-controller-manager` only approves the kubelet client CSRs. The `machine-approver` cannot guarantee the validity of a serving certificate that is requested by using kubelet credentials because it cannot confirm that the correct machine issued the request. You must determine and implement a method of verifying the validity of the kubelet serving certificate requests and approving them.

Additional resources

- See Configuring a three-node cluster for details about deploying three-node clusters in bare metal environments.
12.2.4. Requirements for baremetal clusters on vSphere

Ensure you enable the `disk.EnableUUID` parameter on all virtual machines in your cluster.

**Additional resources**

- See Approving the certificate signing requests for your machines for more information about approving cluster certificate signing requests after installation.

- See Installing RHCOS and starting the OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process for details on setting the `disk.EnableUUID` parameter's value to TRUE on VMware vSphere for user-provisioned infrastructure.

12.2.4.1. Networking requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure

All the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines require networking to be configured in `initramfs` during boot to fetch their Ignition config files.

During the initial boot, the machines require an IP address configuration that is set either through a DHCP server or statically by providing the required boot options. After a network connection is established, the machines download their Ignition config files from an HTTP or HTTPS server. The Ignition config files are then used to set the exact state of each machine. The Machine Config Operator completes more changes to the machines, such as the application of new certificates or keys, after installation.

It is recommended to use a DHCP server for long-term management of the cluster machines. Ensure that the DHCP server is configured to provide persistent IP addresses, DNS server information, and hostnames to the cluster machines.

**NOTE**

If a DHCP service is not available for your user-provisioned infrastructure, you can instead provide the IP networking configuration and the address of the DNS server to the nodes at RHCOS install time. These can be passed as boot arguments if you are installing from an ISO image. See the Installing RHCOS and starting the OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process section for more information about static IP provisioning and advanced networking options.

The Kubernetes API server must be able to resolve the node names of the cluster machines. If the API servers and worker nodes are in different zones, you can configure a default DNS search zone to allow the API server to resolve the node names. Another supported approach is to always refer to hosts by their fully-qualified domain names in both the node objects and all DNS requests.

12.2.4.1.1. Setting the cluster node hostnames through DHCP

On Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines, the hostname is set through NetworkManager. By default, the machines obtain their hostname through DHCP. If the hostname is not provided by DHCP, set statically through kernel arguments, or another method, it is obtained through a reverse DNS lookup. Reverse DNS lookup occurs after the network has been initialized on a node and can take time to resolve. Other system services can start prior to this and detect the hostname as localhost or similar. You can avoid this by using DHCP to provide the hostname for each cluster node.

Additionally, setting the hostnames through DHCP can bypass any manual DNS record name configuration errors in environments that have a DNS split-horizon implementation.
12.2.4.1.2. Network connectivity requirements

You must configure the network connectivity between machines to allow OpenShift Container Platform cluster components to communicate. Each machine must be able to resolve the hostnames of all other machines in the cluster.

This section provides details about the ports that are required.

**IMPORTANT**

In connected OpenShift Container Platform environments, all nodes are required to have internet access to pull images for platform containers and provide telemetry data to Red Hat.

Table 12.3. Ports used for all-machine to all-machine communications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ICMP</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Network reachability tests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Metrics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9000-9999</td>
<td>Host level services, including the node exporter on ports 9100-9101 and the Cluster Version Operator on port 9099.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10250-10259</td>
<td>The default ports that Kubernetes reserves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10256</td>
<td>openshift-sdn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>4789</td>
<td>VXLAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6081</td>
<td>Geneve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9000-9999</td>
<td>Host level services, including the node exporter on ports 9100-9101.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESP</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>IPsec IKE packets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4500</td>
<td>IPsec NAT-T packets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP/UDP</td>
<td>30000-32767</td>
<td>Kubernetes node port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESP</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>IPsec Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 12.4. Ports used for all-machine to control plane communications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>6443</td>
<td>Kubernetes API</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 12.5. Ports used for control plane machine to control plane machine communications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>2379-2380</td>
<td>etcd server and peer ports</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NTP configuration for user-provisioned infrastructure**

OpenShift Container Platform clusters are configured to use a public Network Time Protocol (NTP) server by default. If you want to use a local enterprise NTP server, or if your cluster is being deployed in a disconnected network, you can configure the cluster to use a specific time server. For more information, see the documentation for [Configuring chrony time service](#).

If a DHCP server provides NTP server information, the chrony time service on the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines read the information and can sync the clock with the NTP servers.

**Additional resources**

- [Configuring chrony time service](#)

### 12.2.4.2. User-provisioned DNS requirements

In OpenShift Container Platform deployments, DNS name resolution is required for the following components:

- The Kubernetes API
- The OpenShift Container Platform application wildcard
- The bootstrap, control plane, and compute machines

Reverse DNS resolution is also required for the Kubernetes API, the bootstrap machine, the control plane machines, and the compute machines.

DNS A/AAAA or CNAME records are used for name resolution and PTR records are used for reverse name resolution. The reverse records are important because Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) uses the reverse records to set the hostnames for all the nodes, unless the hostnames are provided by DHCP. Additionally, the reverse records are used to generate the certificate signing requests (CSR) that OpenShift Container Platform needs to operate.

**NOTE**

It is recommended to use a DHCP server to provide the hostnames to each cluster node. See the [DHCP recommendations for user-provisioned infrastructure](#) section for more information.

The following DNS records are required for a user-provisioned OpenShift Container Platform cluster and they must be in place before installation. In each record, `<cluster_name>` is the cluster name and `<base_domain>` is the base domain that you specify in the `install-config.yaml` file. A complete DNS record takes the form: `<component>.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>`.

Table 12.6. Required DNS records
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Record</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kubernetes API</td>
<td>api.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;.</td>
<td>A DNS A/AAAA or CNAME record, and a DNS PTR record, to identify the API load balancer. These records must be resolvable by both clients external to the cluster and from all the nodes within the cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>api-int.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;.</td>
<td>A DNS A/AAAA or CNAME record, and a DNS PTR record, to internally identify the API load balancer. These records must be resolvable from all the nodes within the cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Routes</td>
<td>*.apps.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;.</td>
<td>A wildcard DNS A/AAAA or CNAME record that refers to the application ingress load balancer. The application ingress load balancer targets the machines that run the Ingress Controller pods. The Ingress Controller pods run on the compute machines by default. These records must be resolvable by both clients external to the cluster and from all the nodes within the cluster. For example, <code>console-openshift-console.apps.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;</code> is used as a wildcard route to the OpenShift Container Platform console.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bootstrap machine</td>
<td>bootstrap.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;.</td>
<td>A DNS A/AAAA or CNAME record, and a DNS PTR record, to identify the bootstrap machine. These records must be resolvable by the nodes within the cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control plane nodes</td>
<td>&lt;master&gt;&lt;n&gt;.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;.</td>
<td>DNS A/AAAA or CNAME records and DNS PTR records to identify each machine for the control plane nodes. These records must be resolvable by the nodes within the cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compute machines</td>
<td>&lt;worker&gt;&lt;n&gt;.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;.</td>
<td>DNS A/AAAA or CNAME records and DNS PTR records to identify each machine for the worker nodes. These records must be resolvable by the nodes within the cluster.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IMPORTANT**

The API server must be able to resolve the worker nodes by the hostnames that are recorded in Kubernetes. If the API server cannot resolve the node names, then proxied API calls can fail, and you cannot retrieve logs from pods.

**NOTE**

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.4 and later, you do not need to specify etcd host and SRV records in your DNS configuration.
TIP

You can use the `dig` command to verify name and reverse name resolution. See the section on "Validating DNS resolution for user-provisioned infrastructure" for detailed validation steps.

12.2.4.2.1. Example DNS configuration for user-provisioned clusters

This section provides A and PTR record configuration samples that meet the DNS requirements for deploying OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure. The samples are not meant to provide advice for choosing one DNS solution over another.

In the examples, the cluster name is `ocp4` and the base domain is `example.com`.

Example DNS A record configuration for a user-provisioned cluster

The following example is a BIND zone file that shows sample A records for name resolution in a user-provisioned cluster.

Example 12.1. Sample DNS zone database

```
$TTL 1W
@ IN SOA ns1.example.com. root (
  2019070700 ; serial 
  3H ; refresh (3 hours) 
  30M ; retry (30 minutes) 
  2W ; expiry (2 weeks) 
  1W ) ; minimum (1 week) 
IN NS ns1.example.com. 
IN MX 10 smtp.example.com. 
; 

ns1.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5 
smtp.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5 
; 
helper.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5 
helper.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5 
; 
api.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5 1
api-int.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5 2
; 
*.apps.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5 3
; 
bootstrap.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.96 4
; 
master0.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.97 5
master1.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.98 6
master2.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.99 7
; 
worker0.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.11 8
worker1.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.17 9
; 
;EOF
```

1 Provides name resolution for the Kubernetes API. The record refers to the IP address of the API load balancer.
Provides name resolution for the Kubernetes API. The record refers to the IP address of the API load balancer and is used for internal cluster communications.

Provides name resolution for the wildcard routes. The record refers to the IP address of the application ingress load balancer. The application ingress load balancer targets the machines that run the Ingress Controller pods. The Ingress Controller pods run on the compute machines by default.

**NOTE**

In the example, the same load balancer is used for the Kubernetes API and application ingress traffic. In production scenarios, you can deploy the API and application ingress load balancers separately so that you can scale the load balancer infrastructure for each in isolation.

Provides name resolution for the bootstrap machine.

Provides name resolution for the control plane machines.

Provides name resolution for the compute machines.

**Example DNS PTR record configuration for a user-provisioned cluster**

The following example BIND zone file shows sample PTR records for reverse name resolution in a user-provisioned cluster.

**Example 12.2. Sample DNS zone database for reverse records**

```plaintext
$TTL 1W
@ IN SOA ns1.example.com. root ( 2019070700 ; serial 3H ; refresh (3 hours) 30M ; retry (30 minutes) 2W ; expiry (2 weeks) 1W ) ; minimum (1 week)
IN NS ns1.example.com.
;
5.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR api.ocp4.example.com. 1
5.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR api-int.ocp4.example.com. 2
;
96.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR bootstrap.ocp4.example.com. 3
;
97.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR master0.ocp4.example.com. 4
98.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR master1.ocp4.example.com. 5
99.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR master2.ocp4.example.com. 6
;
11.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR worker0.ocp4.example.com. 7
7.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR worker1.ocp4.example.com. 8
;
:EOF
```

OpenShift Container Platform 4.14 Installing
Provides reverse DNS resolution for the Kubernetes API. The PTR record refers to the record name of the API load balancer.

Provides reverse DNS resolution for the Kubernetes API. The PTR record refers to the record name of the API load balancer and is used for internal cluster communications.

Provides reverse DNS resolution for the bootstrap machine.

Provides reverse DNS resolution for the control plane machines.

Provides reverse DNS resolution for the compute machines.

**NOTE**

A PTR record is not required for the OpenShift Container Platform application wildcard.

Additional resources

- Validating DNS resolution for user-provisioned infrastructure

12.2.4.3. Load balancing requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform, you must provision the API and application Ingress load balancing infrastructure. In production scenarios, you can deploy the API and application Ingress load balancers separately so that you can scale the load balancer infrastructure for each in isolation.

**NOTE**

If you want to deploy the API and application Ingress load balancers with a Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) instance, you must purchase the RHEL subscription separately.

The load balancing infrastructure must meet the following requirements:

1. **API load balancer**: Provides a common endpoint for users, both human and machine, to interact with and configure the platform. Configure the following conditions:

   - Layer 4 load balancing only. This can be referred to as Raw TCP, SSL Passthrough, or SSL Bridge mode. If you use SSL Bridge mode, you must enable Server Name Indication (SNI) for the API routes.

   - A stateless load balancing algorithm. The options vary based on the load balancer implementation.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not configure session persistence for an API load balancer. Configuring session persistence for a Kubernetes API server might cause performance issues from excess application traffic for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster and the Kubernetes API that runs inside the cluster.

Configure the following ports on both the front and back of the load balancers:
## Table 12.7. API load balancer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Back-end machines (pool members)</th>
<th>Internal</th>
<th>External</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6443</td>
<td>Bootstrap and control plane. You remove the bootstrap machine from the load balancer after the bootstrap machine initializes the cluster control plane. You must configure the /readyz endpoint for the API server health check probe.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Kubernetes API server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22623</td>
<td>Bootstrap and control plane. You remove the bootstrap machine from the load balancer after the bootstrap machine initializes the cluster control plane.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>Machine config server</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**

The load balancer must be configured to take a maximum of 30 seconds from the time the API server turns off the /readyz endpoint to the removal of the API server instance from the pool. Within the time frame after /readyz returns an error or becomes healthy, the endpoint must have been removed or added. Probing every 5 or 10 seconds, with two successful requests to become healthy and three to become unhealthy, are well-tested values.

2. **Application Ingress load balancer**: Provides an ingress point for application traffic flowing in from outside the cluster. A working configuration for the Ingress router is required for an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

   Configure the following conditions:

   - Layer 4 load balancing only. This can be referred to as Raw TCP, SSL Passthrough, or SSL Bridge mode. If you use SSL Bridge mode, you must enable Server Name Indication (SNI) for the ingress routes.
   - A connection-based or session-based persistence is recommended, based on the options available and types of applications that will be hosted on the platform.

**TIP**

If the true IP address of the client can be seen by the application Ingress load balancer, enabling source IP-based session persistence can improve performance for applications that use end-to-end TLS encryption.

Configure the following ports on both the front and back of the load balancers:

### Table 12.8. Application Ingress load balancer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Back-end machines (pool members)</th>
<th>Internal</th>
<th>External</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The machines that run the Ingress Controller pods, compute, or worker, by default.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Back-end machines (pool members)</th>
<th>Internal</th>
<th>External</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>443</td>
<td>The machines that run the Ingress Controller pods, compute, or worker, by default.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>HTTPS traffic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>The machines that run the Ingress Controller pods, compute, or worker, by default.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>HTTP traffic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**

If you are deploying a three-node cluster with zero compute nodes, the Ingress Controller pods run on the control plane nodes. In three-node cluster deployments, you must configure your application Ingress load balancer to route HTTP and HTTPS traffic to the control plane nodes.

12.2.4.3.1. Example load balancer configuration for user-provisioned clusters

This section provides an example API and application Ingress load balancer configuration that meets the load balancing requirements for user-provisioned clusters. The sample is an `/etc/haproxy/haproxy.cfg` configuration for an HAProxy load balancer. The example is not meant to provide advice for choosing one load balancing solution over another.

In the example, the same load balancer is used for the Kubernetes API and application ingress traffic. In production scenarios, you can deploy the API and application ingress load balancers separately so that you can scale the load balancer infrastructure for each in isolation.

**NOTE**

If you are using HAProxy as a load balancer and SELinux is set to enforcing, you must ensure that the HAProxy service can bind to the configured TCP port by running `setsebool -P haproxy_connect_any=1`.

**Example 12.3. Sample API and application Ingress load balancer configuration**

```
global
  log    127.0.0.1 local2
  pidfile /var/run/haproxy.pid
  maxconn 4000
daemon
defaults
  mode    http
  log     global
  option  dontlognull
  option http-server-close
  option redispatch
  retries 3
  timeout http-request 10s
  timeout queue 1m
  timeout connect 10s
  timeout client 1m
```
Port 6443 handles the Kubernetes API traffic and points to the control plane machines.

The bootstrap entries must be in place before the OpenShift Container Platform cluster installation and they must be removed after the bootstrap process is complete.

Port 22623 handles the machine config server traffic and points to the control plane machines.

Port 443 handles the HTTPS traffic and points to the machines that run the Ingress Controller pods. The Ingress Controller pods run on the compute machines by default.

Port 80 handles the HTTP traffic and points to the machines that run the Ingress Controller pods. The Ingress Controller pods run on the compute machines by default.

NOTE

If you are deploying a three-node cluster with zero compute nodes, the Ingress Controller pods run on the control plane nodes. In three-node cluster deployments, you must configure your application Ingress load balancer to route HTTP and HTTPS traffic to the control plane nodes.
TIP

If you are using HAProxy as a load balancer, you can check that the `haproxy` process is listening on ports 6443, 22623, 443, and 80 by running `netstat -nltupe` on the HAProxy node.

12.2.5. Preparing the user-provisioned infrastructure

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure, you must prepare the underlying infrastructure.

This section provides details about the high-level steps required to set up your cluster infrastructure in preparation for an OpenShift Container Platform installation. This includes configuring IP networking and network connectivity for your cluster nodes, enabling the required ports through your firewall, and setting up the required DNS and load balancing infrastructure.

After preparation, your cluster infrastructure must meet the requirements outlined in the Requirements for a cluster with user-provisioned infrastructure section.

Prerequisites

- You have reviewed the OpenShift Container Platform 4.x Tested Integrations page.
- You have reviewed the infrastructure requirements detailed in the Requirements for a cluster with user-provisioned infrastructure section.

Procedure

1. If you are using DHCP to provide the IP networking configuration to your cluster nodes, configure your DHCP service.
   a. Add persistent IP addresses for the nodes to your DHCP server configuration. In your configuration, match the MAC address of the relevant network interface to the intended IP address for each node.
   b. When you use DHCP to configure IP addressing for the cluster machines, the machines also obtain the DNS server information through DHCP. Define the persistent DNS server address that is used by the cluster nodes through your DHCP server configuration.

   **NOTE**

   If you are not using a DHCP service, you must provide the IP networking configuration and the address of the DNS server to the nodes at RHCOS install time. These can be passed as boot arguments if you are installing from an ISO image. See the Installing RHCOS and starting the OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process section for more information about static IP provisioning and advanced networking options.

   c. Define the hostnames of your cluster nodes in your DHCP server configuration. See the Setting the cluster node hostnames through DHCP section for details about hostname considerations.

   **NOTE**

   If you are not using a DHCP service, the cluster nodes obtain their hostname through a reverse DNS lookup.
2. Ensure that your network infrastructure provides the required network connectivity between the cluster components. See the Networking requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure section for details about the requirements.

3. Configure your firewall to enable the ports required for the OpenShift Container Platform cluster components to communicate. See Networking requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure section for details about the ports that are required.

   **IMPORTANT**

   By default, port 1936 is accessible for an OpenShift Container Platform cluster, because each control plane node needs access to this port.

   Avoid using the Ingress load balancer to expose this port, because doing so might result in the exposure of sensitive information, such as statistics and metrics, related to Ingress Controllers.

4. Setup the required DNS infrastructure for your cluster.

   a. Configure DNS name resolution for the Kubernetes API, the application wildcard, the bootstrap machine, the control plane machines, and the compute machines.

   b. Configure reverse DNS resolution for the Kubernetes API, the bootstrap machine, the control plane machines, and the compute machines. See the User-provisioned DNS requirements section for more information about the OpenShift Container Platform DNS requirements.

5. Validate your DNS configuration.

   a. From your installation node, run DNS lookups against the record names of the Kubernetes API, the wildcard routes, and the cluster nodes. Validate that the IP addresses in the responses correspond to the correct components.

   b. From your installation node, run reverse DNS lookups against the IP addresses of the load balancer and the cluster nodes. Validate that the record names in the responses correspond to the correct components. See the Validating DNS resolution for user-provisioned infrastructure section for detailed DNS validation steps.

6. Provision the required API and application ingress load balancing infrastructure. See the Load balancing requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure section for more information about the requirements.

   **NOTE**

   Some load balancing solutions require the DNS name resolution for the cluster nodes to be in place before the load balancing is initialized.

Additional resources

- Requirements for a cluster with user-provisioned infrastructure
- Installing RHCOS and starting the OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process
- Setting the cluster node hostnames through DHCP
Advanced RHCOS installation configuration

Networking requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure

User-provisioned DNS requirements

Validating DNS resolution for user-provisioned infrastructure

Load balancing requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure

12.2.6. Validating DNS resolution for user-provisioned infrastructure

You can validate your DNS configuration before installing OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure.

**IMPORTANT**

The validation steps detailed in this section must succeed before you install your cluster.

**Prerequisites**

- You have configured the required DNS records for your user-provisioned infrastructure.

**Procedure**

1. From your installation node, run DNS lookups against the record names of the Kubernetes API, the wildcard routes, and the cluster nodes. Validate that the IP addresses contained in the responses correspond to the correct components.

   a. Perform a lookup against the Kubernetes API record name. Check that the result points to the IP address of the API load balancer:

```
$ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> api.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>
```

1. Replace `<nameserver_ip>` with the IP address of the nameserver, `<cluster_name>` with your cluster name, and `<base_domain>` with your base domain name.

**Example output**

```
api.ocp4.example.com. 604800 IN A 192.168.1.5
```

b. Perform a lookup against the Kubernetes internal API record name. Check that the result points to the IP address of the API load balancer:

```
$ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> api-int.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>
```

**Example output**

```
api-int.ocp4.example.com. 604800 IN A 192.168.1.5
```
c. Test an example `*.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>` DNS wildcard lookup. All of the application wildcard lookups must resolve to the IP address of the application ingress load balancer:

```
$ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> random.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>
```

**Example output**

```
random.apps.ocp4.example.com. 604800 IN A 192.168.1.5
```

**NOTE**

In the example outputs, the same load balancer is used for the Kubernetes API and application ingress traffic. In production scenarios, you can deploy the API and application ingress load balancers separately so that you can scale the load balancer infrastructure for each in isolation.

You can replace `random` with another wildcard value. For example, you can query the route to the OpenShift Container Platform console:

```
$ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> console-openshift-console.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>
```

**Example output**

```
console-openshift-console.apps.ocp4.example.com. 604800 IN A 192.168.1.5
```

d. Run a lookup against the bootstrap DNS record name. Check that the result points to the IP address of the bootstrap node:

```
$ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> bootstrap.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>
```

**Example output**

```
bootstrap.ocp4.example.com. 604800 IN A 192.168.1.96
```

e. Use this method to perform lookups against the DNS record names for the control plane and compute nodes. Check that the results correspond to the IP addresses of each node.

2. From your installation node, run reverse DNS lookups against the IP addresses of the load balancer and the cluster nodes. Validate that the record names contained in the responses correspond to the correct components.

a. Perform a reverse lookup against the IP address of the API load balancer. Check that the response includes the record names for the Kubernetes API and the Kubernetes internal API:

```
$ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> -x 192.168.1.5
```

**Example output**

```
5.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. 604800 IN PTR api-int.ocp4.example.com.
```

1. Provides the record name for the Kubernetes internal API.

2. Provides the record name for the Kubernetes API.

**NOTE**

A PTR record is not required for the OpenShift Container Platform application wildcard. No validation step is needed for reverse DNS resolution against the IP address of the application ingress load balancer.

b. Perform a reverse lookup against the IP address of the bootstrap node. Check that the result points to the DNS record name of the bootstrap node:

```
$ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> -x 192.168.1.96
```

**Example output**

```
```

c. Use this method to perform reverse lookups against the IP addresses for the control plane and compute nodes. Check that the results correspond to the DNS record names of each node.

Additional resources

- User-provisioned DNS requirements
- Load balancing requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure

### 12.2.7. Generating a key pair for cluster node SSH access

During an OpenShift Container Platform installation, you can provide an SSH public key to the installation program. The key is passed to the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes through their Ignition config files and is used to authenticate SSH access to the nodes. The key is added to the `~/.ssh/authorized_keys` list for the `core` user on each node, which enables password-less authentication.

After the key is passed to the nodes, you can use the key pair to SSH in to the RHCOS nodes as the user `core`. To access the nodes through SSH, the private key identity must be managed by SSH for your local user.

If you want to SSH in to your cluster nodes to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, you must provide the SSH public key during the installation process. The `./openshift-install gather` command also requires the SSH public key to be in place on the cluster nodes.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not skip this procedure in production environments, where disaster recovery and debugging is required.
NOTE

You must use a local key, not one that you configured with platform-specific approaches such as AWS key pairs.

Procedure

1. If you do not have an existing SSH key pair on your local machine to use for authentication onto your cluster nodes, create one. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   ```bash
   $ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -N "" -f <path>/<file_name>
   ```

   Specify the path and file name, such as `~/.ssh/id_ed25519`, of the new SSH key. If you have an existing key pair, ensure your public key is in the your `~/.ssh` directory.

   **NOTE**
   
   If you plan to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the `x86_64`, `ppc64le`, and `s390x` architectures, do not create a key that uses the ed25519 algorithm. Instead, create a key that uses the rsa or ecdsa algorithm.

2. View the public SSH key:

   ```bash
   $ cat <path>/<file_name>.pub
   ```

   For example, run the following to view the `~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub` public key:

   ```bash
   $ cat ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub
   ```

3. Add the SSH private key identity to the SSH agent for your local user, if it has not already been added. SSH agent management of the key is required for password-less SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes, or if you want to use the `./openshift-install gather` command.

   **NOTE**
   
   On some distributions, default SSH private key identities such as `~/.ssh/id_rsa` and `~/.ssh/id_dsa` are managed automatically.

   a. If the ssh-agent process is not already running for your local user, start it as a background task:

      ```bash
      $ eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"
      ```

      **Example output**

      ```bash
      Agent pid 31874
      ```
NOTE
If your cluster is in FIPS mode, only use FIPS-compliant algorithms to generate the SSH key. The key must be either RSA or ECDSA.

4. Add your SSH private key to the ssh-agent:

   $ ssh-add <path>/<file_name>

Specify the path and file name for your SSH private key, such as ~/.ssh/id_ed25519

Example output

   Identity added: /home/<you>/<path>/<file_name> (<computer_name>)

Next steps

- When you install OpenShift Container Platform, provide the SSH public key to the installation program. If you install a cluster on infrastructure that you provision, you must provide the key to the installation program.

Additional resources

- Verifying node health

12.2.8. Obtaining the installation program

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform, download the installation file on the host you are using for installation.

Prerequisites

- You have a computer that runs Linux or macOS, with 500 MB of local disk space.

Procedure

1. Access the Infrastructure Provider page on the OpenShift Cluster Manager site. If you have a Red Hat account, log in with your credentials. If you do not, create an account.

2. Select your infrastructure provider.

3. Navigate to the page for your installation type, download the installation program that corresponds with your host operating system and architecture, and place the file in the directory where you will store the installation configuration files.

   IMPORTANT

The installation program creates several files on the computer that you use to install your cluster. You must keep the installation program and the files that the installation program creates after you finish installing the cluster. Both files are required to delete the cluster.
Deleting the files created by the installation program does not remove your cluster, even if the cluster failed during installation. To remove your cluster, complete the OpenShift Container Platform uninstallation procedures for your specific cloud provider.

4. Extract the installation program. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   $ tar -xvf openshift-install-linux.tar.gz

5. Download your installation pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager. This pull secret allows you to authenticate with the services that are provided by the included authorities, including Quay.io, which serves the container images for OpenShift Container Platform components.

### 12.2.9. 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 4.14. 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


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 v4.14 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:
Installing the OpenShift CLI on Windows
You can install the OpenShift CLI (oc) binary on Windows by using the following procedure.

Procedure
2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.
3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 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
2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.
3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 macOS Client entry and save the file.
   
   **NOTE**
   For macOS arm64, choose the OpenShift v4.14 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:
12.2.10. Manually creating the installation configuration file

Prerequisites

- You have an SSH public key on your local machine to provide to the installation program. The key will be used for SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes for debugging and disaster recovery.

- You have obtained the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.

Procedure

1. Create an installation directory to store your required installation assets in:

   ```
   $ mkdir <installation_directory>
   ```

   **IMPORTANT**

   You must create a directory. Some installation assets, like bootstrap X.509 certificates have short expiration intervals, so you must not reuse an installation directory. If you want to reuse individual files from another cluster installation, you can copy them into your directory. However, the file names for the installation assets might change between releases. Use caution when copying installation files from an earlier OpenShift Container Platform version.

2. Customize the sample `install-config.yaml` file template that is provided and save it in the `<installation_directory>`.

   **NOTE**

   You must name this configuration file `install-config.yaml`.

   **NOTE**

   For some platform types, you can alternatively run `./openshift-install create install-config --dir <installation_directory>` to generate an `install-config.yaml` file. You can provide details about your cluster configuration at the prompts.

3. Back up the `install-config.yaml` file so that you can use it to install multiple clusters.

   **IMPORTANT**

   The `install-config.yaml` file is consumed during the next step of the installation process. You must back it up now.

Additional resources

- Installation configuration parameters for bare metal
12.2.10.1. Sample install-config.yaml file for bare metal

You can customize the `install-config.yaml` file to specify more details about your OpenShift Container Platform cluster’s platform or modify the values of the required parameters.

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: example.com
compute:
  - hyperthreading: Enabled
    name: worker
    replicas: 0
controlPlane:
  hyperthreading: Enabled
  name: master
  replicas: 3
metadata:
  name: test
networking:
  clusterNetwork:
    - cidr: 10.128.0.0/14
  hostPrefix: 23
networkType: OVNKubernetes
serviceNetwork:
  - 172.30.0.0/16
platform:
  none: {}
fips: false
pullSecret: '{"auths": ...}'
sshKey: 'ssh-ed25519 AAAA...
```

1. The base domain of the cluster. All DNS records must be sub-domains of this base and include the cluster name.

2. The `controlPlane` section is a single mapping, but the `compute` section is a sequence of mappings. To meet the requirements of the different data structures, the first line of the `compute` section must begin with a hyphen, `-`, and the first line of the `controlPlane` section must not. Only one control plane pool is used.

3. Specifies whether to enable or disable simultaneous multithreading (SMT), or hyperthreading. By default, SMT is enabled to increase the performance of the cores in your machines. You can disable it by setting the parameter value to **Disabled**. If you disable SMT, you must disable it in all cluster machines; this includes both control plane and compute machines.

4. The `hyperthreading` parameter has no effect.

5. Simultaneous multithreading (SMT) is enabled by default. If SMT is not enabled in your BIOS settings, the `hyperthreading` parameter has no effect.

6. IMPORTANT

   If you disable `hyperthreading`, whether in the BIOS or in the `install-config.yaml` file, ensure that your capacity planning accounts for the dramatically decreased machine performance.
You must set this value to 0 when you install OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure. In installer-provisioned installations, the parameter controls the number of compute

**NOTE**

If you are installing a three-node cluster, do not deploy any compute machines when you install the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines.

The number of control plane machines that you add to the cluster. Because the cluster uses these values as the number of etcd endpoints in the cluster, the value must match the number of control plane machines that you deploy.

The cluster name that you specified in your DNS records.

A block of IP addresses from which pod IP addresses are allocated. This block must not overlap with existing physical networks. These IP addresses are used for the pod network. If you need to access the pods from an external network, you must configure load balancers and routers to manage the traffic.

**NOTE**

Class E CIDR range is reserved for a future use. To use the Class E CIDR range, you must ensure your networking environment accepts the IP addresses within the Class E CIDR range.

The subnet prefix length to assign to each individual node. For example, if hostPrefix is set to 23, then each node is assigned a /23 subnet out of the given cidr, which allows for 510 \((2^{32} - 23) - 2\) pod IP addresses. If you are required to provide access to nodes from an external network, configure load balancers and routers to manage the traffic.

The cluster network plugin to install. The supported values are OVNKubernetes and OpenShiftSDN. The default value is OVNKubernetes.

The IP address pool to use for service IP addresses. You can enter only one IP address pool. This block must not overlap with existing physical networks. If you need to access the services from an external network, configure load balancers and routers to manage the traffic.

You must set the platform to none. You cannot provide additional platform configuration variables for your platform.

**IMPORTANT**

Clusters that are installed with the platform type none are unable to use some features, such as managing compute machines with the Machine API. This limitation applies even if the compute machines that are attached to the cluster are installed on a platform that would normally support the feature. This parameter cannot be changed after installation.

Whether to enable or disable FIPS mode. By default, FIPS mode is not enabled. If FIPS mode is enabled, the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines that OpenShift Container Platform runs on bypass the default Kubernetes cryptography suite and use the cryptography modules that are provided with RHCOS instead.
IMPORTANT

To enable FIPS mode for your cluster, you must run the installation program from a Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) computer configured to operate in FIPS mode. For more information about configuring FIPS mode on RHEL, see Installing the system in FIPS mode. When running Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) or Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) booted in FIPS mode, OpenShift Container Platform core components use the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures.

The pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager. This pull secret allows you to authenticate with the services that are provided by the included authorities, including Quay.io, which serves the container images for OpenShift Container Platform components.

The SSH public key for the core user in Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS).

NOTE

For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your ssh-agent process uses.

Additional resources

- See Load balancing requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure for more information on the API and application ingress load balancing requirements.
- See Enabling cluster capabilities for more information on enabling cluster capabilities that were disabled prior to installation.
- See Optional cluster capabilities in OpenShift Container Platform 4.14 for more information about the features provided by each capability.

12.2.10.2. Configuring the cluster-wide proxy during installation

Production environments can deny direct access to the internet and instead have an HTTP or HTTPS proxy available. You can configure a new OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use a proxy by configuring the proxy settings in the install-config.yaml file.

NOTE

For bare metal installations, if you do not assign node IP addresses from the range that is specified in the networking.machineNetwork[].cidr field in the install-config.yaml file, you must include them in the proxy.noProxy field.

Prerequisites

- You have an existing install-config.yaml file.
- You reviewed the sites that your cluster requires access to and determined whether any of them need to bypass the proxy. By default, all cluster egress traffic is proxied, including calls to hosting cloud provider APIs. You added sites to the Proxy object’s spec.noProxy field to
bypass the proxy if necessary.

NOTE

The Proxy object status.noProxy field is populated with the values of the networking.machineNetwork[].cidr, networking.clusterNetwork[].cidr, and networking.serviceNetwork[] fields from your installation configuration.

For installations on Amazon Web Services (AWS), Google Cloud Platform (GCP), Microsoft Azure, and Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP), the Proxy object status.noProxy field is also populated with the instance metadata endpoint (169.254.169.254).

Procedure

1. Edit your install-config.yaml file and add the proxy settings. For example:

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: my.domain.com
proxy:
  httpProxy: http://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port> 1
  httpsProxy: https://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port> 1
  noProxy: example.com 3
additionalTrustBundle: |
  -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
  <MY_TRUSTED_CA_CERT>
  -----END CERTIFICATE-----
additionalTrustBundlePolicy: <policy_to_add_additionalTrustBundle> 5
```

1. A proxy URL to use for creating HTTP connections outside the cluster. The URL scheme must be http.

2. A proxy URL to use for creating HTTPS connections outside the cluster.

3. A comma-separated list of destination domain names, IP addresses, or other network CIDRs to exclude from proxying. Preface a domain with . to match subdomains only. For example, .y.com matches x.y.com, but not y.com. Use * to bypass the proxy for all destinations.

4. If provided, the installation program generates a config map that is named user-ca-bundle in the openshift-config namespace that contains one or more additional CA certificates that are required for proxying HTTPS connections. The Cluster Network Operator then creates a trusted-ca-bundle config map that merges these contents with the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) trust bundle, and this config map is referenced in the trustedCA field of the Proxy object. The additionalTrustBundle field is required unless the proxy’s identity certificate is signed by an authority from the RHCOS trust bundle.

5. Optional: The policy to determine the configuration of the Proxy object to reference the user-ca-bundle config map in the trustedCA field. The allowed values are Proxyonly and Always. Use Proxyonly to reference the user-ca-bundle config map only when http/https proxy is configured. Use Always to always reference the user-ca-bundle config map. The default value is Proxyonly.
NOTE

The installation program does not support the proxy `readinessEndpoints` field.

NOTE

If the installer times out, restart and then complete the deployment by using the `wait-for` command of the installer. For example:

```
$ ./openshift-install wait-for install-complete --log-level debug
```

2. Save the file and reference it when installing OpenShift Container Platform.

The installation program creates a cluster-wide proxy that is named `cluster` that uses the proxy settings in the provided `install-config.yaml` file. If no proxy settings are provided, a `cluster Proxy` object is still created, but it will have a nil `spec`.

NOTE

Only the `Proxy` object named `cluster` is supported, and no additional proxies can be created.

12.2.10.3. Configuring a three-node cluster

Optionally, you can deploy zero compute machines in a bare metal cluster that consists of three control plane machines only. This provides smaller, more resource efficient clusters for cluster administrators and developers to use for testing, development, and production.

In three-node OpenShift Container Platform environments, the three control plane machines are schedulable, which means that your application workloads are scheduled to run on them.

Prerequisites

- You have an existing `install-config.yaml` file.

Procedure

- Ensure that the number of compute replicas is set to 0 in your `install-config.yaml` file, as shown in the following `compute` stanza:

```yaml
compute:
  - name: worker
    platform: {}
    replicas: 0
```
NOTE

You must set the value of the `replicas` parameter for the compute machines to 0 when you install OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure, regardless of the number of compute machines you are deploying. In installer-provisioned installations, the parameter controls the number of compute machines that the cluster creates and manages for you. This does not apply to user-provisioned installations, where the compute machines are deployed manually.

For three-node cluster installations, follow these next steps:

- If you are deploying a three-node cluster with zero compute nodes, the Ingress Controller pods run on the control plane nodes. In three-node cluster deployments, you must configure your application ingress load balancer to route HTTP and HTTPS traffic to the control plane nodes. See the Load balancing requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure section for more information.

- When you create the Kubernetes manifest files in the following procedure, ensure that the `mastersSchedulable` parameter in the `<installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-scheduler-02-config.yml` file is set to true. This enables your application workloads to run on the control plane nodes.

- Do not deploy any compute nodes when you create the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines.

12.2.11. Creating the Kubernetes manifest and Ignition config files

Because you must modify some cluster definition files and manually start the cluster machines, you must generate the Kubernetes manifest and Ignition config files that the cluster needs to configure the machines.

The installation configuration file transforms into the Kubernetes manifests. The manifests wrap into the Ignition configuration files, which are later used to configure the cluster machines.

IMPORTANT

- The Ignition config files that the OpenShift Container Platform installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending `node-bootstrapper` certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for Recovering from expired control plane certificates for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

Prerequisites

- You obtained the OpenShift Container Platform installation program.
• You created the `install-config.yaml` installation configuration file.

Procedure

1. Change to the directory that contains the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and generate the Kubernetes manifests for the cluster:

```
$ ./openshift-install create manifests --dir <installation_directory>
```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the installation directory that contains the `install-config.yaml` file you created.

   ![WARNING]
   
   If you are installing a three-node cluster, skip the following step to allow the control plane nodes to be schedulable.

   ![IMPORTANT]
   
   When you configure control plane nodes from the default unschedulable to schedulable, additional subscriptions are required. This is because control plane nodes then become compute nodes.

2. Check that the `mastersSchedulable` parameter in the `<installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-scheduler-02-config.yml` Kubernetes manifest file is set to `false`. This setting prevents pods from being scheduled on the control plane machines:

   a. Open the `<installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-scheduler-02-config.yml` file.
   
   b. Locate the `mastersSchedulable` parameter and ensure that it is set to `false`.
   
   c. Save and exit the file.

3. To create the Ignition configuration files, run the following command from the directory that contains the installation program:

```
$ ./openshift-install create ignition-configs --dir <installation_directory>
```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the same installation directory.

   Ignition config files are created for the bootstrap, control plane, and compute nodes in the installation directory. The `kubeadmin-password` and `kubeconfig` files are created in the `./<installation_directory>/auth` directory:

```
├── auth
│   ├── kubeadmin-password
```
### Additional resources

- See [Recovering from expired control plane certificates](#) for more information about recovering kubelet certificates.

## 12.2.12. Installing RHCOS and starting the OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process

To install OpenShift Container Platform on bare metal infrastructure that you provision, you must install Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) on the machines. When you install RHCOS, you must provide the Ignition config file that was generated by the OpenShift Container Platform installation program for the type of machine you are installing. If you have configured suitable networking, DNS, and load balancing infrastructure, the OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process begins automatically after the RHCOS machines have rebooted.

To install RHCOS on the machines, follow either the steps to use an ISO image or network PXE booting.

**NOTE**

The compute node deployment steps included in this installation document are RHCOS-specific. If you choose instead to deploy RHEL-based compute nodes, you take responsibility for all operating system life cycle management and maintenance, including performing system updates, applying patches, and completing all other required tasks. Only RHEL 8 compute machines are supported.

You can configure RHCOS during ISO and PXE installations by using the following methods:

- **Kernel arguments**: You can use kernel arguments to provide installation-specific information. For example, you can specify the locations of the RHCOS installation files that you uploaded to your HTTP server and the location of the Ignition config file for the type of node you are installing. For a PXE installation, you can use the `APPEND` parameter to pass the arguments to the kernel of the live installer. For an ISO installation, you can interrupt the live installation boot process to add the kernel arguments. In both installation cases, you can use special `coreos.inst.*` arguments to direct the live installer, as well as standard installation boot arguments for turning standard kernel services on or off.

- **Ignition configs**: OpenShift Container Platform Ignition config files (*.ign) are specific to the type of node you are installing. You pass the location of a bootstrap, control plane, or compute node Ignition config file during the RHCOS installation so that it takes effect on first boot. In special cases, you can create a separate, limited Ignition config to pass to the live system. That Ignition config could do a certain set of tasks, such as reporting success to a provisioning system after completing installation. This special Ignition config is consumed by the `coreos-installer` to be applied on first boot of the installed system. Do not provide the standard control plane and compute node Ignition configs to the live ISO directly.

- **coreos-installer**: You can boot the live ISO installer to a shell prompt, which allows you to prepare the permanent system in a variety of ways before first boot. In particular, you can run the `coreos-installer` command to identify various artifacts to include, work with disk partitions,
and set up networking. In some cases, you can configure features on the live system and copy them to the installed system.

Whether to use an ISO or PXE install depends on your situation. A PXE install requires an available DHCP service and more preparation, but can make the installation process more automated. An ISO install is a more manual process and can be inconvenient if you are setting up more than a few machines.

NOTE

As of OpenShift Container Platform 4.6, the RHCOS ISO and other installation artifacts provide support for installation on disks with 4K sectors.

12.2.12.1. Installing RHCOS by using an ISO image

You can use an ISO image to install RHCOS on the machines.

Prerequisites

- You have created the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- You have configured suitable network, DNS and load balancing infrastructure.
- You have an HTTP server that can be accessed from your computer, and from the machines that you create.
- You have reviewed the Advanced RHCOS installation configuration section for different ways to configure features, such as networking and disk partitioning.

Procedure

1. Obtain the SHA512 digest for each of your Ignition config files. For example, you can use the following on a system running Linux to get the SHA512 digest for your bootstrap.ign Ignition config file:

   ```bash
   $ sha512sum <installation_directory>/bootstrap.ign
   ```

   The digests are provided to the coreos-installer in a later step to validate the authenticity of the Ignition config files on the cluster nodes.

2. Upload the bootstrap, control plane, and compute node Ignition config files that the installation program created to your HTTP server. Note the URLs of these files.

   IMPORTANT

   You can add or change configuration settings in your Ignition configs before saving them to your HTTP server. If you plan to add more compute machines to your cluster after you finish installation, do not delete these files.

3. From the installation host, validate that the Ignition config files are available on the URLs. The following example gets the Ignition config file for the bootstrap node:

   ```bash
   $ curl -k http://<HTTP_server>/bootstrap.ign
   ```

   Example output
Replace `bootstrap.ign` with `master.ign` or `worker.ign` in the command to validate that the Ignition config files for the control plane and compute nodes are also available.

4. Although it is possible to obtain the RHCOS images that are required for your preferred method of installing operating system instances from the RHCOS image mirror page, the recommended way to obtain the correct version of your RHCOS images are from the output of `openshift-install` command:

```bash
$ openshift-install coreos print-stream-json | grep '\.iso[^.]*'
```

Example output

```
"location": "<url>/art/storage/releases/rhcos-4.14-aarch64/<release>/aarch64/rhcos-<release>-live.aarch64.iso",
"location": "<url>/art/storage/releases/rhcos-4.14-ppc64le/<release>/ppc64le/rhcos-<release>-live.ppc64le.iso",
"location": "<url>/art/storage/releases/rhcos-4.14-s390x/<release>/s390x/rhcos-<release>-live.s390x.iso",
"location": "<url>/art/storage/releases/rhcos-4.14/<release>/x86_64/rhcos-<release>-live.x86_64.iso",
```

**IMPORTANT**

The RHCOS images might not change with every release of OpenShift Container Platform. You must download images with the highest version that is less than or equal to the OpenShift Container Platform version that you install. Use the image versions that match your OpenShift Container Platform version if they are available. Use only ISO images for this procedure. RHCOS qcow2 images are not supported for this installation type.

ISO file names resemble the following example:

`rhcos-<version>-live.<architecture>.iso`

5. Use the ISO to start the RHCOS installation. Use one of the following installation options:

- Burn the ISO image to a disk and boot it directly.
- Use ISO redirection by using a lights-out management (LOM) interface.

6. Boot the RHCOS ISO image without specifying any options or interrupting the live boot sequence. Wait for the installer to boot into a shell prompt in the RHCOS live environment.

**NOTE**

It is possible to interrupt the RHCOS installation boot process to add kernel arguments. However, for this ISO procedure you should use the `coreos-installer` command as outlined in the following steps, instead of adding kernel arguments.
7. Run the `coreos-installer` command and specify the options that meet your installation requirements. At a minimum, you must specify the URL that points to the Ignition config file for the node type, and the device that you are installing to:

```
$ sudo coreos-installer install --ignition-url=http://<HTTP_server>/<node_type>.ign <device> --ignition-hash=sha512-<digest>
```

1. You must run the `coreos-installer` command by using `sudo`, because the `core` user does not have the required root privileges to perform the installation.

2. The `--ignition-hash` option is required when the Ignition config file is obtained through an HTTP URL to validate the authenticity of the Ignition config file on the cluster node. `<digest>` is the Ignition config file SHA512 digest obtained in a preceding step.

**NOTE**

If you want to provide your Ignition config files through an HTTPS server that uses TLS, you can add the internal certificate authority (CA) to the system trust store before running `coreos-installer`.

The following example initializes a bootstrap node installation to the `/dev/sda` device. The Ignition config file for the bootstrap node is obtained from an HTTP web server with the IP address 192.168.1.2:

```
$ sudo coreos-installer install --ignition-url=http://192.168.1.2:80/installation_directory/bootstrap.ign /dev/sda --ignition-hash=sha512-a5a2d43879223273c9b60a66b44202a1d1248fc01cf156c46d4a79f552b6bad47bc8cc78ddf0116e80c59d2ea9e32ba53bc807afbca581aa059311def2c3e3b
```

8. Monitor the progress of the RHCOS installation on the console of the machine.

**IMPORTANT**

Be sure that the installation is successful on each node before commencing with the OpenShift Container Platform installation. Observing the installation process can also help to determine the cause of RHCOS installation issues that might arise.

9. After RHCOS installs, you must reboot the system. During the system reboot, it applies the Ignition config file that you specified.

10. Check the console output to verify that Ignition ran.

**Example command**

```
Ignition: ran on 2022/03/14 14:48:33 UTC (this boot)
Ignition: user-provided config was applied
```

11. Continue to create the other machines for your cluster.
IMPORTANT

You must create the bootstrap and control plane machines at this time. If the control plane machines are not made schedulable, also create at least two compute machines before you install OpenShift Container Platform.

If the required network, DNS, and load balancer infrastructure are in place, the OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process begins automatically after the RHCOS nodes have rebooted.

NOTE

RHCOS nodes do not include a default password for the `core` user. You can access the nodes by running `ssh core@<node>.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>` as a user with access to the SSH private key that is paired to the public key that you specified in your `install_config.yaml` file. OpenShift Container Platform 4 cluster nodes running RHCOS are immutable and rely on Operators to apply cluster changes. Accessing cluster nodes by using SSH is not recommended. However, when investigating installation issues, if the OpenShift Container Platform API is not available, or the kubelet is not properly functioning on a target node, SSH access might be required for debugging or disaster recovery.

12.2.12. Installing RHCOS by using PXE or iPXE booting

You can use PXE or iPXE booting to install RHCOS on the machines.

Prerequisites

- You have created the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- You have configured suitable network, DNS and load balancing infrastructure.
- You have configured suitable PXE or iPXE infrastructure.
- You have an HTTP server that can be accessed from your computer, and from the machines that you create.
- You have reviewed the Advanced RHCOS installation configuration section for different ways to configure features, such as networking and disk partitioning.

Procedure

1. Upload the bootstrap, control plane, and compute node Ignition config files that the installation program created to your HTTP server. Note the URLs of these files.

   IMPORTANT

   You can add or change configuration settings in your Ignition configs before saving them to your HTTP server. If you plan to add more compute machines to your cluster after you finish installation, do not delete these files.

2. From the installation host, validate that the Ignition config files are available on the URLs. The following example gets the Ignition config file for the bootstrap node:
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$ curl -k http://<HTTP_server>/bootstrap.ign 1

Example output
% Total

% Received % Xferd Average Speed Time Time Time Current
Dload Upload Total Spent Left Speed
0 0 0 0 0 0
0
0 --:--:-- --:--:-- --:--:-- 0{"ignition":
{"version":"3.2.0"},"passwd":{"users":[{"name":"core","sshAuthorizedKeys":["ssh-rsa...
Replace bootstrap.ign with master.ign or worker.ign in the command to validate that the
Ignition config files for the control plane and compute nodes are also available.
3. Although it is possible to obtain the RHCOS kernel, initramfs and rootfs files that are required
for your preferred method of installing operating system instances from the RHCOS image
mirror page, the recommended way to obtain the correct version of your RHCOS files are from
the output of openshift-install command:
$ openshift-install coreos print-stream-json | grep -Eo '"https.*(kernel-|initramfs.|rootfs.)\w+
(\.img)?"'

Example output
"<url>/art/storage/releases/rhcos-4.14-aarch64/<release>/aarch64/rhcos-<release>-livekernel-aarch64"
"<url>/art/storage/releases/rhcos-4.14-aarch64/<release>/aarch64/rhcos-<release>-liveinitramfs.aarch64.img"
"<url>/art/storage/releases/rhcos-4.14-aarch64/<release>/aarch64/rhcos-<release>-liverootfs.aarch64.img"
"<url>/art/storage/releases/rhcos-4.14-ppc64le/49.84.202110081256-0/ppc64le/rhcos<release>-live-kernel-ppc64le"
"<url>/art/storage/releases/rhcos-4.14-ppc64le/<release>/ppc64le/rhcos-<release>-liveinitramfs.ppc64le.img"
"<url>/art/storage/releases/rhcos-4.14-ppc64le/<release>/ppc64le/rhcos-<release>-liverootfs.ppc64le.img"
"<url>/art/storage/releases/rhcos-4.14-s390x/<release>/s390x/rhcos-<release>-live-kernels390x"
"<url>/art/storage/releases/rhcos-4.14-s390x/<release>/s390x/rhcos-<release>-liveinitramfs.s390x.img"
"<url>/art/storage/releases/rhcos-4.14-s390x/<release>/s390x/rhcos-<release>-liverootfs.s390x.img"
"<url>/art/storage/releases/rhcos-4.14/<release>/x86_64/rhcos-<release>-live-kernelx86_64"
"<url>/art/storage/releases/rhcos-4.14/<release>/x86_64/rhcos-<release>-liveinitramfs.x86_64.img"
"<url>/art/storage/releases/rhcos-4.14/<release>/x86_64/rhcos-<release>-liverootfs.x86_64.img"

IMPORTANT

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The RHCOS artifacts might not change with every release of OpenShift Container Platform. You must download images with the highest version that is less than or equal to the OpenShift Container Platform version that you install. Only use the appropriate kernel, initramfs, and rootfs artifacts described below for this procedure. RHCOS QCOW2 images are not supported for this installation type.

The file names contain the OpenShift Container Platform version number. They resemble the following examples:

- `kernel`: rhcos-<version>-live-kernel-<architecture>
- `initramfs`: rhcos-<version>-live-initramfs.<architecture>.img
- `rootfs`: rhcos-<version>-live-rootfs.<architecture>.img

4. Upload the rootfs, kernel, and initramfs files to your HTTP server.

5. Configure the network boot infrastructure so that the machines boot from their local disks after RHCOS is installed on them.

6. Configure PXE or iPXE installation for the RHCOS images and begin the installation.

    Modify one of the following example menu entries for your environment and verify that the image and Ignition files are properly accessible:

    - For PXE (`x86_64`):
      ```
      DEFAULT pxeboot
      TIMEOUT 20
      PROMPT 0
      LABEL pxeboot
      \n      KERNEL http://<HTTP_server>/rhcos-<version>-live-kernel-<architecture>
      APPEND initrd=http://<HTTP_server>/rhcos-<version>-live-initramfs.<architecture>.img
coreos.inst.ignition_url=http://<HTTP_server>/bootstrap.ign
      ```

    1. Specify the location of the live kernel file that you uploaded to your HTTP server. The URL must be HTTP, TFTP, or FTP; HTTPS and NFS are not supported.

    2. If you use multiple NICs, specify a single interface in the `ip` option. For example, to use DHCP on a NIC that is named `eno1`, set `ip=eno1:dhcp`.

    3. Specify the locations of the RHCOS files that you uploaded to your HTTP server. The `initrd` parameter value is the location of the `initramfs` file, the `coreos.live.roots_url` parameter value is the location of the `rootfs` file, and the `coreos.inst.ignition_url` parameter value is the location of the bootstrap Ignition config file. You can also add more kernel arguments to the `APPEND` line to configure networking or other boot
options.

**NOTE**

This configuration does not enable serial console access on machines with a graphical console. To configure a different console, add one or more `console=` arguments to the `APPEND` line. For example, add `console=ttv0 console=ttvS0` to set the first PC serial port as the primary console and the graphical console as a secondary console. For more information, see "How does one set up a serial terminal and/or console in Red Hat Enterprise Linux? and "Enabling the serial console for PXE and ISO installation" in the "Advanced RHCOS installation configuration" section.

- For iPXE (x86_64 + aarch64):

```
kernel http://<HTTP_server>/rhcos-<version>-live-kernel-<architecture> initrd=main
<architecture>.img coreos.inst.install_dev=/dev/sda
coreos.inst.ignition_url=http://<HTTP_server>/bootstrap.ign
<architecture>.img
```

1. Specify the locations of the RHCOS files that you uploaded to your HTTP server. The `kernel` parameter value is the location of the `kernel` file, the `initrd=main` argument is needed for booting on UEFI systems, the `coreos.live.rootfs_url` parameter value is the location of the `rootfs` file, and the `coreos.inst.ignition_url` parameter value is the location of the bootstrap Ignition config file.

2. If you use multiple NICs, specify a single interface in the `ip` option. For example, to use DHCP on a NIC that is named `eno1`, set `ip=eno1:dhcp`.

3. Specify the location of the `initramfs` file that you uploaded to your HTTP server.

**NOTE**

This configuration does not enable serial console access on machines with a graphical console. To configure a different console, add one or more `console=` arguments to the `kernel` line. For example, add `console=ttv0 console=ttvS0` to set the first PC serial port as the primary console and the graphical console as a secondary console. For more information, see "How does one set up a serial terminal and/or console in Red Hat Enterprise Linux? and "Enabling the serial console for PXE and ISO installation" in the "Advanced RHCOS installation configuration" section.

**NOTE**

To network boot the CoreOS `kernel` on aarch64 architecture, you need to use a version of iPXE build with the `IMAGE_GZIP` option enabled. See `IMAGE_GZIP` option in iPXE.

- For PXE (with UEFI and Grub as second stage) on aarch64:
menuentry 'Install CoreOS' {
    linux rhcos-<version>-live-kernel-<architecture>
    <architecture>.img coreos.inst.install_dev=/dev/sda
coreos-inst.ignition_url=http://<HTTP_server>/bootstrap.ign
    initrd rhcos-<version>-live-initramfs.<architecture>.img
} 

1. Specify the locations of the RHCOS files that you uploaded to your HTTP/TFTP server. The `kernel` parameter value is the location of the `kernel` file on your TFTP server. The `coreos.live.rootsfs_url` parameter value is the location of the `rootfs` file, and the `coreos-inst.ignition_url` parameter value is the location of the bootstrap Ignition config file on your HTTP Server.

2. If you use multiple NICs, specify a single interface in the `ip` option. For example, to use DHCP on a NIC that is named `eno1`, set `ip=eno1:dhcp`.

3. Specify the location of the `initramfs` file that you uploaded to your TFTP server.

7. Monitor the progress of the RHCOS installation on the console of the machine.

   **IMPORTANT**

   Be sure that the installation is successful on each node before commencing with the OpenShift Container Platform installation. Observing the installation process can also help to determine the cause of RHCOS installation issues that might arise.

8. After RHCOS installs, the system reboots. During reboot, the system applies the Ignition config file that you specified.

9. Check the console output to verify that Ignition ran.

   **Example command**

   Ignition: ran on 2022/03/14 14:48:33 UTC (this boot)
   Ignition: user-provided config was applied

10. Continue to create the machines for your cluster.

    **IMPORTANT**

    You must create the bootstrap and control plane machines at this time. If the control plane machines are not made schedulable, also create at least two compute machines before you install the cluster.

    If the required network, DNS, and load balancer infrastructure are in place, the OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process begins automatically after the RHCOS nodes have rebooted.
NOTE

RHCOS nodes do not include a default password for the core user. You can access the nodes by running `ssh core@<node>.<cluster_name> .<base_domain>` as a user with access to the SSH private key that is paired to the public key that you specified in your `install_config.yaml` file. OpenShift Container Platform 4 cluster nodes running RHCOS are immutable and rely on Operators to apply cluster changes. Accessing cluster nodes by using SSH is not recommended. However, when investigating installation issues, if the OpenShift Container Platform API is not available, or the kubelet is not properly functioning on a target node, SSH access might be required for debugging or disaster recovery.

12.2.12.3. Advanced RHCOS installation configuration

A key benefit for manually provisioning the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes for OpenShift Container Platform is to be able to do configuration that is not available through default OpenShift Container Platform installation methods. This section describes some of the configurations that you can do using techniques that include:

- Passing kernel arguments to the live installer
- Running `coreos-installer` manually from the live system
- Customizing a live ISO or PXE boot image

The advanced configuration topics for manual Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) installations detailed in this section relate to disk partitioning, networking, and using Ignition configs in different ways.

12.2.12.3.1. Using advanced networking options for PXE and ISO installations

Networking for OpenShift Container Platform nodes uses DHCP by default to gather all necessary configuration settings. To set up static IP addresses or configure special settings, such as bonding, you can do one of the following:

- Pass special kernel parameters when you boot the live installer.
- Use a machine config to copy networking files to the installed system.
- Configure networking from a live installer shell prompt, then copy those settings to the installed system so that they take effect when the installed system first boots.

To configure a PXE or iPXE installation, use one of the following options:

- See the "Advanced RHCOS installation reference" tables.
- Use a machine config to copy networking files to the installed system.

To configure an ISO installation, use the following procedure.

**Procedure**

1. Boot the ISO installer.

2. From the live system shell prompt, configure networking for the live system using available RHEL tools, such as `nmcli` or `nmtui`. 
3. Run the `coreos-installer` command to install the system, adding the `--copy-network` option to copy networking configuration. For example:

```
$ sudo coreos-installer install --copy-network \
   --ignition-url=http://host/worker.ign /dev/disk/by-id/scsi-<serial_number>
```

**IMPORTANT**

The `--copy-network` option only copies networking configuration found under `/etc/NetworkManager/system-connections`. In particular, it does not copy the system hostname.

4. Reboot into the installed system.

**Additional resources**

- See [Getting started with nmcli](https://docs.openshift.com/container-platform/4.14/rHEL-getting-started-with-nmcli.html) and [Getting started with nmtui](https://docs.openshift.com/container-platform/4.14/rHEL-getting-started-with-nmtui.html) in the RHEL 8 documentation for more information about the `nmcli` and `nmtui` tools.

**12.2.12.3.2. Disk partitioning**

The disk partitions are created on OpenShift Container Platform cluster nodes during the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) installation. Each RHCOS node of a particular architecture uses the same partition layout, unless the default partitioning configuration is overridden. During the RHCOS installation, the size of the root file system is increased to use the remaining available space on the target device.

There are two cases where you might want to override the default partitioning when installing RHCOS on an OpenShift Container Platform cluster node:

- **Creating separate partitions:** For greenfield installations on an empty disk, you might want to add separate storage to a partition. This is officially supported for mounting `/var` or a subdirectory of `/var`, such as `/var/lib/etcd`, on a separate partition, but not both.

  **IMPORTANT**

  For disk sizes larger than 100GB, and especially disk sizes larger than 1TB, create a separate `/var` partition. See "Creating a separate `/var` partition" and this Red Hat Knowledgebase article for more information.

- **Retaining existing partitions:** For a brownfield installation where you are reinstalling OpenShift Container Platform on an existing node and want to retain data partitions installed from your previous operating system, there are both boot arguments and options to `coreos-installer` that allow you to retain existing data partitions.
The use of custom partitions could result in those partitions not being monitored by OpenShift Container Platform or alerted on. If you are overriding the default partitioning, see Understanding OpenShift File System Monitoring (eviction conditions) for more information about how OpenShift Container Platform monitors your host file systems.

12.2.12.3.2.1. Creating a separate /var partition

In general, you should use the default disk partitioning that is created during the RHCOS installation. However, there are cases where you might want to create a separate partition for a directory that you expect to grow.

OpenShift Container Platform supports the addition of a single partition to attach storage to either the /var directory or a subdirectory of /var. For example:

- **/var/lib/containers**: Holds container-related content that can grow as more images and containers are added to a system.

- **/var/lib/etcd**: Holds data that you might want to keep separate for purposes such as performance optimization of etcd storage.

- **/var**: Holds data that you might want to keep separate for purposes such as auditing.

**IMPORTANT**

For disk sizes larger than 100GB, and especially larger than 1TB, create a separate /var partition.

Storing the contents of a /var directory separately makes it easier to grow storage for those areas as needed and reinstall OpenShift Container Platform at a later date and keep that data intact. With this method, you will not have to pull all your containers again, nor will you have to copy massive log files when you update systems.

The use of a separate partition for the /var directory or a subdirectory of /var also prevents data growth in the partitioned directory from filling up the root file system.

The following procedure sets up a separate /var partition by adding a machine config manifest that is wrapped into the Ignition config file for a node type during the preparation phase of an installation.

**Procedure**

1. On your installation host, change to the directory that contains the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and generate the Kubernetes manifests for the cluster:

   ```sh
   $ openshift-install create manifests --dir <installation_directory>
   ```

2. Create a Butane config that configures the additional partition. For example, name the file $HOME/clusterconfig/98-var-partition.bu, change the disk device name to the name of the storage device on the worker systems, and set the storage size as appropriate. This example
places the `/var` directory on a separate partition:

```yaml
variant: openshift
version: 4.14.0
metadata:
  labels:
    machineconfiguration.openshift.io/role: worker
  name: 98-var-partition
storage:
  disks:
    - device: /dev/disk/by-id/<device_name>  # 1
      partitions:
        - label: var
          start_mib: <partition_start_offset>  # 2
          size_mib: <partition_size>  # 3
      filesystems:
        - device: /dev/disk/by-partlabel/var
          path: /var
          format: xfs
          mount_options: [defaults, prjquota]  # 4
          with_mount_unit: true
```

1. The storage device name of the disk that you want to partition.
2. When adding a data partition to the boot disk, a minimum offset value of 25000 mebibytes is recommended. The root file system is automatically resized to fill all available space up to the specified offset. If no offset value is specified, or if the specified value is smaller than the recommended minimum, the resulting root file system will be too small, and future reinstalls of RHCOS might overwrite the beginning of the data partition.
3. The size of the data partition in mebibytes.
4. The `prjquota` mount option must be enabled for filesystems used for container storage.

**NOTE**

When creating a separate `/var` partition, you cannot use different instance types for compute nodes, if the different instance types do not have the same device name.

3. Create a manifest from the Butane config and save it to the `clusterconfig/openshift` directory. For example, run the following command:

```bash
$ butane $HOME/clusterconfig/98-var-partition.bu -o $HOME/clusterconfig/openshift/98-var-partition.yaml
```

4. Create the Ignition config files:

```bash
$ openshift-install create ignition-configs --dir <installation_directory>  # 1
```

1. For `<installation_directory>`, specify the same installation directory.
Ignition config files are created for the bootstrap, control plane, and compute nodes in the installation directory:

```
├── auth
│   ├── kubeadm-password
│   └── kubecfg
├── bootstrap.ign
├── master.ign
├── metadata.json
└── worker.ign
```

The files in the `<installation_directory>/manifest` and `<installation_directory>/openshift` directories are wrapped into the Ignition config files, including the file that contains the `98-var-partition` custom `MachineConfig` object.

**Next steps**

- You can apply the custom disk partitioning by referencing the Ignition config files during the RHCOS installations.

### 12.2.12.3.2.2. Retaining existing partitions

For an ISO installation, you can add options to the `coreos-installer` command that cause the installer to maintain one or more existing partitions. For a PXE installation, you can add `coreos.inst.*` options to the `APPEND` parameter to preserve partitions.

Saved partitions might be data partitions from an existing OpenShift Container Platform system. You can identify the disk partitions you want to keep either by partition label or by number.

**NOTE**

If you save existing partitions, and those partitions do not leave enough space for RHCOS, the installation will fail without damaging the saved partitions.

### Retaining existing partitions during an ISO installation

This example preserves any partition in which the partition label begins with `data` (`data*`):

```
# coreos-installer install --ignition-url http://10.0.2.2:8080/user.ign \
   --save-partlabel 'data*' /dev/disk/by-id/scsi-<serial_number>
```

The following example illustrates running the `coreos-installer` in a way that preserves the sixth (6) partition on the disk:

```
# coreos-installer install --ignition-url http://10.0.2.2:8080/user.ign \
   --save-partindex 6 /dev/disk/by-id/scsi-<serial_number>
```

This example preserves partitions 5 and higher:

```
# coreos-installer install --ignition-url http://10.0.2.2:8080/user.ign \
   --save-partindex 5- /dev/disk/by-id/scsi-<serial_number>
```
In the previous examples where partition saving is used, **coreos-installer** recreates the partition immediately.

**Retaining existing partitions during a PXE installation**

This **APPEND** option preserves any partition in which the partition label begins with 'data' ('data*'):

```
coreos.inst.save_partlabel=data*
```

This **APPEND** option preserves partitions 5 and higher:

```
coreos.inst.save_partindex=5-
```

This **APPEND** option preserves partition 6:

```
coreos.inst.save_partindex=6
```

**12.2.12.3.3. Identifying Ignition configs**

When doing an RHCOS manual installation, there are two types of Ignition configs that you can provide, with different reasons for providing each one:

- **Permanent install Ignition config**: Every manual RHCOS installation needs to pass one of the Ignition config files generated by **openshift-installer**, such as **bootstrap.ign**, **master.ign** and **worker.ign**, to carry out the installation.

  **IMPORTANT**

  It is not recommended to modify these Ignition config files directly. You can update the manifest files that are wrapped into the Ignition config files, as outlined in examples in the preceding sections.

  For PXE installations, you pass the Ignition configs on the **APPEND** line using the **coreos.inst.ignition_url** option. For ISO installations, after the ISO boots to the shell prompt, you identify the Ignition config on the **coreos-installer** command line with the **--ignition-url** option. In both cases, only HTTP and HTTPS protocols are supported.

- **Live install Ignition config**: This type can be created by using the **coreos-installer customize** subcommand and its various options. With this method, the Ignition config passes to the live install medium, runs immediately upon booting, and performs setup tasks before or after the RHCOS system installs to disk. This method should only be used for performing tasks that must be done once and not applied again later, such as with advanced partitioning that cannot be done using a machine config.

  For PXE or ISO boots, you can create the Ignition config and **APPEND** the **ignition.config.url** option to identify the location of the Ignition config. You also need to append **ignition.firstboot**, **ignition.platform.id=metal** or the **ignition.config.url** option will be ignored.

**12.2.12.3.4. Default console configuration**

Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes installed from an OpenShift Container Platform 4.14 boot image use a default console that is meant to accommodate most virtualized and bare metal setups. Different cloud and virtualization platforms may use different default settings depending on the chosen architecture. Bare metal installations use the kernel default settings which typically means the graphical console is the primary console and the serial console is disabled.
The default consoles may not match your specific hardware configuration or you might have specific needs that require you to adjust the default console. For example:

- You want to access the emergency shell on the console for debugging purposes.
- Your cloud platform does not provide interactive access to the graphical console, but provides a serial console.
- You want to enable multiple consoles.

Console configuration is inherited from the boot image. This means that new nodes in existing clusters are unaffected by changes to the default console.

You can configure the console for bare metal installations in the following ways:

- Using `coreos-installer` manually on the command line.
- Using the `coreos-installer iso customize` or `coreos-installer pxe customize` subcommands with the `--dest-console` option to create a custom image that automates the process.

**NOTE**
For advanced customization, perform console configuration using the `coreos-installer iso` or `coreos-installer pxe` subcommands, and not kernel arguments.

### 12.2.12.3.5. Enabling the serial console for PXE and ISO installations

By default, the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) serial console is disabled and all output is written to the graphical console. You can enable the serial console for an ISO installation and reconfigure the bootloader so that output is sent to both the serial console and the graphical console.

**Procedure**

1. Boot the ISO installer.

2. Run the `coreos-installer` command to install the system, adding the `--console` option once to specify the graphical console, and a second time to specify the serial console:

   ```bash
   $ coreos-installer install
   --console=tty0 \ 1
   --console=ttyS0,<options> \ 2
   --ignition-url=http://host/worker.ign /dev/disk/by-id/scsi-<serial_number>
   
   1 The desired secondary console. In this case, the graphical console. Omitting this option will disable the graphical console.

   2 The desired primary console. In this case the serial console. The `options` field defines the baud rate and other settings. A common value for this field is `11520n8`. If no options are provided, the default kernel value of `9600n8` is used. For more information on the format of this option, see Linux kernel serial console documentation.

3. Reboot into the installed system.
NOTE

A similar outcome can be obtained by using the `coreos-installer install --append-karg` option, and specifying the console with `console=`. However, this will only set the console for the kernel and not the bootloader.

To configure a PXE installation, make sure the `coreos.inst.install_dev` kernel command line option is omitted, and use the shell prompt to run `coreos-installer` manually using the above ISO installation procedure.

12.2.12.3.6. Customizing a live RHCOS ISO or PXE install

You can use the live ISO image or PXE environment to install RHCOS by injecting an Ignition config file directly into the image. This creates a customized image that you can use to provision your system.

For an ISO image, the mechanism to do this is the `coreos-installer iso customize` subcommand, which modifies the `.iso` file with your configuration. Similarly, the mechanism for a PXE environment is the `coreos-installer pxe customize` subcommand, which creates a new `initramfs` file that includes your customizations.

The `customize` subcommand is a general purpose tool that can embed other types of customizations as well. The following tasks are examples of some of the more common customizations:

- Inject custom CA certificates for when corporate security policy requires their use.
- Configure network settings without the need for kernel arguments.
- Embed arbitrary preinstall and post-install scripts or binaries.

12.2.12.3.7. Customizing a live RHCOS ISO image

You can customize a live RHCOS ISO image directly with the `coreos-installer iso customize` subcommand. When you boot the ISO image, the customizations are applied automatically.

You can use this feature to configure the ISO image to automatically install RHCOS.

Procedure

1. Download the `coreos-installer` binary from the `coreos-installer` image mirror page.

2. Retrieve the RHCOS ISO image from the `RHCOS image mirror` page and the Ignition config file, and then run the following command to inject the Ignition config directly into the ISO image:

   ```
   $ coreos-installer iso customize rhcos<-version>-live.x86_64.iso \
     --dest-ignition bootstrap.ign \  ①
     --dest-device /dev/disk/by-id/scsi-<serial_number> ②
   ```

   ① The Ignition config file that is generated from the `openshift-installer` installation program.

   ② When you specify this option, the ISO image automatically runs an installation. Otherwise, the image remains configured for installation, but does not install automatically unless you specify the `coreos.inst.install_dev` kernel argument.
3. Optional: To remove the ISO image customizations and return the image to its pristine state, run:

```bash
$ coreos-installer iso reset rhcos-<version>-live.x86_64.iso
```

You can now re-customize the live ISO image or use it in its pristine state.

Applying your customizations affects every subsequent boot of RHCOS.

### 12.2.12.3.7.1. Modifying a live install ISO image to enable the serial console

On clusters installed with OpenShift Container Platform 4.12 and above, the serial console is disabled by default and all output is written to the graphical console. You can enable the serial console with the following procedure.

**Procedure**

1. Download the `coreos-installer` binary from the [coreos-installer image mirror](#) page.

2. Retrieve the RHCOS ISO image from the [RHCOS image mirror](#) page and run the following command to customize the ISO image to enable the serial console to receive output:

```bash
$ coreos-installer iso customize rhcos-<version>-live.x86_64.iso \
   --dest-ignition <path> \[1\]  \
   --dest-console tty0 \[2\]  \
   --dest-console ttyS0,<options> \[3\]  \
   --dest-device /dev/disk/by-id/scsi-<serial_number> \[4\]
```

   1. The location of the Ignition config to install.
   2. The desired secondary console. In this case, the graphical console. Omitting this option will disable the graphical console.
   3. The desired primary console. In this case, the serial console. The `options` field defines the baud rate and other settings. A common value for this field is `115200n8`. If no options are provided, the default kernel value of `9600n8` is used. For more information on the format of this option, see the [Linux kernel serial console documentation](#).
   4. The specified disk to install to. If you omit this option, the ISO image automatically runs the installation program which will fail unless you also specify the `coreos.inst.install_dev` kernel argument.

**NOTE**

The `--dest-console` option affects the installed system and not the live ISO system. To modify the console for a live ISO system, use the `--live-karg-append` option and specify the console with `console=`.

Your customizations are applied and affect every subsequent boot of the ISO image.

3. Optional: To remove the ISO image customizations and return the image to its original state, run the following command:
12.2.12.3.7.2. Modifying a live install ISO image to use a custom certificate authority

You can provide certificate authority (CA) certificates to Ignition with the `--ignition-ca` flag of the `customize` subcommand. You can use the CA certificates during both the installation boot and when provisioning the installed system.

**NOTE**
Custom CA certificates affect how Ignition fetches remote resources but they do not affect the certificates installed onto the system.

**Procedure**

1. Download the `coreos-installer` binary from the `coreos-installer` image mirror page.

2. Retrieve the RHCOS ISO image from the RHCOS image mirror page and run the following command to customize the ISO image for use with a custom CA:

   ```bash
   $ coreos-installer iso customize rhcos-<version>-live.x86_64.iso --ignition-ca cert.pem
   ```

   **IMPORTANT**
   The `coreos.inst.ignition_url` kernel parameter does not work with the `--ignition-ca` flag. You must use the `--dest-ignition` flag to create a customized image for each cluster.

   Applying your custom CA certificate affects every subsequent boot of RHCOS.

12.2.12.3.7.3. Modifying a live install ISO image with customized network settings

You can embed a NetworkManager keyfile into the live ISO image and pass it through to the installed system with the `--network-keyfile` flag of the `customize` subcommand.

**WARNING**

When creating a connection profile, you must use a `.nmconnection` filename extension in the filename of the connection profile. If you do not use a `.nmconnection` filename extension, the cluster will apply the connection profile to the live environment, but it will not apply the configuration when the cluster first boots up the nodes, resulting in a setup that does not work.

**Procedure**

1. Download the `coreos-installer` binary from the `coreos-installer` image mirror page.
2. Create a connection profile for a bonded interface. For example, create the `bond0.nmconnection` file in your local directory with the following content:

```ini
[connection]
id=bond0
type=bond
interface-name=bond0
multi-connect=1
permissions=

[ethernet]
mac-address-blacklist=

[bond]
miimon=100
mode=active-backup

[ipv4]
method=auto

[ipv6]
method=auto

[proxy]
```

3. Create a connection profile for a secondary interface to add to the bond. For example, create the `bond0-proxy-em1.nmconnection` file in your local directory with the following content:

```ini
[connection]
id=em1
type=ethernet
interface-name=em1
master=bond0
multi-connect=1
permissions=
slave-type=bond

[ethernet]
mac-address-blacklist=
```

4. Create a connection profile for a secondary interface to add to the bond. For example, create the `bond0-proxy-em2.nmconnection` file in your local directory with the following content:

```ini
[connection]
id=em2
type=ethernet
interface-name=em2
master=bond0
multi-connect=1
permissions=
slave-type=bond

[ethernet]
mac-address-blacklist=
```
5. Retrieve the RHCOS ISO image from the [RHCOS image mirror](https://example.com) page and run the following command to customize the ISO image with your configured networking:

```
$ coreos-installer iso customize rhcos-<version>-live.x86_64.iso
   --network-keyfile bond0.nmconnection
   --network-keyfile bond0-proxy-em1.nmconnection
   --network-keyfile bond0-proxy-em2.nmconnection
```

Network settings are applied to the live system and are carried over to the destination system.

12.2.12.3.8. Customizing a live RHCOS PXE environment

You can customize a live RHCOS PXE environment directly with the `coreos-installer pxe customize` subcommand. When you boot the PXE environment, the customizations are applied automatically.

You can use this feature to configure the PXE environment to automatically install RHCOS.

**Procedure**

1. Download the `coreos-installer` binary from the [coreos-installer](https://example.com) image mirror page.

2. Retrieve the RHCOS kernel, initramfs and rootfs files from the [RHCOS image mirror](https://example.com) page and the Ignition config file, and then run the following command to create a new initramfs file that contains the customizations from your Ignition config:

```
$ coreos-installer pxe customize rhcos-<version>-live-initramfs.x86_64.img
   --dest-ignition bootstrap.ign
   --dest-device /dev/disk/by-id/scsi-<serial_number>
   -o rhcos-<version>-custom-initramfs.x86_64.img
```

**1** The Ignition config file that is generated from `openshift-installer`.

**2** When you specify this option, the PXE environment automatically runs an install. Otherwise, the image remains configured for installing, but does not do so automatically unless you specify the `coreos.inst.install_dev` kernel argument.

**3** Use the customized initramfs file in your PXE configuration. Add the `ignition.firstboot` and `ignition.platform.id=metal` kernel arguments if they are not already present.

Applying your customizations affects every subsequent boot of RHCOS.

12.2.12.3.8.1. Modifying a live install PXE environment to enable the serial console

On clusters installed with OpenShift Container Platform 4.12 and above, the serial console is disabled by default and all output is written to the graphical console. You can enable the serial console with the following procedure.

**Procedure**

1. Download the `coreos-installer` binary from the [coreos-installer](https://example.com) image mirror page.

2. Retrieve the RHCOS kernel, initramfs and rootfs files from the [RHCOS image mirror](https://example.com) page and the Ignition config file, and then run the following command to create a new customized initramfs file that enables the serial console to receive output:

```
$ coreos-installer iso customize rhcos-<version>-live.x86_64.iso
   --network-keyfile bond0.nmconnection
   --network-keyfile bond0-proxy-em1.nmconnection
   --network-keyfile bond0-proxy-em2.nmconnection
```

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1. The location of the Ignition config to install.

2. The desired secondary console. In this case, the graphical console. Omitting this option will disable the graphical console.

3. The desired primary console. In this case, the serial console. The `options` field defines the baud rate and other settings. A common value for this field is `115200n8`. If no options are provided, the default kernel value of `9600n8` is used. For more information on the format of this option, see the Linux kernel serial console documentation.

4. The specified disk to install to. If you omit this option, the PXE environment automatically runs the installer which will fail unless you also specify the `coreos.inst.install_dev` kernel argument.

5. Use the customized `initramfs` file in your PXE configuration. Add the `ignition.firstboot` and `ignition.platform.id=metal` kernel arguments if they are not already present.

Your customizations are applied and affect every subsequent boot of the PXE environment.

### 12.2.12.3.8.2. Modifying a live install PXE environment to use a custom certificate authority

You can provide certificate authority (CA) certificates to Ignition with the `--ignition-ca` flag of the `customize` subcommand. You can use the CA certificates during both the installation boot and when provisioning the installed system.

**NOTE**

Custom CA certificates affect how Ignition fetches remote resources but they do not affect the certificates installed onto the system.

**Procedure**

1. Download the `coreos-installer` binary from the `coreos-installer` image mirror page.

2. Retrieve the RHCOS kernel, `initramfs` and `rootfs` files from the RHCOS image mirror page and run the following command to create a new customized `initramfs` file for use with a custom CA:

   ```bash
   $ coreos-installer pxe customize rhcos-<version>-live-initramfs.x86_64.img \
   --dest-ignition <path> \
   --dest-console tty0 \n   --dest-console ttyS0,<options> \n   --dest-device /dev/disk/by-id/scsi-<serial_number> \n   -o rhcos-<version>-custom-initramfs.x86_64.img
   ```

3. Use the customized `initramfs` file in your PXE configuration. Add the `ignition.firstboot` and `ignition.platform.id=metal` kernel arguments if they are not already present.
IMPORTANT

The `coreos.inst.ignition_url` kernel parameter does not work with the `--ignition-ca` flag. You must use the `--dest-ignition` flag to create a customized image for each cluster.

Applying your custom CA certificate affects every subsequent boot of RHCOS.

12.2.12.3.8.3. Modifying a live install PXE environment with customized network settings

You can embed a NetworkManager keyfile into the live PXE environment and pass it through to the installed system with the `--network-keyfile` flag of the `customize` subcommand.

WARNING

When creating a connection profile, you must use a `.nmconnection` filename extension in the filename of the connection profile. If you do not use a `.nmconnection` filename extension, the cluster will apply the connection profile to the live environment, but it will not apply the configuration when the cluster first boots up the nodes, resulting in a setup that does not work.

Procedure

1. Download the `coreos-installer` binary from the `coreos-installer` image mirror page.

2. Create a connection profile for a bonded interface. For example, create the `bond0.nmconnection` file in your local directory with the following content:

   ```
   [connection]
   id=bond0
   type=bond
   interface-name=bond0
   multi-connect=1
   permissions=

   [ethernet]
   mac-address-blacklist=

   [bond]
   miimon=100
   mode=active-backup

   [ipv4]
   method=auto

   [ipv6]
   method=auto

   [proxy]
   ```
3. Create a connection profile for a secondary interface to add to the bond. For example, create the `bond0-proxy-em1.nmconnection` file in your local directory with the following content:

```
[connection]
id=em1
type=ethernet
interface-name=em1
master=bond0
multi-connect=1
permissions=
slave-type=bond

[ethernet]
mac-address-blacklist=
```

4. Create a connection profile for a secondary interface to add to the bond. For example, create the `bond0-proxy-em2.nmconnection` file in your local directory with the following content:

```
[connection]
id=em2
type=ethernet
interface-name=em2
master=bond0
multi-connect=1
permissions=
slave-type=bond

[ethernet]
mac-address-blacklist=
```

5. Retrieve the RHCOS kernel, initramfs and rootfs files from the RHCOS image mirror page and run the following command to create a new customized initramfs file that contains your configured networking:

```
$ coreos-installer pxe customize rhcos-<version>-live-initramfs.x86_64.img
   --network-keyfile bond0.nmconnection
   --network-keyfile bond0-proxy-em1.nmconnection
   --network-keyfile bond0-proxy-em2.nmconnection
   -o rhcos-<version>-custom-initramfs.x86_64.img
```

6. Use the customized initramfs file in your PXE configuration. Add the `ignition.firstboot` and `ignition.platform.id=metal` kernel arguments if they are not already present. Network settings are applied to the live system and are carried over to the destination system.

12.2.12.3.9. Advanced RHCOS installation reference

This section illustrates the networking configuration and other advanced options that allow you to modify the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) manual installation process. The following tables describe the kernel arguments and command-line options you can use with the RHCOS live installer and the `coreos-installer` command.

12.2.12.3.9.1. Networking and bonding options for ISO installations

If you install RHCOS from an ISO image, you can add kernel arguments manually when you boot the system.
If you install RH COS from an ISO image, you can add kernel arguments manually when you boot the image to configure networking for a node. If no networking arguments are specified, DHCP is activated in the initramfs when RH COS detects that networking is required to fetch the Ignition config file.

**IMPORTANT**

When adding networking arguments manually, you must also add the `rd.neednet=1` kernel argument to bring the network up in the initramfs.

The following information provides examples for configuring networking and bonding on your RH COS nodes for ISO installations. The examples describe how to use the `ip=`, `nameserver=`, and `bond=` kernel arguments.

**NOTE**

Ordering is important when adding the kernel arguments: `ip=`, `nameserver=`, and then `bond=`.

The networking options are passed to the `dracut` tool during system boot. For more information about the networking options supported by `dracut`, see the `dracut.cmdline` manual page.

The following examples are the networking options for ISO installation.

### Configuring DHCP or static IP addresses

To configure an IP address, either use DHCP (`ip=dhcp`) or set an individual static IP address (`ip=<>`). If setting a static IP, you must then identify the DNS server IP address (`nameserver=<>`) on each node. The following example sets:

- The node's IP address to `10.10.10.2`
- The gateway address to `10.10.10.254`
- The netmask to `255.255.255.0`
- The hostname to `core0.example.com`
- The DNS server address to `4.4.4.41`
- The auto-configuration value to `none`. No auto-configuration is required when IP networking is configured statically.

```plaintext
ip=10.10.10.2:10.10.10.254:255.255.255.0:core0.example.com:enp1s0:none
nameserver=4.4.4.41
```

**NOTE**

When you use DHCP to configure IP addressing for the RH COS machines, the machines also obtain the DNS server information through DHCP. For DHCP-based deployments, you can define the DNS server address that is used by the RH COS nodes through your DHCP server configuration.

### Configuring an IP address without a static hostname

You can configure an IP address without a static hostname by using the `ip=` kernel argument.
You can configure an IP address without assigning a static hostname. If a static hostname is not set by
the user, it will be picked up and automatically set by a reverse DNS lookup. To configure an IP address
without a static hostname refer to the following example:

- The node’s IP address to **10.10.10.2**
- The gateway address to **10.10.10.254**
- The netmask to **255.255.255.0**
- The DNS server address to **4.4.4.41**
- The auto-configuration value to *none*. No auto-configuration is required when IP networking is
configured statically.

```
ip=10.10.10.2::10.10.10.254:255.255.255.0::enp1s0:none
nameserver=4.4.4.41
```

Specifying multiple network interfaces
You can specify multiple network interfaces by setting multiple *ip=* entries.

```
ip=10.10.10.2::10.10.10.254:255.255.255.0::core0.example.com:enp1s0:none
ip=10.10.10.3::10.10.10.254:255.255.255.0::core0.example.com:enp2s0:none
```

Configuring default gateway and route
Optional: You can configure routes to additional networks by setting an *rd.route=* value.

**NOTE**
When you configure one or multiple networks, one default gateway is required. If the
additional network gateway is different from the primary network gateway, the default
gateway must be the primary network gateway.

- Run the following command to configure the default gateway:

  `ip=::10.10.10.254::`

- Enter the following command to configure the route for the additional network:

  `rd.route=20.20.20.0/24:20.20.20.254:enp2s0`

Disabling DHCP on a single interface
You can disable DHCP on a single interface, such as when there are two or more network interfaces and
only one interface is being used. In the example, the *enp1s0* interface has a static networking
configuration and DHCP is disabled for *enp2s0*, which is not used:

```
ip=10.10.10.2::10.10.10.254:255.255.255.0::core0.example.com:enp1s0:none
ip=:::core0.example.com:enp2s0:none
```

Combining DHCP and static IP configurations
You can combine DHCP and static IP configurations on systems with multiple network interfaces, for
example:
Configuring VLANs on individual interfaces
Optional: You can configure VLANs on individual interfaces by using the `vlan=` parameter.

- To configure a VLAN on a network interface and use a static IP address, run the following command:

```
ip=10.10.10.2::10.10.10.254:255.255.255.0:core0.example.com:enp2s0.100:none
vlan=enp2s0.100:enp2s0
```

- To configure a VLAN on a network interface and to use DHCP, run the following command:

```
ip=enp2s0.100:dhcp
vlan=enp2s0.100:enp2s0
```

Providing multiple DNS servers
You can provide multiple DNS servers by adding a `nameserver=` entry for each server, for example:

```
nameserver=1.1.1.1
nameserver=8.8.8.8
```

Bonding multiple network interfaces to a single interface
Optional: You can bond multiple network interfaces to a single interface by using the `bond=` option. Refer to the following examples:

- The syntax for configuring a bonded interface is: `bond=<name>[:<network_interfaces>][:options]`
  - `<name>` is the bonding device name (`bond0`), `<network_interfaces>` represents a comma-separated list of physical (ethernet) interfaces (`em1,em2`), and `options` is a comma-separated list of bonding options. Enter `modinfo bonding` to see available options.
  - When you create a bonded interface using `bond=`, you must specify how the IP address is assigned and other information for the bonded interface.
    - To configure the bonded interface to use DHCP, set the bond’s IP address to `dhcp`. For example:
      ```
bond=bond0:em1,em2:mode=active-backup
ip=bond0:dhcp
```
    - To configure the bonded interface to use a static IP address, enter the specific IP address you want and related information. For example:
      ```
bond=bond0:em1,em2:mode=active-backup
ip=10.10.10.2::10.10.10.254:255.255.255.0:core0.example.com:bond0:none
```

Bonding multiple SR-IOV network interfaces to a dual port NIC interface
IMPORTANT

Support for Day 1 operations associated with enabling NIC partitioning for SR-IOV devices 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.

Optional: You can bond multiple SR-IOV network interfaces to a dual port NIC interface by using the bond= option.

On each node, you must perform the following tasks:

1. Create the SR-IOV virtual functions (VFs) following the guidance in Managing SR-IOV devices. Follow the procedure in the "Attaching SR-IOV networking devices to virtual machines" section.

2. Create the bond, attach the desired VFs to the bond and set the bond link state up following the guidance in Configuring network bonding. Follow any of the described procedures to create the bond.

The following examples illustrate the syntax you must use:

- The syntax for configuring a bonded interface is bond=<name>[:<network_interfaces>] [:options].
  - <name> is the bonding device name (bond0), <network_interfaces> represents the virtual functions (VFs) by their known name in the kernel and shown in the output of the ip link command(eno1f0, eno2f0), and options is a comma-separated list of bonding options. Enter modinfo bonding to see available options.

- When you create a bonded interface using bond=, you must specify how the IP address is assigned and other information for the bonded interface.
  - To configure the bonded interface to use DHCP, set the bond’s IP address to dhcp. For example:
    ```
    bond=bond0:eno1f0,eno2f0:mode=active-backup
    ip=bond0:dhcp
    ```
  - To configure the bonded interface to use a static IP address, enter the specific IP address you want and related information. For example:
    ```
    bond=bond0:eno1f0,eno2f0:mode=active-backup
    ip=10.10.10.2::10.10.10.254:255.255.255.0:core0.example.com:bond0:none
    ```

Using network teaming

Optional: You can use a network teaming as an alternative to bonding by using the team= parameter:

- The syntax for configuring a team interface is: team=name[:<network_interfaces>]
  - name is the team device name (team0) and <network_interfaces> represents a comma-separated list of physical (ethernet) interfaces (em1, em2).
NOTE

Teaming is planned to be deprecated when RHCOS switches to an upcoming version of RHEL. For more information, see this Red Hat Knowledgebase Article.

Use the following example to configure a network team:

```
team=team0:em1,em2
ip=team0:dhcp
```

12.2.12.3.9.2. coreos-installer options for ISO and PXE installations

You can install RHCOS by running `coreos-installer install <options> <device>` at the command prompt, after booting into the RHCOS live environment from an ISO image.

The following table shows the subcommands, options, and arguments you can pass to the `coreos-installer` command.

**Table 12.9. coreos-installer subcommands, command-line options, and arguments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>coreos-installer install subcommand</strong></th>
<th><strong>Description</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>$ coreos-installer install &lt;options&gt; &lt;device&gt;</code></td>
<td>Embed an Ignition config in an ISO image.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**coreos-installer install subcommand options**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Option</strong></th>
<th><strong>Description</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-u, <code>--image-url &lt;url&gt;</code></td>
<td>Specify the image URL manually.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-f, <code>--image-file &lt;path&gt;</code></td>
<td>Specify a local image file manually. Used for debugging.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-i, <code>--ignition-file &lt;path&gt;</code></td>
<td>Embed an Ignition config from a file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-I, <code>--ignition-url &lt;URL&gt;</code></td>
<td>Embed an Ignition config from a URL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--ignition-hash &lt;digest&gt;</code></td>
<td>Digest <code>type-value</code> of the Ignition config.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-p, <code>--platform &lt;name&gt;</code></td>
<td>Override the Ignition platform ID for the installed system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--console &lt;spec&gt;</code></td>
<td>Set the kernel and bootloader console for the installed system. For more information about the format of <code>&lt;spec&gt;</code>, see the Linux kernel serial console documentation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
--append-karg <arg>... Append a default kernel argument to the installed system.

--delete-karg <arg>... Delete a default kernel argument from the installed system.

-n, --copy-network Copy the network configuration from the install environment.

IMPORTANT
The --copy-network option only copies networking configuration found under /etc/NetworkManager/system-connections. In particular, it does not copy the system hostname.

--network-dir <path> For use with -n. Default is /etc/NetworkManager/system-connections/.

--save-partlabel <lx>.. Save partitions with this label glob.

--save-partindex <id>... Save partitions with this number or range.

--insecure Skip RHCOS image signature verification.

--insecure-ignition Allow Ignition URL without HTTPS or hash.

--architecture <name> Target CPU architecture. Valid values are x86_64 and aarch64.

--preserve-on-error Do not clear partition table on error.

-h, --help Print help information.

coreos-installer install subcommand argument

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;device&gt;</td>
<td>The destination device.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

coreos-installer ISO subcommands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subcommand</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$ coreos-installer iso customize &lt;options&gt; &lt;ISO_image&gt;</td>
<td>Customize a RHCOS live ISO image.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**coreos-installer iso reset <options> <ISO_image>**

Restore a RHCOS live ISO image to default settings.

**coreos-installer iso ignition remove <options> <ISO_image>**

Remove the embedded Ignition config from an ISO image.

**coreos-installer ISO customize subcommand options**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>--dest-ignition &lt;path&gt;</td>
<td>Merge the specified Ignition config file into a new configuration fragment for the destination system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--dest-console &lt;spec&gt;</td>
<td>Specify the kernel and bootloader console for the destination system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--dest-device &lt;path&gt;</td>
<td>Install and overwrite the specified destination device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--dest-karg-append &lt;arg&gt;</td>
<td>Add a kernel argument to each boot of the destination system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--dest-karg-delete &lt;arg&gt;</td>
<td>Delete a kernel argument from each boot of the destination system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--network-keyfile &lt;path&gt;</td>
<td>Configure networking by using the specified NetworkManager keyfile for live and destination systems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--ignition-ca &lt;path&gt;</td>
<td>Specify an additional TLS certificate authority to be trusted by Ignition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--pre-install &lt;path&gt;</td>
<td>Run the specified script before installation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--post-install &lt;path&gt;</td>
<td>Run the specified script after installation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--installer-config &lt;path&gt;</td>
<td>Apply the specified installer configuration file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--live-ignition &lt;path&gt;</td>
<td>Merge the specified Ignition config file into a new configuration fragment for the live environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--live-karg-append &lt;arg&gt;</td>
<td>Add a kernel argument to each boot of the live environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--live-karg-delete &lt;arg&gt;</td>
<td>Delete a kernel argument from each boot of the live environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--live-karg-replace &lt;k=o=n&gt;</td>
<td>Replace a kernel argument in each boot of the live environment, in the form key=old=new.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Option</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--force</td>
<td>Overwrite an existing Ignition config.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-o, --output &lt;path&gt;</td>
<td>Write the ISO to a new output file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-h, --help</td>
<td>Print help information.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### coreos-installer PXE subcommands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subcommand</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>coreos-installer pxe customize</td>
<td>Customize a RHCOS live PXE boot config.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;options&gt; &lt;path&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coreos-installer pxe ignition</td>
<td>Wrap an Ignition config in an image.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wrap &lt;options&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coreos-installer pxe ignition</td>
<td>Show the wrapped Ignition config in an image.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unwrap &lt;options&gt; &lt;image_name&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### coreos-installer PXE customize subcommand options

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>--dest-ignition</td>
<td>Merge the specified Ignition config file into a new configuration fragment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;path&gt;</td>
<td>for the destination system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--dest-console</td>
<td>Specify the kernel and bootloader console for the destination system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;spec&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--dest-device</td>
<td>Install and overwrite the specified destination device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;path&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--network-keyfile</td>
<td>Configure networking by using the specified NetworkManager keyfile for live</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;path&gt;</td>
<td>and destination systems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--ignition-ca</td>
<td>Specify an additional TLS certificate authority to be trusted by Ignition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;path&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--pre-install</td>
<td>Run the specified script before installation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;path&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>post-install</td>
<td>Run the specified script after installation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;path&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--installer-config</td>
<td>Apply the specified installer configuration file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;path&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
--live-ignition <path>  Merge the specified Ignition config file into a new configuration fragment for the live environment.

-o, --output <path>  Write the initramfs to a new output file.

NOTE  This option is required for PXE environments.

-h, --help  Print help information.

12.2.12.3.9.3. coreos.inst boot options for ISO or PXE installations

You can automatically invoke coreos-installer options at boot time by passing coreos.inst boot arguments to the RHCOS live installer. These are provided in addition to the standard boot arguments.

- For ISO installations, the coreos.inst options can be added by interrupting the automatic boot at the bootloader menu. You can interrupt the automatic boot by pressing TAB while the RHEL CoreOS (Live) menu option is highlighted.

- For PXE or iPXE installations, the coreos.inst options must be added to the APPEND line before the RHCOS live installer is booted.

The following table shows the RHCOS live installer coreos.inst boot options for ISO and PXE installations.

Table 12.10. coreos.inst boot options

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>coreos.inst.install_dev</td>
<td>Required. The block device on the system to install to. It is recommended to use the full path, such as /dev/sda, although sda is allowed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coreos.inst.ignition_url</td>
<td>Optional: The URL of the Ignition config to embed into the installed system. If no URL is specified, no Ignition config is embedded. Only HTTP and HTTPS protocols are supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coreos.inst.save_partlabel</td>
<td>Optional: Comma-separated labels of partitions to preserve during the install. Glob-style wildcards are permitted. The specified partitions do not need to exist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coreos.inst.save_partindex</td>
<td>Optional: Comma-separated indexes of partitions to preserve during the install. Ranges m-n are permitted, and either m or n can be omitted. The specified partitions do not need to exist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argument</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coreos.inst.insecure</td>
<td>Optional: Permits the OS image that is specified by <code>coreos.inst.image_url</code> to be unsigned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coreos.inst.image_url</td>
<td>Optional: Download and install the specified RHCOS image.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- This argument should not be used in production environments and is intended for debugging purposes only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- While this argument can be used to install a version of RHCOS that does not match the live media, it is recommended that you instead use the media that matches the version you want to install.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- If you are using <code>coreos.inst.image_url</code>, you must also use <code>coreos.inst.insecure</code>. This is because the bare-metal media are not GPG-signed for OpenShift Container Platform.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Only HTTP and HTTPS protocols are supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coreos.inst.skip_reboot</td>
<td>Optional: The system will not reboot after installing. After the install finishes, you will receive a prompt that allows you to inspect what is happening during installation. This argument should not be used in production environments and is intended for debugging purposes only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coreos.inst.platform_id</td>
<td>Optional: The Ignition platform ID of the platform the RHCOS image is being installed on. Default is <code>metal</code>. This option determines whether or not to request an Ignition config from the cloud provider, such as VMware. For example: <code>coreos.inst.platform_id=vmware</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ignition.config.url</td>
<td>Optional: The URL of the Ignition config for the live boot. For example, this can be used to customize how <code>coreos-installer</code> is invoked, or to run code before or after the installation. This is different from <code>coreos.inst.ignition_url</code>, which is the Ignition config for the installed system.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 12.2.12.4. Enabling multipathing with kernel arguments on RHCOS

RHCOS supports multipathing on the primary disk, allowing stronger resilience to hardware failure to achieve higher host availability.
You can enable multipathing at installation time for nodes that were provisioned in OpenShift Container Platform 4.8 or later. While postinstallation support is available by activating multipathing via the machine config, enabling multipathing during installation is recommended.

In setups where any I/O to non-optimized paths results in I/O system errors, you must enable multipathing at installation time.

**IMPORTANT**

On IBM Z® and IBM® LinuxONE, you can enable multipathing only if you configured your cluster for it during installation. For more information, see "Installing RHCOS and starting the OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process" in *Installing a cluster with z/VM on IBM Z® and IBM® LinuxONE*.

The following procedure enables multipath at installation time and appends kernel arguments to the `coreos-installer install` command so that the installed system itself will use multipath beginning from the first boot.

**NOTE**

OpenShift Container Platform does not support enabling multipathing as a day-2 activity on nodes that have been upgraded from 4.6 or earlier.

**Procedure**

1. To enable multipath and start the `multipath` daemon, run the following command:

   ```bash
   $ mpathconf --enable && systemctl start multipathd.service
   ```

   - Optional: If booting the PXE or ISO, you can instead enable multipath by adding `rd.multipath=default` from the kernel command line.

2. Append the kernel arguments by invoking the `coreos-installer` program:

   - If there is only one multipath device connected to the machine, it should be available at path `/dev/mapper/mpatha`. For example:

     ```bash
     $ coreos-installer install /dev/mapper/mpatha \
     --append-karg rd.multipath=default \ 
     --append-karg root=/dev/disk/by-label/dm-mpath-root \ 
     --append-karg rw
     ```

     1 Indicates the path of the single multipathed device.

   - If there are multiple multipath devices connected to the machine, or to be more explicit, instead of using `/dev/mapper/mpatha`, it is recommended to use the World Wide Name (WWN) symlink available in `/dev/disk/by-id`. For example:

     ```bash
     $ coreos-installer install /dev/disk/by-id/wwn-<wwn_ID> \
     --append-karg rd.multipath=default \ 
     --append-karg root=/dev/disk/by-label/dm-mpath-root \ 
     --append-karg rw
     ```

     1 Indicates the path of the single multipathed device.
Indicates the WWN ID of the target multipathed device. For example, 0xx194e957fcedb4841.

This symlink can also be used as the `coreos.inst.install_dev` kernel argument when using special `coreos.inst.*` arguments to direct the live installer. For more information, see "Installing RHCOS and starting the OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process".

3. Check that the kernel arguments worked by going to one of the worker nodes and listing the kernel command line arguments (in `/proc/cmdline` on the host):

```
$ oc debug node/ip-10-0-141-105.ec2.internal

Example output

Starting pod/ip-10-0-141-105ec2internal-debug ...
To use host binaries, run `chroot /host`

sh-4.2# cat /host/proc/cmdline
...
rd.multipath=default root=/dev/disk/by-label/dm-mpath-root
...
sh-4.2# exit
```

You should see the added kernel arguments.

Additional resources

- See [Installing RHCOS and starting the OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process](#) for more information on using special `coreos.inst.*` arguments to direct the live installer.

### 12.2.12.5. Updating the bootloader using bootupd

To update the bootloader by using `bootupd`, you must either install `bootupd` on RHCOS machines manually or provide a machine config with the enabled `systemd` unit. Unlike `grubby` or other bootloader tools, `bootupd` does not manage kernel space configuration such as passing kernel arguments.

After you have installed `bootupd`, you can manage it remotely from the OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

**NOTE**

It is recommended that you use `bootupd` only on bare metal or virtualized hypervisor installations, such as for protection against the BootHole vulnerability.

### Manual install method

You can manually install `bootupd` by using the `bootctl` command-line tool.

1. Inspect the system status:

```
# bootupctl status
```
2. RHCOS images created without `bootupd` installed on them require an explicit adoption phase. If the system status is **Adoptable**, perform the adoption:

```
# bootupctl adopt-and-update
```

Example output

```
Updated: grub2-efi-x64-1:2.04-31.fc33.x86_64,shim-x64-15-8.x86_64
```

3. If an update is available, apply the update so that the changes take effect on the next reboot:

```
# bootupctl update
```

Example output

```
Updated: grub2-efi-x64-1:2.04-31.fc33.x86_64,shim-x64-15-8.x86_64
```

**Machine config method**

Another way to enable `bootupd` is by providing a machine config.

- Provide a machine config file with the enabled `systemd` unit, as shown in the following example:

```
variant: rhcos
version: 1.1.0
systemd:
  units:
    - name: custom-bootupd-auto.service
      enabled: true
      contents: |
        [Unit]
        Description=Bootupd automatic update

        [Service]
        ExecStart=/usr/bin/bootupctl update
        RemainAfterExit=yes
```
12.2.13. Waiting for the bootstrap process to complete

The OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process begins after the cluster nodes first boot into the persistent RHCOS environment that has been installed to disk. The configuration information provided through the Ignition config files is used to initialize the bootstrap process and install OpenShift Container Platform on the machines. You must wait for the bootstrap process to complete.

Prerequisites

- You have created the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- You have configured suitable network, DNS and load balancing infrastructure.
- You have obtained the installation program and generated the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- You installed RHCOS on your cluster machines and provided the Ignition config files that the OpenShift Container Platform installation program generated.
- Your machines have direct internet access or have an HTTP or HTTPS proxy available.

Procedure

1. Monitor the bootstrap process:

   $ ./openshift-install --dir <installation_directory> wait-for bootstrap-complete \
   --log-level=info

   1 For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

   2 To view different installation details, specify `warn`, `debug`, or `error` instead of `info`.

Example output

   INFO Waiting up to 30m0s for the Kubernetes API at https://api.test.example.com:6443...
   INFO API v1.27.3 up
   INFO Waiting up to 30m0s for bootstrapping to complete...
   INFO It is now safe to remove the bootstrap resources

   The command succeeds when the Kubernetes API server signals that it has been bootstrapped on the control plane machines.

2. After the bootstrap process is complete, remove the bootstrap machine from the load balancer.

   **IMPORTANT**

   You must remove the bootstrap machine from the load balancer at this point. You can also remove or reformat the bootstrap machine itself.
Additional resources

- See Monitoring installation progress for more information about monitoring the installation logs and retrieving diagnostic data if installation issues arise.

12.2.14. Logging in to the cluster by using the CLI

You can log in to your cluster as a default system user by exporting the cluster kubeconfig file. The kubeconfig file contains information about the cluster that is used by the CLI to connect a client to the correct cluster and API server. The file is specific to a cluster and is created during OpenShift Container Platform installation.

Prerequisites

- You deployed an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- You installed the oc CLI.

Procedure

1. Export the kubeadmin credentials:

   $ export KUBECONFIG=<installation_directory>/auth/kubeconfig

   For <installation_directory>, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

2. Verify you can run oc commands successfully using the exported configuration:

   $ oc whoami

   Example output

   system:admin

12.2.15. Approving the certificate signing requests for your machines

When you add machines to a cluster, two pending certificate signing requests (CSRs) are generated for each machine that you added. You must confirm that these CSRs are approved or, if necessary, approve them yourself. The client requests must be approved first, followed by the server requests.

Prerequisites

- You added machines to your cluster.

Procedure

1. Confirm that the cluster recognizes the machines:

   $ oc get nodes

   Example output
The output lists all of the machines that you created.

```
NAME      STATUS    ROLES   AGE  VERSION
master-0  Ready     master  63m  v1.27.3
master-1  Ready     master  63m  v1.27.3
master-2  Ready     master  64m  v1.27.3
```

2. Review the pending CSRs and ensure that you see the client requests with the `Pending` or `Approved` status for each machine that you added to the cluster:

```bash
$ oc get csr
```

**Example output**

```
NAME        AGE     REQUESTOR                               CONDITION
csr-8b2br   15m     system:serviceaccount:openshift-machine-config-operator:node-bootstrapper   Pending
csr-8vnps   15m     system:serviceaccount:openshift-machine-config-operator:node-bootstrapper   Pending
...
```

In this example, two machines are joining the cluster. You might see more approved CSRs in the list.

3. If the CSRs were not approved, after all of the pending CSRs for the machines you added are in `Pending` status, approve the CSRs for your cluster machines:

```
NOTE
Because the CSRs rotate automatically, approve your CSRs within an hour of adding the machines to the cluster. If you do not approve them within an hour, the certificates will rotate, and more than two certificates will be present for each node. You must approve all of these certificates. After the client CSR is approved, the Kubelet creates a secondary CSR for the serving certificate, which requires manual approval. Then, subsequent serving certificate renewal requests are automatically approved by the `machine-approver` if the Kubelet requests a new certificate with identical parameters.
```
NOTE

For clusters running on platforms that are not machine API enabled, such as bare metal and other user-provisioned infrastructure, you must implement a method of automatically approving the kubelet serving certificate requests (CSRs). If a request is not approved, then the `oc exec`, `oc rsh`, and `oc logs` commands cannot succeed, because a serving certificate is required when the API server connects to the kubelet. Any operation that contacts the Kubelet endpoint requires this certificate approval to be in place. The method must watch for new CSRs, confirm that the CSR was submitted by the `node-bootstrapper` service account in the `system:node` or `system:admin` groups, and confirm the identity of the node.

- To approve them individually, run the following command for each valid CSR:

  ```
  $ oc adm certificate approve <csr_name>
  ```

  `<csr_name>` is the name of a CSR from the list of current CSRs.

- To approve all pending CSRs, run the following command:

  ```
  $ oc get csr -o go-template="{{range .items}}{{if not .status}}{{.metadata.name}}{{"\n"}}{{end}}{{end}}" | xargs --no-run-if-empty oc adm certificate approve
  ```

NOTE

Some Operators might not become available until some CSRs are approved.

4. Now that your client requests are approved, you must review the server requests for each machine that you added to the cluster:

  ```
  $ oc get csr
  ```

Example output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>REQUESTOR</th>
<th>CONDITION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>csr-bfd72</td>
<td>5m26s</td>
<td>system:node:ip-10-0-50-126.us-east-2.compute.internal</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>csr-c57lv</td>
<td>5m26s</td>
<td>system:node:ip-10-0-95-157.us-east-2.compute.internal</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. If the remaining CSRs are not approved, and are in the **Pending** status, approve the CSRs for your cluster machines:

- To approve them individually, run the following command for each valid CSR:

  ```
  $ oc adm certificate approve <csr_name>
  ```

  `<csr_name>` is the name of a CSR from the list of current CSRs.
To approve all pending CSRs, run the following command:

```
$ oc get csr -o go-template="{{range .items}}{{if not .status}}{{.metadata.name}}{{"\n"}}{{end}}{{end}}" | xargs oc adm certificate approve
```

6. After all client and server CSRs have been approved, the machines have the **Ready** status. Verify this by running the following command:

```
$ oc get nodes
```

### Example output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>ROLES</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>VERSION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>master-0</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>73m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>master-1</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>73m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>master-2</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>74m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>worker-0</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>worker</td>
<td>11m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>worker-1</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>worker</td>
<td>11m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**

It can take a few minutes after approval of the server CSRs for the machines to transition to the **Ready** status.

### Additional information

- For more information on CSRs, see [Certificate Signing Requests](#).

---

### 12.2.16. Initial Operator configuration

After the control plane initializes, you must immediately configure some Operators so that they all become available.

#### Prerequisites

- Your control plane has initialized.

#### Procedure

1. Watch the cluster components come online:

```
$ watch -n5 oc get clusteroperators
```

### Example output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>VERSION</th>
<th>AVAILABLE</th>
<th>PROGRESSING</th>
<th>DEGRADED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>authentication</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baremetal</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cloud-credential</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cluster-autoscaler</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config-operator</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Configure the Operators that are not available.

Additional resources

- See [Gathering logs from a failed installation](#) for details about gathering data in the event of a failed OpenShift Container Platform installation.

- See [Troubleshooting Operator issues](#) for steps to check Operator pod health across the cluster and gather Operator logs for diagnosis.

### 12.2.16.1. Image registry removed during installation

On platforms that do not provide shareable object storage, the OpenShift Image Registry Operator bootstraps itself as Removed. This allows openshift-installer to complete installations on these platform types.

After installation, you must edit the Image Registry Operator configuration to switch the managementState from Removed to Managed.

### 12.2.16.2. Image registry storage configuration

The Image Registry Operator is not initially available for platforms that do not provide default storage. After installation, you must configure your registry to use storage so that the Registry Operator is made available.

Instructions are shown for configuring a persistent volume, which is required for production clusters. Where applicable, instructions are shown for configuring an empty directory as the storage location, which is available for only non-production clusters.
Additional instructions are provided for allowing the image registry to use block storage types by using the **Recreate** rollout strategy during upgrades.

### 12.2.16.2.1. Configuring registry storage for bare metal and other manual installations

As a cluster administrator, following installation you must configure your registry to use storage.

#### Prerequisites

- You have access to the cluster as a user with the **cluster-admin** role.
- You have a cluster that uses manually-provisioned Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes, such as bare metal.
- You have provisioned persistent storage for your cluster, such as Red Hat OpenShift Data Foundation.

**IMPORTANT**

OpenShift Container Platform supports **ReadWriteOnce** access for image registry storage when you have only one replica. **ReadWriteOnce** access also requires that the registry uses the **Recreate** rollout strategy. To deploy an image registry that supports high availability with two or more replicas, **ReadWriteMany** access is required.

- Must have 100Gi capacity.

#### Procedure

1. To configure your registry to use storage, change the `spec.storage.pvc` in the `configs.imageregistry/cluster` resource.

   **NOTE**

   When you use shared storage, review your security settings to prevent outside access.

2. Verify that you do not have a registry pod:

   ```
   $ oc get pod -n openshift-image-registry -l docker-registry=default
   
   Example output
   
   No resources found in openshift-image-registry namespace
   
   **NOTE**

   If you do have a registry pod in your output, you do not need to continue with this procedure.

3. Check the registry configuration:
Example output

$ oc edit configs.imageregistry.operator.openshift.io

Example output

storage:
  pvc:
  claim:

Leave the claim field blank to allow the automatic creation of an image-registry-storage PVC.

4. Check the clusteroperator status:

$ oc get clusteroperator image-registry

Example output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>VERSION</th>
<th>AVAILABLE</th>
<th>PROGRESSING</th>
<th>DEGRADED</th>
<th>SINCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>image-registry</td>
<td>4.14</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>6h50m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Ensure that your registry is set to managed to enable building and pushing of images.

- Run:

  $ oc edit configs.imageregistry/cluster

  Then, change the line

  managementState: Removed

  to

  managementState: Managed

12.2.16.2.2. Configuring storage for the image registry in non-production clusters

You must configure storage for the Image Registry Operator. For non-production clusters, you can set the image registry to an empty directory. If you do so, all images are lost if you restart the registry.

Procedure

- To set the image registry storage to an empty directory:

  $ oc patch configs.imageregistry.operator.openshift.io cluster --type merge --patch '{"spec": {"storage": {"emptyDir":{}}}}'
If you run this command before the Image Registry Operator initializes its components, the `oc patch` command fails with the following error:

```
Error from server (NotFound): configs.imageregistry.operator.openshift.io “cluster” not found
```

Wait a few minutes and run the command again.

### 12.2.16.2.3. Configuring block registry storage

To allow the image registry to use block storage types during upgrades as a cluster administrator, you can use the **Recreate** rollout strategy.

#### IMPORTANT

Block storage volumes, or block persistent volumes, are supported but not recommended for use with the image registry on production clusters. An installation where the registry is configured on block storage is not highly available because the registry cannot have more than one replica.

If you choose to use a block storage volume with the image registry, you must use a filesystem persistent volume claim (PVC).

#### Procedure

1. To set the image registry storage as a block storage type, patch the registry so that it uses the **Recreate** rollout strategy and runs with only one (1) replica:

   ```
   $ oc patch config.imageregistry.operator.openshift.io/cluster --type=merge -p '{"spec":
   {"rolloutStrategy":"Recreate","replicas":1}}'
   ```

2. Provision the PV for the block storage device, and create a PVC for that volume. The requested block volume uses the ReadWriteOnce (RWO) access mode.

3. Edit the registry configuration so that it references the correct PVC.

### 12.2.17. Completing installation on user-provisioned infrastructure

After you complete the Operator configuration, you can finish installing the cluster on infrastructure that you provide.

#### Prerequisites

- Your control plane has initialized.
- You have completed the initial Operator configuration.
Procedure

1. Confirm that all the cluster components are online with the following command:

   ```shell
   $ watch -n5 oc get clusteroperators
   ```

   **Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>VERSION</th>
<th>AVAILABLE</th>
<th>PROGRESSING</th>
<th>DEGRADED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>authentication</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baremetal</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cloud-credential</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cluster-autoscaler</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config-operator</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>console</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>csi-snapshot-controller</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dns</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>etcd</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>image-registry</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ingress</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insights</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kube-apiserver</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kube-controller-manager</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kube-scheduler</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kube-storage-version-migrator</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>machine-api</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>machine-approver</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>machine-config</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marketplace</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monitoring</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>network</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node-tuning</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-apiserver</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-controller-manager</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-samples</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>operator-lifecycle-manager</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>operator-lifecycle-manager-catalog</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>operator-lifecycle-manager-packageserver</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>service-ca</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>storage</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Alternatively, the following command notifies you when all of the clusters are available. It also retrieves and displays credentials:

```shell
$ ./openshift-install --dir <installation_directory> wait-for install-complete
```

For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

**Example output**

```
INFO Waiting up to 30m0s for the cluster to initialize...
```
The command succeeds when the Cluster Version Operator finishes deploying the OpenShift Container Platform cluster from Kubernetes API server.

**IMPORTANT**

- The Ignition config files that the installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending `node-bootstrapper` certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for *Recovering from expired control plane certificates* for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

2. Confirm that the Kubernetes API server is communicating with the pods.

   a. To view a list of all pods, use the following command:

   ```
   $ oc get pods --all-namespaces
   ```

   **Example output**

   ```
   NAMESPACE                         NAME                                            READY   STATUS
   RESTARTS   AGE
   openshift-apiserver-operator      openshift-apiserver-operator-85cb746d55-zqhs8   1/1     Running     1
   Running 1 9m
   openshift-apiserver               apiserver-67b9g                                 1/1     Running     0
   3m
   openshift-apiserver               apiserver-ljcmmx                                 1/1     Running     0
   1m
   openshift-apiserver               apiserver-z25h4                                 1/1     Running     0
   2m
   openshift-authentication-operator authentication-operator-69d5d8bf84-vh2n8        1/1     Running     0
   Running 0 5m
   ...
   ```

   b. View the logs for a pod that is listed in the output of the previous command by using the following command:

   ```
   $ oc logs <pod_name> -n <namespace>
   ```

   1 Specify the pod name and namespace, as shown in the output of the previous command.

   If the pod logs display, the Kubernetes API server can communicate with the cluster machines.
3. For an installation with Fibre Channel Protocol (FCP), additional steps are required to enable multipathing. Do not enable multipathing during installation. See “Enabling multipathing with kernel arguments on RHCOS” in the Post-installation machine configuration tasks documentation for more information.

12.2.18. Telemetry access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the Telemetry service, which runs by default to provide metrics about cluster health and the success of updates, requires internet access. If your cluster is connected to the internet, Telemetry runs automatically, and your cluster is registered to OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console.

After you confirm that your OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console inventory is correct, either maintained automatically by Telemetry or manually by using OpenShift Cluster Manager, use subscription watch to track your OpenShift Container Platform subscriptions at the account or multi-cluster level.

Additional resources

- See About remote health monitoring for more information about the Telemetry service

12.2.19. Next steps

- Validating an installation.
- Customize your cluster.
- If necessary, you can opt out of remote health reporting.
- Set up your registry and configure registry storage.

12.3. INSTALLING A USER-PROVISIONED BARE METAL CLUSTER WITH NETWORK CUSTOMIZATIONS

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you can install a cluster on bare metal infrastructure that you provision with customized network configuration options. By customizing your network configuration, your cluster can coexist with existing IP address allocations in your environment and integrate with existing MTU and VXLAN configurations.

When you customize OpenShift Container Platform networking, you must set most of the network configuration parameters during installation. You can modify only kubeProxy network configuration parameters in a running cluster.

12.3.1. Prerequisites

- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.
- You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.
- If you use a firewall and plan to use the Telemetry service, you configured the firewall to allow the sites that your cluster requires access to.
12.3.2. Internet access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you require access to the internet to install your cluster.

You must have internet access to:

- Access OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console to download the installation program and perform subscription management. If the cluster has internet access and you do not disable Telemetry, that service automatically entitles your cluster.

- Access Quay.io to obtain the packages that are required to install your cluster.

- Obtain the packages that are required to perform cluster updates.

**IMPORTANT**

If your cluster cannot have direct internet access, you can perform a restricted network installation on some types of infrastructure that you provision. During that process, you download the required content and use it to populate a mirror registry with the installation packages. With some installation types, the environment that you install your cluster in will not require internet access. Before you update the cluster, you update the content of the mirror registry.

**Additional resources**

- See Installing a user-provisioned bare metal cluster on a restricted network for more information about performing a restricted network installation on bare metal infrastructure that you provision.

12.3.3. Requirements for a cluster with user-provisioned infrastructure

For a cluster that contains user-provisioned infrastructure, you must deploy all of the required machines.

This section describes the requirements for deploying OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure.

12.3.3.1. Required machines for cluster installation

The smallest OpenShift Container Platform clusters require the following hosts:

**Table 12.11. Minimum required hosts**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hosts</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One temporary bootstrap machine</td>
<td>The cluster requires the bootstrap machine to deploy the OpenShift Container Platform cluster on the three control plane machines. You can remove the bootstrap machine after you install the cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three control plane machines</td>
<td>The control plane machines run the Kubernetes and OpenShift Container Platform services that form the control plane.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
At least two compute machines, which are also known as worker machines. The workloads requested by OpenShift Container Platform users run on the compute machines.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hosts</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At least two compute machines, which are also known as worker machines.</td>
<td>The workloads requested by OpenShift Container Platform users run on the compute machines.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**

As an exception, you can run zero compute machines in a bare metal cluster that consists of three control plane machines only. This provides smaller, more resource efficient clusters for cluster administrators and developers to use for testing, development, and production. Running one compute machine is not supported.

**IMPORTANT**

To maintain high availability of your cluster, use separate physical hosts for these cluster machines.

The bootstrap and control plane machines must use Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) as the operating system. However, the compute machines can choose between Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS), Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 8.6 and later.

Note that RHCOS is based on Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 9.2 and inherits all of its hardware certifications and requirements. See Red Hat Enterprise Linux technology capabilities and limits.

### 12.3.3.2. Minimum resource requirements for cluster installation

Each cluster machine must meet the following minimum requirements:

**Table 12.12. Minimum resource requirements**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bootstrap</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control plane</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compute</td>
<td>RHCOS, RHEL 8.6 and later [3]</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. One CPU is equivalent to one physical core when simultaneous multithreading (SMT), or hyperthreading, is not enabled. When enabled, use the following formula to calculate the corresponding ratio: (threads per core × cores) × sockets = CPUs.

2. OpenShift Container Platform and Kubernetes are sensitive to disk performance, and faster storage is recommended, particularly for etcd on the control plane nodes which require a 10 ms p99 fsync duration. Note that on many cloud platforms, storage size and IOPS scale together, so you might need to over-allocate storage volume to obtain sufficient performance.
3. As with all user-provisioned installations, if you choose to use RHEL compute machines in your cluster, you take responsibility for all operating system life cycle management and maintenance, including performing system updates, applying patches, and completing all other required tasks. Use of RHEL 7 compute machines is deprecated and has been removed in OpenShift Container Platform 4.10 and later.

If an instance type for your platform meets the minimum requirements for cluster machines, it is supported to use in OpenShift Container Platform.

Additional resources

- Optimizing storage

12.3.3.3. Certificate signing requests management

Because your cluster has limited access to automatic machine management when you use infrastructure that you provision, you must provide a mechanism for approving cluster certificate signing requests (CSRs) after installation. The `kube-controller-manager` only approves the kubelet client CSRs. The `machine-approver` cannot guarantee the validity of a serving certificate that is requested by using kubelet credentials because it cannot confirm that the correct machine issued the request. You must determine and implement a method of verifying the validity of the kubelet serving certificate requests and approving them.

Additional resources

- See Configuring a three-node cluster for details about deploying three-node clusters in bare metal environments.
- See Approving the certificate signing requests for your machines for more information about approving cluster certificate signing requests after installation.

12.3.3.4. Networking requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure

All the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines require networking to be configured in `initramfs` during boot to fetch their Ignition config files.

During the initial boot, the machines require an IP address configuration that is set either through a DHCP server or statically by providing the required boot options. After a network connection is established, the machines download their Ignition config files from an HTTP or HTTPS server. The Ignition config files are then used to set the exact state of each machine. The Machine Config Operator completes more changes to the machines, such as the application of new certificates or keys, after installation.

It is recommended to use a DHCP server for long-term management of the cluster machines. Ensure that the DHCP server is configured to provide persistent IP addresses, DNS server information, and hostnames to the cluster machines.

NOTE

If a DHCP service is not available for your user-provisioned infrastructure, you can instead provide the IP networking configuration and the address of the DNS server to the nodes at RHCOS install time. These can be passed as boot arguments if you are installing from an ISO image. See the Installing RHCOS and starting the OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process section for more information about static IP provisioning and advanced networking options.
The Kubernetes API server must be able to resolve the node names of the cluster machines. If the API servers and worker nodes are in different zones, you can configure a default DNS search zone to allow the API server to resolve the node names. Another supported approach is to always refer to hosts by their fully-qualified domain names in both the node objects and all DNS requests.

12.3.3.4.1. Setting the cluster node hostnames through DHCP

On Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines, the hostname is set through NetworkManager. By default, the machines obtain their hostname through DHCP. If the hostname is not provided by DHCP, set statically through kernel arguments, or another method, it is obtained through a reverse DNS lookup. Reverse DNS lookup occurs after the network has been initialized on a node and can take time to resolve. Other system services can start prior to this and detect the hostname as localhost or similar. You can avoid this by using DHCP to provide the hostname for each cluster node.

Additionally, setting the hostnames through DHCP can bypass any manual DNS record name configuration errors in environments that have a DNS split-horizon implementation.

12.3.3.4.2. Network connectivity requirements

You must configure the network connectivity between machines to allow OpenShift Container Platform cluster components to communicate. Each machine must be able to resolve the hostnames of all other machines in the cluster.

This section provides details about the ports that are required.

**IMPORTANT**

In connected OpenShift Container Platform environments, all nodes are required to have internet access to pull images for platform containers and provide telemetry data to Red Hat.

Table 12.13. Ports used for all-machine to all-machine communications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ICMP</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Network reachability tests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Metrics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9000-9999</td>
<td>Host level services, including the node exporter on ports 9100-9101 and the Cluster Version Operator on port 9099.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10250-10259</td>
<td>The default ports that Kubernetes reserves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10256</td>
<td>openshift-sdn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>4789</td>
<td>VXLAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6081</td>
<td>Geneve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol</td>
<td>Port</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9000-9999</td>
<td>Host level services, including the node exporter on ports 9100-9101.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>IPsec IKE packets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP/UDP</td>
<td>4500</td>
<td>IPsec NAT-T packets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP/UDP</td>
<td>30000-32767</td>
<td>Kubernetes node port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESP</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>IPsec Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 12.14. Ports used for all-machine to control plane communications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>6443</td>
<td>Kubernetes API</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 12.15. Ports used for control plane machine to control plane machine communications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>2379-2380</td>
<td>etcd server and peer ports</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NTP configuration for user-provisioned infrastructure

OpenShift Container Platform clusters are configured to use a public Network Time Protocol (NTP) server by default. If you want to use a local enterprise NTP server, or if your cluster is being deployed in a disconnected network, you can configure the cluster to use a specific time server. For more information, see the documentation for Configuring chrony time service.

If a DHCP server provides NTP server information, the chrony time service on the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines read the information and can sync the clock with the NTP servers.

Additional resources

- Configuring chrony time service

12.3.3.5. User-provisioned DNS requirements

In OpenShift Container Platform deployments, DNS name resolution is required for the following components:

- The Kubernetes API
- The OpenShift Container Platform application wildcard
- The bootstrap, control plane, and compute machines
Reverse DNS resolution is also required for the Kubernetes API, the bootstrap machine, the control plane machines, and the compute machines.

DNS A/AAAA or CNAME records are used for name resolution and PTR records are used for reverse name resolution. The reverse records are important because Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) uses the reverse records to set the hostnames for all the nodes, unless the hostnames are provided by DHCP. Additionally, the reverse records are used to generate the certificate signing requests (CSR) that OpenShift Container Platform needs to operate.

**NOTE**

It is recommended to use a DHCP server to provide the hostnames to each cluster node. See the *DHCP recommendations for user-provisioned infrastructure* section for more information.

The following DNS records are required for a user-provisioned OpenShift Container Platform cluster and they must be in place before installation. In each record, `<cluster_name>` is the cluster name and `<base_domain>` is the base domain that you specify in the `install-config.yaml` file. A complete DNS record takes the form: `<component>.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>`.

**Table 12.16. Required DNS records**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Record</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kubernetes</td>
<td>api.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;.</td>
<td>A DNS A/AAAA or CNAME record, and a DNS PTR record, to identify the API load balancer. These records must be resolvable by both clients external to the cluster and from all the nodes within the cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>api-int.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;.</td>
<td>A DNS A/AAAA or CNAME record, and a DNS PTR record, to internally identify the API load balancer. These records must be resolvable from all the nodes within the cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Routes</td>
<td>*.apps.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;.</td>
<td>A wildcard DNS A/AAAA or CNAME record that refers to the application ingress load balancer. The application ingress load balancer targets the machines that run the Ingress Controller pods. The Ingress Controller pods run on the compute machines by default. These records must be resolvable by both clients external to the cluster and from all the nodes within the cluster. For example, <code>console-openshift-console.apps.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;</code> is used as a wildcard route to the OpenShift Container Platform console.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IMPORTANT**

The API server must be able to resolve the worker nodes by the hostnames that are recorded in Kubernetes. If the API server cannot resolve the node names, then proxied API calls can fail, and you cannot retrieve logs from pods.
### Component Record Description

**Bootstrap machine**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Record</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>bootstrap.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;</code></td>
<td>A DNS A/AAAA or CNAME record, and a DNS PTR record, to identify the bootstrap machine. These records must be resolvable by the nodes within the cluster.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Control plane machines**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Record</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;master&gt;&lt;n&gt;.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;</code></td>
<td>DNS A/AAAA or CNAME records and DNS PTR records to identify each machine for the control plane nodes. These records must be resolvable by the nodes within the cluster.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Computer machines**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Record</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;worker&gt;&lt;n&gt;.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;</code></td>
<td>DNS A/AAAA or CNAME records and DNS PTR records to identify each machine for the worker nodes. These records must be resolvable by the nodes within the cluster.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**NOTE**

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.4 and later, you do not need to specify etcd host and SRV records in your DNS configuration.

**TIP**

You can use the `dig` command to verify name and reverse name resolution. See the section on *Validating DNS resolution for user-provisioned infrastructure* for detailed validation steps.

### 12.3.3.5.1. Example DNS configuration for user-provisioned clusters

This section provides A and PTR record configuration samples that meet the DNS requirements for deploying OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure. The samples are not meant to provide advice for choosing one DNS solution over another.

In the examples, the cluster name is `ocp4` and the base domain is `example.com`.

**Example DNS A record configuration for a user-provisioned cluster**

The following example is a BIND zone file that shows sample A records for name resolution in a user-provisioned cluster.

```
$TTL 1W
@ IN SOA ns1.example.com. root (  
  2019070700 ; serial  
  3H ; refresh (3 hours)  
  30M ; retry (30 minutes)  
  2W ; expiry (2 weeks)  
  1W ) ; minimum (1 week)  
IN NS ns1.example.com.  
IN MX 10 smtp.example.com.  
;  
;  
```
Provides name resolution for the Kubernetes API. The record refers to the IP address of the API load balancer.

Provides name resolution for the Kubernetes API. The record refers to the IP address of the API load balancer and is used for internal cluster communications.

Provides name resolution for the wildcard routes. The record refers to the IP address of the application ingress load balancer. The application ingress load balancer targets the machines that run the Ingress Controller pods. The Ingress Controller pods run on the compute machines by default.

**NOTE**

In the example, the same load balancer is used for the Kubernetes API and application ingress traffic. In production scenarios, you can deploy the API and application ingress load balancers separately so that you can scale the load balancer infrastructure for each in isolation.

Provides name resolution for the bootstrap machine.

Provides name resolution for the control plane machines.

Provides name resolution for the compute machines.

---

**Example DNS PTR record configuration for a user-provisioned cluster**

The following example BIND zone file shows sample PTR records for reverse name resolution in a user-provisioned cluster.

---

**Example 12.5. Sample DNS zone database for reverse records**
Provides reverse DNS resolution for the Kubernetes API. The PTR record refers to the record name of the API load balancer.

Provides reverse DNS resolution for the Kubernetes API. The PTR record refers to the record name of the API load balancer and is used for internal cluster communications.

Provides reverse DNS resolution for the bootstrap machine.

Provides reverse DNS resolution for the control plane machines.

Provides reverse DNS resolution for the compute machines.

NOTE

A PTR record is not required for the OpenShift Container Platform application wildcard.

Validating DNS resolution for user-provisioned infrastructure

12.3.3.6. Load balancing requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform, you must provision the API and application Ingress load balancing infrastructure. In production scenarios, you can deploy the API and application Ingress load balancers separately so that you can scale the load balancer infrastructure for each in isolation.

NOTE

If you want to deploy the API and application Ingress load balancers with a Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) instance, you must purchase the RHEL subscription separately.
The load balancing infrastructure must meet the following requirements:

1. **API load balancer**: Provides a common endpoint for users, both human and machine, to interact with and configure the platform. Configure the following conditions:

   - Layer 4 load balancing only. This can be referred to as Raw TCP, SSL Passthrough, or SSL Bridge mode. If you use SSL Bridge mode, you must enable Server Name Indication (SNI) for the API routes.

   - A stateless load balancing algorithm. The options vary based on the load balancer implementation.

   **IMPORTANT**

   Do not configure session persistence for an API load balancer. Configuring session persistence for a Kubernetes API server might cause performance issues from excess application traffic for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster and the Kubernetes API that runs inside the cluster.

   Configure the following ports on both the front and back of the load balancers:

   **Table 12.17. API load balancer**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Back-end machines (pool members)</th>
<th>Internal</th>
<th>External</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6443</td>
<td>Bootstrap and control plane. You remove the bootstrap machine from the load balancer after the bootstrap machine initializes the cluster control plane. You must configure the /readyz endpoint for the API server health check probe.</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>Kubernetes API server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22623</td>
<td>Bootstrap and control plane. You remove the bootstrap machine from the load balancer after the bootstrap machine initializes the cluster control plane.</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td></td>
<td>Machine config server</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   **NOTE**

   The load balancer must be configured to take a maximum of 30 seconds from the time the API server turns off the /readyz endpoint to the removal of the API server instance from the pool. Within the time frame after /readyz returns an error or becomes healthy, the endpoint must have been removed or added. Probing every 5 or 10 seconds, with two successful requests to become healthy and three to become unhealthy, are well-tested values.

2. **Application Ingress load balancer**: Provides an ingress point for application traffic flowing in from outside the cluster. A working configuration for the Ingress router is required for an OpenShift Container Platform cluster. Configure the following conditions:
Layer 4 load balancing only. This can be referred to as Raw TCP, SSL Passthrough, or SSL Bridge mode. If you use SSL Bridge mode, you must enable Server Name Indication (SNI) for the ingress routes.

A connection-based or session-based persistence is recommended, based on the options available and types of applications that will be hosted on the platform.

**TIP**

If the true IP address of the client can be seen by the application Ingress load balancer, enabling source IP-based session persistence can improve performance for applications that use end-to-end TLS encryption.

Configure the following ports on both the front and back of the load balancers:

**Table 12.18. Application Ingress load balancer**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Back-end machines (pool members)</th>
<th>Internal</th>
<th>External</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>443</td>
<td>The machines that run the Ingress Controller pods, compute, or worker, by default.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>HTTPS traffic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>The machines that run the Ingress Controller pods, compute, or worker, by default.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>HTTP traffic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**

If you are deploying a three-node cluster with zero compute nodes, the Ingress Controller pods run on the control plane nodes. In three-node cluster deployments, you must configure your application Ingress load balancer to route HTTP and HTTPS traffic to the control plane nodes.

12.3.3.6.1. Example load balancer configuration for user-provisioned clusters

This section provides an example API and application Ingress load balancer configuration that meets the load balancing requirements for user-provisioned clusters. The sample is an `/etc/haproxy/haproxy.cfg` configuration for an HAProxy load balancer. The example is not meant to provide advice for choosing one load balancing solution over another.

In the example, the same load balancer is used for the Kubernetes API and application ingress traffic. In production scenarios, you can deploy the API and application ingress load balancers separately so that you can scale the load balancer infrastructure for each in isolation.

**NOTE**

If you are using HAProxy as a load balancer and SELinux is set to enforcing, you must ensure that the HAProxy service can bind to the configured TCP port by running `setsebool -P haproxy_connect_any=1`.

Example 12.6. Sample API and application Ingress load balancer configuration
Port 6443 handles the Kubernetes API traffic and points to the control plane machines.

The bootstrap entries must be in place before the OpenShift Container Platform cluster installation and they must be removed after the bootstrap process is complete.

Port 22623 handles the machine config server traffic and points to the control plane machines.

Port 443 handles the HTTPS traffic and points to the machines that run the Ingress Controller pods. The Ingress Controller pods run on the compute machines by default.
Port 80 handles the HTTP traffic and points to the machines that run the Ingress Controller pods. The Ingress Controller pods run on the compute machines by default.

**NOTE**

If you are deploying a three-node cluster with zero compute nodes, the Ingress Controller pods run on the control plane nodes. In three-node cluster deployments, you must configure your application Ingress load balancer to route HTTP and HTTPS traffic to the control plane nodes.

**TIP**

If you are using HAProxy as a load balancer, you can check that the haproxy process is listening on ports 6443, 22623, 443, and 80 by running `netstat -nltupe` on the HAProxy node.

### 12.3.4. Preparing the user-provisioned infrastructure

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure, you must prepare the underlying infrastructure.

This section provides details about the high-level steps required to set up your cluster infrastructure in preparation for an OpenShift Container Platform installation. This includes configuring IP networking and network connectivity for your cluster nodes, enabling the required ports through your firewall, and setting up the required DNS and load balancing infrastructure.

After preparation, your cluster infrastructure must meet the requirements outlined in the *Requirements for a cluster with user-provisioned infrastructure* section.

**Prerequisites**

- You have reviewed the [OpenShift Container Platform 4.x Tested Integrations](#) page.
- You have reviewed the infrastructure requirements detailed in the *Requirements for a cluster with user-provisioned infrastructure* section.

**Procedure**

1. If you are using DHCP to provide the IP networking configuration to your cluster nodes, configure your DHCP service.
   
   a. Add persistent IP addresses for the nodes to your DHCP server configuration. In your configuration, match the MAC address of the relevant network interface to the intended IP address for each node.

   b. When you use DHCP to configure IP addressing for the cluster machines, the machines also obtain the DNS server information through DHCP. Define the persistent DNS server address that is used by the cluster nodes through your DHCP server configuration.
NOTE

If you are not using a DHCP service, you must provide the IP networking configuration and the address of the DNS server to the nodes at RHCOS install time. These can be passed as boot arguments if you are installing from an ISO image. See the Installing RHCOS and starting the OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process section for more information about static IP provisioning and advanced networking options.

c. Define the hostnames of your cluster nodes in your DHCP server configuration. See the Setting the cluster node hostnames through DHCP section for details about hostname considerations.

NOTE

If you are not using a DHCP service, the cluster nodes obtain their hostname through a reverse DNS lookup.

2. Ensure that your network infrastructure provides the required network connectivity between the cluster components. See the Networking requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure section for details about the requirements.

3. Configure your firewall to enable the ports required for the OpenShift Container Platform cluster components to communicate. See Networking requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure section for details about the ports that are required.

IMPORTANT

By default, port **1936** is accessible for an OpenShift Container Platform cluster, because each control plane node needs access to this port.

Avoid using the Ingress load balancer to expose this port, because doing so might result in the exposure of sensitive information, such as statistics and metrics, related to Ingress Controllers.

4. Setup the required DNS infrastructure for your cluster.

   a. Configure DNS name resolution for the Kubernetes API, the application wildcard, the bootstrap machine, the control plane machines, and the compute machines.

   b. Configure reverse DNS resolution for the Kubernetes API, the bootstrap machine, the control plane machines, and the compute machines. See the User-provisioned DNS requirements section for more information about the OpenShift Container Platform DNS requirements.

5. Validate your DNS configuration.

   a. From your installation node, run DNS lookups against the record names of the Kubernetes API, the wildcard routes, and the cluster nodes. Validate that the IP addresses in the responses correspond to the correct components.

   b. From your installation node, run reverse DNS lookups against the IP addresses of the load balancer and the cluster nodes. Validate that the record names in the responses correspond to the correct components.
See the *Validating DNS resolution for user-provisioned infrastructure* section for detailed DNS validation steps.

6. Provision the required API and application ingress load balancing infrastructure. See the *Load balancing requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure* section for more information about the requirements.

**NOTE**

Some load balancing solutions require the DNS name resolution for the cluster nodes to be in place before the load balancing is initialized.

**Additional resources**

- Requirements for a cluster with user-provisioned infrastructure
- Installing RHCOS and starting the OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process
- Setting the cluster node hostnames through DHCP
- Advanced RHCOS installation configuration
- Networking requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure
- User-provisioned DNS requirements
- Validating DNS resolution for user-provisioned infrastructure
- Load balancing requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure

### 12.3.5. Validating DNS resolution for user-provisioned infrastructure

You can validate your DNS configuration before installing OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure.

**IMPORTANT**

The validation steps detailed in this section must succeed before you install your cluster.

**Prerequisites**

- You have configured the required DNS records for your user-provisioned infrastructure.

**Procedure**

1. From your installation node, run DNS lookups against the record names of the Kubernetes API, the wildcard routes, and the cluster nodes. Validate that the IP addresses contained in the responses correspond to the correct components.

   a. Perform a lookup against the Kubernetes API record name. Check that the result points to the IP address of the API load balancer:

   ```
   $ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> api.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>
   ```
Replace `<nameserver_ip>` with the IP address of the nameserver, `<cluster_name>` with your cluster name, and `<base_domain>` with your base domain name.

Example output

```
api.octx.example.com. 604800 IN A 192.168.1.5
```

b. Perform a lookup against the Kubernetes internal API record name. Check that the result points to the IP address of the API load balancer:

```
$ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> api-int.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>
```

Example output

```
api-int.octx.example.com. 604800 IN A 192.168.1.5
```

c. Test an example `*.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>` DNS wildcard lookup. All of the application wildcard lookups must resolve to the IP address of the application ingress load balancer:

```
$ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> random.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>
```

Example output

```
random.apps.octx.example.com. 604800 IN A 192.168.1.5
```

NOTE

In the example outputs, the same load balancer is used for the Kubernetes API and application ingress traffic. In production scenarios, you can deploy the API and application ingress load balancers separately so that you can scale the load balancer infrastructure for each in isolation.

You can replace `random` with another wildcard value. For example, you can query the route to the OpenShift Container Platform console:

```
$ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> console-openshift-console.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>
```

Example output

```
console-openshift-console.apps.octx.example.com. 604800 IN A 192.168.1.5
```

d. Run a lookup against the bootstrap DNS record name. Check that the result points to the IP address of the bootstrap node:

```
$ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> bootstrap.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>
```

Example output
e. Use this method to perform lookups against the DNS record names for the control plane and compute nodes. Check that the results correspond to the IP addresses of each node.

2. From your installation node, run reverse DNS lookups against the IP addresses of the load balancer and the cluster nodes. Validate that the record names contained in the responses correspond to the correct components.

   a. Perform a reverse lookup against the IP address of the API load balancer. Check that the response includes the record names for the Kubernetes API and the Kubernetes internal API:

   ```
   $ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> -x 192.168.1.5
   ```

   **Example output**

   ```
   5.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. 604800 IN PTR api-int.ocp4.example.com.
   ```

   1 Provides the record name for the Kubernetes internal API.

   2 Provides the record name for the Kubernetes API.

   **NOTE**

   A PTR record is not required for the OpenShift Container Platform application wildcard. No validation step is needed for reverse DNS resolution against the IP address of the application ingress load balancer.

   b. Perform a reverse lookup against the IP address of the bootstrap node. Check that the result points to the DNS record name of the bootstrap node:

   ```
   $ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> -x 192.168.1.96
   ```

   **Example output**

   ```
   ```

   c. Use this method to perform reverse lookups against the IP addresses for the control plane and compute nodes. Check that the results correspond to the DNS record names of each node.

**Additional resources**

- User-provisioned DNS requirements
- Load balancing requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure

**12.3.6. Generating a key pair for cluster node SSH access**
During an OpenShift Container Platform installation, you can provide an SSH public key to the installation program. The key is passed to the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes through their Ignition config files and is used to authenticate SSH access to the nodes. The key is added to the ~/.ssh/authorized_keys list for the core user on each node, which enables password-less authentication.

After the key is passed to the nodes, you can use the key pair to SSH in to the RHCOS nodes as the user core. To access the nodes through SSH, the private key identity must be managed by SSH for your local user.

If you want to SSH in to your cluster nodes to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, you must provide the SSH public key during the installation process. The openshift-install gather command also requires the SSH public key to be in place on the cluster nodes.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not skip this procedure in production environments, where disaster recovery and debugging is required.

**NOTE**

You must use a local key, not one that you configured with platform-specific approaches such as AWS key pairs.

**Procedure**

1. If you do not have an existing SSH key pair on your local machine to use for authentication onto your cluster nodes, create one. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   ```bash
   $ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -N '' -f <path>/<file_name>
   ```

   Specify the path and file name, such as ~/.ssh/id_ed25519, of the new SSH key. If you have an existing key pair, ensure your public key is in the your ~/.ssh directory.

   **NOTE**

   If you plan to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures, do not create a key that uses the ed25519 algorithm. Instead, create a key that uses the rsa or ecdsa algorithm.

2. View the public SSH key:

   ```bash
   $ cat <path>/<file_name>.pub
   ```

   For example, run the following to view the ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub public key:

   ```bash
   $ cat ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub
   ```
3. Add the SSH private key identity to the SSH agent for your local user, if it has not already been added. SSH agent management of the key is required for password-less SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes, or if you want to use the `./openshift-install gather` command.

NOTE
On some distributions, default SSH private key identities such as `~/.ssh/id_rsa` and `~/.ssh/id_dsa` are managed automatically.

a. If the `ssh-agent` process is not already running for your local user, start it as a background task:

```
$ eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"
```

Example output

```
Agent pid 31874
```

NOTE
If your cluster is in FIPS mode, only use FIPS-compliant algorithms to generate the SSH key. The key must be either RSA or ECDSA.

4. Add your SSH private key to the `ssh-agent`:

```
$ ssh-add <path>/<file_name>
```

Specify the path and file name for your SSH private key, such as `~/.ssh/id_ed25519`

Example output

```
Identity added: /home/<you>/<path>/<file_name> (<computer_name>)
```

Next steps

- When you install OpenShift Container Platform, provide the SSH public key to the installation program.

Additional resources

- Verifying node health

12.3.7. Obtaining the installation program

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform, download the installation file on the host you are using for installation.

Prerequisites

- You have a computer that runs Linux or macOS, with 500 MB of local disk space.
Procedure

1. Access the **Infrastructure Provider** page on the OpenShift Cluster Manager site. If you have a Red Hat account, log in with your credentials. If you do not, create an account.

2. Select your infrastructure provider.

3. Navigate to the page for your installation type, download the installation program that corresponds with your host operating system and architecture, and place the file in the directory where you will store the installation configuration files.

   **IMPORTANT**
   
   The installation program creates several files on the computer that you use to install your cluster. You must keep the installation program and the files that the installation program creates after you finish installing the cluster. Both files are required to delete the cluster.

   **IMPORTANT**
   
   Deleting the files created by the installation program does not remove your cluster, even if the cluster failed during installation. To remove your cluster, complete the OpenShift Container Platform uninstallation procedures for your specific cloud provider.

4. Extract the installation program. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   ```bash
   $ tar -xvf openshift-install-linux.tar.gz
   ```

5. Download your installation pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager. This pull secret allows you to authenticate with the services that are provided by the included authorities, including Quay.io, which serves the container images for OpenShift Container Platform components.

12.3.8. 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 4.14. 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**


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 v4.14 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


2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.

3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 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


2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.
3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 macOS Client entry and save the file.

   **NOTE**
   
   For macOS arm64, choose the OpenShift v4.14 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>
  ```

### 12.3.9. Manually creating the installation configuration file

**Prerequisites**

- You have an SSH public key on your local machine to provide to the installation program. The key will be used for SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes for debugging and disaster recovery.

- You have obtained the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.

**Procedure**

1. Create an installation directory to store your required installation assets in:

   ```
   $ mkdir <installation_directory>
   ```

   **IMPORTANT**

   You must create a directory. Some installation assets, like bootstrap X.509 certificates have short expiration intervals, so you must not reuse an installation directory. If you want to reuse individual files from another cluster installation, you can copy them into your directory. However, the file names for the installation assets might change between releases. Use caution when copying installation files from an earlier OpenShift Container Platform version.

2. Customize the sample `install-config.yaml` file template that is provided and save it in the `<installation_directory>`.

   **NOTE**

   You must name this configuration file `install-config.yaml`.
NOTE
For some platform types, you can alternatively run `./openshift-install create install-config --dir <installation_directory>` to generate an `install-config.yaml` file. You can provide details about your cluster configuration at the prompts.

3. Back up the `install-config.yaml` file so that you can use it to install multiple clusters.

IMPORTANT
The `install-config.yaml` file is consumed during the next step of the installation process. You must back it up now.

Additional resources

- Installation configuration parameters for bare metal

12.3.9.1. Sample install-config.yaml file for bare metal

You can customize the `install-config.yaml` file to specify more details about your OpenShift Container Platform cluster’s platform or modify the values of the required parameters.

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: example.com  
compute:  
- hyperthreading: Enabled  
  name: worker  
  replicas: 0  
controlPlane:  
  hyperthreading: Enabled  
  name: master  
  replicas: 3  
metadata:  
  name: test  
networking:  
  clusterNetwork:  
    - cidr: 10.128.0.0/14  
    hostPrefix: 23  
  networkType: OVNKubernetes  
  serviceNetwork:  
    - 172.30.0.0/16  
platform:  
  none: {}  
fips: false  
pullSecret: '{"auths": ...}'  
sshKey: 'ssh-ed25519 AAAA...'  

1 The base domain of the cluster. All DNS records must be sub-domains of this base and include the cluster name.

2, 5
The **controlPlane** section is a single mapping, but the **compute** section is a sequence of mappings. To meet the requirements of the different data structures, the first line of the **compute** section must begin with a hyphen, -, and the first line of the **controlPlane** section must not. Only one control plane pool is used.

Specifies whether to enable or disable simultaneous multithreading (SMT), or hyperthreading. By default, SMT is enabled to increase the performance of the cores in your machines. You can disable it by setting the parameter value to **Disabled**. If you disable SMT, you must disable it in all cluster machines; this includes both control plane and compute machines.

**NOTE**

Simultaneous multithreading (SMT) is enabled by default. If SMT is not enabled in your BIOS settings, the **hyperthreading** parameter has no effect.

**IMPORTANT**

If you disable **hyperthreading**, whether in the BIOS or in the **install-config.yaml** file, ensure that your capacity planning accounts for the dramatically decreased machine performance.

You must set this value to **0** when you install OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure. In installer-provisioned installations, the parameter controls the number of compute machines that the cluster creates and manages for you. In user-provisioned installations, you must manually deploy the compute machines before you finish installing the cluster.

**NOTE**

If you are installing a three-node cluster, do not deploy any compute machines when you install the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines.

The number of control plane machines that you add to the cluster. Because the cluster uses these values as the number of etcd endpoints in the cluster, the value must match the number of control plane machines that you deploy.

The cluster name that you specified in your DNS records.

A block of IP addresses from which pod IP addresses are allocated. This block must not overlap with existing physical networks. These IP addresses are used for the pod network. If you need to access the pods from an external network, you must configure load balancers and routers to manage the traffic.

**NOTE**

Class E CIDR range is reserved for a future use. To use the Class E CIDR range, you must ensure your networking environment accepts the IP addresses within the Class E CIDR range.

The subnet prefix length to assign to each individual node. For example, if **hostPrefix** is set to **23**, then each node is assigned a /23 subnet out of the given **cidr**, which allows for 510 \(2^{32} - 23\) - 2) pod IP addresses. If you are required to provide access to nodes from an external network, configure load balancers and routers to manage the traffic.

The cluster network plugin to install. The supported values are **OVNKubernetes** and
The IP address pool to use for service IP addresses. You can enter only one IP address pool. This block must not overlap with existing physical networks. If you need to access the services from an

You must set the platform to **none**. You cannot provide additional platform configuration variables for your platform.

**IMPORTANT**

Clusters that are installed with the platform type **none** are unable to use some features, such as managing compute machines with the Machine API. This limitation applies even if the compute machines that are attached to the cluster are installed on a platform that would normally support the feature. This parameter cannot be changed after installation.

Whether to enable or disable FIPS mode. By default, FIPS mode is not enabled. If FIPS mode is enabled, the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines that OpenShift Container Platform runs on bypass the default Kubernetes cryptography suite and use the cryptography modules that are provided with RHCOS instead.

**IMPORTANT**

To enable FIPS mode for your cluster, you must run the installation program from a Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) computer configured to operate in FIPS mode. For more information about configuring FIPS mode on RHEL, see [Installing the system in FIPS mode](#). When running Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) or Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) booted in FIPS mode, OpenShift Container Platform core components use the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures.

The pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager. This pull secret allows you to authenticate with the services that are provided by the included authorities, including Quay.io, which serves the container images for OpenShift Container Platform components.

The SSH public key for the *core* user in Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS).

**NOTE**

For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your `ssh-agent` process uses.

Additional resources

- See [Load balancing requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure](#) for more information on the API and application ingress load balancing requirements.

### 12.3.10. Network configuration phases

There are two phases prior to OpenShift Container Platform installation where you can customize the network configuration.
Phase 1

You can customize the following network-related fields in the `install-config.yaml` file before you create the manifest files:

- `networking.networkType`
- `networking.clusterNetwork`
- `networking.serviceNetwork`
- `networking.machineNetwork`

For more information on these fields, refer to *Installation configuration parameters*.

**NOTE**

Set the `networking.machineNetwork` to match the CIDR that the preferred NIC resides in.

**IMPORTANT**

The CIDR range `172.17.0.0/16` is reserved by libVirt. You cannot use this range or any range that overlaps with this range for any networks in your cluster.

Phase 2

After creating the manifest files by running `openshift-install create manifests`, you can define a customized Cluster Network Operator manifest with only the fields you want to modify. You can use the manifest to specify advanced network configuration.

You cannot override the values specified in phase 1 in the `install-config.yaml` file during phase 2. However, you can further customize the network plugin during phase 2.

12.3.11. Specifying advanced network configuration

You can use advanced network configuration for your network plugin to integrate your cluster into your existing network environment. You can specify advanced network configuration only before you install the cluster.

**IMPORTANT**

Customizing your network configuration by modifying the OpenShift Container Platform manifest files created by the installation program is not supported. Applying a manifest file that you create, as in the following procedure, is supported.

**Prerequisites**

- You have created the `install-config.yaml` file and completed any modifications to it.

**Procedure**

1. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and create the manifests:

   ```bash
   $ ./openshift-install create manifests --dir <installation_directory>
   ```
<installation_directory> specifies the name of the directory that contains the install-config.yaml file for your cluster.

2. Create a stub manifest file for the advanced network configuration that is named cluster-network-03-config.yml in the <installation_directory>/manifests/ directory:

```
apiVersion: operator.openshift.io/v1
kind: Network
metadata:
  name: cluster
spec:
```

3. Specify the advanced network configuration for your cluster in the cluster-network-03-config.yml file, such as in the following examples:

**Specify a different VXLAN port for the OpenShift SDN network provider**

```
apiVersion: operator.openshift.io/v1
kind: Network
metadata:
  name: cluster
spec:
  defaultNetwork:
    openshiftSDNConfig:
      vxlanPort: 4800
```

**Enable IPsec for the OVN-Kubernetes network provider**

```
apiVersion: operator.openshift.io/v1
kind: Network
metadata:
  name: cluster
spec:
  defaultNetwork:
    ovnKubernetesConfig:
      ipsecConfig: {}
```

4. Optional: Back up the manifests/cluster-network-03-config.yml file. The installation program consumes the manifests/ directory when you create the Ignition config files.

### 12.3.12. Cluster Network Operator configuration

The configuration for the cluster network is specified as part of the Cluster Network Operator (CNO) configuration and stored in a custom resource (CR) object that is named cluster. The CR specifies the fields for the Network API in the operator.openshift.io API group.

The CNO configuration inherits the following fields during cluster installation from the Network API in the Network.config.openshift.io API group and these fields cannot be changed:

- **clusterNetwork**
  - IP address pools from which pod IP addresses are allocated.

- **serviceNetwork**
IP address pool for services.

**defaultNetwork.type**

Cluster network plugin, such as OpenShift SDN or OVN-Kubernetes.

You can specify the cluster network plugin configuration for your cluster by setting the fields for the `defaultNetwork` object in the CNO object named `cluster`.

### 12.3.12.1. Cluster Network Operator configuration object

The fields for the Cluster Network Operator (CNO) are described in the following table:

**Table 12.19. Cluster Network Operator configuration object**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>metadata.name</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>The name of the CNO object. This name is always <code>cluster</code>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| spec.clusterNetwork | array    | A list specifying the blocks of IP addresses from which pod IP addresses are allocated and the subnet prefix length assigned to each individual node in the cluster. For example: spec:
  - clusterNetwork:
    - cidr: 10.128.0.0/19
    hostPrefix: 23
    - cidr: 10.128.32.0/19
    hostPrefix: 23
You can customize this field only in the `install-config.yaml` file before you create the manifests. The value is read-only in the manifest file. |
| spec.serviceNetwork | array    | A block of IP addresses for services. The OpenShift SDN and OVN-Kubernetes network plugins support only a single IP address block for the service network. For example: spec:
  - serviceNetwork:
    - 172.30.0.0/14
You can customize this field only in the `install-config.yaml` file before you create the manifests. The value is read-only in the manifest file. |
| spec.defaultNetwork | object   | Configures the network plugin for the cluster network.                      |
The fields for this object specify the kube-proxy configuration. If you are using the OVN-Kubernetes cluster network plugin, the kube-proxy configuration has no effect.

**defaultNetwork object configuration**

The values for the `defaultNetwork` object are defined in the following table:

**Table 12.20. defaultNetwork object**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Either OpenShiftSDN or OVNKubernetes. The Red Hat OpenShift Networking network plugin is selected during installation. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshiftSDNConfig</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>This object is only valid for the OpenShift SDN network plugin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ovnKubernetesConfig</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>This object is only valid for the OVN-Kubernetes network plugin.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Configuration for the OpenShift SDN network plugin**

The following table describes the configuration fields for the OpenShift SDN network plugin:

**Table 12.21. openshiftSDNConfig object**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mode</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Configures the network isolation mode for OpenShift SDN. The default value is NetworkPolicy. The values Multitenant and Subnet are available for backwards compatibility with OpenShift Container Platform 3.x but are not recommended. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The maximum transmission unit (MTU) for the VXLAN overlay network. This is detected automatically based on the MTU of the primary network interface. You do not normally need to override the detected MTU.

If the auto-detected value is not what you expect it to be, confirm that the MTU on the primary network interface on your nodes is correct. You cannot use this option to change the MTU value of the primary network interface on the nodes.

If your cluster requires different MTU values for different nodes, you must set this value to 50 less than the lowest MTU value in your cluster. For example, if some nodes in your cluster have an MTU of 9001, and some have an MTU of 1500, you must set this value to 1450.

This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.

The port to use for all VXLAN packets. The default value is 4789. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.

If you are running in a virtualized environment with existing nodes that are part of another VXLAN network, then you might be required to change this. For example, when running an OpenShift SDN overlay on top of VMware NSX-T, you must select an alternate port for the VXLAN, because both SDNs use the same default VXLAN port number.

On Amazon Web Services (AWS), you can select an alternate port for the VXLAN between port 9000 and port 9999.

Example OpenShift SDN configuration

```
defaultNetwork:
    type: OpenShiftSDN
    openshiftSDNConfig:
        mode: NetworkPolicy
        mtu: 1450
        vxlanPort: 4789
```

Configuration for the OVN-Kubernetes network plugin

The following table describes the configuration fields for the OVN-Kubernetes network plugin:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mtu</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>The maximum transmission unit (MTU) for the VXLAN overlay network. This is detected automatically based on the MTU of the primary network interface. You do not normally need to override the detected MTU. If the auto-detected value is not what you expect it to be, confirm that the MTU on the primary network interface on your nodes is correct. You cannot use this option to change the MTU value of the primary network interface on the nodes. If your cluster requires different MTU values for different nodes, you must set this value to 50 less than the lowest MTU value in your cluster. For example, if some nodes in your cluster have an MTU of 9001, and some have an MTU of 1500, you must set this value to 1450. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vxlanPort</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>The port to use for all VXLAN packets. The default value is 4789. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation. If you are running in a virtualized environment with existing nodes that are part of another VXLAN network, then you might be required to change this. For example, when running an OpenShift SDN overlay on top of VMware NSX-T, you must select an alternate port for the VXLAN, because both SDNs use the same default VXLAN port number. On Amazon Web Services (AWS), you can select an alternate port for the VXLAN between port 9000 and port 9999.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mtu</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>The maximum transmission unit (MTU) for the Geneve (Generic Network Virtualization Encapsulation) overlay network. This is detected automatically based on the MTU of the primary network interface. You do not normally need to override the detected MTU. If the auto-detected value is not what you expect it to be, confirm that the MTU on the primary network interface on your nodes is correct. You cannot use this option to change the MTU value of the primary network interface on the nodes. If your cluster requires different MTU values for different nodes, you must set this value to 100 less than the lowest MTU value in your cluster. For example, if some nodes in your cluster have an MTU of 9001, and some have an MTU of 1500, you must set this value to 1400.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>genevePort</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>The port to use for all Geneve packets. The default value is 6081. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipsecConfig</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>Specify an empty object to enable IPsec encryption.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>policyAuditConfig</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>Specify a configuration object for customizing network policy audit logging. If unset, the defaults audit log settings are used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gatewayConfig</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>Optional: Specify a configuration object for customizing how egress traffic is sent to the node gateway.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**

While migrating egress traffic, you can expect some disruption to workloads and service traffic until the Cluster Network Operator (CNO) successfully rolls out the changes.
If your existing network infrastructure overlaps with the **100.64.0.0/16** IPv4 subnet, you can specify a different IP address range for internal use by OVN-Kubernetes. You must ensure that the IP address range does not overlap with any other subnet used by your OpenShift Container Platform installation. The IP address range must be larger than the maximum number of nodes that can be added to the cluster. For example, if the `clusterNetwork.cidr` value is **10.128.0.0/14** and the `clusterNetwork.hostPrefix` value is /23, then the maximum number of nodes is $2^{(23-14)}=512$.

This field cannot be changed after installation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>v4InternalSubnet</td>
<td></td>
<td>The default value is <strong>100.64.0.0/16</strong>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If your existing network infrastructure overlaps with the \texttt{fd98::/48} IPv6 subnet, you can specify a different IP address range for internal use by OVN-Kubernetes. You must ensure that the IP address range does not overlap with any other subnet used by your OpenShift Container Platform installation. The IP address range must be larger than the maximum number of nodes that can be added to the cluster.

This field cannot be changed after installation.

The default value is \texttt{fd98::/48}.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| \texttt{v6InternalSubnet} | If your existing network infrastructure overlaps with the \texttt{fd98::/48} IPv6 subnet, you can specify a different IP address range for internal use by OVN-Kubernetes. You must ensure that the IP address range does not overlap with any other subnet used by your OpenShift Container Platform installation. The IP address range must be larger than the maximum number of nodes that can be added to the cluster.
This field cannot be changed after installation. | The default value is \texttt{fd98::/48}. |

### Table 12.23. \texttt{policyAuditConfig} object

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{rateLimit}</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>The maximum number of messages to generate every second per node. The default value is 20 messages per second.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{maxFileSize}</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>The maximum size for the audit log in bytes. The default value is 50000000 or 50 MB.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
One of the following additional audit log targets:

- **libc**
  - The libc `syslog()` function of the journald process on the host.
- **udp:<host>:<port>**
  - A syslog server. Replace `<host>:<port>` with the host and port of the syslog server.
- **unix:<file>**
  - A Unix Domain Socket file specified by `<file>`.
- **null**
  - Do not send the audit logs to any additional target.

### syslogFacility

The syslog facility, such as `kern`, as defined by RFC5424. The default value is `local0`.

#### Table 12.24. gatewayConfig object

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>routingViaHost</strong></td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>Set this field to <code>true</code> to send egress traffic from pods to the host networking stack. For highly-specialized installations and applications that rely on manually configured routes in the kernel routing table, you might want to route egress traffic to the host networking stack. By default, egress traffic is processed in OVN to exit the cluster and is not affected by specialized routes in the kernel routing table. The default value is <code>false</code>. This field has an interaction with the Open vSwitch hardware offloading feature. If you set this field to <code>true</code>, you do not receive the performance benefits of the offloading because egress traffic is processed by the host networking stack.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ipForwarding</strong></td>
<td>object</td>
<td>You can control IP forwarding for all traffic on OVN-Kubernetes managed interfaces by using the <code>ipForwarding</code> specification in the <code>Network</code> resource. Specify <code>Restricted</code> to only allow IP forwarding for Kubernetes related traffic. Specify <code>Global</code> to allow forwarding of all IP traffic. For new installations, the default is <code>Restricted</code>. For updates to OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the default is <code>Global</code>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Example OVN-Kubernetes configuration with IPSec enabled

```yaml
defaultNetwork:
  type: OVNKubernetes
  ovnKubernetesConfig:
    mtu: 1400
    genevePort: 6081
    ipsecConfig: {}
```
kubeProxyConfig object configuration

The values for the `kubeProxyConfig` object are defined in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>iptablesSyncPeriod</code></td>
<td><code>string</code></td>
<td>The refresh period for <code>iptables</code> rules. The default value is <code>30s</code>. Valid suffixes include <code>s</code>, <code>m</code>, and <code>h</code> and are described in the <code>Go time package</code> documentation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>proxyArguments.iptables-min-sync-period</code></td>
<td><code>array</code></td>
<td>The minimum duration before refreshing <code>iptables</code> rules. This field ensures that the refresh does not happen too frequently. Valid suffixes include <code>s</code>, <code>m</code>, and <code>h</code> and are described in the <code>Go time package</code>. The default value is:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```
kubeProxyConfig:
  proxyArguments:
    iptables-min-sync-period:
      - 0s
```

12.3.13. Creating the Ignition config files

Because you must manually start the cluster machines, you must generate the Ignition config files that the cluster needs to make its machines.

**IMPORTANT**

- The Ignition config files that the installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending `node-bootstrapper` certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for Recovering from expired control plane certificates for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.
Prerequisites

- Obtain the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.

Procedure

- Obtain the Ignition config files:

  ```
  $ ./openshift-install create ignition-configs --dir <installation_directory>
  
  For `<installation_directory>`, specify the directory name to store the files that the installation program creates.
  ```

  **IMPORTANT**

  If you created an `install-config.yaml` file, specify the directory that contains it. Otherwise, specify an empty directory. Some installation assets, like bootstrap X.509 certificates have short expiration intervals, so you must not reuse an installation directory. If you want to reuse individual files from another cluster installation, you can copy them into your directory. However, the file names for the installation assets might change between releases. Use caution when copying installation files from an earlier OpenShift Container Platform version.

  The following files are generated in the directory:

  ```
  ├── auth
  │   └── kubeadmin-password
  │   └── kubeconfig
  ├── bootstrap.ign
  ├── master.ign
  ├── metadata.json
  └── worker.ign
  ```

12.3.14. Installing RHCOS and starting the OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process

To install OpenShift Container Platform on bare metal infrastructure that you provision, you must install Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) on the machines. When you install RHCOS, you must provide the Ignition config file that was generated by the OpenShift Container Platform installation program for the type of machine you are installing. If you have configured suitable networking, DNS, and load balancing infrastructure, the OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process begins automatically after the RHCOS machines have rebooted.

To install RHCOS on the machines, follow either the steps to use an ISO image or network PXE booting.

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NOTE

The compute node deployment steps included in this installation document are RHCOS-specific. If you choose instead to deploy RHEL-based compute nodes, you take responsibility for all operating system life cycle management and maintenance, including performing system updates, applying patches, and completing all other required tasks. Only RHEL 8 compute machines are supported.

You can configure RHCOS during ISO and PXE installations by using the following methods:

- Kernel arguments: You can use kernel arguments to provide installation-specific information. For example, you can specify the locations of the RHCOS installation files that you uploaded to your HTTP server and the location of the Ignition config file for the type of node you are installing. For a PXE installation, you can use the `APPEND` parameter to pass the arguments to the kernel of the live installer. For an ISO installation, you can interrupt the live installation boot process to add the kernel arguments. In both installation cases, you can use special `coreos.inst.*` arguments to direct the live installer, as well as standard installation boot arguments for turning standard kernel services on or off.

- Ignition configs: OpenShift Container Platform Ignition config files (*.ign) are specific to the type of node you are installing. You pass the location of a bootstrap, control plane, or compute node Ignition config file during the RHCOS installation so that it takes effect on first boot. In special cases, you can create a separate, limited Ignition config to pass to the live system. That Ignition config could do a certain set of tasks, such as reporting success to a provisioning system after completing installation. This special Ignition config is consumed by the `coreos-installer` to be applied on first boot of the installed system. Do not provide the standard control plane and compute node Ignition configs to the live ISO directly.

- `coreos-installer`: You can boot the live ISO installer to a shell prompt, which allows you to prepare the permanent system in a variety of ways before first boot. In particular, you can run the `coreos-installer` command to identify various artifacts to include, work with disk partitions, and set up networking. In some cases, you can configure features on the live system and copy them to the installed system.

Whether to use an ISO or PXE install depends on your situation. A PXE install requires an available DHCP service and more preparation, but can make the installation process more automated. An ISO install is a more manual process and can be inconvenient if you are setting up more than a few machines.

NOTE

As of OpenShift Container Platform 4.6, the RHCOS ISO and other installation artifacts provide support for installation on disks with 4K sectors.

12.3.14.1. Installing RHCOS by using an ISO image

You can use an ISO image to install RHCOS on the machines.

Prerequisites

- You have created the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- You have configured suitable network, DNS and load balancing infrastructure.
- You have an HTTP server that can be accessed from your computer, and from the machines that you create.
• You have reviewed the Advanced RHCOS installation configuration section for different ways to configure features, such as networking and disk partitioning.

Procedure

1. Obtain the SHA512 digest for each of your Ignition config files. For example, you can use the following on a system running Linux to get the SHA512 digest for your bootstrap.ign Ignition config file:

   $ sha512sum <installation_directory>/bootstrap.ign

   The digests are provided to the coreos-installer in a later step to validate the authenticity of the Ignition config files on the cluster nodes.

2. Upload the bootstrap, control plane, and compute node Ignition config files that the installation program created to your HTTP server. Note the URLs of these files.

   IMPORTANT
   You can add or change configuration settings in your Ignition configs before saving them to your HTTP server. If you plan to add more compute machines to your cluster after you finish installation, do not delete these files.

3. From the installation host, validate that the Ignition config files are available on the URLs. The following example gets the Ignition config file for the bootstrap node:

   $ curl -k http://<HTTP_server>/bootstrap.ign

   Example output

   Replace bootstrap.ign with master.ign or worker.ign in the command to validate that the Ignition config files for the control plane and compute nodes are also available.

4. Although it is possible to obtain the RHCOS images that are required for your preferred method of installing operating system instances from the RHCOS image mirror page, the recommended way to obtain the correct version of your RHCOS images are from the output of openshift-install command:

   $ openshift-install coreos print-stream-json | grep ".iso[^.]

   Example output

   "location": "<url>/art/storage/releases/rhcos-4.14-aarch64/<release>/aarch64/rhcos-
   <release>-live.aarch64.iso",
   "location": "<url>/art/storage/releases/rhcos-4.14-ppc64le/<release>/ppc64le/rhcos-
   <release>-live.ppc64le.iso",
   "location": "<url>/art/storage/releases/rhcos-4.14-s390x/<release>/s390x/rhcos-<release>-
IMPORTANT

The RHCOS images might not change with every release of OpenShift Container Platform. You must download images with the highest version that is less than or equal to the OpenShift Container Platform version that you install. Use the image versions that match your OpenShift Container Platform version if they are available. Use only ISO images for this procedure. RHCOS qcow2 images are not supported for this installation type.

ISO file names resemble the following example:

```
rhcos-<version>-live.<architecture>.iso
```

5. Use the ISO to start the RHCOS installation. Use one of the following installation options:

- Burn the ISO image to a disk and boot it directly.
- Use ISO redirection by using a lights-out management (LOM) interface.

6. Boot the RHCOS ISO image without specifying any options or interrupting the live boot sequence. Wait for the installer to boot into a shell prompt in the RHCOS live environment.

**NOTE**

It is possible to interrupt the RHCOS installation boot process to add kernel arguments. However, for this ISO procedure you should use the `coreos-installer` command as outlined in the following steps, instead of adding kernel arguments.

7. Run the `coreos-installer` command and specify the options that meet your installation requirements. At a minimum, you must specify the URL that points to the Ignition config file for the node type, and the device that you are installing to:

```
$ sudo coreos-installer install --ignition-url=http://<HTTP_server>/<node_type>.ign <device>
--ignition-hash=sha512-<digest>
```

1. You must run the `coreos-installer` command by using `sudo`, because the `core` user does not have the required root privileges to perform the installation.

2. The `--ignition-hash` option is required when the Ignition config file is obtained through an HTTP URL to validate the authenticity of the Ignition config file on the cluster node. `<digest>` is the Ignition config file SHA512 digest obtained in a preceding step.

**NOTE**

If you want to provide your Ignition config files through an HTTPS server that uses TLS, you can add the internal certificate authority (CA) to the system trust store before running `coreos-installer`. 
The following example initializes a bootstrap node installation to the /dev/sda device. The ignition config file for the bootstrap node is obtained from an HTTP web server with the IP address 192.168.1.2:

```
$ sudo coreos-installer install --ignition-url=http://192.168.1.2:80/installation_directory/bootstrap.ign /dev/sda --ignition-hash=sha512-a5a2d43879232373c9b60af66b44202a1d1248fc01cf156464a79f552b6bad47bc8cc78dd0116e80c59d2ea9e32ba53bc807afbca581aa059311def2c3e3b
```

8. Monitor the progress of the RHCOS installation on the console of the machine.

**IMPORTANT**

Be sure that the installation is successful on each node before commencing with the OpenShift Container Platform installation. Observing the installation process can also help to determine the cause of RHCOS installation issues that might arise.

9. After RHCOS installs, you must reboot the system. During the system reboot, it applies the Ignition config file that you specified.

10. Check the console output to verify that Ignition ran.

**Example command**

```
Ignition: ran on 2022/03/14 14:48:33 UTC (this boot)
Ignition: user-provided config was applied
```

11. Continue to create the other machines for your cluster.

**IMPORTANT**

You must create the bootstrap and control plane machines at this time. If the control plane machines are not made schedulable, also create at least two compute machines before you install OpenShift Container Platform.

If the required network, DNS, and load balancer infrastructure are in place, the OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process begins automatically after the RHCOS nodes have rebooted.

**NOTE**

RHCOS nodes do not include a default password for the core user. You can access the nodes by running `ssh core@<node>.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>` as a user with access to the SSH private key that is paired to the public key that you specified in your `install_config.yaml` file. OpenShift Container Platform 4 cluster nodes running RHCOS are immutable and rely on Operators to apply cluster changes. Accessing cluster nodes by using SSH is not recommended. However, when investigating installation issues, if the OpenShift Container Platform API is not available, or the kubelet is not properly functioning on a target node, SSH access might be required for debugging or disaster recovery.
12.3.14.2. Installing RHCOS by using PXE or iPXE booting

You can use PXE or iPXE booting to install RHCOS on the machines.

Prerequisites

- You have created the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- You have configured suitable network, DNS and load balancing infrastructure.
- You have configured suitable PXE or iPXE infrastructure.
- You have an HTTP server that can be accessed from your computer, and from the machines that you create.
- You have reviewed the Advanced RHCOS installation configuration section for different ways to configure features, such as networking and disk partitioning.

Procedure

1. Upload the bootstrap, control plane, and compute node Ignition config files that the installation program created to your HTTP server. Note the URLs of these files.

   **IMPORTANT**

   You can add or change configuration settings in your Ignition configs before saving them to your HTTP server. If you plan to add more compute machines to your cluster after you finish installation, do not delete these files.

2. From the installation host, validate that the Ignition config files are available on the URLs. The following example gets the Ignition config file for the bootstrap node:

   ```bash
   $ curl -k http://<HTTP_server>/bootstrap.ign
   
   Example output
   ```

   Replace `bootstrap.ign` with `master.ign` or `worker.ign` in the command to validate that the Ignition config files for the control plane and compute nodes are also available.

3. Although it is possible to obtain the RHCOS `kernel`, `initramfs` and `rootfs` files that are required for your preferred method of installing operating system instances from the RHCOS image mirror page, the recommended way to obtain the correct version of your RHCOS files are from the output of `openshift-install` command:

   ```bash
   $ openshift-install coreos print-stream-json | grep -Eo "https.*(kernel-|initramfs.|rootfs.)(\w+)\(\w+.img\)"?
   
   Example output
   ```
The RHCOS artifacts might not change with every release of OpenShift Container Platform. You must download images with the highest version that is less than or equal to the OpenShift Container Platform version that you install. Only use the appropriate `kernel`, `initramfs`, and `rootfs` artifacts described below for this procedure. RHCOS QCOW2 images are not supported for this installation type.

The file names contain the OpenShift Container Platform version number. They resemble the following examples:

- **kernel**: `rhcos-<version>-live-kernel-<architecture>`
- **initramfs**: `rhcos-<version>-live-initramfs.<architecture>.img`
- **rootfs**: `rhcos-<version>-live-rootfs.<architecture>.img`

4. Upload the `rootfs`, `kernel`, and `initramfs` files to your HTTP server.

**IMPORTANT**

If you plan to add more compute machines to your cluster after you finish installation, do not delete these files.

5. Configure the network boot infrastructure so that the machines boot from their local disks after RHCOS is installed on them.

6. Configure PXE or iPXE installation for the RHCOS images and begin the installation.
Modify one of the following example menu entries for your environment and verify that the image and Ignition files are properly accessible:

- For PXE (**x86_64**):

  ```
  DEFAULT pxeboot
  TIMEOUT 20
  PROMPT 0
  LABEL pxeboot
  KERNEL http://<HTTP_server>/rhcos-<version>-live-kernel-<architecture>
  ```

  1. Specify the location of the live kernel file that you uploaded to your HTTP server. The URL must be HTTP, TFTP, or FTP; HTTPS and NFS are not supported.
  2. If you use multiple NICs, specify a single interface in the `ip` option. For example, to use DHCP on a NIC that is named `eno1`, set `ip=eno1:dhcp`.
  3. Specify the locations of the RHCOS files that you uploaded to your HTTP server. The `initrd` parameter value is the location of the initramfs file, the `coreos.live.roots_url` parameter value is the location of the roots file, and the `coreos.inst.ignition_url` parameter value is the location of the bootstrap Ignition config file. You can also add more kernel arguments to the `APPEND` line to configure networking or other boot options.

  **NOTE**

  This configuration does not enable serial console access on machines with a graphical console. To configure a different console, add one or more `console=` arguments to the `APPEND` line. For example, add `console=ttv0 console=ttyS0` to set the first PC serial port as the primary console and the graphical console as a secondary console. For more information, see How does one set up a serial terminal and/or console in Red Hat Enterprise Linux? and "Enabling the serial console for PXE and ISO installation" in the "Advanced RHCOS installation configuration" section.

- For iPXE (**x86_64 + aarch64**):

  ```
  kernel http://<HTTP_server>/rhcos-<version>-live-kernel-<architecture> initrd=main
  <architecture>.img coreos.inst.install_dev=/dev/sda
  coreos.inst.ignition_url=http://<HTTP_server>/bootstrap.ign
  initrd --name main http://<HTTP_server>/rhcos-<version>-live-initramfs.<architecture>.img
  ```

  1. Specify the locations of the RHCOS files that you uploaded to your HTTP server. The `kernel` parameter value is the location of the kernel file, the `initrd=main` argument is needed for booting on UEFI systems, the `coreos.live.roots_url` parameter value is the location of the roots file, and the `coreos.inst.ignition_url` parameter value is the location of the bootstrap Ignition config file.
2 If you use multiple NICs, specify a single interface in the ip option. For example, to use 
DHCP on a NIC that is named eno1, set ip=eno1:dhcp.

3 Specify the location of the initramfs file that you uploaded to your HTTP server.

NOTE
This configuration does not enable serial console access on machines with a 
graphical console. To configure a different console, add one or more 
console= arguments to the kernel line. For example, add console=tt0 
console=tt50 to set the first PC serial port as the primary console and the 
graphical console as a secondary console. For more information, see How 
does one set up a serial terminal and/or console in Red Hat Enterprise Linux? 
and "Enabling the serial console for PXE and ISO installation" in the 
"Advanced RHCOS installation configuration" section.

NOTE
To network boot the CoreOS kernel on aarch64 architecture, you need to 
use a version of iPXE build with the IMAGE_GZIP option enabled. See 
IMAGE_GZIP option in iPXE.

- For PXE (with UEFI and Grub as second stage) on aarch64:

```menuentry 'Install CoreOS' {
    linux rhcos-<version>-live-kernel-<architecture>
    <architecture>.img coresos.inst.install_dev=/dev/sda
    coresos.inst.ignition_url=http://<HTTP_server>/bootstrap.ign 
    initrd rhcos-<version>-live-initramfs.<architecture>.img
}
```

1 Specify the locations of the RHCOS files that you uploaded to your HTTP/TFTP 
server. The kernel parameter value is the location of the kernel file on your TFTP 
server. The coresos.live.rootsfs_url parameter value is the location of the 
rootsfs file, and the coresos.inst.ignition_url parameter value is the location of the bootstrap 
Ignition config file on your HTTP Server.

2 If you use multiple NICs, specify a single interface in the ip option. For example, to use 
DHCP on a NIC that is named eno1, set ip=eno1:dhcp.

3 Specify the location of the initramfs file that you uploaded to your TFTP server.

7. Monitor the progress of the RHCOS installation on the console of the machine.

IMPORTANT
Be sure that the installation is successful on each node before commencing with 
the OpenShift Container Platform installation. Observing the installation process 
can also help to determine the cause of RHCOS installation issues that might 
arise.
8. After RHCOS installs, the system reboots. During reboot, the system applies the Ignition config file that you specified.

9. Check the console output to verify that Ignition ran.

**Example command**

Ignition: ran on 2022/03/14 14:48:33 UTC (this boot)
Ignition: user-provided config was applied

10. Continue to create the machines for your cluster.

**IMPORTANT**

You must create the bootstrap and control plane machines at this time. If the control plane machines are not made schedulable, also create at least two compute machines before you install the cluster.

If the required network, DNS, and load balancer infrastructure are in place, the OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process begins automatically after the RHCOS nodes have rebooted.

**NOTE**

RHCOS nodes do not include a default password for the core user. You can access the nodes by running `ssh core@<node>.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>` as a user with access to the SSH private key that is paired to the public key that you specified in your `install_config.yaml` file. OpenShift Container Platform 4 cluster nodes running RHCOS are immutable and rely on Operators to apply cluster changes. Accessing cluster nodes by using SSH is not recommended. However, when investigating installation issues, if the OpenShift Container Platform API is not available, or the kubelet is not properly functioning on a target node, SSH access might be required for debugging or disaster recovery.

12.3.14.3. Advanced RHCOS installation configuration

A key benefit for manually provisioning the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes for OpenShift Container Platform is to be able to do configuration that is not available through default OpenShift Container Platform installation methods. This section describes some of the configurations that you can do using techniques that include:

- Passing kernel arguments to the live installer
- Running `coreos-installer` manually from the live system
- Customizing a live ISO or PXE boot image

The advanced configuration topics for manual Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) installations detailed in this section relate to disk partitioning, networking, and using Ignition configs in different ways.

12.3.14.3.1. Using advanced networking options for PXE and ISO installations
Networking for OpenShift Container Platform nodes uses DHCP by default to gather all necessary configuration settings. To set up static IP addresses or configure special settings, such as bonding, you can do one of the following:

- Pass special kernel parameters when you boot the live installer.
- Use a machine config to copy networking files to the installed system.
- Configure networking from a live installer shell prompt, then copy those settings to the installed system so that they take effect when the installed system first boots.

To configure a PXE or iPXE installation, use one of the following options:

- See the "Advanced RHCOS installation reference" tables.
- Use a machine config to copy networking files to the installed system.

To configure an ISO installation, use the following procedure.

**Procedure**

1. Boot the ISO installer.

2. From the live system shell prompt, configure networking for the live system using available RHEL tools, such as `nmcli` or `nmtui`.

3. Run the `coreos-installer` command to install the system, adding the `--copy-network` option to copy networking configuration. For example:

   ```bash
   $ sudo coreos-installer install --copy-network
   --ignition-url=http://host/worker.ign /dev/disk/by-id/scsi-<serial_number>
   ```

   **IMPORTANT**

   The `--copy-network` option only copies networking configuration found under `/etc/NetworkManager/system-connections`. In particular, it does not copy the system hostname.

4. Reboot into the installed system.

**Additional resources**

- See [Getting started with nmcli](#) and [Getting started with nmtui](#) in the RHEL 8 documentation for more information about the `nmcli` and `nmtui` tools.

**12.3.14.3.2. Disk partitioning**

The disk partitions are created on OpenShift Container Platform cluster nodes during the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) installation. Each RHCOS node of a particular architecture uses the same partition layout, unless the default partitioning configuration is overridden. During the RHCOS installation, the size of the root file system is increased to use the remaining available space on the target device.

There are two cases where you might want to override the default partitioning when installing RHCOS on an OpenShift Container Platform cluster node:
• Creating separate partitions: For greenfield installations on an empty disk, you might want to add separate storage to a partition. This is officially supported for mounting /var or a subdirectory of /var, such as /var/lib/etcd, on a separate partition, but not both.

**IMPORTANT**

For disk sizes larger than 100GB, and especially disk sizes larger than 1TB, create a separate /var partition. See "Creating a separate /var partition" and this Red Hat Knowledgebase article for more information.

**IMPORTANT**

Kubernetes supports only two file system partitions. If you add more than one partition to the original configuration, Kubernetes cannot monitor all of them.

• Retaining existing partitions: For a brownfield installation where you are reinstalling OpenShift Container Platform on an existing node and want to retain data partitions installed from your previous operating system, there are both boot arguments and options to coreos-installer that allow you to retain existing data partitions.

**WARNING**

The use of custom partitions could result in those partitions not being monitored by OpenShift Container Platform or alerted on. If you are overriding the default partitioning, see Understanding OpenShift File System Monitoring (eviction conditions) for more information about how OpenShift Container Platform monitors your host file systems.

### 12.3.14.3.2.1. Creating a separate /var partition

In general, you should use the default disk partitioning that is created during the RHCOS installation. However, there are cases where you might want to create a separate partition for a directory that you expect to grow.

OpenShift Container Platform supports the addition of a single partition to attach storage to either the /var directory or a subdirectory of /var. For example:

- **/var/lib/containers**: Holds container-related content that can grow as more images and containers are added to a system.

- **/var/lib/etcd**: Holds data that you might want to keep separate for purposes such as performance optimization of etcd storage.

- **/var**: Holds data that you might want to keep separate for purposes such as auditing.

**IMPORTANT**

For disk sizes larger than 100GB, and especially larger than 1TB, create a separate /var partition.
Storing the contents of a `/var` directory separately makes it easier to grow storage for those areas as needed and reinstall OpenShift Container Platform at a later date and keep that data intact. With this method, you will not have to pull all your containers again, nor will you have to copy massive log files when you update systems.

The use of a separate partition for the `/var` directory or a subdirectory of `/var` also prevents data growth in the partitioned directory from filling up the root file system.

The following procedure sets up a separate `/var` partition by adding a machine config manifest that is wrapped into the Ignition config file for a node type during the preparation phase of an installation.

**Procedure**

1. On your installation host, change to the directory that contains the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and generate the Kubernetes manifests for the cluster:

   ```bash
   $ openshift-install create manifests --dir <installation_directory>
   ```

2. Create a Butane config that configures the additional partition. For example, name the file `$HOME/clusterconfig/98-var-partition.bu`, change the disk device name to the name of the storage device on the worker systems, and set the storage size as appropriate. This example places the `/var` directory on a separate partition:

   ```yaml
   variant: openshift
   version: 4.14.0
   metadata:
     labels:
       machineconfiguration.openshift.io/role: worker
     name: 98-var-partition
   storage:
     disks:
       - device: /dev/disk/by-id/<device_name>  # 1
         partitions:
           - label: var
             start_mib: <partition_start_offset>  # 2
             size_mib: <partition_size>  # 3
         filesystems:
           - device: /dev/disk/by-partlabel/var
             path: /var
             format: xfs
             mount_options: [defaults, prjquota]  # 4
             with_mount_unit: true
   ```

   **1** The storage device name of the disk that you want to partition.

   **2** When adding a data partition to the boot disk, a minimum offset value of 25000 mebibytes is recommended. The root file system is automatically resized to fill all available space up to the specified offset. If no offset value is specified, or if the specified value is smaller than the recommended minimum, the resulting root file system will be too small, and future reinstalls of RHCOS might overwrite the beginning of the data partition.

   **3** The size of the data partition in mebibytes.

   **4** The `prjquota` mount option must be enabled for filesystems used for container storage.
NOTE
When creating a separate /var partition, you cannot use different instance types for compute nodes, if the different instance types do not have the same device name.

3. Create a manifest from the Butane config and save it to the clusterconfig/openshift directory. For example, run the following command:

```bash
$ butane $HOME/clusterconfig/98-var-partition.bu -o $HOME/clusterconfig/openshift/98-var-partition.yaml
```

4. Create the Ignition config files:

```bash
$ openshift-install create ignition-configs --dir <installation_directory>
```

For `<installation_directory>`, specify the same installation directory.

Ignition config files are created for the bootstrap, control plane, and compute nodes in the installation directory:

```
├── auth
│   ├── kubeadmin-password
│   └── kubeconfig
├── bootstrap.ign
├── master.ign
├── metadata.json
└── worker.ign
```

The files in the `<installation_directory>/manifest` and `<installation_directory>/openshift` directories are wrapped into the Ignition config files, including the file that contains the 98-var-partition custom MachineConfig object.

Next steps
- You can apply the custom disk partitioning by referencing the Ignition config files during the RHCOS installations.

12.3.14.3.2.2. Retaining existing partitions

For an ISO installation, you can add options to the coreos-installer command that cause the installer to maintain one or more existing partitions. For a PXE installation, you can add coreos.inst.* options to the APPEND parameter to preserve partitions.

Saved partitions might be data partitions from an existing OpenShift Container Platform system. You can identify the disk partitions you want to keep either by partition label or by number.

NOTE
If you save existing partitions, and those partitions do not leave enough space for RHCOS, the installation will fail without damaging the saved partitions.
Retaining existing partitions during an ISO installation

This example preserves any partition in which the partition label begins with `data` (`data*`):

```bash
# coreos-installer install --ignition-url http://10.0.2.2:8080/user.ign \
    --save-partlabel 'data*' /dev/disk/by-id/scsi-<serial_number>
```

The following example illustrates running the `coreos-installer` in a way that preserves the sixth (6) partition on the disk:

```bash
# coreos-installer install --ignition-url http://10.0.2.2:8080/user.ign \
    --save-partindex 6 /dev/disk/by-id/scsi-<serial_number>
```

This example preserves partitions 5 and higher:

```bash
# coreos-installer install --ignition-url http://10.0.2.2:8080/user.ign \
    --save-partindex 5- /dev/disk/by-id/scsi-<serial_number>
```

In the previous examples where partition saving is used, `coreos-installer` recreates the partition immediately.

Retaining existing partitions during a PXE installation

This `APPEND` option preserves any partition in which the partition label begins with `data` (`data*`):

```bash
coreos.inst.save_partlabel=data*
```

This `APPEND` option preserves partitions 5 and higher:

```bash
coreos.inst.save_partindex=5-
```

This `APPEND` option preserves partition 6:

```bash
coreos.inst.save_partindex=6
```

12.3.14.3.3. Identifying Ignition configs

When doing an RHCOS manual installation, there are two types of Ignition configs that you can provide, with different reasons for providing each one:

- **Permanent install Ignition config**: Every manual RHCOS installation needs to pass one of the Ignition config files generated by `openshift-installer`, such as `bootstrap.ign`, `master.ign`, and `worker.ign`, to carry out the installation.

  **IMPORTANT**

  It is not recommended to modify these Ignition config files directly. You can update the manifest files that are wrapped into the Ignition config files, as outlined in examples in the preceding sections.

  For PXE installations, you pass the Ignition configs on the `APPEND` line using the `coreos.inst.ignition_url=` option. For ISO installations, after the ISO boots to the shell prompt, you identify the Ignition config on the `coreos-installer` command line with the `--ignition-url=`
option. In both cases, only HTTP and HTTPS protocols are supported.

- **Live install Ignition config**: This type can be created by using the `coreos-installer customize` subcommand and its various options. With this method, the Ignition config passes to the live install medium, runs immediately upon booting, and performs setup tasks before or after the RHCOS system installs to disk. This method should only be used for performing tasks that must be done once and not applied again later, such as with advanced partitioning that cannot be done using a machine config.

  For PXE or ISO boots, you can create the Ignition config and **APPEND** the `ignition.config.url=` option to identify the location of the Ignition config. You also need to append `ignition.firstboot` `ignition.platform.id=metal` or the `ignition.config.url` option will be ignored.

### 12.3.14.3.4. Default console configuration

Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes installed from an OpenShift Container Platform 4.14 boot image use a default console that is meant to accommodate most virtualized and bare metal setups. Different cloud and virtualization platforms may use different default settings depending on the chosen architecture. Bare metal installations use the kernel default settings which typically means the graphical console is the primary console and the serial console is disabled.

The default consoles may not match your specific hardware configuration or you might have specific needs that require you to adjust the default console. For example:

- You want to access the emergency shell on the console for debugging purposes.
- Your cloud platform does not provide interactive access to the graphical console, but provides a serial console.
- You want to enable multiple consoles.

Console configuration is inherited from the boot image. This means that new nodes in existing clusters are unaffected by changes to the default console.

You can configure the console for bare metal installations in the following ways:

- Using `coreos-installer` manually on the command line.
- Using the `coreos-installer iso customize` or `coreos-installer pxe customize` subcommands with the `--dest-console` option to create a custom image that automates the process.

**NOTE**

For advanced customization, perform console configuration using the `coreos-installer iso` or `coreos-installer pxe` subcommands, and not kernel arguments.

### 12.3.14.3.5. Enabling the serial console for PXE and ISO installations

By default, the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) serial console is disabled and all output is written to the graphical console. You can enable the serial console for an ISO installation and reconfigure the bootloader so that output is sent to both the serial console and the graphical console.

**Procedure**

1. Boot the ISO installer.
2. Run the `coreos-installer` command to install the system, adding the `--console` option once to specify the graphical console, and a second time to specify the serial console:

```
$ coreos-installer install \n  --console=\x0001 \n  --console=ttyS0,\x0002,\x00\x00\x00\x00<options> \n  --ignition-url=http://host/worker.ign /dev/disk/by-id/scsi-<serial_number>
```

1. The desired secondary console. In this case, the graphical console. Omitting this option will disable the graphical console.

2. The desired primary console. In this case the serial console. The `options` field defines the baud rate and other settings. A common value for this field is `11520n8`. If no options are provided, the default kernel value of `9600n8` is used. For more information on the format of this option, see Linux kernel serial console documentation.

3. Reboot into the installed system.

**NOTE**

A similar outcome can be obtained by using the `coreos-installer install --append-karg` option, and specifying the console with `console=`. However, this will only set the console for the kernel and not the bootloader.

To configure a PXE installation, make sure the `coreos.inst.install_dev` kernel command line option is omitted, and use the shell prompt to run `coreos-installer` manually using the above ISO installation procedure.

### 12.3.14.3.6. Customizing a live RHCOS ISO or PXE install

You can use the live ISO image or PXE environment to install RHCOS by injecting an Ignition config file directly into the image. This creates a customized image that you can use to provision your system.

For an ISO image, the mechanism to do this is the `coreos-installer iso customize` subcommand, which modifies the `.iso` file with your configuration. Similarly, the mechanism for a PXE environment is the `coreos-installer pxe customize` subcommand, which creates a new `initramfs` file that includes your customizations.

The `customize` subcommand is a general purpose tool that can embed other types of customizations as well. The following tasks are examples of some of the more common customizations:

- Inject custom CA certificates for when corporate security policy requires their use.
- Configure network settings without the need for kernel arguments.
- Embed arbitrary preinstall and post-install scripts or binaries.

### 12.3.14.3.7. Customizing a live RHCOS ISO image

You can customize a live RHCOS ISO image directly with the `coreos-installer iso customize` subcommand. When you boot the ISO image, the customizations are applied automatically.

You can use this feature to configure the ISO image to automatically install RHCOS.
Procedure

1. Download the coreos-installer binary from the coreos-installer image mirror page.

2. Retrieve the RHCOS ISO image from the RHCOS image mirror page and the Ignition config file, and then run the following command to inject the Ignition config directly into the ISO image:

   $ coreos-installer iso customize rhcos-<version>-live.x86_64.iso
     --dest-ignition bootstrap.ign \ 1
     --dest-device /dev/disk/by-id/scsi-<serial_number> 2

   1 The Ignition config file that is generated from the openshift-installer installation program.
   2 When you specify this option, the ISO image automatically runs an installation. Otherwise, the image remains configured for installation, but does not install automatically unless you specify the coreos.inst.install_dev kernel argument.

3. Optional: To remove the ISO image customizations and return the image to its pristine state, run:

   $ coreos-installer iso reset rhcos-<version>-live.x86_64.iso

   You can now re-customize the live ISO image or use it in its pristine state.

Applying your customizations affects every subsequent boot of RHCOS.

12.3.14.3.7.1. Modifying a live install ISO image to enable the serial console

On clusters installed with OpenShift Container Platform 4.12 and above, the serial console is disabled by default and all output is written to the graphical console. You can enable the serial console with the following procedure.

Procedure

1. Download the coreos-installer binary from the coreos-installer image mirror page.

2. Retrieve the RHCOS ISO image from the RHCOS image mirror page and run the following command to customize the ISO image to enable the serial console to receive output:

   $ coreos-installer iso customize rhcos-<version>-live.x86_64.iso
     --dest-ignition <path> \ 1
     --dest-console tty0 \ 2
     --dest-console ttyS0,<options> \ 3
     --dest-device /dev/disk/by-id/scsi-<serial_number> 4

   1 The location of the Ignition config to install.
   2 The desired secondary console. In this case, the graphical console. Omitting this option will disable the graphical console.
   3 The desired primary console. In this case, the serial console. The options field defines the baud rate and other settings. A common value for this field is 115200n8. If no options are provided, the default kernel value of 9600n8 is used. For more information on the format of this option, see the Linux kernel serial console documentation.
The specified disk to install to. If you omit this option, the ISO image automatically runs the installation program which will fail unless you also specify the `coreos.inst.install_dev`

**NOTE**

The `--dest-console` option affects the installed system and not the live ISO system. To modify the console for a live ISO system, use the `--live-karg-append` option and specify the console with `console=`.

Your customizations are applied and affect every subsequent boot of the ISO image.

3. Optional: To remove the ISO image customizations and return the image to its original state, run the following command:

```bash
$ coreos-installer iso reset rhcos-<version>-live.x86_64.iso
```

You can now recustomize the live ISO image or use it in its original state.

### 12.3.14.3.7.2. Modifying a live install ISO image to use a custom certificate authority

You can provide certificate authority (CA) certificates to Ignition with the `--ignition-ca` flag of the `customize` subcommand. You can use the CA certificates during both the installation boot and when provisioning the installed system.

**NOTE**

Custom CA certificates affect how Ignition fetches remote resources but they do not affect the certificates installed onto the system.

**Procedure**

1. Download the `coreos-installer` binary from the [coreos-installer image mirror](https://coreos-installer.io) page.

2. Retrieve the RHCOS ISO image from the [RHCOS image mirror](https://rhc-image.mirror.io) page and run the following command to customize the ISO image for use with a custom CA:

```bash
$ coreos-installer iso customize rhcos-<version>-live.x86_64.iso --ignition-ca cert.pem
```

**IMPORTANT**

The `coreos.inst.ignition_url` kernel parameter does not work with the `--ignition-ca` flag. You must use the `--dest-ignition` flag to create a customized image for each cluster.

Applying your custom CA certificate affects every subsequent boot of RHCOS.

### 12.3.14.3.7.3. Modifying a live install ISO image with customized network settings

You can embed a NetworkManager keyfile into the live ISO image and pass it through to the installed system with the `--network-keyfile` flag of the `customize` subcommand.
WARNING

When creating a connection profile, you must use a `.nmconnection` filename extension in the filename of the connection profile. If you do not use a `.nmconnection` filename extension, the cluster will apply the connection profile to the live environment, but it will not apply the configuration when the cluster first boots up the nodes, resulting in a setup that does not work.

Procedure

1. Download the `coreos-installer` binary from the `coreos-installer` image mirror page.

2. Create a connection profile for a bonded interface. For example, create the `bond0.nmconnection` file in your local directory with the following content:

   ```
   [connection]
   id=bond0
   type=bond
   interface-name=bond0
   multi-connect=1
   permissions=

   [ethernet]
   mac-address-blacklist=

   [bond]
   miimon=100
   mode=active-backup

   [ipv4]
   method=auto

   [ipv6]
   method=auto

   [proxy]
   ```

3. Create a connection profile for a secondary interface to add to the bond. For example, create the `bond0-proxy-em1.nmconnection` file in your local directory with the following content:

   ```
   [connection]
   id=em1
   type=ethernet
   interface-name=em1
   master=bond0
   multi-connect=1
   permissions=
   slave-type=bond

   [ethernet]
   mac-address-blacklist=
   ```
4. Create a connection profile for a secondary interface to add to the bond. For example, create the `bond0-proxy-em2.nmconnection` file in your local directory with the following content:

```
[connection]
id=em2
type=ethernet
interface-name=em2
master=bond0
multi-connect=1
permissions=
slave-type=bond

[ethernet]
mac-address-blacklist=
```

5. Retrieve the RHCOS ISO image from the RHCOS image mirror page and run the following command to customize the ISO image with your configured networking:

```
$ coreos-installer iso customize rhcos-<version>-live.x86_64.iso \
   --network-keyfile bond0.nmconnection \
   --network-keyfile bond0-proxy-em1.nmconnection \
   --network-keyfile bond0-proxy-em2.nmconnection
```

Network settings are applied to the live system and are carried over to the destination system.

12.3.14.3.8. Customizing a live RHCOS PXE environment

You can customize a live RHCOS PXE environment directly with the `coreos-installer pxe customize` subcommand. When you boot the PXE environment, the customizations are applied automatically.

You can use this feature to configure the PXE environment to automatically install RHCOS.

**Procedure**

1. Download the `coreos-installer` binary from the [coreos-installer image mirror](https://github.com/coreos/coreos-installer) page.

2. Retrieve the RHCOS kernel, initramfs and rootfs files from the [RHCOS image mirror](https://github.com/coreos/coreos-installer) page and the Ignition config file, and then run the following command to create a new initramfs file that contains the customizations from your Ignition config:

```
$ coreos-installer pxe customize rhcos-<version>-live-initramfs.x86_64.img \
   --dest-ignition bootstrap.ign \ 1
   --dest-device /dev/disk/by-id/scsi-<serial_number> \ 2
   -o rhcos-<version>-custom-initramfs.x86_64.img
```

1. The Ignition config file that is generated from `openshift-installer`.

2. When you specify this option, the PXE environment automatically runs an install. Otherwise, the image remains configured for installing, but does not do so automatically unless you specify the `coreos.inst.install_dev` kernel argument.

3. Use the customized initramfs file in your PXE configuration. Add the `ignition.firstboot` and `ignition.platform.id=metal` kernel arguments if they are not already present.
Applying your customizations affects every subsequent boot of RHCOS.

12.3.14.3.8.1. Modifying a live install PXE environment to enable the serial console

On clusters installed with OpenShift Container Platform 4.12 and above, the serial console is disabled by default and all output is written to the graphical console. You can enable the serial console with the following procedure.

**Procedure**

1. Download the coreos-installer binary from the coreos-installer image mirror page.

2. Retrieve the RHCOS kernel, initramfs and rootfs files from the RHCOS image mirror page and the Ignition config file, and then run the following command to create a new customized initramfs file that enables the serial console to receive output:

   ```bash
   $ coreos-installer pxe customize rhcos-<version>-live-initramfs.x86_64.img \
   --dest-ignition <path> \
   --dest-console tty0 \ 
   --dest-console ttyS0,<options> \ 
   --dest-device /dev/disk/by-id/scsi-<serial_number> \ 
   -o rhcos-<version>-custom-initramfs.x86_64.img
   ```

   - **1** The location of the Ignition config to install.
   - **2** The desired secondary console. In this case, the graphical console. Omitting this option will disable the graphical console.
   - **3** The desired primary console. In this case, the serial console. The options field defines the baud rate and other settings. A common value for this field is **115200n8**. If no options are provided, the default kernel value of **9600n8** is used. For more information on the format of this option, see the Linux kernel serial console documentation.
   - **4** The specified disk to install to. If you omit this option, the PXE environment automatically runs the installer which will fail unless you also specify the coreos.inst.install_dev kernel argument.
   - **5** Use the customized initramfs file in your PXE configuration. Add the ignition.firstboot and ignition.platform.id=metal kernel arguments if they are not already present.

   Your customizations are applied and affect every subsequent boot of the PXE environment.

12.3.14.3.8.2. Modifying a live install PXE environment to use a custom certificate authority

You can provide certificate authority (CA) certificates to Ignition with the --ignition-ca flag of the customize subcommand. You can use the CA certificates during both the installation boot and when provisioning the installed system.

**NOTE**

Custom CA certificates affect how Ignition fetches remote resources but they do not affect the certificates installed onto the system.
Procedure

1. Download the `coreos-installer` binary from the `coreos-installer` image mirror page.

2. Retrieve the RHCOS kernel, initramfs and rootfs files from the RHCOS image mirror page and run the following command to create a new customized initramfs file for use with a custom CA:

   ```
   $ coreos-installer pxe customize rhcos-<version>-live-initramfs.x86_64.img \
   --ignition-ca cert.pem \
   -o rhcos-<version>-custom-initramfs.x86_64.img
   ```

3. Use the customized initramfs file in your PXE configuration. Add the `ignition.firstboot` and `ignition.platform.id=metal` kernel arguments if they are not already present.

   **IMPORTANT**
   
   The `coreos.inst.ignition_url` kernel parameter does not work with the `--ignition-ca` flag. You must use the `--dest-ignition` flag to create a customized image for each cluster.

Applying your custom CA certificate affects every subsequent boot of RHCOS.

12.3.14.3.8.3. Modifying a live install PXE environment with customized network settings

You can embed a NetworkManager keyfile into the live PXE environment and pass it through to the installed system with the `--network-keyfile` flag of the `customize` subcommand.

   **WARNING**
   
   When creating a connection profile, you must use a `.nmconnection` filename extension in the filename of the connection profile. If you do not use a `.nmconnection` filename extension, the cluster will apply the connection profile to the live environment, but it will not apply the configuration when the cluster first boots up the nodes, resulting in a setup that does not work.

Procedure

1. Download the `coreos-installer` binary from the `coreos-installer` image mirror page.

2. Create a connection profile for a bonded interface. For example, create the `bond0.nmconnection` file in your local directory with the following content:

   ```
   [connection]
   id=bond0
   type=bond
   interface-name=bond0
   multi-connect=1
   permissions=

   [ethernet]
   mac-address-blacklist=
   ```
3. Create a connection profile for a secondary interface to add to the bond. For example, create the `bond0-proxy-em1.nmconnection` file in your local directory with the following content:

```ini
[bond]
miimon=100
mode=active-backup

[ipv4]
method=auto

[ipv6]
method=auto

[proxy]
```

4. Create a connection profile for a secondary interface to add to the bond. For example, create the `bond0-proxy-em2.nmconnection` file in your local directory with the following content:

```ini
[connection]
id=em1
type=ethernet
interface-name=em1
master=bond0
multi-connect=1
permissions=
slave-type=bond

[ethernet]
mac-address-blacklist=
```

5. Retrieve the RHCOS `kernel`, `initramfs` and `rootfs` files from the RHCOS image mirror page and run the following command to create a new customized `initramfs` file that contains your configured networking:

```
$ coreos-installer pxe customize rhcos-<version>-live-initramfs.x86_64.img \
   --network-keyfile bond0.nmconnection \ 
   --network-keyfile bond0-proxy-em1.nmconnection \ 
   --network-keyfile bond0-proxy-em2.nmconnection \ 
   -o rhcos-<version>-custom-initramfs.x86_64.img
```

6. Use the customized `initramfs` file in your PXE configuration. Add the `ignition.firstboot` and `ignition.platform.id=metal` kernel arguments if they are not already present.
Network settings are applied to the live system and are carried over to the destination system.

12.3.14.3.9. Advanced RHCOS installation reference

This section illustrates the networking configuration and other advanced options that allow you to modify the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) manual installation process. The following tables describe the kernel arguments and command-line options you can use with the RHCOS live installer and the `coreos-installer` command.

12.3.14.3.9.1. Networking and bonding options for ISO installations

If you install RHCOS from an ISO image, you can add kernel arguments manually when you boot the image to configure networking for a node. If no networking arguments are specified, DHCP is activated in the initramfs when RHCOS detects that networking is required to fetch the Ignition config file.

**IMPORTANT**

When adding networking arguments manually, you must also add the `rd.neednet=1` kernel argument to bring the network up in the initramfs.

The following information provides examples for configuring networking and bonding on your RHCOS nodes for ISO installations. The examples describe how to use the `ip=`, `nameserver=`, and `bond=` kernel arguments.

**NOTE**

Ordering is important when adding the kernel arguments: `ip=`, `nameserver=`, and then `bond=`.

The networking options are passed to the `dracut` tool during system boot. For more information about the networking options supported by `dracut`, see the `dracut.cmdline` manual page.

The following examples are the networking options for ISO installation.

Configuring DHCP or static IP addresses

To configure an IP address, either use DHCP (`ip=dhcp`) or set an individual static IP address (`ip=<host_ip>`). If setting a static IP, you must then identify the DNS server IP address (`nameserver=<dns_ip>`) on each node. The following example sets:

- The node's IP address to **10.10.10.2**
- The gateway address to **10.10.10.254**
- The netmask to **255.255.255.0**
- The hostname to **core0.example.com**
- The DNS server address to **4.4.4.41**
- The auto-configuration value to **none**. No auto-configuration is required when IP networking is configured statically.

```
ip=10.10.10.2::10.10.10.254:255.255.255.0:core0.example.com:enp1s0:none
nameserver=4.4.4.41
```
NOTE

When you use DHCP to configure IP addressing for the RHCOS machines, the machines also obtain the DNS server information through DHCP. For DHCP-based deployments, you can define the DNS server address that is used by the RHCOS nodes through your DHCP server configuration.

Configuring an IP address without a static hostname
You can configure an IP address without assigning a static hostname. If a static hostname is not set by the user, it will be picked up and automatically set by a reverse DNS lookup. To configure an IP address without a static hostname refer to the following example:

- The node’s IP address to 10.10.10.2
- The gateway address to 10.10.10.254
- The netmask to 255.255.255.0
- The DNS server address to 4.4.4.41
- The auto-configuration value to none. No auto-configuration is required when IP networking is configured statically.

Specifying multiple network interfaces
You can specify multiple network interfaces by setting multiple ip= entries.

Configuring default gateway and route
Optional: You can configure routes to additional networks by setting an rd.route= value.

NOTE

When you configure one or multiple networks, one default gateway is required. If the additional network gateway is different from the primary network gateway, the default gateway must be the primary network gateway.

- Run the following command to configure the default gateway:

  ip=:10.10.10.254::<::

- Enter the following command to configure the route for the additional network:

  rd.route=20.20.20.0/24:20.20.20.254:enp2s0

Disabling DHCP on a single interface
You can disable DHCP on a single interface, such as when there are two or more network interfaces and only one interface is being used. In the example, the enp1s0 interface has a static networking configuration and DHCP is disabled for enp2s0, which is not used:
Combining DHCP and static IP configurations
You can combine DHCP and static IP configurations on systems with multiple network interfaces, for example:

```
ip=10.10.10.2::10.10.254:255.255.255.0:core0.example.com:enp2s0:dhcp
ip=10.10.2::10.10.254:255.255.255.0:core0.example.com:enp2s0:dhcp
```

Configuring VLANs on individual interfaces
Optional: You can configure VLANs on individual interfaces by using the `vlan=` parameter.

- To configure a VLAN on a network interface and use a static IP address, run the following command:

```
ip=10.10.2::10.10.254:255.255.255.0:core0.example.com:enp2s0.100:dhcp
vlan=enp2s0.100:enp2s0
```

- To configure a VLAN on a network interface and to use DHCP, run the following command:

```
ip=enp2s0.100:dhcp
vlan=enp2s0.100:enp2s0
```

Providing multiple DNS servers
You can provide multiple DNS servers by adding a `nameserver=` entry for each server, for example:

```
nameserver=1.1.1.1
nameserver=8.8.8.8
```

Bonding multiple network interfaces to a single interface
Optional: You can bond multiple network interfaces to a single interface by using the `bond=` option. Refer to the following examples:

- The syntax for configuring a bonded interface is: `bond=<name>[:<network_interfaces>][:options]`
  - `<name>` is the bonding device name (`bond0`), `<network_interfaces>` represents a comma-separated list of physical (ethernet) interfaces (`em1,em2`), and `options` is a comma-separated list of bonding options. Enter `modinfo bonding` to see available options.

- When you create a bonded interface using `bond=`, you must specify how the IP address is assigned and other information for the bonded interface.
  - To configure the bonded interface to use DHCP, set the bond’s IP address to `dhcp`. For example:

    ```
    bond=bond0:em1,em2:mode=active-backup
    ip=bond0:dhcp
    ```

  - To configure the bonded interface to use a static IP address, enter the specific IP address you want and related information. For example:

    ```
    bond=bond0:em1,em2:mode=active-backup
    ip=10.10.10.2::10.10.254:255.255.255.0:core0.example.com:bond0:dhcp
    ```
Bonding multiple SR-IOV network interfaces to a dual port NIC interface

**IMPORTANT**

Support for Day 1 operations associated with enabling NIC partitioning for SR-IOV devices 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.

Optional: You can bond multiple SR-IOV network interfaces to a dual port NIC interface by using the `bond=` option.

On each node, you must perform the following tasks:

1. Create the SR-IOV virtual functions (VFs) following the guidance in Managing SR-IOV devices. Follow the procedure in the "Attaching SR-IOV networking devices to virtual machines" section.

2. Create the bond, attach the desired VFs to the bond and set the bond link state up following the guidance in Configuring network bonding. Follow any of the described procedures to create the bond.

The following examples illustrate the syntax you must use:

- The syntax for configuring a bonded interface is `bond=<name>[:<network_interfaces>][[:options]]`. `<name>` is the bonding device name (bond0), `<network_interfaces>` represents the virtual functions (VFs) by their known name in the kernel and shown in the output of the `ip link` command (eno1f0, eno2f0), and `options` is a comma-separated list of bonding options. Enter `modinfo bonding` to see available options.

- When you create a bonded interface using `bond=`, you must specify how the IP address is assigned and other information for the bonded interface.
  - To configure the bonded interface to use DHCP, set the bond’s IP address to `dhcp`. For example:

    ```
    bond=bond0:eno1f0,eno2f0:mode=active-backup
    ip=bond0:dhcp
    ```

  - To configure the bonded interface to use a static IP address, enter the specific IP address you want and related information. For example:

    ```
    bond=bond0:eno1f0,eno2f0:mode=active-backup
    ip=10.10.10.2::10.10.10.254:255.255.255.0:core0.example.com:bond0:none
    ```

Using network teaming

Optional: You can use a network teaming as an alternative to bonding by using the `team=` parameter:

- The syntax for configuring a team interface is: `team=name[:network_interfaces]`
name is the team device name (team0) and network_interfaces represents a comma-separated list of physical (ethernet) interfaces (em1, em2).

NOTE
Teaming is planned to be deprecated when RHCOS switches to an upcoming version of RHEL. For more information, see this Red Hat Knowledgebase Article.

Use the following example to configure a network team:

```
team=team0:em1,em2
ip=team0:dhcp
```

12.3.14.3.9.2. coreos-installer options for ISO and PXE installations

You can install RHCOS by running `coreos-installer install <options> <device>` at the command prompt, after booting into the RHCOS live environment from an ISO image.

The following table shows the subcommands, options, and arguments you can pass to the `coreos-installer` command.

Table 12.26. coreos-installer subcommands, command-line options, and arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>coreos-installer install subcommand</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$ coreos-installer install &lt;options&gt; &lt;device&gt;</td>
<td>Embed an Ignition config in an ISO image.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

coreos-installer install subcommand options

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-u, --image-url &lt;url&gt;</td>
<td>Specify the image URL manually.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-f, --image-file &lt;path&gt;</td>
<td>Specify a local image file manually. Used for debugging.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-i, --ignition-file &lt;path&gt;</td>
<td>Embed an Ignition config from a file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-I, --ignition-url &lt;URL&gt;</td>
<td>Embed an Ignition config from a URL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--ignition-hash &lt;digest&gt;</td>
<td>Digest type-value of the Ignition config.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-p, --platform &lt;name&gt;</td>
<td>Override the Ignition platform ID for the installed system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argument</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--console &lt;spec&gt;</td>
<td>Set the kernel and bootloader console for the installed system. For more information about the format of <code>&lt;spec&gt;</code>, see the <a href="http://example.com">Linux kernel serial console documentation</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--append-karg &lt;arg&gt;...</td>
<td>Append a default kernel argument to the installed system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--delete-karg &lt;arg&gt;...</td>
<td>Delete a default kernel argument from the installed system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-n, --copy-network</td>
<td>Copy the network configuration from the install environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>IMPORTANT</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The <code>--copy-network</code> option only copies networking configuration found under <code>/etc/NetworkManager/system-connections</code>. In particular, it does not copy the system hostname.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--network-dir &lt;path&gt;</td>
<td>For use with <code>-n</code>. Default is <code>/etc/NetworkManager/system-connections/</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--save-partlabel &lt;lx&gt;..</td>
<td>Save partitions with this label glob.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--save-partindex &lt;id&gt;...</td>
<td>Save partitions with this number or range.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--insecure</td>
<td>Skip RHCOS image signature verification.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--insecure-ignition</td>
<td>Allow Ignition URL without HTTPS or hash.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--architecture &lt;name&gt;</td>
<td>Target CPU architecture. Valid values are <code>x86_64</code> and <code>aarch64</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--preserve-on-error</td>
<td>Do not clear partition table on error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-h, --help</td>
<td>Print help information.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**coreos-installer install subcommand argument**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;device&gt;</td>
<td>The destination device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subcommand</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>$ coreos-installer iso customize &lt;options&gt; &lt;ISO_image&gt;</code></td>
<td>Customize a RHCOS live ISO image.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>coreos-installer iso reset &lt;options&gt; &lt;ISO_image&gt;</code></td>
<td>Restore a RHCOS live ISO image to default settings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>coreos-installer iso ignition remove &lt;options&gt; &lt;ISO_image&gt;</code></td>
<td>Remove the embedded Ignition config from an ISO image.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>coreos-installer ISO customize subcommand options</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Option</strong></td>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--dest-ignition &lt;path&gt;</code></td>
<td>Merge the specified Ignition config file into a new configuration fragment for the destination system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--dest-console &lt;spec&gt;</code></td>
<td>Specify the kernel and bootloader console for the destination system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--dest-device &lt;path&gt;</code></td>
<td>Install and overwrite the specified destination device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--dest-karg-append &lt;arg&gt;</code></td>
<td>Add a kernel argument to each boot of the destination system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--dest-karg-delete &lt;arg&gt;</code></td>
<td>Delete a kernel argument from each boot of the destination system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--network-keyfile &lt;path&gt;</code></td>
<td>Configure networking by using the specified NetworkManager keyfile for live and destination systems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--ignition-ca &lt;path&gt;</code></td>
<td>Specify an additional TLS certificate authority to be trusted by Ignition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--pre-install &lt;path&gt;</code></td>
<td>Run the specified script before installation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--post-install &lt;path&gt;</code></td>
<td>Run the specified script after installation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--installer-config &lt;path&gt;</code></td>
<td>Apply the specified installer configuration file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--live-ignition &lt;path&gt;</code></td>
<td>Merge the specified Ignition config file into a new configuration fragment for the live environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--live-karg-append &lt;arg&gt;</code></td>
<td>Add a kernel argument to each boot of the live environment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**coreos-installer PXE subcommands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subcommand</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>coreos-installer pxe customize &lt;options&gt; &lt;path&gt;</td>
<td>Customize a RHCOS live PXE boot config.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coreos-installer pxe ignition wrap &lt;options&gt;</td>
<td>Wrap an Ignition config in an image.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coreos-installer pxe ignition unwrap &lt;options&gt; &lt;image_name&gt;</td>
<td>Show the wrapped Ignition config in an image.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**coreos-installer PXE customize subcommand options**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>--dest-ignition &lt;path&gt;</td>
<td>Merge the specified Ignition config file into a new configuration fragment for the destination system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--dest-console &lt;spec&gt;</td>
<td>Specify the kernel and bootloader console for the destination system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--dest-device &lt;path&gt;</td>
<td>Install and overwrite the specified destination device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--network-keyfile &lt;path&gt;</td>
<td>Configure networking by using the specified NetworkManager keyfile for live and destination systems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--ignition-ca &lt;path&gt;</td>
<td>Specify an additional TLS certificate authority to be trusted by Ignition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--pre-install &lt;path&gt;</td>
<td>Run the specified script before installation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
post-install <path> | Run the specified script after installation.
--installer-config <path> | Apply the specified installer configuration file.
--live-ignition <path> | Merge the specified Ignition config file into a new configuration fragment for the live environment.
-o, --output <path> | Write the initramfs to a new output file.

- NOTE
This option is required for PXE environments.

-h, --help | Print help information.

### 12.3.14.3.9.3. coreos.inst boot options for ISO or PXE installations

You can automatically invoke `coreos-installer` options at boot time by passing `coreos.inst` boot arguments to the RHCOS live installer. These are provided in addition to the standard boot arguments.

- For ISO installations, the `coreos.inst` options can be added by interrupting the automatic boot at the bootloader menu. You can interrupt the automatic boot by pressing **TAB** while the **RHEL CoreOS (Live)** menu option is highlighted.

- For PXE or iPXE installations, the `coreos.inst` options must be added to the **APPEND** line before the RHCOS live installer is booted.

The following table shows the RHCOS live installer `coreos.inst` boot options for ISO and PXE installations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>coreos.inst.install_dev</td>
<td>Required. The block device on the system to install to. It is recommended to use the full path, such as <code>/dev/sda</code>, although <em>sda</em> is allowed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coreos.inst.ignition_url</td>
<td>Optional: The URL of the Ignition config to embed into the installed system. If no URL is specified, no Ignition config is embedded. Only HTTP and HTTPS protocols are supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coreos.inst.save_partlabel</td>
<td>Optional: Comma-separated labels of partitions to preserve during the install. Glob-style wildcards are permitted. The specified partitions do not need to exist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argument</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coreos.inst.save_partindex</td>
<td>Optional: Comma-separated indexes of partitions to preserve during the install. Ranges m-n are permitted, and either m or n can be omitted. The specified partitions do not need to exist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coreos.inst.insecure</td>
<td>Optional: Permits the OS image that is specified by coreos.inst.image_url to be unsigned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coreos.inst.image_url</td>
<td>Optional: Download and install the specified RHCOS image.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- This argument should not be used in production environments and is intended for debugging purposes only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- While this argument can be used to install a version of RHCOS that does not match the live media, it is recommended that you instead use the media that matches the version you want to install.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- If you are using coreos.inst.image_url, you must also use coreos.inst.insecure. This is because the bare-metal media are not GPG-signed for OpenShift Container Platform.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Only HTTP and HTTPS protocols are supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coreos.inst.skip_reboot</td>
<td>Optional: The system will not reboot after installing. After the install finishes, you will receive a prompt that allows you to inspect what is happening during installation. This argument should not be used in production environments and is intended for debugging purposes only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coreos.inst.platform_id</td>
<td>Optional: The Ignition platform ID of the platform the RHCOS image is being installed on. Default is metal. This option determines whether or not to request an Ignition config from the cloud provider, such as VMware. For example: coreos.inst.platform_id=vmware.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ignition.config.url</td>
<td>Optional: The URL of the Ignition config for the live boot. For example, this can be used to customize how coreos-installer is invoked, or to run code before or after the installation. This is different from coreos.inst.ignition_url, which is the Ignition config for the installed system.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12.3.14.4. Enabling multipathing with kernel arguments on RHCOS

RHCOS supports multipathing on the primary disk, allowing stronger resilience to hardware failure to achieve higher host availability.

You can enable multipathing at installation time for nodes that were provisioned in OpenShift Container Platform 4.8 or later. While postinstallation support is available by activating multipathing via the machine config, enabling multipathing during installation is recommended.

In setups where any I/O to non-optimized paths results in I/O system errors, you must enable multipathing at installation time.

**IMPORTANT**

On IBM Z® and IBM® LinuxONE, you can enable multipathing only if you configured your cluster for it during installation. For more information, see “Installing RHCOS and starting the OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process” in *Installing a cluster with z/VM on IBM Z® and IBM® LinuxONE*.

The following procedure enables multipath at installation time and appends kernel arguments to the coreos-installer install command so that the installed system itself will use multipath beginning from the first boot.

**NOTE**

OpenShift Container Platform does not support enabling multipathing as a day-2 activity on nodes that have been upgraded from 4.6 or earlier.

**Procedure**

1. To enable multipath and start the multipathd daemon, run the following command:

   ```bash
   $ mpathconf --enable && systemctl start multipathd.service
   ``

   - Optional: If booting the PXE or ISO, you can instead enable multipath by adding `rd.multipath=default` from the kernel command line.

2. Append the kernel arguments by invoking the coreos-installer program:

   - If there is only one multipath device connected to the machine, it should be available at path `/dev/mapper/mpatha`. For example:

     ```bash
     $ coreos-installer install /dev/mapper/mpatha
     --append-karg rd.multipath=default
     --append-karg root=/dev/disk/by-label/dm-mpath-root
     --append-karg rw
     
     ① Indicates the path of the single multipathed device.
     
     - If there are multiple multipath devices connected to the machine, or to be more explicit, instead of using `/dev/mapper/mpatha`, it is recommended to use the World Wide Name (WWN) symlink available in `/dev/disk/by-id`. For example:

     ```bash
     $ coreos-installer install /dev/disk/by-id/wwn-<wwn_ID>
     
     ① Indicates the path of the single multipathed device.
     ```
Indicates the WWN ID of the target multipathed device. For example, 0x194e957fcedb4841.

This symlink can also be used as the `coreos.inst.install_dev` kernel argument when using special `coreos.inst.*` arguments to direct the live installer. For more information, see "Installing RHCOS and starting the OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process".

3. Check that the kernel arguments worked by going to one of the worker nodes and listing the kernel command line arguments (in `/proc/cmdline` on the host):

```bash
$ oc debug node/ip-10-0-141-105.ec2.internal
Starting pod/ip-10-0-141-105ec2internal-debug ...
To use host binaries, run `chroot /host`
sh-4.2# cat /host/proc/cmdline
...  
rd.multipath=default root=/dev/disk/by-label/dm-mpath-root
...
sh-4.2# exit
```

You should see the added kernel arguments.

### 12.3.14.5. Updating the bootloader using bootupd

To update the bootloader by using `bootupd`, you must either install `bootupd` on RHCOS machines manually or provide a machine config with the enabled `systemd` unit. Unlike `grubby` or other bootloader tools, `bootupd` does not manage kernel space configuration such as passing kernel arguments.

After you have installed `bootupd`, you can manage it remotely from the OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

**NOTE**

It is recommended that you use `bootupd` only on bare metal or virtualized hypervisor installations, such as for protection against the BootHole vulnerability.

**Manual install method**

You can manually install `bootupd` by using the `bootctl` command-line tool.

1. Inspect the system status:

```bash
# bootupctl status
```
2. RHCOS images created without `bootupd` installed on them require an explicit adoption phase. If the system status is *Adoptable*, perform the adoption:

```
# bootupctl adopt-and-update
```

**Example output**

```
Updated: grub2-efi-x64-1:2.04-31.fc33.x86_64,shim-x64-15-8.x86_64
```

3. If an update is available, apply the update so that the changes take effect on the next reboot:

```
# bootupctl update
```

**Example output**

```
Updated: grub2-efi-x64-1:2.04-31.fc33.x86_64,shim-x64-15-8.x86_64
```

**Machine config method**

Another way to enable `bootupd` is by providing a machine config.

- Provide a machine config file with the enabled `systemd` unit, as shown in the following example:

**Example output**

```
variant: rhcos
version: 1.1.0
systemd:
  units:
    - name: custom-bootupd-auto.service
      enabled: true
      contents: |
        [Unit]
        Description=Bootupd automatic update
      [Service]
      ExecStart=/usr/bin/bootupctl update
      RemainAfterExit=yes
```
12.3.15. Waiting for the bootstrap process to complete

The OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process begins after the cluster nodes first boot into the persistent RHCOS environment that has been installed to disk. The configuration information provided through the Ignition config files is used to initialize the bootstrap process and install OpenShift Container Platform on the machines. You must wait for the bootstrap process to complete.

Prerequisites

- You have created the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- You have configured suitable network, DNS and load balancing infrastructure.
- You have obtained the installation program and generated the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- You installed RHCOS on your cluster machines and provided the Ignition config files that the OpenShift Container Platform installation program generated.
- Your machines have direct internet access or have an HTTP or HTTPS proxy available.

Procedure

1. Monitor the bootstrap process:

   ```bash
   $ ./openshift-install --dir <installation_directory> wait-for bootstrap-complete \   --log-level=info
   ```

   1. For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.
   2. To view different installation details, specify `warn`, `debug`, or `error` instead of `info`.

Example output

INFO Waiting up to 30m0s for the Kubernetes API at https://api.test.example.com:6443...
INFO API v1.27.3 up
INFO Waiting up to 30m0s for bootstrapping to complete...
INFO It is now safe to remove the bootstrap resources

The command succeeds when the Kubernetes API server signals that it has been bootstrapped on the control plane machines.

2. After the bootstrap process is complete, remove the bootstrap machine from the load balancer.

   **IMPORTANT**

   You must remove the bootstrap machine from the load balancer at this point. You can also remove or reformat the bootstrap machine itself.
Additional resources

- See Monitoring installation progress for more information about monitoring the installation logs and retrieving diagnostic data if installation issues arise.

12.3.16. Logging in to the cluster by using the CLI

You can log in to your cluster as a default system user by exporting the cluster kubeconfig file. The kubeconfig file contains information about the cluster that is used by the CLI to connect a client to the correct cluster and API server. The file is specific to a cluster and is created during OpenShift Container Platform installation.

Prerequisites

- You deployed an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- You installed the oc CLI.

Procedure

1. Export the kubeadmin credentials:

   ```bash
   $ export KUBECONFIG=<installation_directory>/auth/kubeconfig
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

2. Verify you can run oc commands successfully using the exported configuration:

   ```bash
   $ oc whoami
   ```

   Example output

   system:admin

12.3.17. Approving the certificate signing requests for your machines

When you add machines to a cluster, two pending certificate signing requests (CSRs) are generated for each machine that you added. You must confirm that these CSRs are approved or, if necessary, approve them yourself. The client requests must be approved first, followed by the server requests.

Prerequisites

- You added machines to your cluster.

Procedure

1. Confirm that the cluster recognizes the machines:

   ```bash
   $ oc get nodes
   ```

   Example output
The output lists all of the machines that you created.

NOTE

The preceding output might not include the compute nodes, also known as worker nodes, until some CSRs are approved.

2. Review the pending CSRs and ensure that you see the client requests with the Pending or Approved status for each machine that you added to the cluster:

$ oc get csr

Example output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>REQUESTOR</th>
<th>CONDITION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>csr-8b2br</td>
<td>15m</td>
<td>system:serviceaccount:openshift-machine-config-operator:node-bootstrapper</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>csr-8vnps</td>
<td>15m</td>
<td>system:serviceaccount:openshift-machine-config-operator:node-bootstrapper</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this example, two machines are joining the cluster. You might see more approved CSRs in the list.

3. If the CSRs were not approved, after all of the pending CSRs for the machines you added are in Pending status, approve the CSRs for your cluster machines:

NOTE

Because the CSRs rotate automatically, approve your CSRs within an hour of adding the machines to the cluster. If you do not approve them within an hour, the certificates will rotate, and more than two certificates will be present for each node. You must approve all of these certificates. After the client CSR is approved, the Kubelet creates a secondary CSR for the serving certificate, which requires manual approval. Then, subsequent serving certificate renewal requests are automatically approved by the machine-approver if the Kubelet requests a new certificate with identical parameters.
NOTE

For clusters running on platforms that are not machine API enabled, such as bare metal and other user-provisioned infrastructure, you must implement a method of automatically approving the kubelet serving certificate requests (CSRs). If a request is not approved, then the `oc exec`, `oc rsh`, and `oc logs` commands cannot succeed, because a serving certificate is required when the API server connects to the kubelet. Any operation that contacts the Kubelet endpoint requires this certificate approval to be in place. The method must watch for new CSRs, confirm that the CSR was submitted by the `node-bootstrapper` service account in the `system:node` or `system:admin` groups, and confirm the identity of the node.

- To approve them individually, run the following command for each valid CSR:

  ```bash
  $ oc adm certificate approve <csr_name> ①
  
  ① <csr_name> is the name of a CSR from the list of current CSRs.
  ```

- To approve all pending CSRs, run the following command:

  ```bash
  $ oc get csr -o go-template="{{range .items}}{{if not .status}}{{.metadata.name}}{{"\n"}}{{end}}{{end}}{{"\n"}}" | xargs --no-run-if-empty oc adm certificate approve
  ```

NOTE

Some Operators might not become available until some CSRs are approved.

4. Now that your client requests are approved, you must review the server requests for each machine that you added to the cluster:

```bash
$ oc get csr
```

Example output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>REQUESTOR</th>
<th>CONDITION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>csr-bfd72</td>
<td>5m26s</td>
<td>system:node:ip-10-0-50-126.us-east-2.compute.internal</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>csr-c57lv</td>
<td>5m26s</td>
<td>system:node:ip-10-0-95-157.us-east-2.compute.internal</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. If the remaining CSRs are not approved, and are in the `Pending` status, approve the CSRs for your cluster machines:

- To approve them individually, run the following command for each valid CSR:

  ```bash
  $ oc adm certificate approve <csr_name> ①
  
  ① <csr_name> is the name of a CSR from the list of current CSRs.
  ```
To approve all pending CSRs, run the following command:

```bash
$ oc get csr -o go-template="{{range .items}}{{if not .status}}{{.metadata.name}}{{"\n"}}{{end}}{{end}}" | xargs oc adm certificate approve
```

6. After all client and server CSRs have been approved, the machines have the **Ready** status. Verify this by running the following command:

```bash
$ oc get nodes
```

**Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>ROLES</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>VERSION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>master-0</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>73m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>master-1</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>73m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>master-2</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>74m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>worker-0</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>worker</td>
<td>11m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>worker-1</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>worker</td>
<td>11m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**

It can take a few minutes after approval of the server CSRs for the machines to transition to the **Ready** status.

**Additional information**

- For more information on CSRs, see [Certificate Signing Requests](#).

### 12.3.18. Initial Operator configuration

After the control plane initializes, you must immediately configure some Operators so that they all become available.

**Prerequisites**

- Your control plane has initialized.

**Procedure**

1. Watch the cluster components come online:

```bash
$ watch -n5 oc get clusteroperators
```

**Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>VERSION</th>
<th>AVAILABLE</th>
<th>PROGRESSING</th>
<th>DEGRADED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>authentication</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baremetal</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cloud-credential</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cluster-autoscaler</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config-operator</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Configure the Operators that are not available.

Additional resources

- See Gathering logs from a failed installation for details about gathering data in the event of a failed OpenShift Container Platform installation.
- See Troubleshooting Operator issues for steps to check Operator pod health across the cluster and gather Operator logs for diagnosis.

12.3.18.1. Image registry removed during installation

On platforms that do not provide shareable object storage, the OpenShift Image Registry Operator bootstraps itself as Removed. This allows openshift-installer to complete installations on these platform types.

After installation, you must edit the Image Registry Operator configuration to switch the managementState from Removed to Managed.

12.3.18.2. Image registry storage configuration

The Image Registry Operator is not initially available for platforms that do not provide default storage. After installation, you must configure your registry to use storage so that the Registry Operator is made available.

Instructions are shown for configuring a persistent volume, which is required for production clusters. Where applicable, instructions are shown for configuring an empty directory as the storage location, which is available for only non-production clusters.
Additional instructions are provided for allowing the image registry to use block storage types by using the `Recreate` rollout strategy during upgrades.

### 12.3.18.3. Configuring block registry storage

To allow the image registry to use block storage types during upgrades as a cluster administrator, you can use the `Recreate` rollout strategy.

**IMPORTANT**

Block storage volumes, or block persistent volumes, are supported but not recommended for use with the image registry on production clusters. An installation where the registry is configured on block storage is not highly available because the registry cannot have more than one replica.

If you choose to use a block storage volume with the image registry, you must use a filesystem persistent volume claim (PVC).

**Procedure**

1. To set the image registry storage as a block storage type, patch the registry so that it uses the `Recreate` rollout strategy and runs with only one (1) replica:

   ```bash
   $ oc patch config.imageregistry.operator.openshift.io/cluster --type=merge -p '{"spec":
   {"rolloutStrategy":"Recreate","replicas":1}}'
   ```

2. Provision the PV for the block storage device, and create a PVC for that volume. The requested block volume uses the ReadWriteOnce (RWO) access mode.

3. Edit the registry configuration so that it references the correct PVC.

### 12.3.19. Completing installation on user-provisioned infrastructure

After you complete the Operator configuration, you can finish installing the cluster on infrastructure that you provide.

**Prerequisites**

- Your control plane has initialized.
- You have completed the initial Operator configuration.

**Procedure**

1. Confirm that all the cluster components are online with the following command:

   ```bash
   $ watch -n5 oc get clusteroperators
   ```

**Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>VERSION</th>
<th>AVAILABLE</th>
<th>PROGRESSING</th>
<th>DEGRADED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>authentication</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baremetal</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Alternatively, the following command notifies you when all of the clusters are available. It also retrieves and displays credentials:

```
$ ./openshift-install --dir <installation_directory> wait-for install-complete
```

1 For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

Example output

```
INFO Waiting up to 30m0s for the cluster to initialize...
```

The command succeeds when the Cluster Version Operator finishes deploying the OpenShift Container Platform cluster from Kubernetes API server.
**IMPORTANT**

- The Ignition config files that the installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending `node-bootstrapper` certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for **Recovering from expired control plane certificates** for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

2. Confirm that the Kubernetes API server is communicating with the pods.
   
a. To view a list of all pods, use the following command:

   ```
   $ oc get pods --all-namespaces
   ```

   **Example output**

   ```
   NAMESPACE                         NAME                                            READY   STATUS
   RESTARTS   AGE
   openshift-apiserver-operator      openshift-apiserver-operator-85cb746d55-zqhs8   1/1     Running     1          9m
   Running     1          9m
   openshift-apiserver               apiserver-67b9g                                 1/1     Running     3m
   openshift-apiserver               apiserver-ljcmx                                 1/1     Running     1m
   openshift-apiserver               apiserver-z25h4                                 1/1     Running     2m
   openshift-authentication-operator authentication-operator-69d5d8bf84-vh2n8        1/1     Running     5m
   ...                               ...
   ```

   b. View the logs for a pod that is listed in the output of the previous command by using the following command:

   ```
   $ oc logs <pod_name> -n <namespace>
   ```

   ![Specify the pod name and namespace, as shown in the output of the previous command.]

   If the pod logs display, the Kubernetes API server can communicate with the cluster machines.

3. For an installation with Fibre Channel Protocol (FCP), additional steps are required to enable multipathing. Do not enable multipathing during installation. See "Enabling multipathing with kernel arguments on RHCOS" in the Post-installation machine configuration tasks documentation for more information.
12.3.20. Telemetry access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the Telemetry service, which runs by default to provide metrics about cluster health and the success of updates, requires internet access. If your cluster is connected to the internet, Telemetry runs automatically, and your cluster is registered to OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console.

After you confirm that your OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console inventory is correct, either maintained automatically by Telemetry or manually by using OpenShift Cluster Manager, use subscription watch to track your OpenShift Container Platform subscriptions at the account or multi-cluster level.

Additional resources
- See About remote health monitoring for more information about the Telemetry service

12.3.21. Next steps
- Validating an installation.
- Customize your cluster.
- If necessary, you can opt out of remote health reporting.
- Set up your registry and configure registry storage.

12.4. INSTALLING A USER-PROVISIONED BARE METAL CLUSTER ON A RESTRICTED NETWORK

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you can install a cluster on bare metal infrastructure that you provision in a restricted network.

IMPORTANT

While you might be able to follow this procedure to deploy a cluster on virtualized or cloud environments, you must be aware of additional considerations for non-bare metal platforms. Review the information in the guidelines for deploying OpenShift Container Platform on non-tested platforms before you attempt to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster in such an environment.

12.4.1. Prerequisites
- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.
- You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.
- You created a registry on your mirror host and obtained the imageContentSources data for your version of OpenShift Container Platform.
IMPORTANT

Because the installation media is on the mirror host, you can use that computer to complete all installation steps.

- You provisioned persistent storage for your cluster. To deploy a private image registry, your storage must provide ReadWriteMany access modes.

- If you use a firewall and plan to use the Telemetry service, you configured the firewall to allow the sites that your cluster requires access to.

NOTE

Be sure to also review this site list if you are configuring a proxy.

12.4.2. About installations in restricted networks

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you can perform an installation that does not require an active connection to the internet to obtain software components. Restricted network installations can be completed using installer-provisioned infrastructure or user-provisioned infrastructure, depending on the cloud platform to which you are installing the cluster.

If you choose to perform a restricted network installation on a cloud platform, you still require access to its cloud APIs. Some cloud functions, like Amazon Web Service’s Route 53 DNS and IAM services, require internet access. Depending on your network, you might require less internet access for an installation on bare metal hardware, Nutanix, or on VMware vSphere.

To complete a restricted network installation, you must create a registry that mirrors the contents of the OpenShift image registry and contains the installation media. You can create this registry on a mirror host, which can access both the internet and your closed network, or by using other methods that meet your restrictions.

IMPORTANT

Because of the complexity of the configuration for user-provisioned installations, consider completing a standard user-provisioned infrastructure installation before you attempt a restricted network installation using user-provisioned infrastructure. Completing this test installation might make it easier to isolate and troubleshoot any issues that might arise during your installation in a restricted network.

12.4.2.1. Additional limits

Clusters in restricted networks have the following additional limitations and restrictions:

- The ClusterVersion status includes an Unable to retrieve available updates error.

- By default, you cannot use the contents of the Developer Catalog because you cannot access the required image stream tags.

12.4.3. Internet access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you require access to the internet to obtain the images that are necessary to install your cluster.

You must have internet access to:
- Access OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console to download the installation program and perform subscription management. If the cluster has internet access and you do not disable Telemetry, that service automatically entitles your cluster.

- Access Quay.io to obtain the packages that are required to install your cluster.

- Obtain the packages that are required to perform cluster updates.

### 12.4.4. Requirements for a cluster with user-provisioned infrastructure

For a cluster that contains user-provisioned infrastructure, you must deploy all of the required machines.

This section describes the requirements for deploying OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure.

#### 12.4.4.1. Required machines for cluster installation

The smallest OpenShift Container Platform clusters require the following hosts:

**Table 12.28. Minimum required hosts**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hosts</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One temporary bootstrap machine</td>
<td>The cluster requires the bootstrap machine to deploy the OpenShift Container Platform cluster on the three control plane machines. You can remove the bootstrap machine after you install the cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three control plane machines</td>
<td>The control plane machines run the Kubernetes and OpenShift Container Platform services that form the control plane.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At least two compute machines, which are also known as worker machines.</td>
<td>The workloads requested by OpenShift Container Platform users run on the compute machines.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**

As an exception, you can run zero compute machines in a bare metal cluster that consists of three control plane machines only. This provides smaller, more resource efficient clusters for cluster administrators and developers to use for testing, development, and production. Running one compute machine is not supported.

**IMPORTANT**

To maintain high availability of your cluster, use separate physical hosts for these cluster machines.

The bootstrap and control plane machines must use Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) as the operating system. However, the compute machines can choose between Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS), Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 8.6 and later.

Note that RHCOS is based on Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 9.2 and inherits all of its hardware certifications and requirements. See Red Hat Enterprise Linux technology capabilities and limits.
12.4.4.2. Minimum resource requirements for cluster installation

Each cluster machine must meet the following minimum requirements:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bootstrap</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control plane</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compute</td>
<td>RHCOS, RHEL 8.6 and later [3]</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. One CPU is equivalent to one physical core when simultaneous multithreading (SMT), or hyperthreading, is not enabled. When enabled, use the following formula to calculate the corresponding ratio: \( \text{threads per core} \times \text{cores} \times \text{sockets} = \text{CPUs} \).

2. OpenShift Container Platform and Kubernetes are sensitive to disk performance, and faster storage is recommended, particularly for etcd on the control plane nodes which require a 10 ms p99 fsync duration. Note that on many cloud platforms, storage size and IOPS scale together, so you might need to over-allocate storage volume to obtain sufficient performance.

3. As with all user-provisioned installations, if you choose to use RHEL compute machines in your cluster, you take responsibility for all operating system life cycle management and maintenance, including performing system updates, applying patches, and completing all other required tasks. Use of RHEL 7 compute machines is deprecated and has been removed in OpenShift Container Platform 4.10 and later.

If an instance type for your platform meets the minimum requirements for cluster machines, it is supported to use in OpenShift Container Platform.

Additional resources
- Optimizing storage

12.4.4.3. Certificate signing requests management

Because your cluster has limited access to automatic machine management when you use infrastructure that you provision, you must provide a mechanism for approving cluster certificate signing requests (CSRs) after installation. The `kube-controller-manager` only approves the kubelet client CSRs. The `machine-approver` cannot guarantee the validity of a serving certificate that is requested by using kubelet credentials because it cannot confirm that the correct machine issued the request. You must determine and implement a method of verifying the validity of the kubelet serving certificate requests and approving them.

Additional resources
See Configuring a three-node cluster for details about deploying three-node clusters in bare metal environments.

See Approving the certificate signing requests for your machines for more information about approving cluster certificate signing requests after installation.

12.4.4.4. Networking requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure

All the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines require networking to be configured in initramfs during boot to fetch their Ignition config files.

During the initial boot, the machines require an IP address configuration that is set either through a DHCP server or statically by providing the required boot options. After a network connection is established, the machines download their Ignition config files from an HTTP or HTTPS server. The Ignition config files are then used to set the exact state of each machine. The Machine Config Operator completes more changes to the machines, such as the application of new certificates or keys, after installation.

It is recommended to use a DHCP server for long-term management of the cluster machines. Ensure that the DHCP server is configured to provide persistent IP addresses, DNS server information, and hostnames to the cluster machines.

NOTE

If a DHCP service is not available for your user-provisioned infrastructure, you can instead provide the IP networking configuration and the address of the DNS server to the nodes at RHCOS install time. These can be passed as boot arguments if you are installing from an ISO image. See the Installing RHCOS and starting the OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process section for more information about static IP provisioning and advanced networking options.

The Kubernetes API server must be able to resolve the node names of the cluster machines. If the API servers and worker nodes are in different zones, you can configure a default DNS search zone to allow the API server to resolve the node names. Another supported approach is to always refer to hosts by their fully-qualified domain names in both the node objects and all DNS requests.

12.4.4.4.1. Setting the cluster node hostnames through DHCP

On Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines, the hostname is set through NetworkManager. By default, the machines obtain their hostname through DHCP. If the hostname is not provided by DHCP, set statically through kernel arguments, or another method, it is obtained through a reverse DNS lookup. Reverse DNS lookup occurs after the network has been initialized on a node and can take time to resolve. Other system services can start prior to this and detect the hostname as localhost or similar. You can avoid this by using DHCP to provide the hostname for each cluster node.

Additionally, setting the hostnames through DHCP can bypass any manual DNS record name configuration errors in environments that have a DNS split-horizon implementation.

12.4.4.4.2. Network connectivity requirements

You must configure the network connectivity between machines to allow OpenShift Container Platform cluster components to communicate. Each machine must be able to resolve the hostnames of all other machines in the cluster.

This section provides details about the ports that are required.
Table 12.30. Ports used for all-machine to all-machine communications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ICMP</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Network reachability tests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Metrics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9000-9999</td>
<td>Host level services, including the node exporter on ports 9100-9101 and the Cluster Version Operator on port 9099.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10250-10259</td>
<td>The default ports that Kubernetes reserves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10256</td>
<td>openshift-sdn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>4789</td>
<td>VXLAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6081</td>
<td>Geneve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9000-9999</td>
<td>Host level services, including the node exporter on ports 9100-9101.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>500</td>
<td>IPsec IKE packets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4500</td>
<td>IPsec NAT-T packets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP/UDP</td>
<td>30000-32767</td>
<td>Kubernetes node port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESP</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>IPsec Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 12.31. Ports used for all-machine to control plane communications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>6443</td>
<td>Kubernetes API</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 12.32. Ports used for control plane machine to control plane machine communications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>2379-2380</td>
<td>etcd server and peer ports</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NTP configuration for user-provisioned infrastructure
OpenShift Container Platform clusters are configured to use a public Network Time Protocol (NTP) server by default. If you want to use a local enterprise NTP server, or if your cluster is being deployed in a disconnected network, you can configure the cluster to use a specific time server. For more information, see the documentation for Configuring chrony time service.
If a DHCP server provides NTP server information, the chrony time service on the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines read the information and can sync the clock with the NTP servers.

**Additional resources**

- Configuring chrony time service

### 12.4.4.5. User-provisioned DNS requirements

In OpenShift Container Platform deployments, DNS name resolution is required for the following components:

- The Kubernetes API
- The OpenShift Container Platform application wildcard
- The bootstrap, control plane, and compute machines

Reverse DNS resolution is also required for the Kubernetes API, the bootstrap machine, the control plane machines, and the compute machines.

DNS A/AAAA or CNAME records are used for name resolution and PTR records are used for reverse name resolution. The reverse records are important because Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) uses the reverse records to set the hostnames for all the nodes, unless the hostnames are provided by DHCP. Additionally, the reverse records are used to generate the certificate signing requests (CSR) that OpenShift Container Platform needs to operate.

**NOTE**

It is recommended to use a DHCP server to provide the hostnames to each cluster node. See the *DHCP recommendations for user-provisioned infrastructure* section for more information.

The following DNS records are required for a user-provisioned OpenShift Container Platform cluster and they must be in place before installation. In each record, `<cluster_name>` is the cluster name and `<base_domain>` is the base domain that you specify in the `install-config.yaml` file. A complete DNS record takes the form: `<component>..<cluster_name>..<base_domain>`.

**Table 12.33. Required DNS records**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Record</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kubernetes</td>
<td><code>api.&lt;cluster_name&gt;..&lt;base_domain&gt;</code></td>
<td>A DNS A/AAAA or CNAME record, and a DNS PTR record, to identify the API load balancer. These records must be resolvable by both clients external to the cluster and from all the nodes within the cluster.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Component Record Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Record</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| api-int.<cluster_name>.<base_domain> | A DNS A/AAAA or CNAME record, and a DNS PTR record, to internally identify the API load balancer. These records must be resolvable from all the nodes within the cluster. | **IMPORTANT**  
  The API server must be able to resolve the worker nodes by the hostnames that are recorded in Kubernetes. If the API server cannot resolve the node names, then proxied API calls can fail, and you cannot retrieve logs from pods. |
| Routes             | *.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>          | A wildcard DNS A/AAAA or CNAME record that refers to the application ingress load balancer. The application ingress load balancer targets the machines that run the Ingress Controller pods. The Ingress Controller pods run on the compute machines by default. These records must be resolvable by both clients external to the cluster and from all the nodes within the cluster.  
  For example, console-openshift-console.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain> is used as a wildcard route to the OpenShift Container Platform console. |
| Bootstrap machine  | bootstrap.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>      | A DNS A/AAAA or CNAME record, and a DNS PTR record, to identify the bootstrap machine. These records must be resolvable by the nodes within the cluster. |
| Control plane machines | <master><n>.<cluster_name>.<base_domain> | DNS A/AAAA or CNAME records and DNS PTR records to identify each machine for the control plane nodes. These records must be resolvable by the nodes within the cluster. |
| Compute machines   | <worker><n>.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>    | DNS A/AAAA or CNAME records and DNS PTR records to identify each machine for the worker nodes. These records must be resolvable by the nodes within the cluster. |

**NOTE**

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.4 and later, you do not need to specify etcd host and SRV records in your DNS configuration.
TIP

You can use the `dig` command to verify name and reverse name resolution. See the section on *Validating DNS resolution for user-provisioned infrastructure* for detailed validation steps.

12.4.4.5.1. Example DNS configuration for user-provisioned clusters

This section provides A and PTR record configuration samples that meet the DNS requirements for deploying OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure. The samples are not meant to provide advice for choosing one DNS solution over another.

In the examples, the cluster name is `ocp4` and the base domain is `example.com`.

Example DNS A record configuration for a user-provisioned cluster

The following example is a BIND zone file that shows sample A records for name resolution in a user-provisioned cluster.

Example 12.7. Sample DNS zone database

```plaintext
$TTL 1W
@ IN SOA ns1.example.com. root (2019070700 ; serial 3H ; refresh (3 hours) 30M ; retry (30 minutes) 2W ; expiry (2 weeks) 1W ) ; minimum (1 week)
IN NS ns1.example.com.
IN MX 10 smtp.example.com.

ns1.example.com.  IN A 192.168.1.5
smtp.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5
helper.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5
helper.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5
api.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5 1
api-int.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5 2
*.apps.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5 3
bootstrap.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.96 4
master0.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.97 5
master1.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.98 6
master2.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.99 7
worker0.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.11 8
worker1.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.7 9
;EOF
```

1 Provides name resolution for the Kubernetes API. The record refers to the IP address of the API load balancer.
Provides name resolution for the Kubernetes API. The record refers to the IP address of the API load balancer and is used for internal cluster communications.

Provides name resolution for the wildcard routes. The record refers to the IP address of the application ingress load balancer. The application ingress load balancer targets the machines that run the Ingress Controller pods. The Ingress Controller pods run on the compute machines by default.

**NOTE**

In the example, the same load balancer is used for the Kubernetes API and application ingress traffic. In production scenarios, you can deploy the API and application ingress load balancers separately so that you can scale the load balancer infrastructure for each in isolation.

Provides name resolution for the bootstrap machine.

Provides name resolution for the control plane machines.

Provides name resolution for the compute machines.

---

**Example DNS PTR record configuration for a user-provisioned cluster**

The following example BIND zone file shows sample PTR records for reverse name resolution in a user-provisioned cluster.

---

**Example 12.8. Sample DNS zone database for reverse records**

```plaintext
$TTL 1W
@ IN SOA ns1.example.com. root (  
   2019070700 ; serial  
   3H ; refresh (3 hours)  
   30M ; retry (30 minutes)  
   2W ; expiry (2 weeks)  
   1W ) ; minimum (1 week)  
IN NS ns1.example.com.  
;
5.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR api.ocp4.example.com. 1  
5.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR api-int.ocp4.example.com. 2  
;
96.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR bootstrap.ocp4.example.com. 3  
;
97.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR master0.ocp4.example.com. 4  
98.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR master1.ocp4.example.com. 5  
99.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR master2.ocp4.example.com. 6  
;
11.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR worker0.ocp4.example.com. 7  
7.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR worker1.ocp4.example.com. 8  
;
;EOF
```
Provides reverse DNS resolution for the Kubernetes API. The PTR record refers to the record name of the API load balancer.

Provides reverse DNS resolution for the Kubernetes API. The PTR record refers to the record name of the API load balancer and is used for internal cluster communications.

Provides reverse DNS resolution for the bootstrap machine.

Provides reverse DNS resolution for the control plane machines.

Provides reverse DNS resolution for the compute machines.

**NOTE**

A PTR record is not required for the OpenShift Container Platform application wildcard.

**Additional resources**

- Validating DNS resolution for user-provisioned infrastructure

**12.4.4.6. Load balancing requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure**

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform, you must provision the API and application Ingress load balancing infrastructure. In production scenarios, you can deploy the API and application Ingress load balancers separately so that you can scale the load balancer infrastructure for each in isolation.

**NOTE**

If you want to deploy the API and application Ingress load balancers with a Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) instance, you must purchase the RHEL subscription separately.

The load balancing infrastructure must meet the following requirements:

1. **API load balancer**: Provides a common endpoint for users, both human and machine, to interact with and configure the platform. Configure the following conditions:

   - Layer 4 load balancing only. This can be referred to as Raw TCP, SSL Passthrough, or SSL Bridge mode. If you use SSL Bridge mode, you must enable Server Name Indication (SNI) for the API routes.

   - A stateless load balancing algorithm. The options vary based on the load balancer implementation.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not configure session persistence for an API load balancer. Configuring session persistence for a Kubernetes API server might cause performance issues from excess application traffic for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster and the Kubernetes API that runs inside the cluster.

Configure the following ports on both the front and back of the load balancers:
Table 12.34. API load balancer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Back-end machines (pool members)</th>
<th>Internal</th>
<th>External</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6443</td>
<td>Bootstrap and control plane. You remove the bootstrap machine from the load balancer after the bootstrap machine initializes the cluster control plane. You must configure the /readyz endpoint for the API server health check probe.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Kubernetes API server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22623</td>
<td>Bootstrap and control plane. You remove the bootstrap machine from the load balancer after the bootstrap machine initializes the cluster control plane.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>Machine config server</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE

The load balancer must be configured to take a maximum of 30 seconds from the time the API server turns off the /readyz endpoint to the removal of the API server instance from the pool. Within the time frame after /readyz returns an error or becomes healthy, the endpoint must have been removed or added. Probing every 5 or 10 seconds, with two successful requests to become healthy and three to become unhealthy, are well-tested values.

2. **Application Ingress load balancer** Provides an ingress point for application traffic flowing in from outside the cluster. A working configuration for the Ingress router is required for an OpenShift Container Platform cluster. Configure the following conditions:

- Layer 4 load balancing only. This can be referred to as Raw TCP, SSL Passthrough, or SSL Bridge mode. If you use SSL Bridge mode, you must enable Server Name Indication (SNI) for the ingress routes.

- A connection-based or session-based persistence is recommended, based on the options available and types of applications that will be hosted on the platform.

TIP

If the true IP address of the client can be seen by the application Ingress load balancer, enabling source IP-based session persistence can improve performance for applications that use end-to-end TLS encryption.

Configure the following ports on both the front and back of the load balancers:

Table 12.35. Application Ingress load balancer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Back-end machines (pool members)</th>
<th>Internal</th>
<th>External</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The machines that run the Ingress Controller pods, compute, or worker, by default.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Back-end machines (pool members)</th>
<th>Internal</th>
<th>External</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>443</td>
<td>The machines that run the Ingress Controller pods, compute, or worker, by default.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>HTTPS traffic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>The machines that run the Ingress Controller pods, compute, or worker, by default.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>HTTP traffic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE

If you are deploying a three-node cluster with zero compute nodes, the Ingress Controller pods run on the control plane nodes. In three-node cluster deployments, you must configure your application Ingress load balancer to route HTTP and HTTPS traffic to the control plane nodes.

12.4.4.6.1. Example load balancer configuration for user-provisioned clusters

This section provides an example API and application Ingress load balancer configuration that meets the load balancing requirements for user-provisioned clusters. The sample is an `/etc/haproxy/haproxy.cfg` configuration for an HAProxy load balancer. The example is not meant to provide advice for choosing one load balancing solution over another.

In the example, the same load balancer is used for the Kubernetes API and application ingress traffic. In production scenarios, you can deploy the API and application ingress load balancers separately so that you can scale the load balancer infrastructure for each in isolation.

NOTE

If you are using HAProxy as a load balancer and SELinux is set to enforcing, you must ensure that the HAProxy service can bind to the configured TCP port by running `setsebool -P haproxy_connect_any=1`.

Example 12.9. Sample API and application Ingress load balancer configuration

```
Example 12.9. Sample API and application Ingress load balancer configuration

global
    log       127.0.0.1 local2
    pidfile   /var/run/haproxy.pid
    maxconn   4000
    daemon
    defaults
        mode        http
        log global
dontlognull
        option http-server-close
        option redispatch
        retries 3
        timeout http-request 10s
        timeout queue 1m
        timeout connect 10s
        timeout client 1m
```
Port **6443** handles the Kubernetes API traffic and points to the control plane machines.

The bootstrap entries must be in place before the OpenShift Container Platform cluster installation and they must be removed after the bootstrap process is complete.

Port **22623** handles the machine config server traffic and points to the control plane machines.

Port **443** handles the HTTPS traffic and points to the machines that run the Ingress Controller pods. The Ingress Controller pods run on the compute machines by default.

Port **80** handles the HTTP traffic and points to the machines that run the Ingress Controller pods. The Ingress Controller pods run on the compute machines by default.

**NOTE**

If you are deploying a three-node cluster with zero compute nodes, the Ingress Controller pods run on the control plane nodes. In three-node cluster deployments, you must configure your application Ingress load balancer to route HTTP and HTTPS traffic to the control plane nodes.
TIP

If you are using HAProxy as a load balancer, you can check that the `haproxy` process is listening on ports 6443, 22623, 443, and 80 by running `netstat -nltupe` on the HAProxy node.

12.4.5. Preparing the user-provisioned infrastructure

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure, you must prepare the underlying infrastructure.

This section provides details about the high-level steps required to set up your cluster infrastructure in preparation for an OpenShift Container Platform installation. This includes configuring IP networking and network connectivity for your cluster nodes, enabling the required ports through your firewall, and setting up the required DNS and load balancing infrastructure.

After preparation, your cluster infrastructure must meet the requirements outlined in the Requirements for a cluster with user-provisioned infrastructure section.

Prerequisites

- You have reviewed the OpenShift Container Platform 4.x Tested Integrations page.
- You have reviewed the infrastructure requirements detailed in the Requirements for a cluster with user-provisioned infrastructure section.

Procedure

1. If you are using DHCP to provide the IP networking configuration to your cluster nodes, configure your DHCP service.
   a. Add persistent IP addresses for the nodes to your DHCP server configuration. In your configuration, match the MAC address of the relevant network interface to the intended IP address for each node.
   b. When you use DHCP to configure IP addressing for the cluster machines, the machines also obtain the DNS server information through DHCP. Define the persistent DNS server address that is used by the cluster nodes through your DHCP server configuration.

   NOTE
   If you are not using a DHCP service, you must provide the IP networking configuration and the address of the DNS server to the nodes at RHCOS install time. These can be passed as boot arguments if you are installing from an ISO image. See the Installing RHCOS and starting the OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process section for more information about static IP provisioning and advanced networking options.

   c. Define the hostnames of your cluster nodes in your DHCP server configuration. See the Setting the cluster node hostnames through DHCP section for details about hostname considerations.

   NOTE
   If you are not using a DHCP service, the cluster nodes obtain their hostname through a reverse DNS lookup.
2. Ensure that your network infrastructure provides the required network connectivity between the cluster components. See the *Networking requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure* section for details about the requirements.

3. Configure your firewall to enable the ports required for the OpenShift Container Platform cluster components to communicate. See *Networking requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure* section for details about the ports that are required.

   **IMPORTANT**

   By default, port **1936** is accessible for an OpenShift Container Platform cluster, because each control plane node needs access to this port.

   Avoid using the Ingress load balancer to expose this port, because doing so might result in the exposure of sensitive information, such as statistics and metrics, related to Ingress Controllers.

4. Setup the required DNS infrastructure for your cluster.
   a. Configure DNS name resolution for the Kubernetes API, the application wildcard, the bootstrap machine, the control plane machines, and the compute machines.
   b. Configure reverse DNS resolution for the Kubernetes API, the bootstrap machine, the control plane machines, and the compute machines.
      See the *User-provisioned DNS requirements* section for more information about the OpenShift Container Platform DNS requirements.

5. Validate your DNS configuration.
   a. From your installation node, run DNS lookups against the record names of the Kubernetes API, the wildcard routes, and the cluster nodes. Validate that the IP addresses in the responses correspond to the correct components.
   b. From your installation node, run reverse DNS lookups against the IP addresses of the load balancer and the cluster nodes. Validate that the record names in the responses correspond to the correct components.
      See the *Validating DNS resolution for user-provisioned infrastructure* section for detailed DNS validation steps.

6. Provision the required API and application ingress load balancing infrastructure. See the *Load balancing requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure* section for more information about the requirements.

   **NOTE**

   Some load balancing solutions require the DNS name resolution for the cluster nodes to be in place before the load balancing is initialized.

Additional resources

- Requirements for a cluster with user-provisioned infrastructure
- Installing RHCOs and starting the OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process
- Setting the cluster node hostnames through DHCP
12.4.6. Validating DNS resolution for user-provisioned infrastructure

You can validate your DNS configuration before installing OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure.

**IMPORTANT**

The validation steps detailed in this section must succeed before you install your cluster.

**Prerequisites**

- You have configured the required DNS records for your user-provisioned infrastructure.

**Procedure**

1. From your installation node, run DNS lookups against the record names of the Kubernetes API, the wildcard routes, and the cluster nodes. Validate that the IP addresses contained in the responses correspond to the correct components.

   a. Perform a lookup against the Kubernetes API record name. Check that the result points to the IP address of the API load balancer:

      ```
      $ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> api.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>
      ```

      Replace `<nameserver_ip>` with the IP address of the nameserver, `<cluster_name>` with your cluster name, and `<base_domain>` with your base domain name.

      **Example output**

      ```
      api.ocp4.example.com. 604800 IN A 192.168.1.5
      ```

   b. Perform a lookup against the Kubernetes internal API record name. Check that the result points to the IP address of the API load balancer:

      ```
      $ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> api-int.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>
      ```

      **Example output**

      ```
      api-int.ocp4.example.com. 604800 IN A 192.168.1.5
      ```
c. Test an example *.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain> DNS wildcard lookup. All of the application wildcard lookups must resolve to the IP address of the application ingress load balancer:

```bash
$ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> random.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>
```

Example output

```
random.apps.ocp4.example.com. 604800 IN A 192.168.1.5
```

**NOTE**

In the example outputs, the same load balancer is used for the Kubernetes API and application ingress traffic. In production scenarios, you can deploy the API and application ingress load balancers separately so that you can scale the load balancer infrastructure for each in isolation.

You can replace `random` with another wildcard value. For example, you can query the route to the OpenShift Container Platform console:

```bash
$ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> console-openshift-console.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>
```

Example output

```
console-openshift-console.apps.ocp4.example.com. 604800 IN A 192.168.1.5
```

d. Run a lookup against the bootstrap DNS record name. Check that the result points to the IP address of the bootstrap node:

```bash
$ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> bootstrap.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>
```

Example output

```
bootstrap.ocp4.example.com. 604800 IN A 192.168.1.96
```

e. Use this method to perform lookups against the DNS record names for the control plane and compute nodes. Check that the results correspond to the IP addresses of each node.

2. From your installation node, run reverse DNS lookups against the IP addresses of the load balancer and the cluster nodes. Validate that the record names contained in the responses correspond to the correct components.

a. Perform a reverse lookup against the IP address of the API load balancer. Check that the response includes the record names for the Kubernetes API and the Kubernetes internal API:

```bash
$ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> -x 192.168.1.5
```

Example output

```
5.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. 604800 IN PTR api-int.ocp4.example.com. 1
```

1. Provides the record name for the Kubernetes internal API.
2. Provides the record name for the Kubernetes API.

NOTE

A PTR record is not required for the OpenShift Container Platform application wildcard. No validation step is needed for reverse DNS resolution against the IP address of the application ingress load balancer.

b. Perform a reverse lookup against the IP address of the bootstrap node. Check that the result points to the DNS record name of the bootstrap node:

```
$ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> -x 192.168.1.96
```

Example output

```
```

c. Use this method to perform reverse lookups against the IP addresses for the control plane and compute nodes. Check that the results correspond to the DNS record names of each node.

Additional resources

- User-provisioned DNS requirements
- Load balancing requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure

12.4.7. Generating a key pair for cluster node SSH access

During an OpenShift Container Platform installation, you can provide an SSH public key to the installation program. The key is passed to the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes through their Ignition config files and is used to authenticate SSH access to the nodes. The key is added to the `~/.ssh/authorized_keys` list for the `core` user on each node, which enables password-less authentication.

After the key is passed to the nodes, you can use the key pair to SSH in to the RHCOS nodes as the user `core`. To access the nodes through SSH, the private key identity must be managed by SSH for your local user.

If you want to SSH in to your cluster nodes to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, you must provide the SSH public key during the installation process. The `./openshift-install gather` command also requires the SSH public key to be in place on the cluster nodes.

IMPORTANT

Do not skip this procedure in production environments, where disaster recovery and debugging is required.
NOTE
You must use a local key, not one that you configured with platform-specific approaches such as AWS key pairs.

Procedure

1. If you do not have an existing SSH key pair on your local machine to use for authentication onto your cluster nodes, create one. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   ```bash
   $ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -N '' -f <path>/<file_name>
   ```

   Specify the path and file name, such as `~/.ssh/id_ed25519`, of the new SSH key. If you have an existing key pair, ensure your public key is in the your `~/.ssh` directory.

   **NOTE**
   If you plan to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures, do not create a key that uses the ed25519 algorithm. Instead, create a key that uses the rsa or ecdsa algorithm.

2. View the public SSH key:

   ```bash
   $ cat <path>/<file_name>.pub
   ``

   For example, run the following to view the `~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub` public key:

   ```bash
   $ cat ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub
   ```

3. Add the SSH private key identity to the SSH agent for your local user, if it has not already been added. SSH agent management of the key is required for password-less SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes, or if you want to use the `~/openshift-install gather` command.

   **NOTE**
   On some distributions, default SSH private key identities such as `~/.ssh/id_rsa` and `~/.ssh/id_dsa` are managed automatically.

   a. If the `ssh-agent` process is not already running for your local user, start it as a background task:

   ```bash
   $ eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"
   ```

   **Example output**

   ```
   Agent pid 31874
   ```
NOTE

If your cluster is in FIPS mode, only use FIPS-compliant algorithms to generate the SSH key. The key must be either RSA or ECDSA.

4. Add your SSH private key to the **ssh-agent**:

   ```
   $ ssh-add <path>/<file_name>  # 1
   ```

   1 Specify the path and file name for your SSH private key, such as ~/.ssh/id_ed25519

   **Example output**

   ```
   Identity added: /home/<you>/<path>/<file_name> (<computer_name>)
   ```

**Next steps**

- When you install OpenShift Container Platform, provide the SSH public key to the installation program. If you install a cluster on infrastructure that you provision, you must provide the key to the installation program.

**Additional resources**

- [Verifying node health](#)

### 12.4.8. Manually creating the installation configuration file

For user-provisioned installations of OpenShift Container Platform, you manually generate your installation configuration file.

**Prerequisites**

- You have an SSH public key on your local machine to provide to the installation program. The key will be used for SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes for debugging and disaster recovery.

- You have obtained the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.

- Obtain the **imageContentSources** section from the output of the command to mirror the repository.

- Obtain the contents of the certificate for your mirror registry.

**Procedure**

1. Create an installation directory to store your required installation assets in:

   ```
   $ mkdir <installation_directory>
   ```
IMPORTANT

You must create a directory. Some installation assets, like bootstrap X.509 certificates have short expiration intervals, so you must not reuse an installation directory. If you want to reuse individual files from another cluster installation, you can copy them into your directory. However, the file names for the installation assets might change between releases. Use caution when copying installation files from an earlier OpenShift Container Platform version.

2. Customize the sample `install-config.yaml` file template that is provided and save it in the `<installation_directory>`.

NOTE

You must name this configuration file `install-config.yaml`.

- Unless you use a registry that RHCOS trusts by default, such as `docker.io`, you must provide the contents of the certificate for your mirror repository in the `additionalTrustBundle` section. In most cases, you must provide the certificate for your mirror.

- You must include the `imageContentSources` section from the output of the command to mirror the repository.

IMPORTANT

- The `ImageContentSourcePolicy` file is generated as an output of `oc mirror` after the mirroring process is finished.

- The `oc mirror` command generates an `ImageContentSourcePolicy` file which contains the YAML needed to define `ImageContentSourcePolicy`. Copy the text from this file and paste it into your `install-config.yaml` file.

- You must run the `oc mirror` command twice. The first time you run the `oc mirror` command, you get a full `ImageContentSourcePolicy` file. The second time you run the `oc mirror` command, you only get the difference between the first and second run. Because of this behavior, you must always keep a backup of these files in case you need to merge them into one complete `ImageContentSourcePolicy` file. Keeping a backup of these two output files ensures that you have a complete `ImageContentSourcePolicy` file.

NOTE

For some platform types, you can alternatively run `./openshift-install create install-config --dir <installation_directory>` to generate an `install-config.yaml` file. You can provide details about your cluster configuration at the prompts.

3. Back up the `install-config.yaml` file so that you can use it to install multiple clusters.

IMPORTANT

The `install-config.yaml` file is consumed during the next step of the installation process. You must back it up now.
Additional resources

- Installation configuration parameters for bare metal

12.4.8.1. Sample install-config.yaml file for bare metal

You can customize the `install-config.yaml` file to specify more details about your OpenShift Container Platform cluster’s platform or modify the values of the required parameters.

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: example.com
compute:
- hyperthreading: Enabled
  name: worker
  replicas: 0
controlPlane:
  hyperthreading: Enabled
  name: master
  replicas: 3
metadata:
  name: test
networking:
  clusterNetwork:
  - cidr: 10.128.0.0/14
  hostPrefix: 23
  networkType: OVNKubernetes
  serviceNetwork:
  - 172.30.0.0/16
platform:
  none: {}
fips: false
pullSecret: "{"auths":{"<local_registry>":{"auth": "<credentials>","email": "you@example.com"}}}"
sshKey: 'ssh-ed25519 AAAA...' additionalTrustBundle:
  -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
ZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZ
  -----END CERTIFICATE-----
imageContentSources:
- mirrors:
  - source: quay.io/openshift-release-dev/ocp-release

1 The base domain of the cluster. All DNS records must be sub-domains of this base and include the cluster name.

2-5 The `controlPlane` section is a single mapping, but the `compute` section is a sequence of mappings. To meet the requirements of the different data structures, the first line of the `compute` section must begin with a hyphen, `-`, and the first line of the `controlPlane` section must not. Only one control plane pool is used.
Specifies whether to enable or disable simultaneous multithreading (SMT), or hyperthreading. By default, SMT is enabled to increase the performance of the cores in your machines. You can

**NOTE**

Simultaneous multithreading (SMT) is enabled by default. If SMT is not enabled in your BIOS settings, the hyperthreading parameter has no effect.

**IMPORTANT**

If you disable hyperthreading, whether in the BIOS or in the install-config.yaml file, ensure that your capacity planning accounts for the dramatically decreased machine performance.

You must set this value to 0 when you install OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure. In installer-provisioned installations, the parameter controls the number of compute machines that the cluster creates and manages for you. In user-provisioned installations, you must manually deploy the compute machines before you finish installing the cluster.

**NOTE**

If you are installing a three-node cluster, do not deploy any compute machines when you install the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines.

The number of control plane machines that you add to the cluster. Because the cluster uses these values as the number of etcd endpoints in the cluster, the value must match the number of control plane machines that you deploy.

The cluster name that you specified in your DNS records.

A block of IP addresses from which pod IP addresses are allocated. This block must not overlap with existing physical networks. These IP addresses are used for the pod network. If you need to access the pods from an external network, you must configure load balancers and routers to manage the traffic.

**NOTE**

Class E CIDR range is reserved for a future use. To use the Class E CIDR range, you must ensure your networking environment accepts the IP addresses within the Class E CIDR range.

The subnet prefix length to assign to each individual node. For example, if hostPrefix is set to 23, then each node is assigned a /23 subnet out of the given cidr, which allows for 510 (2^(32 - 23) - 2) pod IP addresses. If you are required to provide access to nodes from an external network, configure load balancers and routers to manage the traffic.

The cluster network plugin to install. The supported values are OVNKubernetes and OpenShiftSDN. The default value is OVNKubernetes.

The IP address pool to use for service IP addresses. You can enter only one IP address pool. This block must not overlap with existing physical networks. If you need to access the services from an external network, configure load balancers and routers to manage the traffic.

You must set the platform to none. You cannot provide additional platform configuration variables.
Clusters that are installed with the platform type **none** are unable to use some features, such as managing compute machines with the Machine API. This limitation applies even if the compute machines that are attached to the cluster are installed on a platform that would normally support the feature. This parameter cannot be changed after installation.

Whether to enable or disable FIPS mode. By default, FIPS mode is not enabled. If FIPS mode is enabled, the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines that OpenShift Container Platform runs on bypass the default Kubernetes cryptography suite and use the cryptography modules that are provided with RHCOS instead.

To enable FIPS mode for your cluster, you must run the installation program from a Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) computer configured to operate in FIPS mode. For more information about configuring FIPS mode on RHEL, see [Installing the system in FIPS mode](#). When running Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) or Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) booted in FIPS mode, OpenShift Container Platform core components use the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures.

For `<local_registry>`, specify the registry domain name, and optionally the port, that your mirror registry uses to serve content. For example, `registry.example.com` or `registry.example.com:5000`. For `<credentials>`, specify the base64-encoded user name and password for your mirror registry.

The SSH public key for the `core` user in Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS).

For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your `ssh-agent` process uses.

Provide the contents of the certificate file that you used for your mirror registry.

Provide the `imageContentSources` section according to the output of the command that you used to mirror the repository.

- When using the `oc adm release mirror` command, use the output from the `imageContentSources` section.
- When using `oc mirror` command, use the `repositoryDigestMirrors` section of the `ImageContentSourcePolicy` file that results from running the command.
- `ImageContentSourcePolicy` is deprecated. For more information see [Configuring image registry repository mirroring](#).
12.4.8.2. Configuring the cluster-wide proxy during installation

Production environments can deny direct access to the internet and instead have an HTTP or HTTPS proxy available. You can configure a new OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use a proxy by configuring the proxy settings in the install-config.yaml file.

NOTE

For bare metal installations, if you do not assign node IP addresses from the range that is specified in the networking.machineNetwork[].cidr field in the install-config.yaml file, you must include them in the proxy.noProxy field.

Prerequisites

- You have an existing install-config.yaml file.
- You reviewed the sites that your cluster requires access to and determined whether any of them need to bypass the proxy. By default, all cluster egress traffic is proxied, including calls to hosting cloud provider APIs. You added sites to the Proxy object’s spec.noProxy field to bypass the proxy if necessary.

NOTE

The Proxy object status.noProxy field is populated with the values of the networking.machineNetwork[].cidr, networking.clusterNetwork[].cidr, and networking.serviceNetwork[] fields from your installation configuration.

For installations on Amazon Web Services (AWS), Google Cloud Platform (GCP), Microsoft Azure, and Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP), the Proxy object status.noProxy field is also populated with the instance metadata endpoint (169.254.169.254).

Procedure

1. Edit your install-config.yaml file and add the proxy settings. For example:

   apiVersion: v1
   baseDomain: my.domain.com
   proxy:
     httpProxy: http://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port>  
     httpsProxy: https://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port>  
     noProxy: example.com  
   additionalTrustBundle: |
   -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
   <MY_TRUSTED_CA_CERT>  
   -----END CERTIFICATE-----
   additionalTrustBundlePolicy: <policy_to_add_additionalTrustBundle>

   1
   2
   3
   4
   5
A proxy URL to use for creating HTTP connections outside the cluster. The URL scheme must be `http`.

A proxy URL to use for creating HTTPS connections outside the cluster.

A comma-separated list of destination domain names, IP addresses, or other network CIDRs to exclude from proxying. Preface a domain with `.` to match subdomains only. For example, `.y.com` matches `x.y.com`, but not `y.com`. Use `*` to bypass the proxy for all destinations.

If provided, the installation program generates a config map that is named `user-ca-bundle` in the `openshift-config` namespace that contains one or more additional CA certificates that are required for proxying HTTPS connections. The Cluster Network Operator then creates a `trusted-ca-bundle` config map that merges these contents with the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) trust bundle, and this config map is referenced in the `trustedCA` field of the `Proxy` object. The `additionalTrustBundle` field is required unless the proxy’s identity certificate is signed by an authority from the RHCOS trust bundle.

Optional: The policy to determine the configuration of the `Proxy` object to reference the `user-ca-bundle` config map in the `trustedCA` field. The allowed values are `Proxyonly` and `Always`. Use `Proxyonly` to reference the `user-ca-bundle` config map only when http/https proxy is configured. Use `Always` to always reference the `user-ca-bundle` config map. The default value is `Proxyonly`.

NOTE

The installation program does not support the proxy `readinessEndpoints` field.

NOTE

If the installer times out, restart and then complete the deployment by using the `wait-for` command of the installer. For example:

```
$ ./openshift-install wait-for install-complete --log-level debug
```

2. Save the file and reference it when installing OpenShift Container Platform.

The installation program creates a cluster-wide proxy that is named `cluster` that uses the proxy settings in the provided `install-config.yaml` file. If no proxy settings are provided, a `cluster Proxy` object is still created, but it will have a nil `spec`.

NOTE

Only the `Proxy` object named `cluster` is supported, and no additional proxies can be created.

12.4.8.3. Configuring a three-node cluster

Optionally, you can deploy zero compute machines in a bare metal cluster that consists of three control plane machines only. This provides smaller, more resource efficient clusters for cluster administrators and developers to use for testing, development, and production.
In three-node OpenShift Container Platform environments, the three control plane machines are schedulable, which means that your application workloads are scheduled to run on them.

Prerequisites

- You have an existing `install-config.yaml` file.

Procedure

- Ensure that the number of compute replicas is set to 0 in your `install-config.yaml` file, as shown in the following `compute` stanza:

```
compute:
  - name: worker
    platform: {}
    replicas: 0
```

**NOTE**

You must set the value of the `replicas` parameter for the compute machines to 0 when you install OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure, regardless of the number of compute machines you are deploying. In installer-provisioned installations, the parameter controls the number of compute machines that the cluster creates and manages for you. This does not apply to user-provisioned installations, where the compute machines are deployed manually.

For three-node cluster installations, follow these next steps:

- If you are deploying a three-node cluster with zero compute nodes, the Ingress Controller pods run on the control plane nodes. In three-node cluster deployments, you must configure your application ingress load balancer to route HTTP and HTTPS traffic to the control plane nodes. See the *Load balancing requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure* section for more information.

- When you create the Kubernetes manifest files in the following procedure, ensure that the `mastersSchedulable` parameter in the `<installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-scheduler-02-config.yml` file is set to `true`. This enables your application workloads to run on the control plane nodes.

- Do not deploy any compute nodes when you create the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines.

12.4.9. Creating the Kubernetes manifest and Ignition config files

Because you must modify some cluster definition files and manually start the cluster machines, you must generate the Kubernetes manifest and Ignition config files that the cluster needs to configure the machines.

The installation configuration file transforms into the Kubernetes manifests. The manifests wrap into the Ignition configuration files, which are later used to configure the cluster machines.
IMPORTANT

- The Ignition config files that the OpenShift Container Platform installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending `node-bootstrapper` certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for Recovering from expired control plane certificates for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

Prerequisites

- You obtained the OpenShift Container Platform installation program. For a restricted network installation, these files are on your mirror host.

- You created the `install-config.yaml` installation configuration file.

Procedure

1. Change to the directory that contains the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and generate the Kubernetes manifests for the cluster:

   ```
   $ ./openshift-install create manifests --dir <installation_directory> 
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the installation directory that contains the `install-config.yaml` file you created.

   **WARNING**

   If you are installing a three-node cluster, skip the following step to allow the control plane nodes to be schedulable.

2. Check that the `mastersSchedulable` parameter in the `<installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-scheduler-02-config.yml` Kubernetes manifest file is set to `false`. This setting prevents pods from being scheduled on the control plane machines:

   **IMPORTANT**

   When you configure control plane nodes from the default unschedulable to schedulable, additional subscriptions are required. This is because control plane nodes then become compute nodes.
a. Open the `<installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-scheduler-02-config.yml` file.

b. Locate the `mastersSchedulable` parameter and ensure that it is set to `false`.

c. Save and exit the file.

3. To create the Ignition configuration files, run the following command from the directory that contains the installation program:

   ```bash
   $ ./openshift-install create ignition-configs --dir <installation_directory>
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the same installation directory.

   Ignition config files are created for the bootstrap, control plane, and compute nodes in the installation directory. The `kubeadmin-password` and `kubeconfig` files are created in the `./<installation_directory>/auth` directory:

   ```markdown
   ├── auth
   │   └── kubeadmin-password
   │       └── kubeconfig
   │           ├── bootstrap.ign
   │           └── master.ign
   │                   └── metadata.json
   │                           └── worker.ign
   ```

   Additional resources

   - See [Recovering from expired control plane certificates](#) for more information about recovering kubelet certificates.

### 12.4.10. Configuring chrony time service

You must set the time server and related settings used by the chrony time service (`chronyd`) by modifying the contents of the `chrony.conf` file and passing those contents to your nodes as a machine config.

**Procedure**

1. Create a Butane config including the contents of the `chrony.conf` file. For example, to configure chrony on worker nodes, create a `99-worker-chrony.bu` file.

   ```bash
   variant: openshift
   version: 4.14.0
   metadata:
     name: 99-worker-chrony
     labels:
       machineconfiguration.openshift.io/role: worker
   ```

   **NOTE**

   See "Creating machine configs with Butane" for information about Butane.
On control plane nodes, substitute `master` for `worker` in both of these locations.

Specify an octal value mode for the `mode` field in the machine config file. After creating the file and applying the changes, the `mode` is converted to a decimal value. You can check the YAML file with the command `oc get mc <mc-name> -o yaml`.

Specify any valid, reachable time source, such as the one provided by your DHCP server.

2. Use Butane to generate a `MachineConfig` object file, `99-worker-chrony.yaml`, containing the configuration to be delivered to the nodes:

```
$ butane 99-worker-chrony.bu -o 99-worker-chrony.yaml
```

3. Apply the configurations in one of two ways:

- If the cluster is not running yet, after you generate manifest files, add the `MachineConfig` object file to the `<installation_directory>/openshift` directory, and then continue to create the cluster.

- If the cluster is already running, apply the file:

```
$ oc apply -f ./99-worker-chrony.yaml
```

12.4.11. Installing RHCOS and starting the OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process

To install OpenShift Container Platform on bare metal infrastructure that you provision, you must install Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) on the machines. When you install RHCOS, you must provide the Ignition config file that was generated by the OpenShift Container Platform installation program for the type of machine you are installing. If you have configured suitable networking, DNS, and load balancing infrastructure, the OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process begins automatically after the RHCOS machines have rebooted.

To install RHCOS on the machines, follow either the steps to use an ISO image or network PXE booting.
The compute node deployment steps included in this installation document are RHCOS-specific. If you choose instead to deploy RHEL-based compute nodes, you take responsibility for all operating system life cycle management and maintenance, including performing system updates, applying patches, and completing all other required tasks. Only RHEL 8 compute machines are supported.

You can configure RHCOS during ISO and PXE installations by using the following methods:

- **Kernel arguments**: You can use kernel arguments to provide installation-specific information. For example, you can specify the locations of the RHCOS installation files that you uploaded to your HTTP server and the location of the Ignition config file for the type of node you are installing. For a PXE installation, you can use the `APPEND` parameter to pass the arguments to the kernel of the live installer. For an ISO installation, you can interrupt the live installation boot process to add the kernel arguments. In both installation cases, you can use special `coreos.inst.*` arguments to direct the live installer, as well as standard installation boot arguments for turning standard kernel services on or off.

- **Ignition configs**: OpenShift Container Platform Ignition config files (`*.ign`) are specific to the type of node you are installing. You pass the location of a bootstrap, control plane, or compute node Ignition config file during the RHCOS installation so that it takes effect on first boot. In special cases, you can create a separate, limited Ignition config to pass to the live system. That Ignition config could do a certain set of tasks, such as reporting success to a provisioning system after completing installation. This special Ignition config is consumed by the `coreos-installer` to be applied on first boot of the installed system. Do not provide the standard control plane and compute node Ignition configs to the live ISO directly.

- **coreos-installer**: You can boot the live ISO installer to a shell prompt, which allows you to prepare the permanent system in a variety of ways before first boot. In particular, you can run the `coreos-installer` command to identify various artifacts to include, work with disk partitions, and set up networking. In some cases, you can configure features on the live system and copy them to the installed system.

Whether to use an ISO or PXE install depends on your situation. A PXE install requires an available DHCP service and more preparation, but can make the installation process more automated. An ISO install is a more manual process and can be inconvenient if you are setting up more than a few machines.

**NOTE**

As of OpenShift Container Platform 4.6, the RHCOS ISO and other installation artifacts provide support for installation on disks with 4K sectors.

### 12.4.11.1. Installing RHCOS by using an ISO image

You can use an ISO image to install RHCOS on the machines.

**Prerequisites**

- You have created the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- You have configured suitable network, DNS and load balancing infrastructure.
- You have an HTTP server that can be accessed from your computer, and from the machines that you create.
You have reviewed the Advanced RHCOS installation configuration section for different ways to configure features, such as networking and disk partitioning.

Procedure

1. Obtain the SHA512 digest for each of your Ignition config files. For example, you can use the following on a system running Linux to get the SHA512 digest for your `bootstrap.ign` Ignition config file:

   ```bash
   $ sha512sum <installation_directory>/bootstrap.ign
   ``

   The digests are provided to the coreos-installer in a later step to validate the authenticity of the Ignition config files on the cluster nodes.

2. Upload the bootstrap, control plane, and compute node Ignition config files that the installation program created to your HTTP server. Note the URLs of these files.

   **IMPORTANT**
   You can add or change configuration settings in your Ignition configs before saving them to your HTTP server. If you plan to add more compute machines to your cluster after you finish installation, do not delete these files.

3. From the installation host, validate that the Ignition config files are available on the URLs. The following example gets the Ignition config file for the bootstrap node:

   ```bash
   $ curl -k http://<HTTP_server>/bootstrap.ign
   ```

   **Example output**

   % Total    % Received % Xferd Average Speed   Time    Time     Time  Current
   Dload  Upload   Total   Spent    Left  Speed
   0     0    0     0    0     0      0      0 --:--:-- --:--:-- --:--:--     0

   Replace `bootstrap.ign` with `master.ign` or `worker.ign` in the command to validate that the Ignition config files for the control plane and compute nodes are also available.

4. Although it is possible to obtain the RHCOS images that are required for your preferred method of installing operating system instances from the RHCOS image mirror page, the recommended way to obtain the correct version of your RHCOS images are from the output of `openshift-install` command:

   ```bash
   $ openshift-install coreos print-stream-json | grep ".iso[^.]"
   ``

   **Example output**

   "location": "<url>/art/storage/releases/rhcos-4.14-aarch64/<release>/aarch64/rhcos-
   <release>-live.aarch64.iso",
   "location": "<url>/art/storage/releases/rhcos-4.14-ppc64le/<release>/ppc64le/rhcos-
   <release>-live.ppc64le.iso",
   "location": "<url>/art/storage/releases/rhcos-4.14-s390x/<release>/s390x/rhcos-<release>-
   ..."
The RHCOS images might not change with every release of OpenShift Container Platform. You must download images with the highest version that is less than or equal to the OpenShift Container Platform version that you install. Use the image versions that match your OpenShift Container Platform version if they are available. Use only ISO images for this procedure. RHCOS qcow2 images are not supported for this installation type.

ISO file names resemble the following example:

```
rhcos-<version>-live.<architecture>.iso
```

5. Use the ISO to start the RHCOS installation. Use one of the following installation options:

- Burn the ISO image to a disk and boot it directly.
- Use ISO redirection by using a lights-out management (LOM) interface.

6. Boot the RHCOS ISO image without specifying any options or interrupting the live boot sequence. Wait for the installer to boot into a shell prompt in the RHCOS live environment.

**NOTE**

It is possible to interrupt the RHCOS installation boot process to add kernel arguments. However, for this ISO procedure you should use the `coreos-installer` command as outlined in the following steps, instead of adding kernel arguments.

7. Run the `coreos-installer` command and specify the options that meet your installation requirements. At a minimum, you must specify the URL that points to the Ignition config file for the node type, and the device that you are installing to:

```
$ sudo coreos-installer install --ignition-url=http://<HTTP_server>/<node_type>.ign <device>
    --ignition-hash=sha512-<digest>
```

1. You must run the `coreos-installer` command by using `sudo`, because the `core` user does not have the required root privileges to perform the installation.

2. The `--ignition-hash` option is required when the Ignition config file is obtained through an HTTP URL to validate the authenticity of the Ignition config file on the cluster node. `<digest>` is the Ignition config file SHA512 digest obtained in a preceding step.

**NOTE**

If you want to provide your Ignition config files through an HTTPS server that uses TLS, you can add the internal certificate authority (CA) to the system trust store before running `coreos-installer`. 
The following example initializes a bootstrap node installation to the /dev/sda device. The Ignition config file for the bootstrap node is obtained from an HTTP web server with the IP address 192.168.1.2:

```bash
$ sudo coreos-installer install --ignition-url=http://192.168.1.2:80/installation_directory/bootstrap.ign /dev/sda --ignition-hash=sha512-a5a2d43879223273c9b60af66b44202a1d1248fc01cf156c46d4a79f552b6bad47bc8cc78ddf0116e80c59d2ea9e32ba53bc807afbca581aa059311def2c3e3b
```

8. Monitor the progress of the RHCOS installation on the console of the machine.

**IMPORTANT**

Be sure that the installation is successful on each node before commencing with the OpenShift Container Platform installation. Observing the installation process can also help to determine the cause of RHCOS installation issues that might arise.

9. After RHCOS installs, you must reboot the system. During the system reboot, it applies the Ignition config file that you specified.

10. Check the console output to verify that Ignition ran.

**Example command**

```
Ignition: ran on 2022/03/14 14:48:33 UTC (this boot)
Ignition: user-provided config was applied
```

11. Continue to create the other machines for your cluster.

**IMPORTANT**

You must create the bootstrap and control plane machines at this time. If the control plane machines are not made schedulable, also create at least two compute machines before you install OpenShift Container Platform.

If the required network, DNS, and load balancer infrastructure are in place, the OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process begins automatically after the RHCOS nodes have rebooted.

**NOTE**

RHCOS nodes do not include a default password for the core user. You can access the nodes by running `ssh core@<node>.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>` as a user with access to the SSH private key that is paired to the public key that you specified in your `install_config.yaml` file. OpenShift Container Platform 4 cluster nodes running RHCOS are immutable and rely on Operators to apply cluster changes. Accessing cluster nodes by using SSH is not recommended. However, when investigating installation issues, if the OpenShift Container Platform API is not available, or the kubelet is not properly functioning on a target node, SSH access might be required for debugging or disaster recovery.
12.4.11.2. Installing RHCOS by using PXE or iPXE booting

You can use PXE or iPXE booting to install RHCOS on the machines.

Prerequisites

- You have created the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- You have configured suitable network, DNS and load balancing infrastructure.
- You have configured suitable PXE or iPXE infrastructure.
- You have an HTTP server that can be accessed from your computer, and from the machines that you create.
- You have reviewed the Advanced RHCOS installation configuration section for different ways to configure features, such as networking and disk partitioning.

Procedure

1. Upload the bootstrap, control plane, and compute node Ignition config files that the installation program created to your HTTP server. Note the URLs of these files.

   IMPORTANT
   You can add or change configuration settings in your Ignition configs before saving them to your HTTP server. If you plan to add more compute machines to your cluster after you finish installation, do not delete these files.

2. From the installation host, validate that the Ignition config files are available on the URLs. The following example gets the Ignition config file for the bootstrap node:

   $ curl -k http://<HTTP_server>/bootstrap.ign

   Example output

   Replace bootstrap.ign with master.ign or worker.ign in the command to validate that the Ignition config files for the control plane and compute nodes are also available.

3. Although it is possible to obtain the RHCOS kernel, initramfs and rootfs files that are required for your preferred method of installing operating system instances from the RHCOS image mirror page, the recommended way to obtain the correct version of your RHCOS files are from the output of openshift-install command:

   $ openshift-install coreos print-stream-json | grep -Eo ""https:.*(kernel-|initramfs.|rootfs.)\w+\.(\.|img)\?""

   Example output
IMPORTANT

The RHCOS artifacts might not change with every release of OpenShift Container Platform. You must download images with the highest version that is less than or equal to the OpenShift Container Platform version that you install. Only use the appropriate `kernel`, `initramfs`, and `rootfs` artifacts described below for this procedure. RHCOS QCOW2 images are not supported for this installation type.

The file names contain the OpenShift Container Platform version number. They resemble the following examples:

- **kernel**: `rhcos-<version>-live-kernel-<architecture>`
- **initramfs**: `rhcos-<version>-live-initramfs.<architecture>.img`
- **rootfs**: `rhcos-<version>-live-rootfs.<architecture>.img`

4. Upload the `rootfs`, `kernel`, and `initramfs` files to your HTTP server.

**IMPORTANT**

If you plan to add more compute machines to your cluster after you finish installation, do not delete these files.

5. Configure the network boot infrastructure so that the machines boot from their local disks after RHCOS is installed on them.

6. Configure PXE or iPXE installation for the RHCOS images and begin the installation.
Modify one of the following example menu entries for your environment and verify that the image and Ignition files are properly accessible:

- **For PXE (x86_64):**

  DEFAULT pxeboot
  TIMEOUT 20
  PROMPT 0
  LABEL pxeboot


  1 Specify the location of the live kernel file that you uploaded to your HTTP server. The URL must be HTTP, TFTP, or FTP; HTTPS and NFS are not supported.

  2 If you use multiple NICs, specify a single interface in the ip option. For example, to use DHCP on a NIC that is named eno1, set ip=eno1:dhcp.

  3 Specify the locations of the RHCOS files that you uploaded to your HTTP server. The kernel parameter value is the location of the kernel file, the initrd=main argument is needed for booting on UEFI systems, the coreos.live.roots_url parameter value is the location of the rootfs file, and the coreos.inst.ignition_url parameter value is the location of the bootstrap Ignition config file. You can also add more kernel arguments to the APPEND line to configure networking or other boot options.

  **NOTE**
  This configuration does not enable serial console access on machines with a graphical console. To configure a different console, add one or more console= arguments to the APPEND line. For example, add console=tty0 console=ttyS0 to set the first PC serial port as the primary console and the graphical console as a secondary console. For more information, see "How does one set up a serial terminal and/or console in Red Hat Enterprise Linux?" and "Enabling the serial console for PXE and ISO installation" in the "Advanced RHCOS installation configuration" section.

- **For iPXE (x86_64 + aarch64):**


  1 Specify the locations of the RHCOS files that you uploaded to your HTTP server. The kernel parameter value is the location of the kernel file, the initrd=main argument is needed for booting on UEFI systems, the coreos.live.roots_url parameter value is the location of the rootfs file, and the coreos.inst.ignition_url parameter value is the location of the bootstrap Ignition config file.

  boot
If you use multiple NICs, specify a single interface in the `ip` option. For example, to use DHCP on a NIC that is named `eno1`, set `ip=eno1:dhcp`.

Specify the location of the `initramfs` file that you uploaded to your HTTP server.

**NOTE**

This configuration does not enable serial console access on machines with a graphical console. To configure a different console, add one or more `console=` arguments to the `kernel` line. For example, add `console=tty0` `console=ttyS0` to set the first PC serial port as the primary console and the graphical console as a secondary console. For more information, see "How does one set up a serial terminal and/or console in Red Hat Enterprise Linux?" and "Enabling the serial console for PXE and ISO installation" in the "Advanced RHCOS installation configuration" section.

**NOTE**

To network boot the CoreOS kernel on `aarch64` architecture, you need to use a version of iPXE build with the `IMAGE_GZIP` option enabled. See `IMAGE_GZIP` option in iPXE.

- For PXE (with UEFI and Grub as second stage) on `aarch64`:

```
menuentry 'Install CoreOS' {
    linux rhcos-<version>-live-kernel-<architecture>
    coreos.inst.ignition_url=http://<HTTP_server>/bootstrap.ign
    initrd rhcos-<version>-live-initramfs.<architecture>.img
}
```

1. Specify the locations of the RHCOS files that you uploaded to your HTTP/TFTP server. The `kernel` parameter value is the location of the `kernel` file on your TFTP server. The `coreos.live.rootfs_url` parameter value is the location of the `rootfs` file, and the `coreos.inst.ignition_url` parameter value is the location of the bootstrap Ignition config file on your HTTP Server.

2. If you use multiple NICs, specify a single interface in the `ip` option. For example, to use DHCP on a NIC that is named `eno1`, set `ip=eno1:dhcp`.

3. Specify the location of the `initramfs` file that you uploaded to your TFTP server.

7. Monitor the progress of the RHCOS installation on the console of the machine.

**IMPORTANT**

Be sure that the installation is successful on each node before commencing with the OpenShift Container Platform installation. Observing the installation process can also help to determine the cause of RHCOS installation issues that might arise.
8. After RHCOS installs, the system reboots. During reboot, the system applies the Ignition config file that you specified.

9. Check the console output to verify that Ignition ran.

**Example command**

```
Ignition: ran on 2022/03/14 14:48:33 UTC (this boot)
Ignition: user-provided config was applied
```

10. Continue to create the machines for your cluster.

**IMPORTANT**

You must create the bootstrap and control plane machines at this time. If the control plane machines are not made schedulable, also create at least two compute machines before you install the cluster.

If the required network, DNS, and load balancer infrastructure are in place, the OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process begins automatically after the RHCOS nodes have rebooted.

**NOTE**

RHCOS nodes do not include a default password for the core user. You can access the nodes by running `ssh core@<node>.<cluster_name> <base_domain>` as a user with access to the SSH private key that is paired to the public key that you specified in your `install_config.yaml` file. OpenShift Container Platform 4 cluster nodes running RHCOS are immutable and rely on Operators to apply cluster changes. Accessing cluster nodes by using SSH is not recommended. However, when investigating installation issues, if the OpenShift Container Platform API is not available, or the kubelet is not properly functioning on a target node, SSH access might be required for debugging or disaster recovery.

### 12.4.11.3. Advanced RHCOS installation configuration

A key benefit for manually provisioning the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes for OpenShift Container Platform is to be able to do configuration that is not available through default OpenShift Container Platform installation methods. This section describes some of the configurations that you can do using techniques that include:

- Passing kernel arguments to the live installer
- Running `coreos-installer` manually from the live system
- Customizing a live ISO or PXE boot image

The advanced configuration topics for manual Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) installations detailed in this section relate to disk partitioning, networking, and using Ignition configs in different ways.

#### 12.4.11.3.1. Using advanced networking options for PXE and ISO installations
Networking for OpenShift Container Platform nodes uses DHCP by default to gather all necessary configuration settings. To set up static IP addresses or configure special settings, such as bonding, you can do one of the following:

- Pass special kernel parameters when you boot the live installer.
- Use a machine config to copy networking files to the installed system.
- Configure networking from a live installer shell prompt, then copy those settings to the installed system so that they take effect when the installed system first boots.

To configure a PXE or iPXE installation, use one of the following options:

- See the "Advanced RHCOS installation reference" tables.
- Use a machine config to copy networking files to the installed system.

To configure an ISO installation, use the following procedure.

**Procedure**

1. Boot the ISO installer.
2. From the live system shell prompt, configure networking for the live system using available RHEL tools, such as `nmcli` or `nmtui`.
3. Run the `coreos-installer` command to install the system, adding the `--copy-network` option to copy networking configuration. For example:

   ```bash
   $ sudo coreos-installer install --copy-network \
   --ignition-url=http://host/worker.ign /dev/disk/by-id/scsi-<serial_number>
   ```

   **IMPORTANT**

   The `--copy-network` option only copies networking configuration found under `/etc/NetworkManager/system-connections`. In particular, it does not copy the system hostname.

4. Reboot into the installed system.

**Additional resources**

- See Getting started with `nmcli` and Getting started with `nmtui` in the RHEL 8 documentation for more information about the `nmcli` and `nmtui` tools.

### 12.4.11.3.2. Disk partitioning

The disk partitions are created on OpenShift Container Platform cluster nodes during the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) installation. Each RHCOS node of a particular architecture uses the same partition layout, unless the default partitioning configuration is overridden. During the RHCOS installation, the size of the root file system is increased to use the remaining available space on the target device.

There are two cases where you might want to override the default partitioning when installing RHCOS on an OpenShift Container Platform cluster node:
Creating separate partitions: For greenfield installations on an empty disk, you might want to add separate storage to a partition. This is officially supported for mounting /var or a subdirectory of /var, such as /var/lib/etcd, on a separate partition, but not both.

**IMPORTANT**

For disk sizes larger than 100GB, and especially disk sizes larger than 1TB, create a separate /var partition. See "Creating a separate /var partition" and this Red Hat Knowledgebase article for more information.

**IMPORTANT**

Kubernetes supports only two file system partitions. If you add more than one partition to the original configuration, Kubernetes cannot monitor all of them.

Retaining existing partitions: For a brownfield installation where you are reinstalling OpenShift Container Platform on an existing node and want to retain data partitions installed from your previous operating system, there are both boot arguments and options to coreos-installer that allow you to retain existing data partitions.

**WARNING**

The use of custom partitions could result in those partitions not being monitored by OpenShift Container Platform or alerted on. If you are overriding the default partitioning, see Understanding OpenShift File System Monitoring (eviction conditions) for more information about how OpenShift Container Platform monitors your host file systems.

12.4.11.3.2.1. Creating a separate /var partition

In general, you should use the default disk partitioning that is created during the RHCOS installation. However, there are cases where you might want to create a separate partition for a directory that you expect to grow.

OpenShift Container Platform supports the addition of a single partition to attach storage to either the /var directory or a subdirectory of /var. For example:

- **/var/lib/containers**: Holds container-related content that can grow as more images and containers are added to a system.

- **/var/lib/etcd**: Holds data that you might want to keep separate for purposes such as performance optimization of etcd storage.

- **/var**: Holds data that you might want to keep separate for purposes such as auditing.

**IMPORTANT**

For disk sizes larger than 100GB, and especially larger than 1TB, create a separate /var partition.
Storing the contents of a `/var` directory separately makes it easier to grow storage for those areas as needed and reinstall OpenShift Container Platform at a later date and keep that data intact. With this method, you will not have to pull all your containers again, nor will you have to copy massive log files when you update systems.

The use of a separate partition for the `/var` directory or a subdirectory of `/var` also prevents data growth in the partitioned directory from filling up the root file system.

The following procedure sets up a separate `/var` partition by adding a machine config manifest that is wrapped into the Ignition config file for a node type during the preparation phase of an installation.

**Procedure**

1. On your installation host, change to the directory that contains the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and generate the Kubernetes manifests for the cluster:

   ```bash
   $ openshift-install create manifests --dir <installation_directory>
   ```

2. Create a Butane config that configures the additional partition. For example, name the file `$HOME/clusterconfig/98-var-partition.bu`, change the disk device name to the name of the storage device on the worker systems, and set the storage size as appropriate. This example places the `/var` directory on a separate partition:

   ```yaml
   variant: openshift
   version: 4.14.0
   metadata:
     labels:
       machineconfiguration.openshift.io/role: worker
     name: 98-var-partition
   storage:
     disks:
       - device: /dev/disk/by-id/<device_name>
         partitions:
           - label: var
             start_mib: <partition_start_offset>
             size_mib: <partition_size>
         filesystems:
           - device: /dev/disk/by-partlabel/var
             path: /var
             format: xfs
             mount_options: [defaults, prjquota]
             with_mount_unit: true
   ```

   **1** The storage device name of the disk that you want to partition.

   **2** When adding a data partition to the boot disk, a minimum offset value of 25000 mebibytes is recommended. The root file system is automatically resized to fill all available space up to the specified offset. If no offset value is specified, or if the specified value is smaller than the recommended minimum, the resulting root file system will be too small, and future reinstalls of RHCOS might overwrite the beginning of the data partition.

   **3** The size of the data partition in mebibytes.

   **4** The `prjquota` mount option must be enabled for filesystems used for container storage.
NOTE

When creating a separate /var partition, you cannot use different instance types for compute nodes, if the different instance types do not have the same device name.

3. Create a manifest from the Butane config and save it to the `clusterconfig/openshift` directory. For example, run the following command:

   ```
   $ butane $HOME/clusterconfig/98-var-partition.bu -o $HOME/clusterconfig/openshift/98-var-partition.yaml
   ```

4. Create the Ignition config files:

   ```
   $ openshift-install create ignition-configs --dir <installation_directory> 1
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the same installation directory.

   Ignition config files are created for the bootstrap, control plane, and compute nodes in the installation directory:

   ```
   ├── auth
   │   └── kubeadmin-password
   │       └── kubeconfig
   │           └── bootstrap.ign
   │       └── master.ign
   │           └── metadata.json
   └── worker.ign
   ```

   The files in the `<installation_directory>/manifest` and `<installation_directory>/openshift` directories are wrapped into the Ignition config files, including the file that contains the `98-var-partition` custom MachineConfig object.

Next steps

- You can apply the custom disk partitioning by referencing the Ignition config files during the RHCOS installations.

12.4.11.3.2.2. Retaining existing partitions

For an ISO installation, you can add options to the `coreos-installer` command that cause the installer to maintain one or more existing partitions. For a PXE installation, you can add `coreos.inst.*` options to the `APPEND` parameter to preserve partitions.

Saved partitions might be data partitions from an existing OpenShift Container Platform system. You can identify the disk partitions you want to keep either by partition label or by number.

NOTE

If you save existing partitions, and those partitions do not leave enough space for RHCOS, the installation will fail without damaging the saved partitions.
Retaining existing partitions during an ISO installation

This example preserves any partition in which the partition label begins with data (data*):

```bash
# coreos-installer install --ignition-url http://10.0.2.2:8080/user.ign \ 
  --save-partlabel 'data*' /dev/disk/by-id/scsi-<serial_number>
```

The following example illustrates running the coreos-installer in a way that preserves the sixth (6) partition on the disk:

```bash
# coreos-installer install --ignition-url http://10.0.2.2:8080/user.ign \ 
  --partindex 6 /dev/disk/by-id/scsi-<serial_number>
```

This example preserves partitions 5 and higher:

```bash
# coreos-installer install --ignition-url http://10.0.2.2:8080/user.ign \ 
  --save-partindex 5- /dev/disk/by-id/scsi-<serial_number>
```

In the previous examples where partition saving is used, coreos-installer recreates the partition immediately.

Retaining existing partitions during a PXE installation

This APPEND option preserves any partition in which the partition label begins with 'data' ('data*'):

```bash
coreos.inst.save_partlabel=data*
```

This APPEND option preserves partitions 5 and higher:

```bash
coreos.inst.save_partindex=5-
```

This APPEND option preserves partition 6:

```bash
coreos.inst.save_partindex=6
```

12.4.11.3.3. Identifying Ignition configs

When doing an RHCOS manual installation, there are two types of Ignition configs that you can provide, with different reasons for providing each one:

- **Permanent install Ignition config**: Every manual RHCOS installation needs to pass one of the Ignition config files generated by openshift-installer, such as bootstrap.ign, master.ign and worker.ign, to carry out the installation.

  **IMPORTANT**

  It is not recommended to modify these Ignition config files directly. You can update the manifest files that are wrapped into the Ignition config files, as outlined in examples in the preceding sections.

  For PXE installations, you pass the Ignition configs on the APPEND line using the coreos.inst.ignition_url option. For ISO installations, after the ISO boots to the shell prompt, you identify the Ignition config on the coreos-installer command line with the --ignition-url=
Live install Ignition config: This type can be created by using the `coreos-installer customize` subcommand and its various options. With this method, the Ignition config passes to the live install medium, runs immediately upon booting, and performs setup tasks before or after the RHCOS system installs to disk. This method should only be used for performing tasks that must be done once and not applied again later, such as with advanced partitioning that cannot be done using a machine config.

For PXE or ISO boots, you can create the Ignition config and APPEND the `ignition.config.url=` option to identify the location of the Ignition config. You also need to append `ignition.firstboot ignition.platform.id=metal` or the `ignition.config.url` option will be ignored.

12.4.11.3.4. Default console configuration

Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes installed from an OpenShift Container Platform 4.14 boot image use a default console that is meant to accommodate most virtualized and bare metal setups. Different cloud and virtualization platforms may use different default settings depending on the chosen architecture. Bare metal installations use the kernel default settings which typically means the graphical console is the primary console and the serial console is disabled.

The default consoles may not match your specific hardware configuration or you might have specific needs that require you to adjust the default console. For example:

- You want to access the emergency shell on the console for debugging purposes.
- Your cloud platform does not provide interactive access to the graphical console, but provides a serial console.
- You want to enable multiple consoles.

Console configuration is inherited from the boot image. This means that new nodes in existing clusters are unaffected by changes to the default console.

You can configure the console for bare metal installations in the following ways:

- Using `coreos-installer` manually on the command line.
- Using the `coreos-installer iso customize` or `coreos-installer pxe customize` subcommands with the `--dest-console` option to create a custom image that automates the process.

**NOTE**

For advanced customization, perform console configuration using the `coreos-installer iso` or `coreos-installer pxe` subcommands, and not kernel arguments.

12.4.11.3.5. Enabling the serial console for PXE and ISO installations

By default, the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) serial console is disabled and all output is written to the graphical console. You can enable the serial console for an ISO installation and reconfigure the bootloader so that output is sent to both the serial console and the graphical console.

**Procedure**

1. Boot the ISO installer.
2. Run the \texttt{coreos-installer} command to install the system, adding the \texttt{--console} option once to specify the graphical console, and a second time to specify the serial console:

\begin{verbatim}
$ coreos-installer install \texttt{
--console=/tty0 } \textbf{1} \texttt{
--console=/ttyS0,\textless\texttt{options}\textgreater } \textbf{2} \texttt{
--ignition-url=http://host/worker.ign /dev/disk/by-id/scsi-<serial_number>}
\end{verbatim}

\begin{enumerate}
\item The desired secondary console. In this case, the graphical console. Omitting this option will disable the graphical console.
\item The desired primary console. In this case the serial console. The options field defines the baud rate and other settings. A common value for this field is \texttt{11520n8}. If no options are provided, the default kernel value of \texttt{9600n8} is used. For more information on the format of this option, see Linux kernel serial console documentation.
\end{enumerate}

3. Reboot into the installed system.

\begin{center}
\textbf{NOTE}
\end{center}

A similar outcome can be obtained by using the \texttt{coreos-installer install --append-karg} option, and specifying the console with \texttt{console=}. However, this will only set the console for the kernel and not the bootloader.

To configure a PXE installation, make sure the \texttt{coreos.inst.install_dev} kernel command line option is omitted, and use the shell prompt to run \texttt{coreos-installer} manually using the above ISO installation procedure.

\subsection*{12.4.11.3.6. Customizing a live RHCOS ISO or PXE install}

You can use the live ISO image or PXE environment to install RHCOS by injecting an Ignition config file directly into the image. This creates a customized image that you can use to provision your system.

For an ISO image, the mechanism to do this is the \texttt{coreos-installer iso customize} subcommand, which modifies the \texttt{.iso} file with your configuration. Similarly, the mechanism for a PXE environment is the \texttt{coreos-installer pxe customize} subcommand, which creates a new \texttt{initramfs} file that includes your customizations.

The \texttt{customize} subcommand is a general purpose tool that can embed other types of customizations as well. The following tasks are examples of some of the more common customizations:

\begin{itemize}
\item Inject custom CA certificates for when corporate security policy requires their use.
\item Configure network settings without the need for kernel arguments.
\item Embed arbitrary preinstall and post-install scripts or binaries.
\end{itemize}

\subsection*{12.4.11.3.7. Customizing a live RHCOS ISO image}

You can customize a live RHCOS ISO image directly with the \texttt{coreos-installer iso customize} subcommand. When you boot the ISO image, the customizations are applied automatically.

You can use this feature to configure the ISO image to automatically install RHCOS.
1. Download the **coreos-installer** binary from the **coreos-installer image mirror** page.

2. Retrieve the RHCOS ISO image from the **RHCOS image mirror** page and run the following command to customize the ISO image to enable the serial console to receive output:

   ```bash
   $ coreos-installer iso customize rhcos-<version>-live.x86_64.iso
     --dest-ignition bootstrap.ign \ 1
     --dest-device /dev/disk/by-id/scsi-<serial_number> 2
   ``

   - **1** The location of the Ignition config to install.
   - **2** The desired secondary console. In this case, the graphical console. Omitting this option will disable the graphical console.

3. Optional: To remove the ISO image customizations and return the image to its pristine state, run:

   ```bash
   $ coreos-installer iso resetrhcos-<version>-live.x86_64.iso
   ``

   You can now re-customize the live ISO image or use it in its pristine state.

Applying your customizations affects every subsequent boot of RHCOS.

### 12.4.11.3.7.1. Modifying a live install ISO image to enable the serial console

On clusters installed with OpenShift Container Platform 4.12 and above, the serial console is disabled by default and all output is written to the graphical console. You can enable the serial console with the following procedure.

**Procedure**

1. Download the **coreos-installer** binary from the **coreos-installer image mirror** page.

2. Retrieve the RHCOS ISO image from the **RHCOS image mirror** page and run the following command to customize the ISO image to enable the serial console to receive output:

   ```bash
   $ coreos-installer iso customize rhcos-<version>-live.x86_64.iso
     --dest-ignition <path> \ 1
     --dest-console tty0 \ 2
     --dest-console ttyS0,<options> \ 3
     --dest-device /dev/disk/by-id/scsi-<serial_number> 4
   ``

   - **1** The location of the Ignition config to install.
   - **2** The desired secondary console. In this case, the graphical console. Omitting this option will disable the graphical console.
   - **3** The desired primary console. In this case, the serial console. The **options** field defines the baud rate and other settings. A common value for this field is **115200n8**. If no options are provided, the default kernel value of **9600n8** is used. For more information on the format of this option, see the Linux kernel serial console documentation.
4. The specified disk to install to. If you omit this option, the ISO image automatically runs the installation program which will fail unless you also specify the `coreos.inst.install_dev`.

**NOTE**

The `--dest-console` option affects the installed system and not the live ISO system. To modify the console for a live ISO system, use the `--live-karg-append` option and specify the console with `console=`.

Your customizations are applied and affect every subsequent boot of the ISO image.

3. Optional: To remove the ISO image customizations and return the image to its original state, run the following command:

   ```
   $ coreos-installer iso reset rhcos-<version>-live.x86_64.iso
   ```

   You can now recustomize the live ISO image or use it in its original state.

### 12.4.11.3.7.2. Modifying a live install ISO image to use a custom certificate authority

You can provide certificate authority (CA) certificates to Ignition with the `--ignition-ca` flag of the `customize` subcommand. You can use the CA certificates during both the installation boot and when provisioning the installed system.

**NOTE**

Custom CA certificates affect how Ignition fetches remote resources but they do not affect the certificates installed onto the system.

**Procedure**

1. Download the `coreos-installer` binary from the [coreos-installer image mirror](https://mirror.coreos_production.svc.cluster.local/coreos-installer) page.

2. Retrieve the RHCOS ISO image from the [RHCOS image mirror](https://mirror.coreos_production.svc.cluster.local/RHCOS) page and run the following command to customize the ISO image for use with a custom CA:

   ```
   $ coreos-installer iso customize rhcos-<version>-live.x86_64.iso --ignition-ca cert.pem
   ```

   **IMPORTANT**

   The `coreos.inst.ignition_url` kernel parameter does not work with the `--ignition-ca` flag. You must use the `--dest-ignition` flag to create a customized image for each cluster.

Applying your custom CA certificate affects every subsequent boot of RHCOS.

### 12.4.11.3.7.3. Modifying a live install ISO image with customized network settings

You can embed a NetworkManager keyfile into the live ISO image and pass it through to the installed system with the `--network-keyfile` flag of the `customize` subcommand.
WARNING

When creating a connection profile, you must use a `.nmconnection` filename extension in the filename of the connection profile. If you do not use a `.nmconnection` filename extension, the cluster will apply the connection profile to the live environment, but it will not apply the configuration when the cluster first boots up the nodes, resulting in a setup that does not work.

Procedure

1. Download the `coreos-installer` binary from the `coreos-installer` image mirror page.

2. Create a connection profile for a bonded interface. For example, create the `bond0.nmconnection` file in your local directory with the following content:

   ```
   [connection]
   id=bond0
   type=bond
   interface-name=bond0
   multi-connect=1
   permissions=

   [ethernet]
   mac-address-blacklist=

   [bond]
   miimon=100
   mode=active-backup

   [ipv4]
   method=auto

   [ipv6]
   method=auto

   [proxy]
   ```

3. Create a connection profile for a secondary interface to add to the bond. For example, create the `bond0-proxy-em1.nmconnection` file in your local directory with the following content:

   ```
   [connection]
   id=em1
   type=ethernet
   interface-name=em1
   master=bond0
   multi-connect=1
   permissions=
   slave-type=bond

   [ethernet]
   mac-address-blacklist=
   ```
4. Create a connection profile for a secondary interface to add to the bond. For example, create the `bond0-proxy-em2.nmconnection` file in your local directory with the following content:

```
[connection]
id=em2
type=ethernet
interface-name=em2
master=bond0
multi-connect=1
permissions=
slave-type=bond

[ethernet]
mac-address-blacklist=
```

5. Retrieve the RHCOS ISO image from the RHCOS image mirror page and run the following command to customize the ISO image with your configured networking:

```
$ coreos-installer iso customize rhcos-<version>-live.x86_64.iso \
   --network-keyfile bond0.nmconnection \
   --network-keyfile bond0-proxy-em1.nmconnection \
   --network-keyfile bond0-proxy-em2.nmconnection
```

Network settings are applied to the live system and are carried over to the destination system.

12.4.11.3.8. Customizing a live RHCOS PXE environment

You can customize a live RHCOS PXE environment directly with the `coreos-installer pxe customize` subcommand. When you boot the PXE environment, the customizations are applied automatically.

You can use this feature to configure the PXE environment to automatically install RHCOS.

**Procedure**

1. Download the `coreos-installer` binary from the `coreos-installer` image mirror page.

2. Retrieve the RHCOS kernel, initramfs and rootfs files from the RHCOS image mirror page and the Ignition config file, and then run the following command to create a new initramfs file that contains the customizations from your Ignition config:

```
$ coreos-installer pxe customize rhcos-<version>-live-initramfs.x86_64.img \
   --dest-ignition bootstrap.ign \  
   --dest-device /dev/disk/by-id/scsi-<serial_number> \  
   -o rhcos-<version>-custom-initramfs.x86_64.img
```

   1 The Ignition config file that is generated from `openshift-installer`.

   2 When you specify this option, the PXE environment automatically runs an install. Otherwise, the image remains configured for installing, but does not do so automatically unless you specify the `coreos.inst.install_dev` kernel argument.

   3 Use the customized initramfs file in your PXE configuration. Add the `ignition.firstboot` and `ignition.platform.id=metal` kernel arguments if they are not already present.
Applying your customizations affects every subsequent boot of RHCOS.

12.4.11.3.8.1. Modifying a live install PXE environment to enable the serial console

On clusters installed with OpenShift Container Platform 4.12 and above, the serial console is disabled by default and all output is written to the graphical console. You can enable the serial console with the following procedure.

Procedure

1. Download the `coreos-installer` binary from the `coreos-installer` image mirror page.

2. Retrieve the RHCOS kernel, initramfs and rootfs files from the RHCOS image mirror page and the Ignition config file, and then run the following command to create a new customized initramfs file that enables the serial console to receive output:

   ```bash
   $ coreos-installer pxe customize rhcos-<version>-live-initramfs.x86_64.img 
   --dest-ignition <path>  
   --dest-console tty0 
   --dest-console ttyS0,<options>  
   --dest-device /dev/disk/by-id/scsi-<serial_number>  
   -o rhcos-<version>-custom-initramfs.x86_64.img
   ```

   - **1**: The location of the Ignition config to install.
   - **2**: The desired secondary console. In this case, the graphical console. Omitting this option will disable the graphical console.
   - **3**: The desired primary console. In this case, the serial console. The **options** field defines the baud rate and other settings. A common value for this field is **115200n8**. If no options are provided, the default kernel value of **9600n8** is used. For more information on the format of this option, see the [Linux kernel serial console documentation](#).
   - **4**: The specified disk to install to. If you omit this option, the PXE environment automatically runs the installer which will fail unless you also specify the `coreos.inst.install_dev` kernel argument.
   - **5**: Use the customized initramfs file in your PXE configuration. Add the `ignition.firstboot` and `ignition.platform.id=metal` kernel arguments if they are not already present.

Your customizations are applied and affect every subsequent boot of the PXE environment.

12.4.11.3.8.2. Modifying a live install PXE environment to use a custom certificate authority

You can provide certificate authority (CA) certificates to Ignition with the `--ignition-ca` flag of the `customize` subcommand. You can use the CA certificates during both the installation boot and when provisioning the installed system.

**NOTE**

Custom CA certificates affect how Ignition fetches remote resources but they do not affect the certificates installed onto the system.
Procedure

1. Download the **coreos-installer** binary from the **coreos-installer** image mirror page.

2. Retrieve the RHCOS **kernel**, **initramfs** and **rootfs** files from the **RHCOS image mirror** page and run the following command to create a new customized **initramfs** file for use with a custom CA:

   ```bash
   $ coreos-installer pxe customize rhcos-<version>-live-initramfs.x86_64.img \
      --ignition-ca cert.pem \
      -o rhcos-<version>-custom-initramfs.x86_64.img
   ``

3. Use the customized **initramfs** file in your PXE configuration. Add the **ignition.firstboot** and **ignition.platform.id=metal** kernel arguments if they are not already present.

   **IMPORTANT**

   The **coreos.inst.ignition_url** kernel parameter does not work with the **--ignition-ca** flag. You must use the **--dest-ignition** flag to create a customized image for each cluster.

Applying your custom CA certificate affects every subsequent boot of RHCOS.

12.4.11.3.8.3. Modifying a live install PXE environment with customized network settings

You can embed a NetworkManager keyfile into the live PXE environment and pass it through to the installed system with the **--network-keyfile** flag of the **customize** subcommand.

**WARNING**

When creating a connection profile, you must use a **.nmconnection** filename extension in the filename of the connection profile. If you do not use a **.nmconnection** filename extension, the cluster will apply the connection profile to the live environment, but it will not apply the configuration when the cluster first boots up the nodes, resulting in a setup that does not work.

**Procedure**

1. Download the **coreos-installer** binary from the **coreos-installer** image mirror page.

2. Create a connection profile for a bonded interface. For example, create the **bond0.nmconnection** file in your local directory with the following content:

   ```yaml
   [connection]
   id=bond0
   type=bond
   interface-name=bond0
   multi-connect=1
   permissions=

   [ethernet]
   mac-address-blacklist=
   ```
3. Create a connection profile for a secondary interface to add to the bond. For example, create the `bond0-proxy-em1.nmconnection` file in your local directory with the following content:

```
[bond]
miiomon=100
mode=active-backup

[ipv4]
method=auto

[ipv6]
method=auto

[proxy]
```

4. Create a connection profile for a secondary interface to add to the bond. For example, create the `bond0-proxy-em2.nmconnection` file in your local directory with the following content:

```
[connection]
id=em1
type=ethernet
interface-name=em1
master=bond0
multi-connect=1
permissions=
slave-type=bond

[ethernet]
mac-address-blacklist=
```

5. Retrieve the RHCOS `kernel`, `initramfs` and `rootfs` files from the RHCOS image mirror page and run the following command to create a new customized `initramfs` file that contains your configured networking:

```
$ coreos-installer pxe customize rhcos-<version>-live-initramfs.x86_64.img
  --network-keyfile bond0.nmconnection
  --network-keyfile bond0-proxy-em1.nmconnection
  --network-keyfile bond0-proxy-em2.nmconnection
  -o rhcos-<version>-custom-initramfs.x86_64.img
```

6. Use the customized `initramfs` file in your PXE configuration. Add the `ignition.firstboot` and `ignition.platform.id=metal` kernel arguments if they are not already present.
Network settings are applied to the live system and are carried over to the destination system.

12.4.11.3.9. Advanced RHCOS installation reference

This section illustrates the networking configuration and other advanced options that allow you to modify the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) manual installation process. The following tables describe the kernel arguments and command-line options you can use with the RHCOS live installer and the `coreos-installer` command.

12.4.11.3.9.1. Networking and bonding options for ISO installations

If you install RHCOS from an ISO image, you can add kernel arguments manually when you boot the image to configure networking for a node. If no networking arguments are specified, DHCP is activated in the initramfs when RHCOS detects that networking is required to fetch the Ignition config file.

**IMPORTANT**

When adding networking arguments manually, you must also add the `rd.neednet=1` kernel argument to bring the network up in the initramfs.

The following information provides examples for configuring networking and bonding on your RHCOS nodes for ISO installations. The examples describe how to use the `ip=`, `nameserver=`, and `bond=` kernel arguments.

**NOTE**

Ordering is important when adding the kernel arguments: `ip=`, `nameserver=`, and then `bond=`.

The networking options are passed to the `dracut` tool during system boot. For more information about the networking options supported by `dracut`, see the `dracut.cmdline` manual page.

The following examples are the networking options for ISO installation.

Configuring DHCP or static IP addresses
To configure an IP address, either use DHCP (`ip=dhcp`) or set an individual static IP address (`ip=` `<host_ip>`). If setting a static IP, you must then identify the DNS server IP address (`nameserver=` `<dns_ip>`) on each node. The following example sets:

- The node’s IP address to **10.10.10.2**
- The gateway address to **10.10.10.254**
- The netmask to **255.255.255.0**
- The hostname to **core0.example.com**
- The DNS server address to **4.4.4.41**
- The auto-configuration value to **none**. No auto-configuration is required when IP networking is configured statically.

```plaintext
ip=10.10.10.2::10.10.10.254:255.255.255.0:core0.example.com:enp1s0:none
nameserver=4.4.4.41
```
NOTE
When you use DHCP to configure IP addressing for the RHCOS machines, the machines also obtain the DNS server information through DHCP. For DHCP-based deployments, you can define the DNS server address that is used by the RHCOS nodes through your DHCP server configuration.

Configuring an IP address without a static hostname
You can configure an IP address without assigning a static hostname. If a static hostname is not set by the user, it will be picked up and automatically set by a reverse DNS lookup. To configure an IP address without a static hostname refer to the following example:

- The node’s IP address to **10.10.10.2**
- The gateway address to **10.10.10.254**
- The netmask to **255.255.255.0**
- The DNS server address to **4.4.4.41**
- The auto-configuration value to **none**. No auto-configuration is required when IP networking is configured statically.

```
ip=10.10.10.2::10.10.10.254:255.255.255.0::enp1s0:none
nameserver=4.4.4.41
```

Specifying multiple network interfaces
You can specify multiple network interfaces by setting multiple `ip=` entries.

```
ip=10.10.10.2::10.10.10.254:255.255.255.0:core0.example.com:enp1s0:none
ip=10.10.10.3::10.10.10.254:255.255.255.0:core0.example.com:enp2s0:none
```

Configuring default gateway and route
Optional: You can configure routes to additional networks by setting an `rd.route=` value.

```
ip=:10.10.10.254::
```

NOTE
When you configure one or multiple networks, one default gateway is required. If the additional network gateway is different from the primary network gateway, the default gateway must be the primary network gateway.

- Run the following command to configure the default gateway:
  ```
ip=:10.10.10.254::
```
- Enter the following command to configure the route for the additional network:
  ```
rd.route=20.20.20.0/24:20.20.20.254:enp2s0
```

Disabling DHCP on a single interface
You can disable DHCP on a single interface, such as when there are two or more network interfaces and only one interface is being used. In the example, the `enp1s0` interface has a static networking configuration and DHCP is disabled for `enp2s0`, which is not used:
Combining DHCP and static IP configurations
You can combine DHCP and static IP configurations on systems with multiple network interfaces, for example:

```plaintext
ip=10.10.10.2::10.10.254:255.255.255.0:core0.example.com:enp2s0:none
ip=enp1s0:dhcp
```

Configuring VLANS on individual interfaces
Optional: You can configure VLANS on individual interfaces by using the `vlan=` parameter.

- To configure a VLAN on a network interface and use a static IP address, run the following command:
  ```plaintext
  ip=10.10.10.2::10.10.254:255.255.255.0:core0.example.com:enp2s0.100:none
  vlan=enp2s0.100:enp2s0
  ```

- To configure a VLAN on a network interface and to use DHCP, run the following command:
  ```plaintext
  ip=enp2s0.100:dhcp
  vlan=enp2s0.100:enp2s0
  ```

Providing multiple DNS servers
You can provide multiple DNS servers by adding a `nameserver=` entry for each server, for example:

```plaintext
nameserver=1.1.1.1
nameserver=8.8.8.8
```

Bonding multiple network interfaces to a single interface
Optional: You can bond multiple network interfaces to a single interface by using the `bond=` option. Refer to the following examples:

- The syntax for configuring a bonded interface is: `bond=<name>[::<network_interfaces>][:options]`
  - `<name>` is the bonding device name (`bond0`), `<network_interfaces>` represents a comma-separated list of physical (ethernet) interfaces (`em1,em2`), and `options` is a comma-separated list of bonding options. Enter `modinfo bonding` to see available options.

- When you create a bonded interface using `bond=`, you must specify how the IP address is assigned and other information for the bonded interface.
  - To configure the bonded interface to use DHCP, set the bond’s IP address to `dhcp`. For example:
    ```plaintext
    bond=bond0:em1,em2:mode=active-backup
    ip=bond0:dhcp
    ```
  - To configure the bonded interface to use a static IP address, enter the specific IP address you want and related information. For example:
    ```plaintext
    bond=bond0:em1,em2:mode=active-backup
    ip=10.10.10.2::10.10.254:255.255.255.0:core0.example.com:bond0:none
    ```
Optional: You can bond multiple SR-IOV network interfaces to a dual port NIC interface by using the `bond=` option.

On each node, you must perform the following tasks:

1. Create the SR-IOV virtual functions (VFs) following the guidance in Managing SR-IOV devices. Follow the procedure in the “Attaching SR-IOV networking devices to virtual machines” section.

2. Create the bond, attach the desired VFs to the bond and set the bond link state up following the guidance in Configuring network bonding. Follow any of the described procedures to create the bond.

The following examples illustrate the syntax you must use:

- The syntax for configuring a bonded interface is `bond=<name>[:<networkInterfaces>] [:options]`. 
  - `<name>` is the bonding device name (`bond0`), `<networkInterfaces>` represents the virtual functions (VFs) by their known name in the kernel and shown in the output of the `ip link` command (`eno1f0, eno2f0`), and `options` is a comma-separated list of bonding options. Enter `modinfo bonding` to see available options.

- When you create a bonded interface using `bond=`, you must specify how the IP address is assigned and other information for the bonded interface.
  - To configure the bonded interface to use DHCP, set the bond’s IP address to `dhcp`. For example:
    ```
    bond=bond0:eno1f0,eno2f0:mode=active-backup
    ip=bond0:dhcp
    ```
  - To configure the bonded interface to use a static IP address, enter the specific IP address you want and related information. For example:
    ```
    bond=bond0:eno1f0,eno2f0:mode=active-backup
    ip=10.10.10.2::10.10.10.254:255.255.255.0:core0.example.com:bond0:none
    ```

Using network teaming
Optional: You can use a network teaming as an alternative to bonding by using the `team=` parameter:

- The syntax for configuring a team interface is: `team=name[:networkInterfaces]`
name is the team device name (team0) and network_interfaces represents a comma-separated list of physical (ethernet) interfaces (em1, em2).

NOTE

Teaming is planned to be deprecated when RHCOS switches to an upcoming version of RHEL. For more information, see this Red Hat Knowledgebase Article.

Use the following example to configure a network team:

```
team=team0:em1,em2
ip=team0:dhcp
```

12.4.11.3.9.2. coreos-installer options for ISO and PXE installations

You can install RHCOS by running `coreos-installer install <options> <device>` at the command prompt, after booting into the RHCOS live environment from an ISO image.

The following table shows the subcommands, options, and arguments you can pass to the `coreos-installer` command.

Table 12.36. coreos-installer subcommands, command-line options, and arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>coreos-installer install subcommand</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$ coreos-installer install &lt;options&gt; &lt;device&gt;</td>
<td>Embed an Ignition config in an ISO image.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

coreos-installer install subcommand options

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-u, --image-url &lt;url&gt;</td>
<td>Specify the image URL manually.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-f, --image-file &lt;path&gt;</td>
<td>Specify a local image file manually. Used for debugging.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-i, --ignition-file &lt;path&gt;</td>
<td>Embed an Ignition config from a file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-I, --ignition-url &lt;URL&gt;</td>
<td>Embed an Ignition config from a URL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--ignition-hash &lt;digest&gt;</td>
<td>Digest type-value of the Ignition config.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-p, --platform &lt;name&gt;</td>
<td>Override the Ignition platform ID for the installed system.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
---console <spec> | Set the kernel and bootloader console for the installed system. For more information about the format of `<spec>`, see the [Linux kernel serial console documentation](#).

--append-karg <arg>... | Append a default kernel argument to the installed system.

--delete-karg <arg>... | Delete a default kernel argument from the installed system.

-n, --copy-network | Copy the network configuration from the install environment.

**IMPORTANT**
The `--copy-network` option only copies networking configuration found under `/etc/NetworkManager/system-connections`. In particular, it does not copy the system hostname.

--network-dir <path> | For use with `-n`. Default is `/etc/NetworkManager/system-connections/`.

--save-partlabel <lx>.. | Save partitions with this label glob.

--save-partindex <id>... | Save partitions with this number or range.

--insecure | Skip RHCOS image signature verification.

--insecure-ignition | Allow Ignition URL without HTTPS or hash.

--architecture <name> | Target CPU architecture. Valid values are `x86_64` and `aarch64`.

--preserve-on-error | Do not clear partition table on error.

-h, --help | Print help information.

coreos-installer install subcommand argument

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;device&gt;</td>
<td>The destination device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subcommand</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>$ coreos-installer iso customize &lt;options&gt; &lt;ISO_image&gt;</code></td>
<td>Customize a RHCOS live ISO image.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>coreos-installer iso reset &lt;options&gt; &lt;ISO_image&gt;</code></td>
<td>Restore a RHCOS live ISO image to default settings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>coreos-installer iso ignition remove &lt;options&gt; &lt;ISO_image&gt;</code></td>
<td>Remove the embedded Ignition config from an ISO image.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**coreos-installer ISO customize subcommand options**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>--dest-ignition &lt;path&gt;</code></td>
<td>Merge the specified Ignition config file into a new configuration fragment for the destination system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--dest-console &lt;spec&gt;</code></td>
<td>Specify the kernel and bootloader console for the destination system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--dest-device &lt;path&gt;</code></td>
<td>Install and overwrite the specified destination device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--dest-karg-append &lt;arg&gt;</code></td>
<td>Add a kernel argument to each boot of the destination system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--dest-karg-delete &lt;arg&gt;</code></td>
<td>Delete a kernel argument from each boot of the destination system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--network-keyfile &lt;path&gt;</code></td>
<td>Configure networking by using the specified NetworkManager keyfile for live and destination systems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--ignition-ca &lt;path&gt;</code></td>
<td>Specify an additional TLS certificate authority to be trusted by Ignition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--pre-install &lt;path&gt;</code></td>
<td>Run the specified script before installation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--post-install &lt;path&gt;</code></td>
<td>Run the specified script after installation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--installer-config &lt;path&gt;</code></td>
<td>Apply the specified installer configuration file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--live-ignition &lt;path&gt;</code></td>
<td>Merge the specified Ignition config file into a new configuration fragment for the live environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--live-karg-append &lt;arg&gt;</code></td>
<td>Add a kernel argument to each boot of the live environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--live-karg-delete &lt;arg&gt;</code></td>
<td>Delete a kernel argument from each boot of the live environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--live-karg-replace &lt;k=old=new&gt;</code></td>
<td>Replace a kernel argument in each boot of the live environment, in the form key=old=new.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>-f, --force</code></td>
<td>Overwrite an existing Ignition config.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>-o, --output &lt;path&gt;</code></td>
<td>Write the ISO to a new output file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>-h, --help</code></td>
<td>Print help information.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## coreos-installer PXE subcommands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subcommand</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>coreos-installer pxe customize &lt;options&gt; &lt;path&gt;</code></td>
<td>Customize a RHCOS live PXE boot config.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>coreos-installer pxe ignition wrap &lt;options&gt;</code></td>
<td>Wrap an Ignition config in an image.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>coreos-installer pxe ignition unwrap &lt;options&gt; &lt;image_name&gt;</code></td>
<td>Show the wrapped Ignition config in an image.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## coreos-installer PXE customize subcommand options

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>--dest-ignition &lt;path&gt;</code></td>
<td>Merge the specified Ignition config file into a new configuration fragment for the destination system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--dest-console &lt;spec&gt;</code></td>
<td>Specify the kernel and bootloader console for the destination system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--dest-device &lt;path&gt;</code></td>
<td>Install and overwrite the specified destination device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--network-keyfile &lt;path&gt;</code></td>
<td>Configure networking by using the specified NetworkManager keyfile for live and destination systems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argument</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--ignition-ca &lt;path&gt;</td>
<td>Specify an additional TLS certificate authority to be trusted by Ignition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--pre-install &lt;path&gt;</td>
<td>Run the specified script before installation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>post-install &lt;path&gt;</td>
<td>Run the specified script after installation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--installer-config &lt;path&gt;</td>
<td>Apply the specified installer configuration file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--live-ignition &lt;path&gt;</td>
<td>Merge the specified Ignition config file into a new configuration fragment for the live environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-o, --output &lt;path&gt;</td>
<td>Write the initramfs to a new output file.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**

This option is required for PXE environments.

- **-h, --help**
  
  Print help information.

### 12.4.11.3.9.3. coreos.inst boot options for ISO or PXE installations

You can automatically invoke `coreos-installer` options at boot time by passing `coreos.inst` boot arguments to the RHCOS live installer. These are provided in addition to the standard boot arguments.

- For ISO installations, the `coreos.inst` options can be added by interrupting the automatic boot at the bootloader menu. You can interrupt the automatic boot by pressing **TAB** while the **RHEL CoreOS (Live)** menu option is highlighted.

- For PXE or iPXE installations, the `coreos.inst` options must be added to the **APPEND** line before the RHCOS live installer is booted.

The following table shows the RHCOS live installer `coreos.inst` boot options for ISO and PXE installations.

**Table 12.37. coreos.inst boot options**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>coreos.inst.install_dev</td>
<td>Required. The block device on the system to install to. It is recommended to use the full path, such as <code>/dev/sda</code>, although <code>sda</code> is allowed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coreos.inst.ignition_url</td>
<td>Optional: The URL of the Ignition config to embed into the installed system. If no URL is specified, no Ignition config is embedded. Only HTTP and HTTPS protocols are supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argument</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coreos.inst.save_partlabel</td>
<td>Optional: Comma-separated labels of partitions to preserve during the install. Glob-style wildcards are permitted. The specified partitions do not need to exist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coreos.inst.save_partindex</td>
<td>Optional: Comma-separated indexes of partitions to preserve during the install. Ranges m-n are permitted, and either m or n can be omitted. The specified partitions do not need to exist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coreos.inst.insecure</td>
<td>Optional: Permits the OS image that is specified by coreos.inst.image_url to be unsigned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coreos.inst.image_url</td>
<td>Optional: Download and install the specified RHCOS image.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- This argument should not be used in production environments and is intended for debugging purposes only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- While this argument can be used to install a version of RHCOS that does not match the live media, it is recommended that you instead use the media that matches the version you want to install.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- If you are using coreos.inst.image_url, you must also use coreos.inst.insecure. This is because the bare-metal media are not GPG-signed for OpenShift Container Platform.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Only HTTP and HTTPS protocols are supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coreos.inst.skip_reboot</td>
<td>Optional: The system will not reboot after installing. After the install finishes, you will receive a prompt that allows you to inspect what is happening during installation. This argument should not be used in production environments and is intended for debugging purposes only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coreos.inst.platform_id</td>
<td>Optional: The Ignition platform ID of the platform the RHCOS image is being installed on. Default is metal. This option determines whether or not to request an Ignition config from the cloud provider, such as VMware. For example: coreos.inst.platform_id=vmware.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12.4.11.4. Enabling multipathing with kernel arguments on RHCOS

RHCOS supports multipathing on the primary disk, allowing stronger resilience to hardware failure to achieve higher host availability.

You can enable multipathing at installation time for nodes that were provisioned in OpenShift Container Platform 4.8 or later. While postinstallation support is available by activating multipathing via the machine config, enabling multipathing during installation is recommended.

In setups where any I/O to non-optimized paths results in I/O system errors, you must enable multipathing at installation time.

**IMPORTANT**

On IBM Z® and IBM® LinuxONE, you can enable multipathing only if you configured your cluster for it during installation. For more information, see “Installing RHCOS and starting the OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process” in [Installing a cluster with z/VM on IBM Z® and IBM® LinuxONE](#).

The following procedure enables multipath at installation time and appends kernel arguments to the `coreos-installer install` command so that the installed system itself will use multipath beginning from the first boot.

**NOTE**

OpenShift Container Platform does not support enabling multipathing as a day-2 activity on nodes that have been upgraded from 4.6 or earlier.

**Procedure**

1. To enable multipath and start the `multipathd` daemon, run the following command:

   ```bash
   $ mpathconf --enable && systemct start multipathd.service
   ```

   - Optional: If booting the PXE or ISO, you can instead enable multipath by adding `rd.multipath=default` from the kernel command line.

2. Append the kernel arguments by invoking the `coreos-installer` program:

   ```bash
   $ coreos-installer install /dev/mapper/mpatha \
   --append-karg rd.multipath=default \
   ```

   Optional: The URL of the Ignition config for the live boot. For example, this can be used to customize how `coreos-installer` is invoked, or to run code before or after the installation. This is different from `coreos.inst.ignition_url`, which is the Ignition config for the installed system.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ignition.config.url</td>
<td>Optional: The URL of the Ignition config for the live boot. For example, this can be used to customize how <code>coreos-installer</code> is invoked, or to run code before or after the installation. This is different from <code>coreos.inst.ignition_url</code>, which is the Ignition config for the installed system.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Indicates the path of the single multipathed device.

If there are multiple multipath devices connected to the machine, or to be more explicit, instead of using `/dev/mapper/mpatha`, it is recommended to use the World Wide Name (WWN) symlink available in `/dev/disk/by-id`. For example:

```
$ coreos-installer install /dev/disk/by-id/wwn-<wwn_ID> \
--append-karg root=/dev/disk/by-label/dm-mpath-root \
--append-karg rw
```

Indicates the WWN ID of the target multipathed device. For example, `0xx194e957fcedb4841`.

This symlink can also be used as the `coreos.inst.install_dev` kernel argument when using special `coreos.inst.*` arguments to direct the live installer. For more information, see "Installing RHCOS and starting the OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process".

3. Check that the kernel arguments worked by going to one of the worker nodes and listing the kernel command line arguments (in `/proc/cmdline` on the host):

```
$ oc debug node/ip-10-0-141-105.ec2.internal
```

**Example output**

```
Starting pod/ip-10-0-141-105ec2internal-debug ...
To use host binaries, run `chroot /host`

sh-4.2# cat /host/proc/cmdline
...
rd.multipath=default root=/dev/disk/by-label/dm-mpath-root 
...
sh-4.2# exit
```

You should see the added kernel arguments.

**12.4.11.5. Updating the bootloader using bootupd**

To update the bootloader by using `bootupd`, you must either install `bootupd` on RHCOS machines manually or provide a machine config with the enabled `systemd` unit. Unlike `grubby` or other bootloader tools, `bootupd` does not manage kernel space configuration such as passing kernel arguments.

After you have installed `bootupd`, you can manage it remotely from the OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
NOTE

It is recommended that you use `bootupd` only on bare metal or virtualized hypervisor installations, such as for protection against the BootHole vulnerability.

Manual install method

You can manually install `bootupd` by using the `bootctl` command-line tool.

1. Inspect the system status:

   ```
   # bootupctl status
   
   Example output for x86_64
   
   Component EFI
   Installed: grub2-efi-x64-1:2.04-31.fc33.x86_64,shim-x64-15-8.x86_64
   Update: At latest version
   
   Example output for aarch64
   
   Component EFI
   Installed: grub2-efi-aa64-1:2.02-99.el8_4.1.aarch64,shim-aa64-15.4-2.el8_1.aarch64
   Update: At latest version
   ```

2. RH COS images created without `bootupd` installed on them require an explicit adoption phase. If the system status is Adoptable, perform the adoption:

   ```
   # bootupctl adopt-and-update
   
   Example output
   
   Updated: grub2-efi-x64-1:2.04-31.fc33.x86_64,shim-x64-15-8.x86_64
   ```

3. If an update is available, apply the update so that the changes take effect on the next reboot:

   ```
   # bootupctl update
   
   Example output
   
   Updated: grub2-efi-x64-1:2.04-31.fc33.x86_64,shim-x64-15-8.x86_64
   ```

Machine config method

Another way to enable `bootupd` is by providing a machine config.

- Provide a machine config file with the enabled `systemd` unit, as shown in the following example:

  ```
  Example output
  
  variant: rhcos
  version: 1.1.0
  ```
12.4.12. Waiting for the bootstrap process to complete

The OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process begins after the cluster nodes first boot into the persistent RHCOS environment that has been installed to disk. The configuration information provided through the Ignition config files is used to initialize the bootstrap process and install OpenShift Container Platform on the machines. You must wait for the bootstrap process to complete.

Prerequisites

- You have created the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- You have configured suitable network, DNS and load balancing infrastructure.
- You have obtained the installation program and generated the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- You installed RHCOS on your cluster machines and provided the Ignition config files that the OpenShift Container Platform installation program generated.

Procedure

1. Monitor the bootstrap process:

   ```
   $ ./openshift-install --dir <installation_directory> wait-for bootstrap-complete \
   --log-level=info
   ```

   1. For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.
   2. To view different installation details, specify `warn`, `debug`, or `error` instead of `info`.

Example output

```
INFO Waiting up to 30m0s for the Kubernetes API at https://api.test.example.com:6443...
INFO API v1.27.3 up
INFO Waiting up to 30m0s for bootstrapping to complete...
INFO It is now safe to remove the bootstrap resources
```
The command succeeds when the Kubernetes API server signals that it has been bootstrapped on the control plane machines.

2. After the bootstrap process is complete, remove the bootstrap machine from the load balancer.

**IMPORTANT**

You must remove the bootstrap machine from the load balancer at this point. You can also remove or reformat the bootstrap machine itself.

Additional resources

- See [Monitoring installation progress](#) for more information about monitoring the installation logs and retrieving diagnostic data if installation issues arise.

### 12.4.13. Logging in to the cluster by using the CLI

You can log in to your cluster as a default system user by exporting the cluster **`kubeconfig`** file. The **`kubeconfig`** file contains information about the cluster that is used by the CLI to connect a client to the correct cluster and API server. The file is specific to a cluster and is created during OpenShift Container Platform installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You deployed an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- You installed the **`oc`** CLI.

**Procedure**

1. Export the **`kubeadmin`** credentials:

   ```bash
   $ export KUBECONFIG=<installation_directory>/auth/kubeconfig
   ```

   ① For **`<installation_directory>`**, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

2. Verify you can run **`oc`** commands successfully using the exported configuration:

   ```bash
   $ oc whoami
   ```

   **Example output**

   `system:admin`

### 12.4.14. Approving the certificate signing requests for your machines

When you add machines to a cluster, two pending certificate signing requests (CSRs) are generated for each machine that you added. You must confirm that these CSRs are approved or, if necessary, approve them yourself. The client requests must be approved first, followed by the server requests.

**Prerequisites**
You added machines to your cluster.

Procedure

1. Confirm that the cluster recognizes the machines:

   $ oc get nodes

   **Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>ROLES</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>VERSION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>master-0</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>63m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>master-1</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>63m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>master-2</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>64m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   The output lists all of the machines that you created.

   **NOTE**
   
   The preceding output might not include the compute nodes, also known as worker nodes, until some CSRs are approved.

2. Review the pending CSRs and ensure that you see the client requests with the **Pending** or **Approved** status for each machine that you added to the cluster:

   $ oc get csr

   **Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>REQUESTOR</th>
<th>CONDITION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>csr-8b2br</td>
<td>15m</td>
<td>system:serviceaccount:openshift-machine-config-operator:node-bootstrapper</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>csr-8vnps</td>
<td>15m</td>
<td>system:serviceaccount:openshift-machine-config-operator:node-bootstrapper</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   In this example, two machines are joining the cluster. You might see more approved CSRs in the list.

3. If the CSRs were not approved, after all of the pending CSRs for the machines you added are in **Pending** status, approve the CSRs for your cluster machines:

   **NOTE**
   
   Because the CSRs rotate automatically, approve your CSRs within an hour of adding the machines to the cluster. If you do not approve them within an hour, the certificates will rotate, and more than two certificates will be present for each node. You must approve all of these certificates. After the client CSR is approved, the Kubelet creates a secondary CSR for the serving certificate, which requires manual approval. Then, subsequent serving certificate renewal requests are automatically approved by the `machine-approver` if the Kubelet requests a new certificate with identical parameters.
NOTE

For clusters running on platforms that are not machine API enabled, such as bare
metal and other user-provisioned infrastructure, you must implement a method
of automatically approving the kubelet serving certificate requests (CSRs). If a
request is not approved, then the `oc exec`, `oc rsh`, and `oc logs` commands
cannot succeed, because a serving certificate is required when the API server
connects to the kubelet. Any operation that contacts the Kubelet endpoint
requires this certificate approval to be in place. The method must watch for new
CSRs, confirm that the CSR was submitted by the `node-bootstrapper` service
account in the `system:node` or `system:admin` groups, and confirm the identity
of the node.

- To approve them individually, run the following command for each valid CSR:

  ```
  $ oc adm certificate approve <csr_name>  
  ```

  `<csr_name>` is the name of a CSR from the list of current CSRs.

- To approve all pending CSRs, run the following command:

  ```
  $ oc get csr -o go-template='{{range .items}}{{if not .status}}{{.metadata.name}}{{"\n"}}{{end}}{{end}}' | xargs --no-run-if-empty oc adm certificate approve
  ```

4. Now that your client requests are approved, you must review the server requests for each
machine that you added to the cluster:

```
$ oc get csr
```

**Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>REQUESTOR</th>
<th>CONDITION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>csr-bfd72</td>
<td>5m26s</td>
<td>system:ip:10-0-50-126.us-east-2.compute.internal</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>csr-c57lv</td>
<td>5m26s</td>
<td>system:ip:10-0-95-157.us-east-2.compute.internal</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. If the remaining CSRs are not approved, and are in the `Pending` status, approve the CSRs for
your cluster machines:

- To approve them individually, run the following command for each valid CSR:

  ```
  $ oc adm certificate approve <csr_name>  
  ```

  `<csr_name>` is the name of a CSR from the list of current CSRs.
To approve all pending CSRs, run the following command:

```bash
$ oc get csr -o go-template=`{{range .items}}{{if not .status}}{{.metadata.name}}{{"\n"}}{{end}}{{end}}` | xargs oc adm certificate approve
```

6. After all client and server CSRs have been approved, the machines have the **Ready** status. Verify this by running the following command:

```bash
$ oc get nodes
```

**Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>ROLES</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>VERSION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>master-0</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>73m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>master-1</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>73m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>master-2</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>74m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>worker-0</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>worker</td>
<td>11m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>worker-1</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>worker</td>
<td>11m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**

It can take a few minutes after approval of the server CSRs for the machines to transition to the **Ready** status.

**Additional information**

- For more information on CSRs, see [Certificate Signing Requests](#).

### 12.4.15. Initial Operator configuration

After the control plane initializes, you must immediately configure some Operators so that they all become available.

**Prerequisites**

- Your control plane has initialized.

**Procedure**

1. Watch the cluster components come online:

```bash
$ watch -n5 oc get clusteroperators
```

**Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>VERSION</th>
<th>AVAILABLE</th>
<th>PROGRESSING</th>
<th>DEGRADED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>authentication</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baremetal</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cloud-credential</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cluster-autoscaler</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config-operator</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Configure the Operators that are not available.

Additional resources

- See [Gathering logs from a failed installation](#) for details about gathering data in the event of a failed OpenShift Container Platform installation.

- See [Troubleshooting Operator issues](#) for steps to check Operator pod health across the cluster and gather Operator logs for diagnosis.

### 12.4.15.1. Disabling the default OperatorHub catalog sources

Operator catalogs that source content provided by Red Hat and community projects are configured for OperatorHub by default during an OpenShift Container Platform installation. In a restricted network environment, you must disable the default catalogs as a cluster administrator.

**Procedure**

- Disable the sources for the default catalogs by adding `disableAllDefaultSources: true` to the `OperatorHub` object:

  ```bash
  $ oc patch OperatorHub cluster --type json \
  -p '[{"op": "add", "path": "/spec/disableAllDefaultSources", "value": true}]'
  ```
TIP

Alternatively, you can use the web console to manage catalog sources. From the Administration → Cluster Settings → Configuration → OperatorHub page, click the Sources tab, where you can create, update, delete, disable, and enable individual sources.

12.4.15.2. Image registry storage configuration

The Image Registry Operator is not initially available for platforms that do not provide default storage. After installation, you must configure your registry to use storage so that the Registry Operator is made available.

Instructions are shown for configuring a persistent volume, which is required for production clusters. Where applicable, instructions are shown for configuring an empty directory as the storage location, which is available for only non-production clusters.

Additional instructions are provided for allowing the image registry to use block storage types by using the Recreate rollout strategy during upgrades.

12.4.15.2.1. Changing the image registry’s management state

To start the image registry, you must change the Image Registry Operator configuration’s managementState from Removed to Managed.

Procedure

- Change managementState Image Registry Operator configuration from Removed to Managed. For example:

  $ oc patch configs.imageregistry.operator.openshift.io cluster --type merge --patch '{"spec": {"managementState":"Managed"}}'

12.4.15.2.2. Configuring registry storage for bare metal and other manual installations

As a cluster administrator, following installation you must configure your registry to use storage.

Prerequisites

- You have access to the cluster as a user with the cluster-admin role.

- You have a cluster that uses manually-provisioned Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes, such as bare metal.

- You have provisioned persistent storage for your cluster, such as Red Hat OpenShift Data Foundation.

IMPORTANT

OpenShift Container Platform supports ReadWriteOnce access for image registry storage when you have only one replica. ReadWriteOnce access also requires that the registry uses the Recreate rollout strategy. To deploy an image registry that supports high availability with two or more replicas, ReadWriteMany access is required.
- Must have 100Gi capacity.

**Procedure**

1. To configure your registry to use storage, change the `spec.storage.pvc` in the `configs.imageregistry/cluster` resource.

   **NOTE**

   When you use shared storage, review your security settings to prevent outside access.

2. Verify that you do not have a registry pod:

   ```
   $ oc get pod -n openshift-image-registry -l docker-registry=default
   
   No resources found in openshift-image-registry namespace
   
   **NOTE**

   If you do have a registry pod in your output, you do not need to continue with this procedure.

3. Check the registry configuration:

   ```
   $ oc edit configs.imageregistry.operator.openshift.io
   
   **Example output**

   ```

   Leave the `claim` field blank to allow the automatic creation of an `image-registry-storage` PVC.

4. Check the `clusteroperator` status:

   ```
   $ oc get clusteroperator image-registry
   
   **Example output**

   ```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>VERSION</th>
<th>AVAILABLE</th>
<th>PROGRESSING</th>
<th>DEGRADED</th>
<th>SINCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>image-registry</td>
<td>4.14</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>6h50m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Ensure that your registry is set to managed to enable building and pushing of images.

   - Run:
$ oc edit configs.imageregistry/cluster

Then, change the line

managementState: Removed

to

managementState: Managed

12.4.15.2.3. Configuring storage for the image registry in non-production clusters

You must configure storage for the Image Registry Operator. For non-production clusters, you can set the image registry to an empty directory. If you do so, all images are lost if you restart the registry.

Procedure

- To set the image registry storage to an empty directory:

  $ oc patch configs.imageregistry.operator.openshift.io cluster --type merge --patch ‘{"spec": {"storage": {"emptyDir":{}}}}’

  

  **WARNING**

  Configure this option for only non-production clusters.

  If you run this command before the Image Registry Operator initializes its components, the **oc patch** command fails with the following error:

  Error from server (NotFound): configs.imageregistry.operator.openshift.io "cluster" not found

  Wait a few minutes and run the command again.

12.4.15.2.4. Configuring block registry storage

To allow the image registry to use block storage types during upgrades as a cluster administrator, you can use the **Recreate** rollout strategy.

  **IMPORTANT**

  Block storage volumes, or block persistent volumes, are supported but not recommended for use with the image registry on production clusters. An installation where the registry is configured on block storage is not highly available because the registry cannot have more than one replica.

  If you choose to use a block storage volume with the image registry, you must use a filesystem persistent volume claim (PVC).
**Procedure**

1. To set the image registry storage as a block storage type, patch the registry so that it uses the **Recreate** rollout strategy and runs with only one (1) replica:

   ```
   $ oc patch config.imageregistry.operator.openshift.io/cluster --type=merge -p '{"spec":
   {"rolloutStrategy":"Recreate","replicas":1}}'
   ```

2. Provision the PV for the block storage device, and create a PVC for that volume. The requested block volume uses the ReadWriteOnce (RWO) access mode.

3. Edit the registry configuration so that it references the correct PVC.

### 12.4.16. Completing installation on user-provisioned infrastructure

After you complete the Operator configuration, you can finish installing the cluster on infrastructure that you provide.

**Prerequisites**

- Your control plane has initialized.
- You have completed the initial Operator configuration.

**Procedure**

1. Confirm that all the cluster components are online with the following command:

   ```
   $ watch -n5 oc get clusteroperators
   ```

**Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>VERSION</th>
<th>AVAILABLE</th>
<th>PROGRESSING</th>
<th>DEGRADED</th>
<th>SINCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>authentication</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>19m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baremetal</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cloud-credential</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>40m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cluster-autoscaler</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config-operator</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>38m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>console</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>26m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>csi-snapshot-controller</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dns</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>etcd</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>36m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>image-registry</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>31m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ingress</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>30m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insights</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>31m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kube-apiserver</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>26m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kube-controller-manager</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>36m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kube-scheduler</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>36m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kube-storage-version-migrator</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>machine-api</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>29m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>machine-approver</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>machine-config</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>36m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marketplace</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Alternatively, the following command notifies you when all of the clusters are available. It also retrieves and displays credentials:

```
$ ./openshift-install --dir <installation_directory> wait-for install-complete
```

For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

**Example output**

```
INFO Waiting up to 30m0s for the cluster to initialize...
```

The command succeeds when the Cluster Version Operator finishes deploying the OpenShift Container Platform cluster from Kubernetes API server.

**IMPORTANT**

- The Ignition config files that the installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending `node-bootstrapper` certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for Recovering from expired control plane certificates for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

2. Confirm that the Kubernetes API server is communicating with the pods.

   a. To view a list of all pods, use the following command:

   ```
   $ oc get pods --all-namespaces
   ```

   **Example output**

   ```
   NAMESPACE   NAME          READY STATUS
   monitoring  4.14.0    True False False 29m
   network     4.14.0    True False False 38m
   node-tuning 4.14.0    True False False 37m
   openshift-apiserver 4.14.0    True False False 32m
   openshift-controller-manager 4.14.0    True False False 30m
   openshift-samples 4.14.0    True False False 32m
   operator-lifecycle-manager 4.14.0    True False False 37m
   operator-lifecycle-manager-catalog 4.14.0    True False False 37m
   operator-lifecycle-manager-packageserver 4.14.0    True False False 32m
   service-ca  4.14.0    True False False 38m
   storage     4.14.0    True False False 37m
   ```
b. View the logs for a pod that is listed in the output of the previous command by using the following command:

```bash
$ oc logs <pod_name> -n <namespace>
```

Specify the pod name and namespace, as shown in the output of the previous command.

If the pod logs display, the Kubernetes API server can communicate with the cluster machines.

3. For an installation with Fibre Channel Protocol (FCP), additional steps are required to enable multipathing. Do not enable multipathing during installation.

See “Enabling multipathing with kernel arguments on RHCOS” in the Post-installation machine configuration tasks documentation for more information.

4. Register your cluster on the Cluster registration page.

### 12.4.17. Telemetry access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the Telemetry service, which runs by default to provide metrics about cluster health and the success of updates, requires internet access. If your cluster is connected to the internet, Telemetry runs automatically, and your cluster is registered to OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console.

After you confirm that your OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console inventory is correct, either maintained automatically by Telemetry or manually by using OpenShift Cluster Manager, use subscription watch to track your OpenShift Container Platform subscriptions at the account or multi-cluster level.

Additional resources

- See About remote health monitoring for more information about the Telemetry service

### 12.4.18. Next steps

- Validating an installation.
- Customize your cluster.
- Configure image streams for the Cluster Samples Operator and the must-gather tool.
Learn how to use Operator Lifecycle Manager (OLM) on restricted networks.

If the mirror registry that you used to install your cluster has a trusted CA, add it to the cluster by configuring additional trust stores.

If necessary, you can opt out of remote health reporting.

If necessary, see Registering your disconnected cluster

### 12.5. SCALING A USER-PROVISIONED CLUSTER WITH THE BARE METAL OPERATOR

After deploying a user-provisioned infrastructure cluster, you can use the Bare Metal Operator (BMO) and other metal3 components to scale bare-metal hosts in the cluster. This approach helps you to scale a user-provisioned cluster in a more automated way.

#### 12.5.1. About scaling a user-provisioned cluster with the Bare Metal Operator

You can scale user-provisioned infrastructure clusters by using the Bare Metal Operator (BMO) and other metal3 components. User-provisioned infrastructure installations do not feature the Machine API Operator. The Machine API Operator typically manages the lifecycle of bare-metal hosts in a cluster. However, it is possible to use the BMO and other metal3 components to scale nodes in user-provisioned clusters without requiring the Machine API Operator.

#### 12.5.1.1. Prerequisites for scaling a user-provisioned cluster

- You installed a user-provisioned infrastructure cluster on bare metal.
- You have baseboard management controller (BMC) access to the hosts.

#### 12.5.1.2. Limitations for scaling a user-provisioned cluster

- You cannot use a provisioning network to scale user-provisioned infrastructure clusters by using the Bare Metal Operator (BMO).
  - Consequentially, you can only use bare-metal host drivers that support virtual media networking booting, for example `redfish-virtualmedia` and `idrac-virtualmedia`.
- You cannot scale `MachineSet` objects in user-provisioned infrastructure clusters by using the BMO.

#### 12.5.2. Configuring a provisioning resource to scale user-provisioned clusters

Create a `Provisioning` custom resource (CR) to enable Metal platform components on a user-provisioned infrastructure cluster.

**Prerequisites**

- You installed a user-provisioned infrastructure cluster on bare metal.

**Procedure**

1. Create a `Provisioning` CR.
a. Save the following YAML in the `provisioning.yaml` file:

```yaml
apiVersion: metal3.io/v1alpha1
kind: Provisioning
metadata:
  name: provisioning-configuration
spec:
  provisioningNetwork: "Disabled"
  watchAllNamespaces: false
```

**NOTE**

OpenShift Container Platform 4.14 does not support enabling a provisioning network when you scale a user-provisioned cluster by using the Bare Metal Operator.

2. Create the **Provisioning** CR by running the following command:

```
$ oc create -f provisioning.yaml
```

**Example output**

```
provisioning.metal3.io/provisioning-configuration created
```

**Verification**

- Verify that the provisioning service is running by running the following command:

```
$ oc get pods -n openshift-machine-api
```

**Example output**

```
NAME                                                  READY   STATUS    RESTARTS        AGE
--                                                    -----   --------    -----------        --
cluster-autoscaler-operator-678c476f4c-jjdn5          2/2     Running   0               5d21h
cluster-baremetal-operator-6866f7b976-gmvgh           2/2     Running   0               5d21h
control-plane-machine-set-operator-7d8566696c-bh4jz    1/1     Running   0               5d21h
ironic-proxy-64bdw                                    1/1     Running   0               5d21h
ironic-proxy-rbggf                                    1/1     Running   0               5d21h
ironic-proxy-vj54c                                    1/1     Running   0               5d21h
machine-api-controllers-544d6849d5-tgj9l              7/7     Running   1 (5d21h ago)   5d21h
machine-api-operator-5c4ff4b86d-6fjmq                 2/2     Running   0               5d21h
metal3-6d98f84cc8-zn2mx                                5/5     Running   0               5d21h
metal3-image-customization-59d745768d-bhrp7           1/1     Running   0               5d21h
```

### 12.5.3. Provisioning new hosts in a user-provisioned cluster by using the BMO

You can use the Bare Metal Operator (BMO) to provision bare-metal hosts in a user-provisioned cluster by creating a **BareMetalHost** custom resource (CR).
NOTE

To provision bare-metal hosts to the cluster by using the BMO, you must set the `spec.externallyProvisioned` specification in the `BareMetalHost` custom resource to `false`.

Prerequisites

- You created a user-provisioned bare-metal cluster.
- You have baseboard management controller (BMC) access to the hosts.
- You deployed a provisioning service in the cluster by creating a `Provisioning` CR.

Procedure

1. Create the `Secret` CR and the `BareMetalHost` CR.
   a. Save the following YAML in the `bmh.yaml` file:

```yaml
---
apiVersion: v1
kind: Secret
metadata:
  name: worker1-bmc
  namespace: openshift-machine-api
  type: Opaque
data:
  username: <base64_of_uid>
  password: <base64_of_pwd>
---
apiVersion: metal3.io/v1alpha1
kind: BareMetalHost
metadata:
  name: worker1
  namespace: openshift-machine-api
spec:
  bmc:
    address: <protocol>://<bmc_url>
    credentialsName: "worker1-bmc"
    bootMACAddress: <nic1_mac_address>
  externallyProvisioned: false
  customDeploy:
    method: install_coreos
    online: true
  userData:
    name: worker-user-data-managed
    namespace: openshift-machine-api
---
```

You can only use bare-metal host drivers that support virtual media networking booting, for example `redfish-virtualmedia` and `idrac-virtualmedia`.

You must set the `spec.externallyProvisioned` specification in the `BareMetalHost` custom resource to `false`. The default value is `false`. 
2. Create the bare-metal host object by running the following command:

```
$ oc create -f bmh.yaml
```

**Example output**

```
secret/worker1-bmc created
baremetalhost.metal3.io/worker1 created
```

3. Approve all certificate signing requests (CSRs).
   a. Verify that the provisioning state of the host is **provisioned** by running the following command:

```
$ oc get bmh -A
```

**Example output**

```
NAMESPACE               NAME          STATE                    CONSUMER   ONLINE
ERROR   AGE
openshift-machine-api   controller1   externally provisioned              true             5m25s
openshift-machine-api   worker1       provisioned                         true             4m45s
```

b. Get the list of pending CSRs by running the following command:

```
$ oc get csr
```

**Example output**

```
NAME        AGE   SIGNERNAME                                    REQUESTOR
REQUESTEDDURATION CONDITION
csr-gfm9f   33s   kubernetes.io/kube-apiserver-client-kubelet
system:serviceaccount:openshift-machine-config-operator:node-bootstrapper   <none>              Pending
```

c. Approve the CSR by running the following command:

```
$ oc adm certificate approve <csr_name>
```

**Example output**

```
certificatesigningrequest.certificates.k8s.io/<csr_name> approved
```

**Verification**

- Verify that the node is ready by running the following command:

```
$ oc get nodes
```

**Example output**
12.5.4. Optional: Managing existing hosts in a user-provisioned cluster by using the BMO

Optionally, you can use the Bare Metal Operator (BMO) to manage existing bare-metal controller hosts in a user-provisioned cluster by creating a **BareMetalHost** object for the existing host. It is not a requirement to manage existing user-provisioned hosts; however, you can enroll them as externally-provisioned hosts for inventory purposes.

**IMPORTANT**

To manage existing hosts by using the BMO, you must set the `spec.externallyProvisioned` specification in the **BareMetalHost** custom resource to `true` to prevent the BMO from re-provisioning the host.

Prerequisites

- You created a user-provisioned bare-metal cluster.
- You have baseboard management controller (BMC) access to the hosts.
- You deployed a provisioning service in the cluster by creating a **Provisioning** CR.

Procedure

1. Create the **Secret** CR and the **BareMetalHost** CR.
   a. Save the following YAML in the **controller.yaml** file:

      ```yaml
      ---
      apiVersion: v1
      kind: Secret
      metadata:
        name: controller1-bmc
        namespace: openshift-machine-api
      type: Opaque
      data:
        username: <base64_of_uid>
        password: <base64_of_pwd>
      ---
      apiVersion: metal3.io/v1alpha1
      kind: BareMetalHost
      metadata:
        name: controller1
        namespace: openshift-machine-api
      spec:
        bmc:
          address: <protocol>://<bmc_url>
        credentialsName: "controller1-bmc"
        bootMACAddress: <nic1_mac_address>
        customDeploy:
      ```
You can only use bare-metal host drivers that support virtual media networking booting, for example `redfish-virtualmedia` and `idrac-virtualmedia`.

You must set the value to true to prevent the BMO from re-provisioning the bare-metal controller host.

2. Create the bare-metal host object by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ oc create -f controller.yaml
   
   Example output
   
   secret/controller1-bmc created
   baremetalhost.metal3.io/controller1 created
   
   Verification
   
   - Verify that the BMO created the bare-metal host object by running the following command:
   
   ```bash
   $ oc get bmh -A
   
   Example output
   
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAMESPACE</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>CONSUMER</th>
<th>ONLINE</th>
<th>ERROR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>openshift-machine-api</td>
<td>controller1</td>
<td>externally provisioned</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>13s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
   
12.5.5. Removing hosts from a user-provisioned cluster by using the BMO

You can use the Bare Metal Operator (BMO) to remove bare-metal hosts from a user-provisioned cluster.

Prerequisites

- You created a user-provisioned bare-metal cluster.
- You have baseboard management controller (BMC) access to the hosts.
- You deployed a provisioning service in the cluster by creating a `Provisioning` CR.

Procedure

1. Cordon and drain the host by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ oc adm drain app1 --force --ignore-daemonsets=true
   ```
2. Delete the `customDeploy` specification from the `BareMetalHost` CR.

   a. Edit the `BareMetalHost` CR for the host by running the following command:

      ```
      $ oc edit bmh -n openshift-machine-api <host_name>
      ...
      customDeploy:
      method: install_coreos
      ```

   b. Delete the lines `spec.customDeploy` and `spec.customDeploy.method`:

   c. Verify that the provisioning state of the host changes to `deprovisioning` by running the following command:

      ```
      $ oc get bmh -A

      NAMESPACE       NAME          STATE                    CONSUMER    ONLINE
      ERROR  AGE
      openshift-machine-api controller1 externally provisioned true 58m
      openshift-machine-api worker1   deprovisioning      true 57m
      ```

3. Delete the node by running the following command:

   ```
   $ oc delete node <node_name>
   ```

**Verification**

- Verify the node is deleted by running the following command:
12.6. INSTALLATION CONFIGURATION PARAMETERS FOR BARE METAL

Before you deploy an OpenShift Container Platform cluster, you provide a customized `install-config.yaml` installation configuration file that describes the details for your environment.

12.6.1. Available installation configuration parameters for bare metal

The following tables specify the required, optional, and bare metal-specific installation configuration parameters that you can set as part of the installation process.

**NOTE**

After installation, you cannot modify these parameters in the `install-config.yaml` file.

12.6.1.1. Required configuration parameters

Required installation configuration parameters are described in the following table:

**Table 12.38. Required parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>apiVersion:</td>
<td>The API version for the <code>install-config.yaml</code> content. The current version is v1. The installation program may also support older API versions.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baseDomain:</td>
<td>The base domain of your cloud provider. The base domain is used to create routes to your OpenShift Container Platform cluster components. The full DNS name for your cluster is a combination of the <code>baseDomain</code> and <code>metadata.name</code> parameter values that uses the <code>&lt;metadata.name&gt;</code>, <code>&lt;baseDomain&gt;</code> format.</td>
<td>A fully-qualified domain or subdomain name, such as <code>example.com</code>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example output

```
$ oc get nodes

NAME          STATUS   ROLES           AGE     VERSION
controller1   Ready    master,worker   2d23h   v1.24.0+dc5a2fd
```

OpenShift Container Platform 4.14 Installing

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>metadata:</td>
<td>Kubernetes resource <strong>ObjectMeta</strong>, from which only the <strong>name</strong> parameter is consumed.</td>
<td>Object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>metadata: name:</td>
<td>The name of the cluster. DNS records for the cluster are all subdomains of <code>{{.metadata.name}}</code>. <code>{{.baseDomain}}</code>.</td>
<td>String of lowercase letters and hyphens (-), such as dev.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform:</td>
<td>The configuration for the specific platform upon which to perform the installation: alibabacloud, aws, baremetal, azure, gcp, ibmcloud, nutanix, openstack, powersvs, vsphere, or {}. For additional information about platform. <strong>&lt;platform&gt;</strong> parameters, consult the table for your specific platform that follows.</td>
<td>Object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pullSecret:</td>
<td>Get a pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager to authenticate downloading container images for OpenShift Container Platform components from services such as Quay.io.</td>
<td><code>{ &quot;auths&quot;:{ &quot;cloud.openshift.com&quot;:{ &quot;auth&quot;:&quot;b3Blb=&quot;, &quot;email&quot;:&quot;you@example.com&quot; }, &quot;quay.io&quot;:{ &quot;auth&quot;:&quot;b3Blb=&quot;, &quot;email&quot;:&quot;you@example.com&quot; } } }</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 12.6.1.2. Network configuration parameters

You can customize your installation configuration based on the requirements of your existing network infrastructure. For example, you can expand the IP address block for the cluster network or provide different IP address blocks than the defaults.

- If you use the Red Hat OpenShift Networking OVN-Kubernetes network plugin, both IPv4 and IPv6 address families are supported.
- If you use the Red Hat OpenShift Networking OpenShift SDN network plugin, only the IPv4 address family is supported.
If you configure your cluster to use both IP address families, review the following requirements:

- Both IP families must use the same network interface for the default gateway.
- Both IP families must have the default gateway.
- You must specify IPv4 and IPv6 addresses in the same order for all network configuration parameters. For example, in the following configuration IPv4 addresses are listed before IPv6 addresses.

```yaml
networking:
  clusterNetwork:
    - cidr: 10.128.0.0/14
      hostPrefix: 23
    - cidr: fd00:10:128::/56
      hostPrefix: 64
  serviceNetwork:
    - 172.30.0.0/16
    - fd00:172:16::/112
```

**NOTE**

Globalnet is not supported with Red Hat OpenShift Data Foundation disaster recovery solutions. For regional disaster recovery scenarios, ensure that you use a nonoverlapping range of private IP addresses for the cluster and service networks in each cluster.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>networking:</td>
<td>The configuration for the cluster network.</td>
<td>Object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NOTE</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>You cannot modify parameters specified by the networking object after installation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>networking:</td>
<td>The Red Hat OpenShift Networking network plugin to install.</td>
<td>Either OpenShiftSDN or OVNKubernetes. OpenShiftSDN is a CNI plugin for all-Linux networks. OVNKubernetes is a CNI plugin for Linux networks and hybrid networks that contain both Linux and Windows servers. The default value is OVNKubernetes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 12.39. Network parameters
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>networking: clusterNetwork</td>
<td>The IP address blocks for pods.</td>
<td>An array of objects. For example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The default value is <strong>10.128.0.0/14</strong> with a host prefix of <strong>/23</strong>.</td>
<td>networking:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If you specify multiple IP address blocks, the blocks must not overlap.</td>
<td>clusterNetwork:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- cidr: <strong>10.128.0.0/14</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>hostPrefix: <strong>23</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- cidr: <strong>fd01::/48</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>hostPrefix: <strong>64</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>networking: clusterNetwork</td>
<td>Required if you use <strong>networking.clusterNetwork</strong>. An IP address block.</td>
<td>An IP address block in Classless Inter-Domain Routing (CIDR) notation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cidr:</td>
<td>If you use the OpenShift SDN network plugin, specify an IPv4 network. If you use the OVN-Kubernetes network plugin, you can specify IPv4 and IPv6 networks.</td>
<td>The prefix length for an IPv4 block is between <strong>0</strong> and <strong>32</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The prefix length for an IPv6 block is between <strong>0</strong> and <strong>128</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>For example, <strong>10.128.0.0/14</strong> or <strong>fd01::/48</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>networking: clusterNetwork</td>
<td>The subnet prefix length to assign to each individual node. For example, if <strong>hostPrefix</strong> is set to <strong>23</strong> then each node is assigned a <strong>/23</strong> subnet out of the given <strong>cidr</strong>. A <strong>hostPrefix</strong> value of <strong>23</strong> provides <strong>510</strong> (2^32 - 23 - 2) pod IP addresses.</td>
<td>A subnet prefix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hostPrefix:</td>
<td></td>
<td>For an IPv4 network the default value is <strong>23</strong>. For an IPv6 network the default value is <strong>64</strong>. The default value is also the minimum value for IPv6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>networking: serviceNetwork</td>
<td>The IP address block for services. The default value is <strong>172.30.0.0/16</strong>.</td>
<td>An array with an IP address block in CIDR format. For example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The OpenShift SDN and OVN-Kubernetes network plugins support only a single IP address block for the service network.</td>
<td>networking:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If you use the OVN-Kubernetes network plugin, you can specify an IP address block for both of the IPv4 and IPv6 address families.</td>
<td>serviceNetwork:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- <strong>172.30.0.0/16</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- <strong>fd02::/112</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>networking: machineNetwork</td>
<td>The IP address blocks for machines.</td>
<td>An array of objects. For example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If you specify multiple IP address blocks, the blocks must not overlap.</td>
<td>networking:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>machineNetwork:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- cidr: <strong>10.0.0.0/16</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**networking:**

* machineNetwork: cidr:

Required if you use `networking.machineNetwork`. An IP address block. The default value is `10.0.0.0/16` for all platforms other than libvirt and IBM Power® Virtual Server. For libvirt, the default value is `192.168.126.0/24`. For IBM Power® Virtual Server, the default value is `192.168.0.0/24`.

NOTE

Set the `networking.machineNetwork` to match the CIDR that the preferred NIC resides in.

### 12.6.1.3. Optional configuration parameters

Optional installation configuration parameters are described in the following table:

#### Table 12.40. Optional parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>additionalTrustBundle:</td>
<td>A PEM-encoded X.509 certificate bundle that is added to the nodes’ trusted certificate store. This trust bundle may also be used when a proxy has been configured.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capabilities:</td>
<td>Controls the installation of optional core cluster components. You can reduce the footprint of your OpenShift Container Platform cluster by disabling optional components. For more information, see the &quot;Cluster capabilities&quot; page in <code>Installing</code>.</td>
<td>String array</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baselineCapabilitySet:</td>
<td>Selects an initial set of optional capabilities to enable. Valid values are <code>None</code>, <code>v4.11</code>, <code>v4.12</code> and <code>vCurrent</code>. The default value is <code>vCurrent</code>.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>additionalEnabledCapabilities:</td>
<td>Extends the set of optional capabilities beyond what you specify in <code>baselineCapabilitySet</code>. You may specify multiple capabilities in this parameter.</td>
<td>String array</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cpuPartitioningMode:</td>
<td>Enables workload partitioning, which isolates OpenShift Container Platform services, cluster management workloads, and infrastructure pods to run on a reserved set of CPUs. Workload partitioning can only be enabled during installation and cannot be disabled after installation. While this field enables workload partitioning, it does not configure workloads to use specific CPUs. For more information, see the <strong>Workload partitioning</strong> page in the <strong>Scalability and Performance</strong> section.</td>
<td>None or AllNodes. None is the default value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute:</td>
<td>The configuration for the machines that comprise the compute nodes.</td>
<td>Array of <strong>MachinePool</strong> objects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute: architecture:</td>
<td>Determines the instruction set architecture of the machines in the pool. Currently, clusters with varied architectures are not supported. All pools must specify the same architecture. Valid values are <strong>amd64</strong> and <strong>arm64</strong>.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute: hyperthreading:</td>
<td>Whether to enable or disable simultaneous multithreading, or <strong>hyperthreading</strong>, on compute machines. By default, simultaneous multithreading is enabled to increase the performance of your machines' cores.</td>
<td>Enabled or Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMPORTANT</td>
<td>If you disable simultaneous multithreading, ensure that your capacity planning accounts for the dramatically decreased machine performance.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute: name:</td>
<td>Required if you use <strong>compute</strong>. The name of the machine pool.</td>
<td>worker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute: platform:</td>
<td>Required if you use compute. Use this parameter to specify the cloud provider to host the worker machines. This parameter value must match the controlPlane.platform parameter value.</td>
<td>alibabacloud, aws, azure, gcp, ibmcloud, nutanix, openstack, powervs, vsphere, or {}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute: replicas:</td>
<td>The number of compute machines, which are also known as worker machines, to provision.</td>
<td>A positive integer greater than or equal to 2. The default value is 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>featureSet:</td>
<td>Enables the cluster for a feature set. A feature set is a collection of OpenShift Container Platform features that are not enabled by default. For more information about enabling a feature set during installation, see &quot;Enabling features using feature gates&quot;.</td>
<td>String. The name of the feature set to enable, such as TechPreviewNoUpgrade.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane:</td>
<td>The configuration for the machines that comprise the control plane.</td>
<td>Array of MachinePool objects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane: architecture:</td>
<td>Determines the instruction set architecture of the machines in the pool. Currently, clusters with varied architectures are not supported. All pools must specify the same architecture. Valid values are amd64 and arm64.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane: hyperthreading:</td>
<td>Whether to enable or disable simultaneous multithreading, or hyperthreading, on control plane machines. By default, simultaneous multithreading is enabled to increase the performance of your machines' cores.</td>
<td>Enabled or Disabled</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IMPORTANT**

If you disable simultaneous multithreading, ensure that your capacity planning accounts for the dramatically decreased machine performance.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane:</td>
<td>Required if you use <code>controlPlane</code>. The name of the machine pool.</td>
<td>master</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane:</td>
<td>Required if you use <code>controlPlane</code>. Use this parameter to specify the cloud</td>
<td>`alibabacloud, aws, azure, gcp,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform:</td>
<td>provider that hosts the control plane machines. This parameter value must</td>
<td>`ibmcloud, nutanix, openstack,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>match the <code>compute.platform</code> parameter value.</td>
<td><code>powervs, vsphere</code>, or <code>{}</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>replicas:</td>
<td>The number of control plane machines to provision. The only supported value</td>
<td>The only supported value is 3, which is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>is 3, which is the default value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>credentialsMode:</td>
<td>The Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) mode. If no mode is specified, the</td>
<td><code>Mint, Passthrough, Manual</code> or an empty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CCO dynamically tries to determine the capabilities of the provided</td>
<td>string (&quot;&quot;&quot;).[1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>credentials, with a preference for mint mode on the platforms where multiple</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>modes are supported.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fips:</td>
<td>Enable or disable FIPS mode. The default is <strong>false</strong> (disabled). If FIPS mode is enabled, the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines that OpenShift Container Platform runs on bypass the default Kubernetes cryptography suite and use the cryptography modules that are provided with RHCOS instead.</td>
<td><strong>false</strong> or <strong>true</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IMPORTANT**

To enable FIPS mode for your cluster, you must run the installation program from a Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) computer configured to operate in FIPS mode. For more information about configuring FIPS mode on RHEL, see **Installing the system in FIPS mode**.

When running Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) or Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) booted in FIPS mode, OpenShift Container Platform core components use the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures.

**NOTE**

If you are using Azure File storage, you cannot enable FIPS mode.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>imageContentSources:</td>
<td>Sources and repositories for the release-image content.</td>
<td>Array of objects. Includes a <strong>source</strong> and, optionally, <strong>mirrors</strong>, as described in the following rows of this table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imageContentSources: source:</td>
<td>Required if you use <strong>imageContentSources</strong>. Specify the repository that users refer to, for example, in image pull specifications.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imageContentSources: mirrors:</td>
<td>Specify one or more repositories that may also contain the same images.</td>
<td>Array of strings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>publish:</td>
<td>How to publish or expose the user-facing endpoints of your cluster, such as the Kubernetes API, OpenShift routes.</td>
<td><strong>Internal</strong> or <strong>External</strong>. The default value is <strong>External</strong>. Setting this field to <strong>Internal</strong> is not supported on non-cloud platforms. IMPORTANT If the value of the field is set to <strong>Internal</strong>, the cluster will become non-functional. For more information, refer to <strong>BZ#1953035</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sshKey:</td>
<td>The SSH key to authenticate access to your cluster machines.</td>
<td>For example, <strong>sshKey</strong>: <code>ssh-ed25519 AAAA...</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Not all CCO modes are supported for all cloud providers. For more information about CCO modes, see the "Managing cloud provider credentials" entry in the Authentication and authorization content.
CHAPTER 13. INSTALLING ON-PREMISE WITH ASSISTED INSTALLER

13.1. INSTALLING AN ON-PREMISE CLUSTER USING THE ASSISTED INSTALLER

You can install OpenShift Container Platform on on-premise hardware or on-premise VMs by using the Assisted Installer. Installing OpenShift Container Platform by using the Assisted Installer supports x86_64, AArch64, ppc64le, and s390x CPU architectures.

13.1.1. Using the Assisted Installer

The OpenShift Container Platform Assisted Installer is a user-friendly installation solution offered on the Red Hat Hybrid Cloud Console. The Assisted Installer supports the various deployment platforms with a focus on bare metal, Nutanix, and vSphere infrastructures.

The Assisted Installer provides installation functionality as a service. This software-as-a-service (SaaS) approach has the following advantages:

- **Web user interface**: The web user interface performs cluster installation without the user having to create the installation configuration files manually.

- **No bootstrap node**: A bootstrap node is not required when installing with the Assisted Installer. The bootstrapping process executes on a node within the cluster.

- **Hosting**: The Assisted Installer hosts:
  - Ignition files
  - The installation configuration
  - A discovery ISO
  - The installer

- **Streamlined installation workflow**: Deployment does not require in-depth knowledge of OpenShift Container Platform. The Assisted Installer provides reasonable defaults and provides the installer as a service, which:
  - Eliminates the need to install and run the OpenShift Container Platform installer locally.
  - Ensures the latest version of the installer up to the latest tested z-stream releases. Older versions remain available, if needed.
  - Enables building automation by using the API without the need to run the OpenShift Container Platform installer locally.

- **Advanced networking**: The Assisted Installer supports IPv4 networking with SDN and OVN, IPv6 and dual stack networking with OVN only, NMState-based static IP addressing, and an HTTP/S proxy. OVN is the default Container Network Interface (CNI) for OpenShift Container Platform 4.12 and later releases, but you can use SDN.

- **Preinstallation validation**: The Assisted Installer validates the configuration before installation to ensure a high probability of success. Validation includes:
- Ensuring network connectivity
- Ensuring sufficient network bandwidth
- Ensuring connectivity to the registry
- Ensuring time synchronization between cluster nodes
- Verifying that the cluster nodes meet the minimum hardware requirements
- Validating the installation configuration parameters

- **REST API**: The Assisted Installer has a REST API, enabling automation.

The Assisted Installer supports installing OpenShift Container Platform on premises in a connected environment, including with an optional HTTP/S proxy. It can install the following:

- Highly available OpenShift Container Platform or Single Node OpenShift (SNO)
- OpenShift Container Platform on bare metal, Nutanix, or vSphere with full platform integration, or other virtualization platforms without integration
- Optionally OpenShift Virtualization and OpenShift Data Foundation (formerly OpenShift Container Storage)

The user interface provides an intuitive interactive workflow where automation does not exist or is not required. Users may also automate installations using the REST API.

See [Install OpenShift with the Assisted Installer](#) to create an OpenShift Container Platform cluster with the Assisted Installer. See the [Assisted Installer for OpenShift Container Platform](#) documentation for details on using the Assisted Installer.

### 13.1.2. API support for the Assisted Installer

Supported APIs for the Assisted Installer are stable for a minimum of three months from the announcement of deprecation.
CHAPTER 14. INSTALLING AN ON-PREMISE CLUSTER WITH THE AGENT-BASED INSTALLER

14.1. PREPARING TO INSTALL WITH THE AGENT-BASED INSTALLER

14.1.1. About the Agent-based Installer

The Agent-based installation method provides the flexibility to boot your on-premises servers in any way that you choose. It combines the ease of use of the Assisted Installation service with the ability to run offline, including in air-gapped environments. Agent-based installation is a subcommand of the OpenShift Container Platform installer. It generates a bootable ISO image containing all of the information required to deploy an OpenShift Container Platform cluster, with an available release image.

The configuration is in the same format as for the installer-provisioned infrastructure and user-provisioned infrastructure installation methods. The Agent-based Installer can also optionally generate or accept Zero Touch Provisioning (ZTP) custom resources. ZTP allows you to provision new edge sites with declarative configurations of bare-metal equipment.

14.1.2. Understanding Agent-based Installer

As an OpenShift Container Platform user, you can leverage the advantages of the Assisted Installer hosted service in disconnected environments.

The Agent-based installation comprises a bootable ISO that contains the Assisted discovery agent and the Assisted Service. Both are required to perform the cluster installation, but the latter runs on only one of the hosts.

The `openshift-install agent create image` subcommand generates an ephemeral ISO based on the inputs that you provide. You can choose to provide inputs through the following manifests:

Preferred:

- `install-config.yaml`
- `agent-config.yaml`

or

Optional: ZTP manifests

- `cluster-manifests/cluster-deployment.yaml`
- `cluster-manifests/agent-cluster-install.yaml`
- `cluster-manifests/pull-secret.yaml`
- `cluster-manifests/infraenv.yaml`
- `cluster-manifests/cluster-image-set.yaml`
- `cluster-manifests/nmstateconfig.yaml`
- `mirror/registries.conf`
- `mirror/ca-bundle.crt`
14.1.2.1. Agent-based Installer workflow

One of the control plane hosts runs the Assisted Service at the start of the boot process and eventually becomes the bootstrap host. This node is called the rendezvous host (node 0). The Assisted Service ensures that all the hosts meet the requirements and triggers an OpenShift Container Platform cluster deployment. All the nodes have the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) image written to the disk. The non-bootstrap nodes reboot and initiate a cluster deployment. Once the nodes are rebooted, the rendezvous host reboots and joins the cluster. The bootstrapping is complete and the cluster is deployed.

Figure 14.1. Node installation workflow

You can install a disconnected OpenShift Container Platform cluster through the openshift-install agent create image subcommand for the following topologies:

- A single-node OpenShift Container Platform cluster (SNO) A node that is both a master and worker.
A three-node OpenShift Container Platform cluster: A compact cluster that has three master nodes that are also worker nodes.

Highly available OpenShift Container Platform cluster (HA): Three master nodes with any number of worker nodes.

14.1.2.2. Recommended resources for topologies

Recommended cluster resources for the following topologies:

Table 14.1. Recommended cluster resources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topology</th>
<th>Number of master nodes</th>
<th>Number of worker nodes</th>
<th>vCPU</th>
<th>Memory</th>
<th>Storage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single-node cluster</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8 vCPU cores</td>
<td>16GB of RAM</td>
<td>120GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compact cluster</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0 or 1</td>
<td>8 vCPU cores</td>
<td>16GB of RAM</td>
<td>120GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HA cluster</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2 and above</td>
<td>8 vCPU cores</td>
<td>16GB of RAM</td>
<td>120GB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following platforms are supported:

- baremetal
- vsphere
- none

IMPORTANT

The *none* option requires the provision of DNS name resolution and load balancing infrastructure in your cluster. See the Requirements for a cluster using the platform "none" option section for more information.

Additional resources

- Requirements for a cluster using the platform "none" option

14.1.3. About FIPS compliance

For many OpenShift Container Platform customers, regulatory readiness, or compliance, on some level is required before any systems can be put into production. That regulatory readiness can be imposed by national standards, industry standards or the organization’s corporate governance framework. Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) compliance is one of the most critical components required in highly secure environments to ensure that only supported cryptographic technologies are allowed on nodes.
IMPORTANT

To enable FIPS mode for your cluster, you must run the installation program from a Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) computer configured to operate in FIPS mode. For more information about configuring FIPS mode on RHEL, see Installing the system in FIPS mode. When running Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) or Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) booted in FIPS mode, OpenShift Container Platform core components use the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures.

14.1.4. Configuring FIPS through the Agent-based Installer

During a cluster deployment, the Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) change is applied when the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines are deployed in your cluster. For Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) machines, you must enable FIPS mode when you install the operating system on the machines that you plan to use as worker machines.

You can enable FIPS mode through the preferred method of **install-config.yaml** and **agent-config.yaml**:

1. You must set value of the **fips** field to **True** in the **install-config.yaml** file:

   **Sample install-config.yaml file**

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: v1
   baseDomain: test.example.com
   metadata:
     name: sno-cluster
   fips: True
   ```

2. Optional: If you are using the GitOps ZTP manifests, you must set the value of **fips** as **True** in the **Agent-install.openshift.io/install-config-overrides** field in the **agent-cluster-install.yaml** file:

   **Sample agent-cluster-install.yaml file**

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: extensions.hive.openshift.io/v1beta1
   kind: AgentClusterInstall
   metadata:
     annotations:
       agent-install.openshift.io/install-config-overrides: '{"fips": True}'
     name: sno-cluster
   namespace: sno-cluster-test
   ```

Additional resources

- OpenShift Security Guide Book
- Support for FIPS cryptography

14.1.5. About networking

The **rendezvous IP** must be known at the time of generating the agent ISO, so that during the initial boot all the hosts can check in to the assisted service. If the IP addresses are assigned using a Dynamic
Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) server, then the `rendezvousIP` field must be set to an IP address of one of the hosts that will become part of the deployed control plane. In an environment without a DHCP server, you can define IP addresses statically.

In addition to static IP addresses, you can apply any network configuration that is in NMState format. This includes VLANs and NIC bonds.

### 14.1.5.1. DHCP

**Preferred method:** `install-config.yaml` and `agent-config.yaml`

You must specify the value for the `rendezvousIP` field. The `networkConfig` fields can be left blank:

**Sample agent-config.yaml file**

```yaml
apiVersion: v1alpha1
description: AgentConfig
metadata:
  name: sno-cluster
  rendezvousIP: 192.168.111.80

hosts:
- hostname: master-0
  interfaces:
    - name: eno1
      macAddress: 00:ef:44:21:e6:a5
  networkConfig:
    interfaces:
      - name: eno1
        type: ethernet
        state: up
        mac-address: 00:ef:44:21:e6:a5
        ipv4:
          enabled: true
          address:
            - ip: 192.168.111.80
          prefix-length: 23
          dhcp: false
        dns-resolver:
```

1. The IP address for the rendezvous host.

### 14.1.5.2. Static networking

a. **Preferred method:** `install-config.yaml` and `agent-config.yaml`

**Sample agent-config.yaml file**

```yaml
cat > agent-config.yaml << EOF
apiVersion: v1alpha1
description: AgentConfig
metadata:
  name: sno-cluster
  rendezvousIP: 192.168.111.80

hosts:
- hostname: master-0
  interfaces:
    - name: eno1
      macAddress: 00:ef:44:21:e6:a5
  networkConfig:
    interfaces:
      - name: eno1
        type: ethernet
        state: up
        mac-address: 00:ef:44:21:e6:a5
        ipv4:
          enabled: true
          address:
            - ip: 192.168.111.80
          prefix-length: 23
          dhcp: false
        dns-resolver:
EOF
```
If a value is not specified for the `rendezvousIP` field, one address will be chosen from the static IP addresses specified in the `networkConfig` fields.

The MAC address of an interface on the host, used to determine which host to apply the configuration to.

The static IP address of the target bare metal host.

The static IP address’s subnet prefix for the target bare metal host.

The DNS server for the target bare metal host.

Next hop address for the node traffic. This must be in the same subnet as the IP address set for the specified interface.

b. Optional method: GitOps ZTP manifests

The optional method of the GitOps ZTP custom resources comprises 6 custom resources; you can configure static IPs in the `nmstateconfig.yaml` file.

```yaml
apiVersion: agent-install.openshift.io/v1beta1
kind: NMStateConfig
metadata:
  name: master-0
  namespace: openshift-machine-api
  labels:
    cluster0-nmstate-label-name: cluster0-nmstate-label-value
spec:
  config:
    interfaces:
    - name: eth0
      type: ethernet
      state: up
      mac-address: 52:54:01:aa:aa:a1
      ipv4:
        enabled: true
        address:
        - ip: 192.168.122.2
          prefix-length: 23
        dhcp: false
      dns-resolver:
        config:
          server:
          - 192.168.122.1
```
The static IP address of the target bare metal host.

2. The static IP address’s subnet prefix for the target bare metal host.

3. The DNS server for the target bare metal host.

4. Next hop address for the node traffic. This must be in the same subnet as the IP address set for the specified interface.

5. The MAC address of an interface on the host, used to determine which host to apply the configuration to.

The rendezvous IP is chosen from the static IP addresses specified in the `config` fields.

### 14.1.6. Requirements for a cluster using the platform "none" option

This section describes the requirements for an Agent-based OpenShift Container Platform installation that is configured to use the platform `none` option.

#### 14.1.6.1. Platform "none" DNS requirements

In OpenShift Container Platform deployments, DNS name resolution is required for the following components:

- The Kubernetes API
- The OpenShift Container Platform application wildcard
- The control plane and compute machines

Reverse DNS resolution is also required for the Kubernetes API, the control plane machines, and the compute machines.

DNS A/AAAA or CNAME records are used for name resolution and PTR records are used for reverse name resolution. The reverse records are important because Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) uses the reverse records to set the hostnames for all the nodes, unless the hostnames are provided by DHCP. Additionally, the reverse records are used to generate the certificate signing requests (CSR) that OpenShift Container Platform needs to operate.

**NOTE**

It is recommended to use a DHCP server to provide the hostnames to each cluster node.

The following DNS records are required for an OpenShift Container Platform cluster using the platform...
none option and they must be in place before installation. In each record, `<cluster_name>` is the cluster name and `<base_domain>` is the base domain that you specify in the `install-config.yaml` file. A complete DNS record takes the form: `<component>.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>`.

Table 14.2. Required DNS records

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Record</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kubernetes API</td>
<td>api.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;</td>
<td>A DNS A/AAAA or CNAME record, and a DNS PTR record, to identify the API load balancer. These records must be resolvable by both clients external to the cluster and from all the nodes within the cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>api-int.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;</td>
<td>A DNS A/AAAA or CNAME record, and a DNS PTR record, to internally identify the API load balancer. These records must be resolvable from all the nodes within the cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Routes</td>
<td>*.apps.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;</td>
<td>A wildcard DNS A/AAAA or CNAME record that refers to the application ingress load balancer. The application ingress load balancer targets the machines that run the Ingress Controller pods. The Ingress Controller pods run on the compute machines by default. These records must be resolvable by both clients external to the cluster and from all the nodes within the cluster. For example, console-openshift-console.apps.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt; is used as a wildcard route to the OpenShift Container Platform console.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control plane machines</td>
<td>&lt;master&gt;&lt;n&gt;.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;</td>
<td>DNS A/AAAA or CNAME records and DNS PTR records to identify each machine for the control plane nodes. These records must be resolvable by the nodes within the cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compute machines</td>
<td>&lt;worker&gt;&lt;n&gt;.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;</td>
<td>DNS A/AAAA or CNAME records and DNS PTR records to identify each machine for the worker nodes. These records must be resolvable by the nodes within the cluster.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IMPORTANT**

The API server must be able to resolve the worker nodes by the hostnames that are recorded in Kubernetes. If the API server cannot resolve the node names, then proxied API calls can fail, and you cannot retrieve logs from pods.

**NOTE**

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.4 and later, you do not need to specify etcd host and SRV records in your DNS configuration.
**TIP**

You can use the `dig` command to verify name and reverse name resolution.

**14.1.6.1.1. Example DNS configuration for platform "none" clusters**

This section provides A and PTR record configuration samples that meet the DNS requirements for deploying OpenShift Container Platform using the platform `none` option. The samples are not meant to provide advice for choosing one DNS solution over another.

In the examples, the cluster name is `ocp4` and the base domain is `example.com`.

**Example DNS A record configuration for a platform "none" cluster**

The following example is a BIND zone file that shows sample A records for name resolution in a cluster using the platform `none` option.

```
Example 14.1. Sample DNS zone database

$TTL 1W
@ IN SOA ns1.example.com. root (2019070700 ; serial 3H ; refresh (3 hours) 30M ; retry (30 minutes) 2W ; expiry (2 weeks) 1W ) ; minimum (1 week)
IN NS ns1.example.com.
IN MX 10 smtp.example.com.

ns1.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5
smtp.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5
helper.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5
helper.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5
api.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5
api-int.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5
*.apps.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5
master0.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.97
master1.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.98
master2.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.99
worker0.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.11
worker1.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.17

;EOF
```

1. Provides name resolution for the Kubernetes API. The record refers to the IP address of the API load balancer.
2. Provides name resolution for the Kubernetes API. The record refers to the IP address of the API load balancer and is used for internal cluster communications.
Provides name resolution for the wildcard routes. The record refers to the IP address of the application ingress load balancer. The application ingress load balancer targets the machines

NOTE

In the example, the same load balancer is used for the Kubernetes API and application ingress traffic. In production scenarios, you can deploy the API and application ingress load balancers separately so that you can scale the load balancer infrastructure for each in isolation.

Provides name resolution for the control plane machines.

Provides name resolution for the compute machines.

Example DNS PTR record configuration for a platform "none" cluster

The following example BIND zone file shows sample PTR records for reverse name resolution in a cluster using the platform none option.

Example 14.2. Sample DNS zone database for reverse records

```$TTL 1W
@ IN SOA ns1.example.com. root ( 
2019070700 ; serial
3H ; refresh (3 hours)
30M ; retry (30 minutes)
2W ; expiry (2 weeks)
1W ) ; minimum (1 week)
IN NS ns1.example.com.
;
5.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR api.ocp4.example.com. 1
5.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR api-int.ocp4.example.com. 2
;
97.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR master0.ocp4.example.com. 3
98.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR master1.ocp4.example.com. 4
99.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR master2.ocp4.example.com. 5
;
11.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR worker0.ocp4.example.com. 6
7.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR worker1.ocp4.example.com. 7
;
;EOF
```

1. Provides reverse DNS resolution for the Kubernetes API. The PTR record refers to the record name of the API load balancer.

2. Provides reverse DNS resolution for the Kubernetes API. The PTR record refers to the record name of the API load balancer and is used for internal cluster communications.

3 4 5. Provides reverse DNS resolution for the control plane machines.

6 7. Provides reverse DNS resolution for the compute machines.
A PTR record is not required for the OpenShift Container Platform application wildcard.

14.1.6.2. Platform "none" Load balancing requirements

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform, you must provision the API and application Ingress load balancing infrastructure. In production scenarios, you can deploy the API and application Ingress load balancers separately so that you can scale the load balancer infrastructure for each in isolation.

NOTE
These requirements do not apply to single-node OpenShift clusters using the platform none option.

NOTE
If you want to deploy the API and application Ingress load balancers with a Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) instance, you must purchase the RHEL subscription separately.

The load balancing infrastructure must meet the following requirements:

1. **API load balancer**: Provides a common endpoint for users, both human and machine, to interact with and configure the platform. Configure the following conditions:
   - Layer 4 load balancing only. This can be referred to as Raw TCP, SSL Passthrough, or SSL Bridge mode. If you use SSL Bridge mode, you must enable Server Name Indication (SNI) for the API routes.
   - A stateless load balancing algorithm. The options vary based on the load balancer implementation.

   **IMPORTANT**
   Do not configure session persistence for an API load balancer.

Configure the following ports on both the front and back of the load balancers:

**Table 14.3. API load balancer**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Back-end machines (pool members)</th>
<th>Internal</th>
<th>External</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6443</td>
<td>Control plane. You must configure the /readyz endpoint for the API server health check probe.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Kubernetes API server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22623</td>
<td>Control plane.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>Machine config server</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTE

The load balancer must be configured to take a maximum of 30 seconds from the time the API server turns off the /readyz endpoint to the removal of the API server instance from the pool. Within the time frame after /readyz returns an error or becomes healthy, the endpoint must have been removed or added. Probing every 5 or 10 seconds, with two successful requests to become healthy and three to become unhealthy, are well-tested values.

2. **Application Ingress load balancer**: Provides an ingress point for application traffic flowing in from outside the cluster. A working configuration for the Ingress router is required for an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

   Configure the following conditions:
   
   - Layer 4 load balancing only. This can be referred to as Raw TCP, SSL Passthrough, or SSL Bridge mode. If you use SSL Bridge mode, you must enable Server Name Indication (SNI) for the ingress routes.
   
   - A connection-based or session-based persistence is recommended, based on the options available and types of applications that will be hosted on the platform.

TIP

If the true IP address of the client can be seen by the application Ingress load balancer, enabling source IP-based session persistence can improve performance for applications that use end-to-end TLS encryption.

Configure the following ports on both the front and back of the load balancers:

**Table 14.4. Application Ingress load balancer**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Back-end machines (pool members)</th>
<th>Internal</th>
<th>External</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>443</td>
<td>The machines that run the Ingress Controller pods, compute, or worker, by default.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>HTTPS traffic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>The machines that run the Ingress Controller pods, compute, or worker, by default.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>HTTP traffic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**

If you are deploying a three-node cluster with zero compute nodes, the Ingress Controller pods run on the control plane nodes. In three-node cluster deployments, you must configure your application Ingress load balancer to route HTTP and HTTPS traffic to the control plane nodes.

14.1.6.2.1. Example load balancer configuration for platform "none" clusters

This section provides an example API and application Ingress load balancer configuration that meets the load balancing requirements for clusters using the platform *none* option. The sample is an /etc/haproxy/haproxy.cfg configuration for an HAProxy load balancer. The example is not meant to
provide advice for choosing one load balancing solution over another.

In the example, the same load balancer is used for the Kubernetes API and application ingress traffic. In production scenarios, you can deploy the API and application ingress load balancers separately so that you can scale the load balancer infrastructure for each in isolation.

**NOTE**

If you are using HAProxy as a load balancer and SELinux is set to enforcing, you must ensure that the HAProxy service can bind to the configured TCP port by running `setsebool -P haproxy_connect_any=1`.

---

**Example 14.3. Sample API and application Ingress load balancer configuration**

```
global
  log 127.0.0.1 local2
  pidfile /var/run/haproxy.pid
  maxconn 4000

daemon
defaults
  mode http
  log global
  option dontlognull
  option http-server-close
  option redispatch
  retries 3
  timeout http-request 10s
  timeout queue 1m
  timeout connect 10s
  timeout client 1m
  timeout server 1m
  timeout http-keep-alive 10s
  timeout check 10s
  maxconn 3000

listen api-server-6443 1
  bind *:6443
  mode tcp
  server master0 master0.ocp4.example.com:6443 check inter 1s
  server master1 master1.ocp4.example.com:6443 check inter 1s
  server master2 master2.ocp4.example.com:6443 check inter 1s

listen machine-config-server-22623 2
  bind *:22623
  mode tcp
  server master0 master0.ocp4.example.com:22623 check inter 1s
  server master1 master1.ocp4.example.com:22623 check inter 1s
  server master2 master2.ocp4.example.com:22623 check inter 1s

listen ingress-router-443 3
  bind *:443
  mode tcp
  balance source
  server worker0 worker0.ocp4.example.com:443 check inter 1s
  server worker1 worker1.ocp4.example.com:443 check inter 1s

listen ingress-router-80 4
  bind *:80
```
Port 6443 handles the Kubernetes API traffic and points to the control plane machines.

Port 22623 handles the machine config server traffic and points to the control plane machines.

Port 443 handles the HTTPS traffic and points to the machines that run the Ingress Controller pods. The Ingress Controller pods run on the compute machines by default.

Port 80 handles the HTTP traffic and points to the machines that run the Ingress Controller pods. The Ingress Controller pods run on the compute machines by default.

**NOTE**

If you are deploying a three-node cluster with zero compute nodes, the Ingress Controller pods run on the control plane nodes. In three-node cluster deployments, you must configure your application Ingress load balancer to route HTTP and HTTPS traffic to the control plane nodes.

**TIP**

If you are using HAProxy as a load balancer, you can check that the `haproxy` process is listening on ports 6443, 22623, 443, and 80 by running `netstat -nltupe` on the HAProxy node.

### 14.1.7. Example: Bonds and VLAN interface node network configuration

The following `agent-config.yaml` file is an example of a manifest for bond and VLAN interfaces.

```yaml
apiVersion: v1alpha1
kind: AgentConfig
rendezvousIP: 10.10.10.14
hosts:
  - hostname: master0
    role: master
    interfaces:
      - name: enp0s4
        macAddress: 00:21:50:90:c0:10
      - name: enp0s5
        macAddress: 00:21:50:90:c0:20
networkConfig:
  interfaces:
    - name: bond0.300
      type: vlan
      state: up
      vlan:
        base-iface: bond0
        id: 300
        ipv4:
          enabled: true
```
Name of the interface.

The type of interface. This example creates a VLAN.

The type of interface. This example creates a bond.

The mac address of the interface.

The `mode` attribute specifies the bonding mode.

Specifies the MII link monitoring frequency in milliseconds. This example inspects the bond link every 150 milliseconds.

Optional: Specifies the search and server settings for the DNS server.

Next hop address for the node traffic. This must be in the same subnet as the IP address set for the specified interface.

Next hop interface for the node traffic.

14.1.8. Example: Bonds and SR-IOV dual-nic node network configuration
**IMPORTANT**

Support for Day 1 operations associated with enabling NIC partitioning for SR-IOV devices 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](#).

The following `agent-config.yaml` file is an example of a manifest for dual port NIC with a bond and SR-IOV interfaces:

```yaml
apiVersion: v1alpha1
group: k8s.example.com
kind: AgentConfig
rendezvousIP: 10.10.10.14
hosts:
  - hostname: worker-1
    interfaces:
      - name: eno1
        macAddress: 0c:42:a1:55:f3:06
      - name: eno2
        macAddress: 0c:42:a1:55:f3:07

networkConfig:
  interfaces:
    - name: eno1
      type: ethernet
      state: up
      mac-address: 0c:42:a1:55:f3:06
      ipv4:
        enabled: true
dhcp: false
  ethernet:
    sr-iov:
      total-vfs: 2
      ipv6:
        enabled: false
      - name: sriov:eno1:0
        type: ethernet
        state: up
        ipv4:
          enabled: false
          ipv6:
            enabled: false
            dhcp: false
      - name: sriov:eno1:1
        type: ethernet
        state: down
      - name: eno2
        type: ethernet
        state: up
      mac-address: 0c:42:a1:55:f3:07
```
The `networkConfig` field contains information about the network configuration of the host, with subfields including `interfaces`, `dns-resolver`, and `routes`.

The `interfaces` field is an array of network interfaces defined for the host.

The name of the interface.
The type of interface. This example creates an ethernet interface.

Set this to `false` to disable DHCP for the physical function (PF) if it is not strictly required.

Set this to the number of SR-IOV virtual functions (VFs) to instantiate.

Set this to `up`.

Set this to `false` to disable IPv4 addressing for the VF attached to the bond.

Sets a minimum transmission rate, in Mbps, for the VF. This sample value sets a rate of 100 Mbps.

- This value must be less than or equal to the maximum transmission rate.
- Intel NICs do not support the `min-tx-rate` parameter. For more information, see `BZ#1772847`.

Sets a maximum transmission rate, in Mbps, for the VF. This sample value sets a rate of 200 Mbps.

Sets the desired bond mode.

Sets the preferred port of the bonding interface. The primary device is the first of the bonding interfaces to be used and is not abandoned unless it fails. This setting is particularly useful when one NIC in the bonding interface is faster and, therefore, able to handle a bigger load. This setting is only valid when the bonding interface is in `active-backup` mode (mode 1) and `balance-tlb` (mode 5).

Sets a static IP address for the bond interface. This is the node IP address.

Sets `bond0` as the gateway for the default route.

**Additional resources**

- Configuring network bonding

### 14.1.9. Sample install-config.yaml file for bare metal

You can customize the `install-config.yaml` file to specify more details about your OpenShift Container Platform cluster’s platform or modify the values of the required parameters.

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: example.com
compute:
  - name: worker
    replicas: 0
controlPlane:
  name: master
  replicas: 1
metadata:
  name: sno-cluster
networking:
  clusterNetwork:
    - cidr: 10.128.0.0/14
  hostPrefix: 23
```

2249
The base domain of the cluster. All DNS records must be sub-domains of this base and include the cluster name.

The **controlPlane** section is a single mapping, but the **compute** section is a sequence of mappings. To meet the requirements of the different data structures, the first line of the **compute** section must begin with a hyphen, `-`, and the first line of the **controlPlane** section must not. Only one control plane pool is used.

This parameter controls the number of compute machines that the Agent-based installation waits to discover before triggering the installation process. It is the number of compute machines that must be booted with the generated ISO.

**NOTE**

If you are installing a three-node cluster, do not deploy any compute machines when you install the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines.

The number of control plane machines that you add to the cluster. Because the cluster uses these values as the number of etcd endpoints in the cluster, the value must match the number of control plane machines that you deploy.

The cluster name that you specified in your DNS records.

A block of IP addresses from which pod IP addresses are allocated. This block must not overlap with existing physical networks. These IP addresses are used for the pod network. If you need to access the pods from an external network, you must configure load balancers and routers to manage the traffic.

**NOTE**

Class E CIDR range is reserved for a future use. To use the Class E CIDR range, you must ensure your networking environment accepts the IP addresses within the Class E CIDR range.

The subnet prefix length to assign to each individual node. For example, if `hostPrefix` is set to 23, then each node is assigned a /23 subnet out of the given `cidr`, which allows for 510 \((2^{32} - 23) - 2\) pod IP addresses. If you are required to provide access to nodes from an external network, configure load balancers and routers to manage the traffic.

The cluster network plugin to install. The supported values are **OVNKubernetes** (default value) and **OpenShiftSDN**.

The IP address pool to use for service IP addresses. You can enter only one IP address pool. This block must not overlap with existing physical networks. If you need to access the services from an external network, configure load balancers and routers to manage the traffic.
You must set the platform to **none** for a single-node cluster. You can set the platform to **vsphere**, **baremetal**, or **none** for multi-node clusters.

**NOTE**

If you set the platform to **vsphere** or **baremetal**, you can configure IP address endpoints for cluster nodes in three ways:

- IPv4
- IPv6
- IPv4 and IPv6 in parallel (dual-stack)

**Example of dual-stack networking**

```yaml
networking:
  clusterNetwork:
    - cidr: 172.21.0.0/16
      hostPrefix: 23
    - cidr: fd02::/48
      hostPrefix: 64
  machineNetwork:
    - cidr: 192.168.11.0/16
    - cidr: 2001:db8:32/128
  serviceNetwork:
    - 172.22.0.0/16
    - fd03::/112
  networkType: OVNKubernetes

platform:
  baremetal:
    apiVIPs:
      - 192.168.11.3
      - 2001:db8:4
    ingressVIPs:
      - 192.168.11.4
      - 2001:db8:5
```

Whether to enable or disable FIPS mode. By default, FIPS mode is not enabled. If FIPS mode is enabled, the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines that OpenShift Container Platform runs on bypass the default Kubernetes cryptography suite and use the cryptography modules that are provided with RHCOS instead.

**IMPORTANT**

When running Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) or Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) booted in FIPS mode, OpenShift Container Platform core components use the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures.

This pull secret allows you to authenticate with the services that are provided by the included authorities, including Quay.io, which serves the container images for OpenShift Container Platform components.
14. The SSH public key for the **core** user in Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS).

**NOTE**
For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your `ssh-agent` process uses.

14.1.10. Validation checks before agent ISO creation

The Agent-based Installer performs validation checks on user defined YAML files before the ISO is created. Once the validations are successful, the agent ISO is created.

**install-config.yaml**

- *baremetal*, *vsphere* and *none* platforms are supported.
- If *none* is used as a platform, the number of control plane replicas must be 1 and the total number of worker replicas must be 0.
- The *networkType* parameter must be *OVNKubernetes* in the case of *none* platform.
- *apiVIPS* and *ingressVIPS* parameters must be set for bare metal and vSphere platforms.
- Some host-specific fields in the bare metal platform configuration that have equivalents in `agent-config.yaml` file are ignored. A warning message is logged if these fields are set.

**agent-config.yaml**

- Each interface must have a defined MAC address. Additionally, all interfaces must have a different MAC address.
- At least one interface must be defined for each host.
- World Wide Name (WWN) vendor extensions are not supported in root device hints.
- The *role* parameter in the *host* object must have a value of either *master* or *worker*.

14.1.10.1. ZTP manifests

**agent-cluster-install.yaml**

- For IPv6, the only supported value for the *networkType* parameter is *OVNKubernetes*. The *OpenshiftSDN* value can be used only for IPv4.

**cluster-image-set.yaml**

- The *ReleaseImage* parameter must match the release defined in the installer.

14.1.11. About root device hints

The *rootDeviceHints* parameter enables the installer to provision the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) image to a particular device. The installer examines the devices in the order it discovers them,
and compares the discovered values with the hint values. The installer uses the first discovered device that matches the hint value. The configuration can combine multiple hints, but a device must match all hints for the installer to select it.

### Table 14.5. Subfields

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subfield</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>deviceName</td>
<td>A string containing a Linux device name such as /dev/vda or /dev/disk/by-path/. It is recommended to use the /dev/disk/by-path/&lt;device_path&gt; link to the storage location. The hint must match the actual value exactly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hctl</td>
<td>A string containing a SCSI bus address like 0:0:0:0. The hint must match the actual value exactly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>model</td>
<td>A string containing a vendor-specific device identifier. The hint can be a substring of the actual value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vendor</td>
<td>A string containing the name of the vendor or manufacturer of the device. The hint can be a substring of the actual value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>serialNumber</td>
<td>A string containing the device serial number. The hint must match the actual value exactly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>minSizeGigabytes</td>
<td>An integer representing the minimum size of the device in gigabytes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wwn</td>
<td>A string containing the unique storage identifier. The hint must match the actual value exactly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rotational</td>
<td>A boolean indicating whether the device should be a rotating disk (true) or not (false).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Example usage

```yaml
- name: master-0
  role: master
  rootDeviceHints:
    deviceName: "/dev/sda"
```

### 14.1.12. Next steps

- Installing a cluster with the Agent-based Installer

### 14.2. UNDERSTANDING DISCONNECTED INSTALLATION MIRRORING
You can use a mirror registry for disconnected installations and to ensure that your clusters only use container images that satisfy your organization’s controls on external content. Before you install a cluster on infrastructure that you provision in a disconnected environment, you must mirror the required container images into that environment. To mirror container images, you must have a registry for mirroring.

14.2.1. Mirroring images for a disconnected installation through the Agent-based Installer

You can use one of the following procedures to mirror your OpenShift Container Platform image repository to your mirror registry:

- Mirroring images for a disconnected installation
- Mirroring images for a disconnected installation using the oc-mirror plugin

14.2.2. About mirroring the OpenShift Container Platform image repository for a disconnected registry

To use mirror images for a disconnected installation with the Agent-based Installer, you must modify the install-config.yaml file.

You can mirror the release image by using the output of either the oc adm release mirror or oc mirror command. This is dependent on which command you used to set up the mirror registry.

The following example shows the output of the oc adm release mirror command.

```bash
$ oc adm release mirror

Example output

To use the new mirrored repository to install, add the following section to the install-config.yaml:

imageContentSources:

mirrors:
virthost.ostest.test.metalkube.org:5000/localimages/local-release-image
source: quay.io/openshift-release-dev/ocp-v4.0-art-dev
mirrors:
virthost.ostest.test.metalkube.org:5000/localimages/local-release-image
source: registry.ci.openshift.org/ocp/release

The following example shows part of the imageContentSourcePolicy.yaml file generated by the oc-mirror plugin. The file can be found in the results directory, for example oc-mirror-workspace/results-1682697932/.

Example imageContentSourcePolicy.yaml file

spec:
repositoryDigestMirrors:
- mirrors:
  - virthost.ostest.test.metalkube.org:5000/openshift/release
    source: quay.io/openshift-release-dev/ocp-v4.0-art-dev
14.2.2.1. Configuring the Agent-based Installer to use mirrored images

You must use the output of either the `oc adm release mirror` command or the oc-mirror plugin to configure the Agent-based Installer to use mirrored images.

Procedure

1. If you used the oc-mirror plugin to mirror your release images:
   
   a. Open the `imageContentSourcePolicy.yaml` located in the results directory, for example `oc-mirror-workspace/results-1682697932/`.
   
   b. Copy the text in the `repositoryDigestMirrors` section of the yaml file.

2. If you used the `oc adm release mirror` command to mirror your release images:
   
   - Copy the text in the `imageContentSources` section of the command output.

3. Paste the copied text into the `imageContentSources` field of the `install-config.yaml` file.

4. Add the certificate file used for the mirror registry to the `additionalTrustBundle` field of the yaml file.

   IMPORTANT

   The value must be the contents of the certificate file that you used for your mirror registry. The certificate file can be an existing, trusted certificate authority, or the self-signed certificate that you generated for the mirror registry.

   Example `install-config.yaml` file

   ```yaml
   additionalTrustBundle: |
   -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
   ZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZ
   -----END CERTIFICATE-----
   ```

5. If you are using GitOps ZTP manifests: add the `registries.conf` and `ca-bundle.crt` files to the `mirror` path to add the mirror configuration in the agent ISO image.

   NOTE

   You can create the `registries.conf` file from the output of either the `oc adm release mirror` command or the `oc mirror` plugin. The format of the `/etc/containers/registries.conf` file has changed. It is now version 2 and in TOML format.

   Example `registries.conf` file

   ```toml
   [[registry]]
   ```
14.3. INSTALLING AN OPENSHIFT CONTAINER PLATFORM CLUSTER WITH THE AGENT-BASED INSTALLER

Use the following procedures to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster using the Agent-based Installer.

14.3.1. Prerequisites

- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.
- You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.
- If you use a firewall or proxy, you configured it to allow the sites that your cluster requires access to.

14.3.2. Installing OpenShift Container Platform with the Agent-based Installer

The following procedures deploy a single-node OpenShift Container Platform in a disconnected environment. You can use these procedures as a basis and modify according to your requirements.

14.3.2.1. Downloading the Agent-based Installer

Use this procedure to download the Agent-based Installer and the CLI needed for your installation.

Procedure

1. Log in to the OpenShift Container Platform web console using your login credentials.
2. Navigate to Datacenter.
3. Click Run Agent-based Installer locally.
4. Select the operating system and architecture for the OpenShift Installer and Command line interface.
5. Click Download Installer to download and extract the install program.
6. You can either download or copy the pull secret by clicking on Download pull secret or Copy pull secret.
7. Click **Download command-line tools** and place the **openshift-install** binary in a directory that is on your **PATH**.

### 14.3.2.2. Creating the preferred configuration inputs

Use this procedure to create the preferred configuration inputs used to create the agent image.

**Procedure**

1. Install **nmstate** dependency by running the following command:
   
   ```
   $ sudo dnf install /usr/bin/nmstatectl -y
   ```

2. Place the **openshift-install** binary in a directory that is on your **PATH**.

3. Create a directory to store the install configuration by running the following command:
   
   ```
   $ mkdir ~/<directory_name>
   ```

   **NOTE**

   This is the preferred method for the Agent-based installation. Using GitOps ZTP manifests is optional.

4. Create the **install-config.yaml** file:

   ```
   $ cat << EOF > ./my-cluster/install-config.yaml
   apiVersion: v1
   baseDomain: test.example.com
   compute:
   - architecture: amd64
     hyperthreading: Enabled
     name: worker
     replicas: 0
   controlPlane:
   - architecture: amd64
     hyperthreading: Enabled
     name: master
     replicas: 1
   metadata:
   - name: sno-cluster
   networking:
   clusterNetwork:
   - cidr: 10.128.0.0/14
     hostPrefix: 23
   machineNetwork:
   - cidr: 192.168.0.0/16
   networkType: OVNKubernetes
   serviceNetwork:
   - 172.30.0.0/16
   platform:
   none: {}
   ```
pullSecret: '<pull_secret>'
sshKey: '<ssh_pub_key>'
EOF

1. Specify the system architecture, valid values are amd64 and arm64.
2. Required. Specify your cluster name.
3. Specify the cluster network plugin to install. The supported values are OVNKubernetes and OpenShiftSDN. The default value is OVNKubernetes.
4. Specify your pull secret.
5. Specify your SSH public key.

NOTE

If you set the platform to vSphere or baremetal, you can configure IP address endpoints for cluster nodes in three ways:

- IPv4
- IPv6
- IPv4 and IPv6 in parallel (dual-stack)

IPv6 is supported only on bare metal platforms.

Example of dual-stack networking

```yaml
networking:
  clusterNetwork:
    - cidr: 172.21.0.0/16
      hostPrefix: 23
    - cidr: fd02::/48
      hostPrefix: 64
  machineNetwork:
    - cidr: 192.168.11.0/16
    - cidr: 2001:DB8::/32
  serviceNetwork:
    - 172.22.0.0/16
    - fd03::/112
  networkType: OVNKubernetes
  platform:
    baremetal:
      apiVIPs:
        - 192.168.11.3
        - 2001:DB8::4
      ingressVIPs:
        - 192.168.11.4
        - 2001:DB8::5
```

5. Create the `agent-config.yaml` file:
This IP address is used to determine which node performs the bootstrapping process as well as running the `assisted-service` component. You must provide the rendezvous IP address when you do not specify at least one host’s IP address in the `networkConfig` parameter. If this address is not provided, one IP address is selected from the provided hosts' `networkConfig`.

Optional: Host configuration. The number of hosts defined must not exceed the total number of hosts defined in the `install-config.yaml` file, which is the sum of the values of the `compute.replicas` and `controlPlane.replicas` parameters.

Optional: Overrides the hostname obtained from either the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) or a reverse DNS lookup. Each host must have a unique hostname supplied by one of these methods.

Enables provisioning of the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) image to a particular device. It examines the devices in the order it discovers them, and compares the discovered values with the hint values. It uses the first discovered device that matches the hint value.
14.3.2.3. Optional: Creating additional manifest files

You can create additional manifests to further configure your cluster beyond the configurations available in the `install-config.yaml` and `agent-config.yaml` files.

14.3.2.3.1. Disk partitioning

In general, you should use the default disk partitioning that is created during the RHCOS installation. However, there are cases where you might want to create a separate partition for a directory that you expect to grow.

OpenShift Container Platform supports the addition of a single partition to attach storage to either the `/var` directory or a subdirectory of `/var`. For example:

- `/var/lib/containers`: Holds container-related content that can grow as more images and containers are added to a system.
- `/var/lib/etcd`: Holds data that you might want to keep separate for purposes such as performance optimization of etcd storage.
- `/var`: Holds data that you might want to keep separate for purposes such as auditing.

**IMPORTANT**

For disk sizes larger than 100GB, and especially larger than 1TB, create a separate `/var` partition.

Storing the contents of a `/var` directory separately makes it easier to grow storage for those areas as needed and reinstall OpenShift Container Platform at a later date and keep that data intact. With this method, you will not have to pull all your containers again, nor will you have to copy massive log files when you update systems.

The use of a separate partition for the `/var` directory or a subdirectory of `/var` also prevents data growth in the partitioned directory from filling up the root file system.

The following procedure sets up a separate `/var` partition by adding a machine config manifest that is wrapped into the Ignition config file for a node type during the preparation phase of an installation.

**Procedure**

1. On your installation host, create the `openshift` subdirectory within the installation directory:
   ```bash
   $ mkdir <installation_directory>/openshift
   ```

2. Create a Butane config that configures the additional partition. For example, name the file `HOME/clusterconfig/98-var-partition.bu`, change the disk device name to the name of the storage device on the worker systems, and set the storage size as appropriate. This example places the `/var` directory on a separate partition:
   ```yaml
   variant: openshift
   version: 4.14.0
   metadata:
   ```
The storage device name of the disk that you want to partition.

When adding a data partition to the boot disk, a minimum offset value of 25000 mebibytes is recommended. The root file system is automatically resized to fill all available space up to the specified offset. If no offset value is specified, or if the specified value is smaller than the recommended minimum, the resulting root file system will be too small, and future reinstalls of RHCOS might overwrite the beginning of the data partition.

The size of the data partition in mebibytes.

The `prjquota` mount option must be enabled for filesystems used for container storage.

**NOTE**

When creating a separate `/var` partition, you cannot use different instance types for compute nodes, if the different instance types do not have the same device name.

3. Create a manifest from the Butane config and save it to the `clusterconfig/openshift` directory. For example, run the following command:

```
$ butane $HOME/clusterconfig/98-var-partition.bu -o $HOME/clusterconfig/openshift/98-var-partition.yaml
```

### 14.3.2.4. Optional: Using ZTP manifests

You can use GitOps Zero Touch Provisioning (ZTP) manifests to configure your installation beyond the options available through the `install-config.yaml` and `agent-config.yaml` files.

**NOTE**

GitOps ZTP manifests can be generated with or without configuring the `install-config.yaml` and `agent-config.yaml` files beforehand. If you chose to configure the `install-config.yaml` and `agent-config.yaml` files, the configurations will be imported to the ZTP cluster manifests when they are generated.
Prerequisites

- You have placed the `openshift-install` binary in a directory that is on your PATH.
- Optional: You have created and configured the `install-config.yaml` and `agent-config.yaml` files.

Procedure

1. Use the following command to generate ZTP cluster manifests:

   ```bash
   $ openshift-install agent create cluster-manifests --dir <installation_directory>
   ```

   **IMPORTANT**
   If you have created the `install-config.yaml` and `agent-config.yaml` files, those files are deleted and replaced by the cluster manifests generated through this command.
   Any configurations made to the `install-config.yaml` and `agent-config.yaml` files are imported to the ZTP cluster manifests when you run the `openshift-install agent create cluster-manifests` command.

2. Navigate to the `cluster-manifests` directory:

   ```bash
   $ cd <installation_directory>/cluster-manifests
   ```

3. Configure the manifest files in the `cluster-manifests` directory. For sample files, see the "Sample GitOps ZTP custom resources" section.

4. Disconnected clusters: If you did not define mirror configuration in the `install-config.yaml` file before generating the ZTP manifests, perform the following steps:
   a. Navigate to the `mirror` directory:

      ```bash
      $ cd ../mirror
      ```
   b. Configure the manifest files in the `mirror` directory.

Additional resources

- [Sample GitOps ZTP custom resources](#).
- See [Challenges of the network far edge](#) to learn more about GitOps Zero Touch Provisioning (ZTP).

14.3.2.5. Optional: Encrypting the disk

Use this procedure to encrypt your disk or partition while installing OpenShift Container Platform with the Agent-based Installer.

Prerequisites
• You have created and configured the `install-config.yaml` and `agent-config.yaml` files, unless you are using ZTP manifests.

• You have placed the `openshift-install` binary in a directory that is on your PATH.

**Procedure**

1. Use the following command to generate ZTP cluster manifests:

   ```bash
   $ openshift-install agent create cluster-manifests --dir <installation_directory>
   ```

   **IMPORTANT**

   If you have created the `install-config.yaml` and `agent-config.yaml` files, those files are deleted and replaced by the cluster manifests generated through this command.

   Any configurations made to the `install-config.yaml` and `agent-config.yaml` files are imported to the ZTP cluster manifests when you run the `openshift-install agent create cluster-manifests` command.

   **NOTE**

   If you have already generated ZTP manifests, skip this step.

2. Navigate to the `cluster-manifests` directory:

   ```bash
   $ cd <installation_directory>/cluster-manifests
   ```

3. Add the following section to the `agent-cluster-install.yaml` file:

   ```yaml
diskEncryption:
   enableOn: all
   mode: tang
   tangServers: "server1": "http://tang-server-1.example.com:7500"
   ```

   1. Specify which nodes to enable disk encryption on. Valid values are 'none', 'all', 'master', and 'worker'.

   2. Specify which disk encryption mode to use. Valid values are 'tpmv2' and 'tang'.

   3. Optional: If you are using Tang, specify the Tang servers.

**Additional resources**

• [About disk encryption](#)

14.3.2.6. Creating and booting the agent image

Use this procedure to boot the agent image on your machines.

**Procedure**

...
1. Create the agent image by running the following command:

   ```
   $ openshift-install --dir <install_directory> agent create image
   ```

   **NOTE**

   Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) supports multipathing on the primary disk, allowing stronger resilience to hardware failure to achieve higher host availability. Multipathing is enabled by default in the agent ISO image, with a default `/etc/multipath.conf` configuration.

2. Boot the `agent.x86_64.iso` or `agent.aarch64.iso` image on the bare metal machines.

### 14.3.2.7. Verifying that the current installation host can pull release images

After you boot the agent image and network services are made available to the host, the agent console application performs a pull check to verify that the current host can retrieve release images.

If the primary pull check passes, you can quit the application to continue with the installation. If the pull check fails, the application performs additional checks, as seen in the **Additional checks** section of the TUI, to help you troubleshoot the problem. A failure for any of the additional checks is not necessarily critical as long as the primary pull check succeeds.

If there are host network configuration issues that might cause an installation to fail, you can use the console application to make adjustments to your network configurations.

**IMPORTANT**

If the agent console application detects host network configuration issues, the installation workflow will be halted until the user manually stops the console application and signals the intention to proceed.

**Procedure**

1. Wait for the agent console application to check whether or not the configured release image can be pulled from a registry.

2. If the agent console application states that the installer connectivity checks have passed, wait for the prompt to time out to continue with the installation.

   **NOTE**

   You can still choose to view or change network configuration settings even if the connectivity checks have passed.

   However, if you choose to interact with the agent console application rather than letting it time out, you must manually quit the TUI to proceed with the installation.

3. If the agent console application checks have failed, which is indicated by a red icon beside the **Release image URL** pull check, use the following steps to reconfigure the host’s network settings:
14.3.2.8. Tracking and verifying installation progress

Use the following procedure to track installation progress and to verify a successful installation.

Procedure

a. Read the **Check Errors** section of the TUI. This section displays error messages specific to the failed checks.

![Check Errors section of the TUI](image)

b. Select **Configure network** to launch the NetworkManager TUI.

c. Select **Edit a connection** and select the connection you want to reconfigure.

d. Edit the configuration and select **OK** to save your changes.

e. Select **Back** to return to the main screen of the NetworkManager TUI.

f. Select **Activate a Connection**.

g. Select the reconfigured network to deactivate it.

h. Select the reconfigured network again to reactivate it.

i. Select **Back** and then select **Quit** to return to the agent console application.

j. Wait at least five seconds for the continuous network checks to restart using the new network configuration.

k. If the **Release image URL** pull check succeeds and displays a green icon beside the URL, select **Quit** to exit the agent console application and continue with the installation.
1. Optional: To know when the bootstrap host (rendezvous host) reboots, run the following command:

   $ ./openshift-install --dir <install_directory> agent wait-for bootstrap-complete \
   --log-level=info

   For `<install_directory>`, specify the path to the directory where the agent ISO was generated.

   To view different installation details, specify `warn`, `debug`, or `error` instead of `info`.

   **Example output**

   .................................................................
   .................................................................
   INFO Bootstrap configMap status is complete
   INFO cluster bootstrap is complete

   The command succeeds when the Kubernetes API server signals that it has been bootstrapped on the control plane machines.

2. To track the progress and verify successful installation, run the following command:

   $ openshift-install --dir <install_directory> agent wait-for install-complete

   For `<install_directory>` directory, specify the path to the directory where the agent ISO was generated.

   **Example output**

   .................................................................
   .................................................................
   INFO Cluster is installed
   INFO Install complete!
   INFO To access the cluster as the system:admin user when using `oc`, run
   INFO     export KUBECONFIG=/home/core/installer/auth/kubeconfig
   INFO Access the OpenShift web-console here: https://console-openshift-console.apps.sno-cluster.test.example.com

**NOTE**

If you are using the optional method of GitOps ZTP manifests, you can configure IP address endpoints for cluster nodes through the `AgentClusterInstall.yaml` file in three ways:

- IPv4
- IPv6
- IPv4 and IPv6 in parallel (dual-stack)

IPv6 is supported only on bare metal platforms.
Example of dual-stack networking

apiVIP: **192.168.11.3**

ingressVIP: **192.168.11.4**

clusterDeploymentRef:
  name: mycluster

imageSetRef:
  name: openshift-4.14

networking:
  clusterNetwork:
    - cidr: **172.21.0.0/16**
      hostPrefix: 23
    - cidr: **fd02::/48**
      hostPrefix: 64

machineNetwork:
  - cidr: **192.168.11.0/16**
  - cidr: **2001:DB8::/32**

serviceNetwork:
  - **172.22.0.0/16**
  - **fd03::/112**

networkType: OVN Kubernetes

Additional resources

- See Deploying with dual-stack networking.
- See Configuring the install-config yaml file.
- See Configuring a three-node cluster to deploy three-node clusters in bare metal environments.
- See About root device hints.
- See NMState state examples.

14.3.3. Sample GitOps ZTP custom resources

Optional: You can use GitOps Zero Touch Provisioning (ZTP) custom resource (CR) objects to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster with the Agent-based Installer.

You can customize the following GitOps ZTP custom resources to specify more details about your OpenShift Container Platform cluster. The following sample GitOps ZTP custom resources are for a single-node cluster.

agent-cluster-install.yaml

```yaml
apiVersion: extensions.hive.openshift.io/v1beta1
kind: AgentClusterInstall
metadata:
  name: test-agent-cluster-install
  namespace: cluster0
spec:
  clusterDeploymentRef:
    name: ostest
  imageSetRef:
```

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name: openshift-4.14
networking:
  clusterNetwork:
    - cidr: 10.128.0.0/14
      hostPrefix: 23
  serviceNetwork:
    - 172.30.0.0/16
provisionRequirements:
  controlPlaneAgents: 1
  workerAgents: 0
  sshPublickey: <YOUR_SSH_PUBLIC_KEY>

apiVersion: hive.openshift.io/v1
kind: ClusterDeployment
metadata:
  name: ostest
  namespace: cluster0
spec:
  baseDomain: test.metalkube.org
  clusterInstallRef:
    group: extensions.hive.openshift.io
    kind: AgentClusterInstall
    name: test-agent-cluster-install
    version: v1beta1
  clusterName: ostest
  controlPlaneConfig:
    servingCertificates: {} platforms:
  agentBareMetal:
    agentSelector:
      matchLabels:
        bla: aaa
  pullSecretRef:
    name: pull-secret

apiVersion: hive.openshift.io/v1
kind: ClusterImageSet
metadata:
  name: openshift-4.14
spec:

apiVersion: agent-install.openshift.io/v1beta1
kind: InfraEnv
metadata:
  name: myinfraenv
  namespace: cluster0
spec:
  clusterRef:
name: ostest
namespace: cluster0
cpuArchitecture: aarch64
pullSecretRef:
  name: pull-secret
sshAuthorizedKey: <YOUR_SSH_PUBLIC_KEY>
nmStateConfigLabelSelector:
  matchLabels:
    cluster0-nmstate-label-name: cluster0-nmstate-label-value

nmstateconfig.yaml

apiVersion: agent-install.openshift.io/v1beta1
type: NMStateConfig
metadata:
  name: master-0
  namespace: openshift-machine-api
labels:
  cluster0-nmstate-label-name: cluster0-nmstate-label-value
spec:
  config:
    interfaces:
      - name: eth0
        type: ethernet
        state: up
        mac-address: 52:54:01:aa:aa:a1
        ipv4:
          enabled: true
          address:
            - ip: 192.168.122.2
              prefix-length: 23
            dhcp: false
dns-resolver:
  config:
    server:
      - 192.168.122.1
routes:
  config:
    - destination: 0.0.0.0/0
      next-hop-address: 192.168.122.1
      next-hop-interface: eth0
      table-id: 254
interfaces:
  - name: "eth0"
    macAddress: 52:54:01:aa:aa:a1

pull-secret.yaml

apiVersion: v1
type: Secret
kind: Secret
metadata:
  name: pull-secret
Additional resources

- See Challenges of the network far edge to learn more about GitOps Zero Touch Provisioning (ZTP).

14.3.4. Gathering log data from a failed Agent-based installation

Use the following procedure to gather log data about a failed Agent-based installation to provide for a support case.

Procedure

1. Run the following command and collect the output:

```bash
$ ./openshift-install --dir <install_directory> agent wait-for bootstrap-complete --log-level=debug
```

   **Example error message**

   ```plaintext
   ... ERROR Bootstrap failed to complete: bootstrap process timed out: context deadline exceeded
   ```

2. If the output from the previous command indicates a failure, or if the bootstrap is not progressing, run the following command on node 0 and collect the output:

   ```bash
   $ ssh core@<node-ip> sudo /usr/local/bin/agent-gather -O > <local_tmp_path>/agent-gather.tar.xz
   ```

   **NOTE**

   You only need to gather data from node 0, but gathering this data from every node can be helpful.

3. If the bootstrap completes and the cluster nodes reboot, run the following command and collect the output:

   ```bash
   $ ./openshift-install --dir <install_directory> agent wait-for install-complete --log-level=debug
   ```

4. If the output from the previous command indicates a failure, perform the following steps:
   a. Export the **kubeconfig** file to your environment by running the following command:

      ```bash
      $ export KUBECONFIG=<install_directory>/auth/kubeconfig
      ```
   b. To gather information for debugging, run the following command:

      ```bash
      $ oc adm must-gather
      ```
c. Create a compressed file from the **must-gather** directory that was just created in your working directory by running the following command:

```bash
$ tar cvf must-gather.tar.gz <must_gather_directory>
```

5. Excluding the `/auth` subdirectory, attach the installation directory used during the deployment to your support case on the Red Hat Customer Portal.

6. Attach all other data gathered from this procedure to your support case.

### 14.4. PREPARING PXE ASSETS FOR OPENSIGHT CONTAINER PLATFORM

Use the following procedures to create the assets needed to PXE boot an OpenShift Container Platform cluster using the Agent-based Installer.

The assets you create in these procedures will deploy a single-node OpenShift Container Platform installation. You can use these procedures as a basis and modify configurations according to your requirements.

#### 14.4.1. Prerequisites

- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.

#### 14.4.2. Downloading the Agent-based Installer

Use this procedure to download the Agent-based Installer and the CLI needed for your installation.

**Procedure**

1. Log in to the OpenShift Container Platform web console using your login credentials.

2. Navigate to **Datacenter**.

3. Click **Run Agent-based Installer locally**.

4. Select the operating system and architecture for the **OpenShift Installer** and **Command line interface**.

5. Click **Download Installer** to download and extract the install program.

6. You can either download or copy the pull secret by clicking on **Download pull secret** or **Copy pull secret**.

7. Click **Download command-line tools** and place the **openshift-install** binary in a directory that is on your **PATH**.

#### 14.4.3. Creating the preferred configuration inputs

Use this procedure to create the preferred configuration inputs used to create the PXE files.

**Procedure**
1. Install `nmstate` dependency by running the following command:

   ```
   $ sudo dnf install /usr/bin/nmstatectl -y
   ```

2. Place the `openshift-install` binary in a directory that is on your PATH.

3. Create a directory to store the install configuration by running the following command:

   ```
   $ mkdir ~/<directory_name>
   ```

   **NOTE**

   This is the preferred method for the Agent-based installation. Using GitOps ZTP manifests is optional.

4. Create the `install-config.yaml` file:

   ```
   $ cat << EOF > ./my-cluster/install-config.yaml
   apiVersion: v1
   baseDomain: test.example.com
   compute:
     - architecture: amd64
       hyperthreading: Enabled
       name: worker
       replicas: 0
   controlPlane:
     architecture: amd64
     hyperthreading: Enabled
     name: master
     replicas: 1
   metadata:
     name: sno-cluster
   networking:
     clusterNetwork:
     - cidr: 10.128.0.0/14
       hostPrefix: 23
     machineNetwork:
     - cidr: 192.168.0.0/16
       networkType: OVNKubernetes
     serviceNetwork:
     - 172.30.0.0/16
   platform:
     none: {}
   pullSecret: '<pull_secret>'
   sshKey: '<ssh_pub_key>'
   EOF
   ```

   1. Specify the system architecture, valid values are `amd64` and `arm64`.

   2. Required. Specify your cluster name.

   3. Specify the cluster network plugin to install. The supported values are `OVNKubernetes` and `OpenShiftSDN`. The default value is `OVNKubernetes`. 
Specify your pull secret.

Specify your SSH public key.

NOTE
If you set the platform to vSphere or baremetal, you can configure IP address endpoints for cluster nodes in three ways:

- IPv4
- IPv6
- IPv4 and IPv6 in parallel (dual-stack)

IPv6 is supported only on bare metal platforms.

Example of dual-stack networking

```
networking:
  clusterNetwork:
    - cidr: 172.21.0.0/16
      hostPrefix: 23
    - cidr: fd02::/48
      hostPrefix: 64
  machineNetwork:
    - cidr: 192.168.11.0/16
    - cidr: 2001:DB8::/32
  serviceNetwork:
    - 172.22.0.0/16
    - fd03::/112
  networkType: OVNKubernetes

platform:
  baremetal:
    apiVIPs:
      - 192.168.11.3
      - 2001:DB8::4
    ingressVIPs:
      - 192.168.11.4
      - 2001:DB8::5
```

5. Create the `agent-config.yaml` file:

```
$ cat > agent-config.yaml << EOF
apiVersion: v1beta1
kind: AgentConfig
metadata:
  name: sno-cluster
  rendezvousIP: 192.168.111.80
hosts:
  - hostname: master-0
    interfaces:
      - name: eno1
        macAddress: 00:ef:44:21:e6:a5
EOF
```
This IP address is used to determine which node performs the bootstrapping process as well as running the `assisted-service` component. You must provide the rendezvous IP address when you do not specify at least one host’s IP address in the `networkConfig` parameter. If this address is not provided, one IP address is selected from the provided hosts' `networkConfig`.

Optional: Host configuration. The number of hosts defined must not exceed the total number of hosts defined in the `install-config.yaml` file, which is the sum of the values of the `compute.replicas` and `controlPlane.replicas` parameters.

Optional: Overrides the hostname obtained from either the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) or a reverse DNS lookup. Each host must have a unique hostname supplied by one of these methods.

Enables provisioning of the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) image to a particular device. It examines the devices in the order it discovers them, and compares the discovered values with the hint values. It uses the first discovered device that matches the hint value.

Optional: Configures the network interface of a host in NMState format.

6. Optional: To create an iPXE script, add the `bootArtifactsBaseURL` to the `agent-config.yaml` file:

```yaml
apiVersion: v1beta1
kind: AgentConfig
metadata:
```
name: sno-cluster
rendezvousIP: 192.168.111.80
bootArtifactsBaseURL: <asset_server_URL>

Where <asset_server_URL> is the URL of the server you will upload the PXE assets to.

Additional resources

- Deploying with dual-stack networking.
- Configuring the install-config yaml file.
- See Configuring a three-node cluster to deploy three-node clusters in bare metal environments.
- About root device hints.
- NMState state examples.

14.4.4. Creating the PXE assets

Use the following procedure to create the assets and optional script to implement in your PXE infrastructure.

Procedure

1. Create the PXE assets by running the following command:

   $ openshift-install agent create pxe-files

   The generated PXE assets and optional iPXE script can be found in the boot-artifacts directory.

Example filesystem with PXE assets and optional iPXE script

   boot-artifacts
     └── agent.x86_64-initrd.img
     └── agent.x86_64.ipxe
     └── agent.x86_64-rootfs.img
     └── agent.x86_64-vmlinuz

   NOTE

   Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) supports multipathing on the primary disk, allowing stronger resilience to hardware failure to achieve higher host availability. Multipathing is enabled by default in the agent ISO image, with a default /etc/multipath.conf configuration.

2. Upload the PXE assets and optional script to your infrastructure where they will be accessible during the boot process.
NOTE
If you generated an iPXE script, the location of the assets must match the `bootArtifactsBaseUrl` you added to the `agent-config.yaml` file.

14.4.5. Additional resources
- See [Installing an OpenShift Container Platform cluster with the Agent-based Installer](#) to learn about more configurations available with the Agent-based Installer.

14.5. PREPARING AN AGENT-BASED INSTALLED CLUSTER FOR THE MULTICLUSTER ENGINE FOR KUBERNETES OPERATOR
You can install the multicluster engine for Kubernetes Operator and deploy a hub cluster with the Agent-based OpenShift Container Platform Installer. The following procedure is partially automated and requires manual steps after the initial cluster is deployed.

14.5.1. Prerequisites
- You have read the following documentation:
  - [Cluster lifecycle with multicluster engine operator overview](#).
  - [Persistent storage using local volumes](#).
  - [Using ZTP to provision clusters at the network far edge](#).
  - [Preparing to install with the Agent-based Installer](#).
  - [About disconnected installation mirroring](#).
- You have access to the internet to obtain the necessary container images.
- You have installed the OpenShift CLI (`oc`).
- If you are installing in a disconnected environment, you must have a configured local mirror registry for disconnected installation mirroring.

14.5.2. Preparing an Agent-based cluster deployment for the multicluster engine for Kubernetes Operator while disconnected
You can mirror the required OpenShift Container Platform container images, the multicluster engine for Kubernetes Operator, and the Local Storage Operator (LSO) into your local mirror registry in a disconnected environment. Ensure that you note the local DNS hostname and port of your mirror registry.

**NOTE**
To mirror your OpenShift Container Platform image repository to your mirror registry, you can use either the `oc adm release image` or `oc mirror` command. In this procedure, the `oc mirror` command is used as an example.

Procedure
1. Create an `<assets_directory>` folder to contain valid `install-config.yaml` and `agent-config.yaml` files. This directory is used to store all the assets.

2. To mirror an OpenShift Container Platform image repository, the multicluster engine, and the LSO, create a `ImageSetConfiguration.yaml` file with the following settings:

   **Example ImageSetConfiguration.yaml**

   ```yaml
   kind: ImageSetConfiguration
   apiVersion: mirror.openshift.io/v1alpha2
   archiveSize: 4
   storageConfig:
     imageURL: <your-local-registry-dns-name>:<your-local-registry-port>/mirror/oc-mirror-metadata
     skipTLS: true
   mirror:
     platform:
       architectures:
         - "amd64"
       channels:
         - name: stable-4.14
           type: ocp
       additionalImages:
         - name: registry.redhat.io/ubi9/ubi:latest
     operators:
         packages:
           - name: multicluster-engine
           - name: local-storage-operator

   1. Specify the maximum size, in GiB, of each file within the image set.
   2. Set the back-end location to receive the image set metadata. This location can be a registry or local directory. It is required to specify `storageConfig` values.
   3. Set the registry URL for the storage backend.
   4. Set the channel that contains the OpenShift Container Platform images for the version you are installing.
   5. Set the Operator catalog that contains the OpenShift Container Platform images that you are installing.
   6. Specify only certain Operator packages and channels to include in the image set. Remove this field to retrieve all packages in the catalog.
   7. The multicluster engine packages and channels.
   8. The LSO packages and channels.

**NOTE**

This file is required by the `oc mirror` command when mirroring content.
3. To mirror a specific OpenShift Container Platform image repository, the multicluster engine, and the LSO, run the following command:

```bash
$ oc mirror --dest-skip-tls --config ocp-mce-imageset.yaml docker://<your-local-registry-dns-name>:<your-local-registry-port>
```

4. Update the registry and certificate in the `install-config.yaml` file:

Example `imageContentSources.yaml`

```yaml
imageContentSources:
  - source: "quay.io/openshift-release-dev/ocp-release"
    mirrors:
      - "<your-local-registry-dns-name>:<your-local-registry-port>/openshift/release-images"
    - source: "quay.io/openshift-release-dev/ocp-v4.0-art-dev"
      mirrors:
        - "<your-local-registry-dns-name>:<your-local-registry-port>/openshift/release"
    - source: "registry.redhat.io/ubi9"
      mirrors:
        - "<your-local-registry-dns-name>:<your-local-registry-port>/ubi9"
    - source: "registry.redhat.io/multicluster-engine"
      mirrors:
        - "<your-local-registry-dns-name>:<your-local-registry-port>/multicluster-engine"
    - source: "registry.redhat.io/rhel8"
      mirrors:
        - "<your-local-registry-dns-name>:<your-local-registry-port>/rhel8"
    - source: "registry.redhat.io/redhat"
      mirrors:
        - "<your-local-registry-dns-name>:<your-local-registry-port>/redhat"
```

Additionally, ensure your certificate is present in the `additionalTrustBundle` field of the `install-config.yaml`.

Example `install-config.yaml`

```yaml
additionalTrustBundle: |
  -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
  zzzzzzzzzzzz
  -----END CERTIFICATE-----
```

**IMPORTANT**

The `oc mirror` command creates a folder called `oc-mirror-workspace` with several outputs. This includes the `imageContentSourcePolicy.yaml` file that identifies all the mirrors you need for OpenShift Container Platform and your selected Operators.

5. Generate the cluster manifests by running the following command:

```bash
$ openshift-install agent create cluster-manifests
```

This command updates the cluster manifests folder to include a `mirror` folder that contains your mirror configuration.
14.5.3. Preparing an Agent-based cluster deployment for the multicluster engine for Kubernetes Operator while connected

Create the required manifests for the multicluster engine for Kubernetes Operator, the Local Storage Operator (LSO), and to deploy an agent-based OpenShift Container Platform cluster as a hub cluster.

Procedure

1. Create a sub-folder named `openshift` in the `<assets_directory>` folder. This sub-folder is used to store the extra manifests that will be applied during the installation to further customize the deployed cluster. The `<assets_directory>` folder contains all the assets including the `install-config.yaml` and `agent-config.yaml` files.

   **NOTE**
   
   The installer does not validate extra manifests.

2. For the multicluster engine, create the following manifests and save them in the `<assets_directory>/openshift` folder:

   **Example mce_namespace.yaml**

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: v1
   kind: Namespace
   metadata:
     labels:
       openshift.io/cluster-monitoring: "true"
     name: multicluster-engine
   ```

   **Example mce_operatorgroup.yaml**

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: operators.coreos.com/v1
   kind: OperatorGroup
   metadata:
     name: multicluster-engine-operatorgroup
     namespace: multicluster-engine
   spec:
     targetNamespaces:
     - multicluster-engine
   ```

   **Example mce_subscription.yaml**

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: operators.coreos.com/v1alpha1
   kind: Subscription
   metadata:
     name: multicluster-engine
     namespace: multicluster-engine
   spec:
     channel: "stable-2.3"
     name: multicluster-engine
     source: redhat-operators
     sourceNamespace: openshift-marketplace
   ```
NOTE

You can install a distributed unit (DU) at scale with the Red Hat Advanced Cluster Management (RHACM) using the assisted installer (AI). These distributed units must be enabled in the hub cluster. The AI service requires persistent volumes (PVs), which are manually created.

3. For the AI service, create the following manifests and save them in the `<assets_directory>/openshift` folder:

**Example iso_namespace.yaml**

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Namespace
metadata:
  annotations:
    openshift.io/cluster-monitoring: "true"
name: openshift-local-storage
```

**Example iso_operatorgroup.yaml**

```yaml
apiVersion: operators.coreos.com/v1
kind: OperatorGroup
metadata:
  name: local-operator-group
  namespace: openshift-local-storage
spec:
  targetNamespaces:
    - openshift-local-storage
```

**Example iso_subscription.yaml**

```yaml
apiVersion: operators.coreos.com/v1alpha1
kind: Subscription
metadata:
  name: local-storage-operator
  namespace: openshift-local-storage
spec:
  installPlanApproval: Automatic
  name: local-storage-operator
  source: redhat-operators
  sourceNamespace: openshift-marketplace
```
NOTE

After creating all the manifests, your filesystem must display as follows:

Example Filesystem

```
<assets_directory>
  ├── install-config.yaml
  ├── agent-config.yaml
  /openshift
    ├── mce_namespace.yaml
    ├── mce_operatorgroup.yaml
    ├── mce_subscription.yaml
    └── lso_namespace.yaml
    └── lso_operatorgroup.yaml
    └── lso_subscription.yaml
```

4. Create the agent ISO image by running the following command:

```
$ openshift-install agent create image --dir <assets_directory>
```

5. When the image is ready, boot the target machine and wait for the installation to complete.

6. To monitor the installation, run the following command:

```
$ openshift-install agent wait-for install-complete --dir <assets_directory>
```

NOTE

To configure a fully functional hub cluster, you must create the following manifests and manually apply them by running the command `$ oc apply -f <manifest-name>`. The order of the manifest creation is important and where required, the waiting condition is displayed.

7. For the PVs that are required by the AI service, create the following manifests:

```yaml
apiVersion: local.storage.openshift.io/v1
kind: LocalVolume
metadata:
  name: assisted-service
  namespace: openshift-local-storage
spec:
  logLevel: Normal
  managementState: Managed
  storageClassDevices:
    - devicePaths:
      - /dev/vda
      - /dev/vdb
  storageClassName: assisted-service
  volumeMode: Filesystem
```

8. Use the following command to wait for the availability of the PVs, before applying the subsequent manifests:
$ oc wait localvolume -n openshift-local-storage assisted-service --for condition=Available --timeout 10m

NOTE

The ‘devicePath’ is an example and may vary depending on the actual hardware configuration used.

9. Create a manifest for a multicluster engine instance.

Example `MultiClusterEngine.yaml`

```yaml
apiVersion: multicluster.openshift.io/v1
kind: MultiClusterEngine
metadata:
  name: multiclusterengine
spec: {}
```

10. Create a manifest to enable the AI service.

Example `agentserviceconfig.yaml`

```yaml
apiVersion: agent-install.openshift.io/v1beta1
kind: AgentServiceConfig
metadata:
  name: agent
  namespace: assisted-installer
spec:
databaseStorage:
  storageClassName: assisted-service
  accessModes:
  - ReadWriteOnce
  resources:
    requests:
      storage: 10Gi
filesystemStorage:
  storageClassName: assisted-service
  accessModes:
  - ReadWriteOnce
  resources:
    requests:
      storage: 10Gi
```

11. Create a manifest to deploy subsequently spoke clusters.

Example `clusterimageset.yaml`

```yaml
apiVersion: hive.openshift.io/v1
kind: ClusterImageSet
metadata:
```

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Create a manifest to import the agent installed cluster (that hosts the multicluster engine and the Assisted Service) as the hub cluster.

Example autoimport.yaml

```yaml
apiVersion: cluster.open-cluster-management.io/v1
kind: ManagedCluster
metadata:
  labels:
    local-cluster: "true"
    cloud: auto-detect
    vendor: auto-detect
    name: local-cluster
spec:
  hubAcceptsClient: true
```

12. Create a manifest to import the agent installed cluster (that hosts the multicluster engine and the Assisted Service) as the hub cluster.

Example autoimport.yaml

```yaml
apiVersion: cluster.open-cluster-management.io/v1
kind: ManagedCluster
metadata:
  labels:
    local-cluster: "true"
    cloud: auto-detect
    vendor: auto-detect
    name: local-cluster
spec:
  hubAcceptsClient: true
```

13. Wait for the managed cluster to be created.

```
$ oc wait -n multicluster-engine managedclusters local-cluster --for condition=ManagedClusterJoined=True --timeout 10m
```

Verification

- To confirm that the managed cluster installation is successful, run the following command:

```
$ oc get managedcluster
NAME    HUB ACCEPTED MANAGED CLUSTER URLS     JOINED  AVAILABLE
local-cluster true https://<your cluster url>:6443 True True 77m
```

Additional resources

- The Local Storage Operator
CHAPTER 15. INSTALLING ON A SINGLE NODE

15.1. PREPARING TO INSTALL ON A SINGLE NODE

15.1.1. Prerequisites

- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.
- You have read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.

15.1.2. About OpenShift on a single node

You can create a single-node cluster with standard installation methods. OpenShift Container Platform on a single node is a specialized installation that requires the creation of a special Ignition configuration file. The primary use case is for edge computing workloads, including intermittent connectivity, portable clouds, and 5G radio access networks (RAN) close to a base station. The major tradeoff with an installation on a single node is the lack of high availability.

**IMPORTANT**

The use of OpenShiftSDN with single-node OpenShift is not supported. OVN-Kubernetes is the default network plugin for single-node OpenShift deployments.

15.1.3. Requirements for installing OpenShift on a single node

Installing OpenShift Container Platform on a single node alleviates some of the requirements for high availability and large scale clusters. However, you must address the following requirements:

- **Administration host:** You must have a computer to prepare the ISO, to create the USB boot drive, and to monitor the installation.

For the ppc64le platform, the host should prepare the ISO, but does not need to create the USB boot drive. The ISO can be mounted to PowerVM directly.

**NOTE**

ISO is not required for IBM Z® installations.

- **CPU Architecture:** Installing OpenShift Container Platform on a single node supports x86_64, arm64, ppc64le, and s390x CPU architectures.
- **Supported platforms:** Installing OpenShift Container Platform on a single node is supported on bare metal, vSphere, AWS, Red Hat OpenStack, OpenShift Virtualization, IBM Power®, and IBM Z® platforms.
- **Production-grade server:** Installing OpenShift Container Platform on a single node requires a server with sufficient resources to run OpenShift Container Platform services and a production workload.

Table 15.1. Minimum resource requirements
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profile</th>
<th>vCPU</th>
<th>Memory</th>
<th>Storage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minimum</td>
<td>8 vCPU cores</td>
<td>16 GB of RAM</td>
<td>120 GB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**
- One vCPU is equivalent to one physical core when simultaneous multithreading (SMT), or hyperthreading, is not enabled. When enabled, use the following formula to calculate the corresponding ratio:
  \[(\text{threads per core} \times \text{cores}) \times \text{sockets} = \text{vCPUs}\]
- Adding Operators during the installation process might increase the minimum resource requirements.

The server must have a Baseboard Management Controller (BMC) when booting with virtual media.

**NOTE**
BMC is not supported on IBM Z® and IBM Power®.

- **Networking**: The server must have access to the internet or access to a local registry if it is not connected to a routable network. The server must have a DHCP reservation or a static IP address for the Kubernetes API, ingress route, and cluster node domain names. You must configure the DNS to resolve the IP address to each of the following fully qualified domain names (FQDN):

  **Table 15.2. Required DNS records**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Usage</th>
<th>FQDN</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kubernetes API</td>
<td>api.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;</td>
<td>Add a DNS A/AAAA or CNAME record. This record must be resolvable by clients external to the cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal API</td>
<td>api-int.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;</td>
<td>Add a DNS A/AAAA or CNAME record when creating the ISO manually. This record must be resolvable by nodes within the cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ingress route</td>
<td>*.apps.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;</td>
<td>Add a wildcard DNS A/AAAA or CNAME record that targets the node. This record must be resolvable by clients external to the cluster.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Without persistent IP addresses, communications between the `apiserver` and `etcd` might fail.
15.2. INSTALLING OPENSIGHT ON A SINGLE NODE

You can install single-node OpenShift using the web-based Assisted Installer and a discovery ISO that you generate using the Assisted Installer. You can also install single-node OpenShift by using coreos-installer to generate the installation ISO.

15.2.1. Installing single-node OpenShift using the Assisted Installer

To install OpenShift Container Platform on a single node, use the web-based Assisted Installer wizard to guide you through the process and manage the installation.

15.2.1.1. Generating the discovery ISO with the Assisted Installer

Installing OpenShift Container Platform on a single node requires a discovery ISO, which the Assisted Installer can generate.

Procedure

1. On the administration host, open a browser and navigate to Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager.

2. Click Create Cluster to create a new cluster.

3. In the Cluster name field, enter a name for the cluster.

4. In the Base domain field, enter a base domain. For example:

   ```
   example.com
   ```

   All DNS records must be subdomains of this base domain and include the cluster name, for example:

   ```
   <cluster-name>.example.com
   ```

   **NOTE**

   You cannot change the base domain or cluster name after cluster installation.

5. Select Install single node OpenShift (SNO) and complete the rest of the wizard steps. Download the discovery ISO.

6. Make a note of the discovery ISO URL for installing with virtual media.

   **NOTE**

   If you enable OpenShift Virtualization during this process, you must have a second local storage device of at least 50GiB for your virtual machines.

Additional resources

- Persistent storage using logical volume manager storage
- What you can do with OpenShift Virtualization
15.2.1.2. Installing single-node OpenShift with the Assisted Installer

Use the Assisted Installer to install the single-node cluster.

**Procedure**

1. Attach the RHCOS discovery ISO to the target host.

2. Configure the boot drive order in the server BIOS settings to boot from the attached discovery ISO and then reboot the server.

3. On the administration host, return to the browser. Wait for the host to appear in the list of discovered hosts. If necessary, reload the Assisted Clusters page and select the cluster name.

4. Complete the install wizard steps. Add networking details, including a subnet from the available subnets. Add the SSH public key if necessary.

5. Monitor the installation’s progress. Watch the cluster events. After the installation process finishes writing the operating system image to the server’s hard disk, the server restarts.

6. Remove the discovery ISO, and reset the server to boot from the installation drive. The server restarts several times automatically, deploying the control plane.

**Additional resources**

- Creating a bootable ISO image on a USB drive
- Booting from an HTTP-hosted ISO image using the Redfish API
- Adding worker nodes to single-node OpenShift clusters

15.2.2. Installing single-node OpenShift manually

To install OpenShift Container Platform on a single node, first generate the installation ISO, and then boot the server from the ISO. You can monitor the installation using the openshift-install installation program.

15.2.2.1. Generating the installation ISO with coreos-installer

Installing OpenShift Container Platform on a single node requires an installation ISO, which you can generate with the following procedure.

**Prerequisites**

- Install podman.

**Procedure**

1. Set the OpenShift Container Platform version:

   ```
   $ OCP_VERSION=<ocp_version>
   ```

   Replace `<ocp_version>` with the current version, for example, `latest-4.14`
2. Set the host architecture:

$ ARCH=<architecture> ①

① Replace `<architecture>` with the target host architecture, for example, `aarch64` or `x86_64`.

3. Download the OpenShift Container Platform client (`oc`) and make it available for use by entering the following commands:


$ tar zxf oc.tar.gz

$ chmod +x oc

4. Download the OpenShift Container Platform installer and make it available for use by entering the following commands:


$ tar zxvf openshift-install-linux.tar.gz

$ chmod +x openshift-install

5. Retrieve the RHCOS ISO URL by running the following command:

$ ISO_URL=$(./openshift-install coreos print-stream-json | grep location | grep $ARCH | grep iso | cut -d" -f4)

6. Download the RHCOS ISO:

$ curl -L $ISO_URL -o rhcos-live.iso

7. Prepare the `install-config.yaml` file:

apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: <domain> ①
compute:
  - name: worker
    replicas: 0 ②
controlPlane:
  name: master
  replicas: 1 ③
metadata:
  name: <name> ④
networking:
  clusterNetwork:
Add the cluster domain name.

Set the `compute` replicas to 0. This makes the control plane node schedulable.

Set the `controlPlane` replicas to 1. In conjunction with the previous `compute` setting, this setting ensures the cluster runs on a single node.

Set the `metadata` name to the cluster name.

Set the `networking` details. OVN-Kubernetes is the only allowed network plugin type for single-node clusters.

Set the `cidr` value to match the subnet of the single-node OpenShift cluster.

Set the path to the installation disk drive, for example, `/dev/disk/by-id/wwn-0x64cd98f04fde100024684cf3034da5c2`.

Copy the pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager and add the contents to this configuration setting.

Add the public SSH key from the administration host so that you can log in to the cluster after installation.

8. Generate OpenShift Container Platform assets by running the following commands:

   $ mkdir ocp

   $ cp install-config.yaml ocp

   $ ./openshift-install --dir=ocp create single-node-ignition-config

9. Embed the ignition data into the RHCOS ISO by running the following commands:

   $ alias coreos-installer="podman run --privileged --pull always --rm \  
   -v /dev:/dev -v /run/udev:/run/udev -v $PWD:/data \  
   -w /data quay.io/coreos/coreos-installer:release"  

   $ coreos-installer iso ignition embed -fi ocp/bootstrap-in-place-for-live-iso.ign rhcos-live.iso
15.2.2.2. Monitoring the cluster installation using openshift-install

Use openshift-install to monitor the progress of the single-node cluster installation.

**Procedure**

1. Attach the modified RHCOS installation ISO to the target host.
2. Configure the boot drive order in the server BIOS settings to boot from the attached discovery ISO and then reboot the server.
3. On the administration host, monitor the installation by running the following command:

   ```
   $ ./openshift-install --dir=ocp wait-for install-complete
   ```

   The server restarts several times while deploying the control plane.

**Verification**

- After the installation is complete, check the environment by running the following command:

  ```
  $ export KUBECONFIG=ocp/auth/kubeconfig
  $ oc get nodes
  ```

  **Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>ROLES</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>VERSION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>control-plane.example.com</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master,worker</td>
<td>10m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Additional resources**

- Creating a bootable ISO image on a USB drive
- Booting from an HTTP-hosted ISO image using the Redfish API
- Adding worker nodes to single-node OpenShift clusters

15.2.3. Installing single-node OpenShift on cloud providers

15.2.3.1. Additional requirements for installing single-node OpenShift on a cloud provider

The documentation for installer-provisioned installation on cloud providers is based on a high availability cluster consisting of three control plane nodes. When referring to the documentation, consider the differences between the requirements for a single-node OpenShift cluster and a high availability cluster.
- A high availability cluster requires a temporary bootstrap machine, three control plane machines, and at least two compute machines. For a single-node OpenShift cluster, you need only a temporary bootstrap machine and one cloud instance for the control plane node and no worker nodes.

- The minimum resource requirements for high availability cluster installation include a control plane node with 4 vCPUs and 100GB of storage. For a single-node OpenShift cluster, you must have a minimum of 8 vCPU cores and 120GB of storage.

- The `controlPlane.replicas` setting in the `install-config.yaml` file should be set to 1.

- The `compute.replicas` setting in the `install-config.yaml` file should be set to 0. This makes the control plane node schedulable.

15.2.3.2. Supported cloud providers for single-node OpenShift

The following table contains a list of supported cloud providers and CPU architectures.

Table 15.3. Supported cloud providers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cloud provider</th>
<th>CPU architecture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amazon Web Service (AWS)</td>
<td>x86_64 and AArch64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microsoft Azure</td>
<td>x86_64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Google Cloud Platform (GCP)</td>
<td>x86_64 and AArch64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15.2.3.3. Installing single-node OpenShift on AWS

Installing a single-node cluster on AWS requires installer-provisioned installation using the "Installing a cluster on AWS with customizations" procedure.

Additional resources

- Installing a cluster on AWS with customizations

15.2.3.4. Installing single-node OpenShift on Azure

Installing a single node cluster on Azure requires installer-provisioned installation using the "Installing a cluster on Azure with customizations" procedure.

Additional resources

- Installing a cluster on Azure with customizations

15.2.3.5. Installing single-node OpenShift on GCP

Installing a single node cluster on GCP requires installer-provisioned installation using the "Installing a cluster on GCP with customizations" procedure.

Additional resources
15.2.4. Creating a bootable ISO image on a USB drive

You can install software using a bootable USB drive that contains an ISO image. Booting the server with the USB drive prepares the server for the software installation.

Procedure

1. On the administration host, insert a USB drive into a USB port.

2. Create a bootable USB drive, for example:

   ```
   # dd if=<path_to_iso> of=<path_to_usb> status=progress
   ```

   where:

   `<path_to_iso>`
   
   is the relative path to the downloaded ISO file, for example, `rhcos-live.iso`.

   `<path_to_usb>`
   
   is the location of the connected USB drive, for example, `/dev/sdb`.

   After the ISO is copied to the USB drive, you can use the USB drive to install software on the server.

15.2.5. Booting from an HTTP-hosted ISO image using the Redfish API

You can provision hosts in your network using ISOs that you install using the Redfish Baseboard Management Controller (BMC) API.

Prerequisites

1. Download the installation Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) ISO.

Procedure

1. Copy the ISO file to an HTTP server accessible in your network.

2. Boot the host from the hosted ISO file, for example:

   a. Call the redfish API to set the hosted ISO as the VirtualMedia boot media by running the following command:

   ```
   $ curl -k -u <bmc_username>:<bmc_password> -d '{"Image":"<hosted_iso_file>"}' -H "Content-Type: application/json" -X POST <host_bmc_address>/redfish/v1/Managers/iDRAC.Embedded.1/VirtualMedia/CD/Actions/VirtualMedia.InsertMedia
   ```

   Where:

   `<bmc_username>:<bmc_password>`
   
   Is the username and password for the target host BMC.

   `<hosted_iso_file>`
Is the URL for the hosted installation ISO, for example:  
http://webserver.example.com/rhcos-live-minimal.iso. The ISO must be accessible from the target host machine.

<host_bmc_address>
Is the BMC IP address of the target host machine.

b. Set the host to boot from the VirtualMedia device by running the following command:

```bash
$ curl -k -u <bmc_username>:<bmc_password> -X PATCH -H 'Content-Type: application/json' -d '{"Boot": {"BootSourceOverrideTarget": "Cd", "BootSourceOverrideMode": "UEFI", "BootSourceOverrideEnabled": "Once"}}' <host_bmc_address>/redfish/v1/Systems/System.Embedded.1
```

c. Reboot the host:

```bash
$ curl -k -u <bmc_username>:<bmc_password> -d '{"ResetType": "ForceRestart"} -H 'Content-type: application/json' -X POST <host_bmc_address>/redfish/v1/Systems/System.Embedded.1/Actions/ComputerSystem.Reset
```

d. Optional: If the host is powered off, you can boot it using the `{"ResetType": "On"}` switch. Run the following command:

```bash
$ curl -k -u <bmc_username>:<bmc_password> -d '{"ResetType": "On"} -H 'Content-type: application/json' -X POST <host_bmc_address>/redfish/v1/Systems/System.Embedded.1/Actions/ComputerSystem.Reset
```

**15.2.6. Creating a custom live RHCOS ISO for remote server access**

In some cases, you cannot attach an external disk drive to a server, however, you need to access the server remotely to provision a node. It is recommended to enable SSH access to the server. You can create a live RHCOS ISO with SSHd enabled and with predefined credentials so that you can access the server after it boots.

**Prerequisites**

- You installed the **butane** utility.

**Procedure**

1. Download the **coreos-installer** binary from the **coreos-installer** image mirror page.


3. Create the **embedded.yaml** file that the **butane** utility uses to create the Ignition file:

```yaml
variant: openshift
version: 4.14.0
metadata:
  name: sshd
labels:
  machineconfiguration.openshift.io/role: worker
```
The core user has sudo privileges.

4. Run the butane utility to create the Ignition file using the following command:

```bash
$ butane -pr embedded.yaml -o embedded.ign
```

5. After the Ignition file is created, you can include the configuration in a new live RHCOS ISO, which is named `rhcos-sshd-4.14.0-x86_64-live.x86_64.iso`, with the `coreos-installer` utility:

```bash
$ coreos-installer iso ignition embed -i embedded.ign rhcos-4.14.0-x86_64-live.x86_64.iso -o rhcos-sshd-4.14.0-x86_64-live.x86_64.iso
```

Verification

- Check that the custom live ISO can be used to boot the server by running the following command:

```bash
# coreos-installer iso ignition show rhcos-sshd-4.14.0-x86_64-live.x86_64.iso
```

Example output

```json
{
  "ignition": {
    "version": "3.2.0"
  },
  "passwd": {
    "users": [
      {
        "name": "core",
        "sshAuthorizedKeys": [
          "ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAABAQCNZkG8Ai/DAhpyENpK2qKijkTT8EbRWOrz7NXjRzo
pbPu215mocaJgjJwJjh1cYhgPhpAp6M/tTk7l4I7g4588Apx4bwJep6oW7U3LDkY8ZxkGVPAJL
8kVITdKQ7Yv3X12I4qmDom4tmgVbrRH0GNT1wzhnLP+LKYm20hr9D7p9NBNadro6k++X
WgkDeijLRUTwdEyWunldWf18G0Mg8Y1Xzr13BUo3+8aey7HLKJMDtobLz/C8ESYA/f7Hj5Fx
F0XbapWWvSSD/Jrl90mL9l4TFE+cQk3s+eoKiiz2bgNPRgEEwihVbGsCN4grA+RzLCA0pec+
2dTrJrQvFqDoalosadag@sonnelicht.local"
        ]
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

15.2.7. Installing single-node OpenShift with IBM Z and IBM LinuxONE
Installing a single-node cluster on IBM Z® and IBM® LinuxONE requires user-provisioned installation using either the "Installing a cluster with RHEL KVM on IBM Z® and IBM® LinuxONE" or the "Installing a cluster with z/VM on IBM Z® and IBM® LinuxONE" procedure.

**NOTE**

Installing a single-node cluster on IBM Z® simplifies installation for development and test environments and requires less resource requirements at entry level.

**Hardware requirements**

- The equivalent of two Integrated Facilities for Linux (IFL), which are SMT2 enabled, for each cluster.
- At least one network connection to both connect to the LoadBalancer service and to serve data for traffic outside the cluster.

**NOTE**

You can use dedicated or shared IFLs to assign sufficient compute resources. Resource sharing is one of the key strengths of IBM Z®. However, you must adjust capacity correctly on each hypervisor layer and ensure sufficient resources for every OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

**Additional resources**

- Installing a cluster with z/VM on IBM Z® and IBM® LinuxONE
- Installing a cluster with RHEL KVM on IBM Z® and IBM® LinuxONE

### 15.2.7.1. Installing single-node OpenShift with z/VM on IBM Z and IBM LinuxONE

#### Prerequisites

- You have installed podman.

#### Procedure

1. Set the OpenShift Container Platform version by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ OCP_VERSION=<ocp_version>  
   ``

   Replace `<ocp_version>` with the current version, for example, `latest-4.14`

2. Set the host architecture by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ ARCH=<architecture>  
   ``

   Replace `<architecture>` with the target host architecture `s390x`.

3. Download the OpenShift Container Platform client (oc) and make it available for use by entering the following commands:
4. Download the OpenShift Container Platform installer and make it available for use by entering the following commands:

```
$ tar zxf oc.tar.gz
$ chmod +x oc
```

```
$ tar zxvf openshift-install-linux.tar.gz
$ chmod +x openshift-install
```

5. Prepare the `install-config.yaml` file:

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: <domain>
compute:
  - name: worker
    replicas: 0
controlPlane:
  name: master
  replicas: 1
metadata:
  name: <name>
networking:
  clusterNetwork:
    - cidr: 10.128.0.0/14
      hostPrefix: 23
  machineNetwork:
    - cidr: 10.0.0.0/16
networkType: OVNKubernetes
serviceNetwork:
  - 172.30.0.0/16
platform:
  none: {}
bootstrapInPlace:
  installationDisk: /dev/disk/by-id/<disk_id>
pullSecret: '<pull_secret>'
sshKey: '<ssh_key>'
```

1. Add the cluster domain name.
2. Set the `compute` replicas to 0. This makes the control plane node schedulable.
3. Set the `controlPlane` replicas to 1. In conjunction with the previous `compute` setting, this setting ensures the cluster runs on a single node.
4. Set the **metadata** name to the cluster name.

5. Set the **networking** details. OVN-Kubernetes is the only allowed network plugin type for single-node clusters.

6. Set the **cidr** value to match the subnet of the single-node OpenShift cluster.

7. Set the path to the installation disk drive, for example, `/dev/disk/by-id/wwn-0x64cd98f04fde100024684cf3034da5c2`.

8. Copy the pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager and add the contents to this configuration setting.

9. Add the public SSH key from the administration host so that you can log in to the cluster after installation.

6. Generate OpenShift Container Platform assets by running the following commands:

   ```
   $ mkdir ocp
   $ cp install-config.yaml ocp
   $ ./openshift-install --dir=ocp create single-node-ignition-config
   ```

7. Obtain the RHEL **kernel**, **initramfs**, and **rootfs** artifacts from the [Product Downloads](https://www.redhat.com) page on the Red Hat Customer Portal or from the [RHCOS image mirror](https://mirrors.redhat.com) page.

   **IMPORTANT**

   The RHCOS images might not change with every release of OpenShift Container Platform. You must download images with the highest version that is less than or equal to the OpenShift Container Platform version that you install. Only use the appropriate **kernel**, **initramfs**, and **rootfs** artifacts described in the following procedure.

   The file names contain the OpenShift Container Platform version number. They resemble the following examples:

   - **kernel**
     ```
     rhcos-<version>-live-kernel-<architecture>
     ```
   - **initramfs**
     ```
     rhcos-<version>-live-initramfs.<architecture>.img
     ```
   - **rootfs**
     ```
     rhcos-<version>-live-rootfs.<architecture>.img
     ```

   **NOTE**

   The **rootfs** image is the same for FCP and DASD.

8. Move the following artifacts and files to an HTTP or HTTPS server:
9. Create parameter files for a particular virtual machine:

**Example parameter file**

```bash
rd.neednet=1 \
console=ttyscp0 \
coreos.live.roots_url={rhcos_liveos}:8080/rootfs.img  
ignition.config.url={rhcos_ign}:8080/ignition/bootstrap-in-place-for-live-iso.ign 
ip=encbddd0:dhcp::02:00:00:02:34:02  
rd.znet=qeth,0.0.bdd0,0.0.bdd1,0.0.bdd2,layer2=1 
rd.dasd=0.0.4411 
rd.zfcp=0.0.8001,0x50050763040051e3,0x4000406300000000 
zfcp.allow_lun_scan=0 
rd.luks.options=discard 
ignition.firstboot ignition.platform.id=metal 
console=tty1 console=ttyS1,115200n8
```

1. For the `coreos.live.roots_url` artifact, specify the matching `rootfs` artifact for the `kernel` and `initramfs` you are booting. Only HTTP and HTTPS protocols are supported.

2. For the `ignition.config.url` parameter, specify the Ignition file for the machine role. Only HTTP and HTTPS protocols are supported.

3. For the `ip` parameter, assign the IP address automatically using DHCP or manually as described in "Installing a cluster with z/VM on IBM Z® and IBM® LinuxONE".

4. For installations on DASD-type disks, use `rd.dasd=` to specify the DASD where RHCOS is to be installed. Omit this entry for FCP-type disks.

5. For installations on FCP-type disks, use `rd.zfcp=<adapter>,<wwpn>,<lun>` to specify the FCP disk where RHCOS is to be installed. Omit this entry for DASD-type disks.

Leave all other parameters unchanged.

10. Transfer the following artifacts, files, and images to z/VM. For example by using FTP:

- `kernel` and `initramfs` artifacts
- Parameter files
- RHCOS images
  For details about how to transfer the files with FTP and boot from the virtual reader, see [Installing under Z/VM](#).

11. Punch the files to the virtual reader of the z/VM guest virtual machine that is to become your bootstrap node.

12. Log in to CMS on the bootstrap machine.

13. IPL the bootstrap machine from the reader by running the following command:
14. After the first reboot of the virtual machine, run the following commands directly after one another:

   a. To boot a DASD device after first reboot, run the following commands:

      ```bash
      $ cp i <devno> clear loadparm prompt
      $ cp vi vmsg 0 <kernel_parameters>
      ``

      where:

      `<devno>`
      Specifies the device number of the boot device as seen by the guest.

      `<kernel_parameters>`
      Specifies a set of kernel parameters to be stored as system control program data (SCPDATA). When booting Linux, these kernel parameters are concatenated to the end of the existing kernel parameters that are used by your boot configuration. The combined parameter string must not exceed 896 characters.

   b. To boot an FCP device after first reboot, run the following commands:

      ```bash
      $ cp set loaddev portname <wwpn> lun <lun>
      $ cp set loaddev bootprog <n>
      $ cp set loaddev scpdata {APPEND|NEW} '<kernel_parameters>'
      ``

      where:

      `<wwpn>`
      Specifies the target port and `<lun>` the logical unit in hexadecimal format.

      `<n>`
      Specifies the kernel to be booted.

      `<kernel_parameters>`
      Specifies a set of kernel parameters to be stored as system control program data (SCPDATA). When booting Linux, these kernel parameters are concatenated to the end of the existing kernel parameters that are used by your boot configuration. The combined parameter string must not exceed 896 characters.

      `<APPEND|NEW>`
      Optional: Specify `APPEND` to append kernel parameters to existing SCPDATA. This is the default. Specify `NEW` to replace existing SCPDATA.
Example

$ cp set loaddev scpdata
'rd.zfcp=0.8001,0x500507630a0350a4,0x4000409D00000000
ip=encbdd0:dhcp::02:00:02:34:02 rd.neednet=1'

To start the IPL and boot process, run the following command:

$ cp i <devno>

where:

<devno>

Specifies the device number of the boot device as seen by the guest.

15.2.7.2. Installing single-node OpenShift with RHEL KVM on IBM Z and IBM LinuxONE

Prerequisites

- You have installed podman.

Procedure

1. Set the OpenShift Container Platform version by running the following command:

   $ OCP_VERSION=<ocp_version>  

   Replace <ocp_version> with the current version, for example, latest-4.14

2. Set the host architecture by running the following command:

   $ ARCH=<architecture>  

   Replace <architecture> with the target host architecture s390x.

3. Download the OpenShift Container Platform client (oc) and make it available for use by entering the following commands:


   $ tar zxf oc.tar.gz

   $ chmod +x oc

4. Download the OpenShift Container Platform installer and make it available for use by entering the following commands:

$ tar zxvf openshift-install-linux.tar.gz
$ chmod +x openshift-install

5. Prepare the **install-config.yaml** file:

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: <domain>  
compute:  
  - name: worker  
    replicas: 0  
controlPlane:  
  name: master  
  replicas: 1  
metadata:  
  name: <name>  
networking:  
  clusterNetwork:  
    - cidr: 10.128.0.0/14  
      hostPrefix: 23  
  machineNetwork:  
    - cidr: 10.0.0.0/16  
      networkType: OVNKubernetes  
  serviceNetwork:  
    - 172.30.0.0/16  
platform:  
  none: {}  
bootstrapInPlace:  
  installationDisk: /dev/disk/by-id/<disk_id>  
pullSecret: '<pull_secret>'  
sshKey: '<ssh_key>'
```

1. Add the cluster domain name.
2. Set the **compute** replicas to 0. This makes the control plane node schedulable.
3. Set the **controlPlane** replicas to 1. In conjunction with the previous **compute** setting, this setting ensures the cluster runs on a single node.
4. Set the **metadata** name to the cluster name.
5. Set the **networking** details. OVN-Kubernetes is the only allowed network plugin type for single-node clusters.
6. Set the **cidr** value to match the subnet of the single-node OpenShift cluster.
7. Set the path to the installation disk drive, for example, `/dev/disk/by-id/wwn-0x64cd98f04fde100024684cf3034da5c2`.
8. Copy the pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager and add the contents to this configuration setting.
Add the public SSH key from the administration host so that you can log in to the cluster after installation.

6. Generate OpenShift Container Platform assets by running the following commands:

   $ mkdir ocp
   $ cp install-config.yaml ocp
   $ ./openshift-install --dir=ocp create single-node-ignition-config

7. Obtain the RHEL kernel, initramfs, and rootfs artifacts from the Product Downloads page on the Red Hat Customer Portal or from the RHCOS image mirror page.

   IMPORTANT

   The RHCOS images might not change with every release of OpenShift Container Platform. You must download images with the highest version that is less than or equal to the OpenShift Container Platform version that you install. Only use the appropriate kernel, initramfs, and rootfs artifacts described in the following procedure.

   The file names contain the OpenShift Container Platform version number. They resemble the following examples:

   kernel
   rhcos-<version>-live-kernel-<architecture>

   initramfs
   rhcos-<version>-live-initramfs.<architecture>.img

   rootfs
   rhcos-<version>-live-rootfs.<architecture>.img

8. Before you launch virt-install, move the following files and artifacts to an HTTP or HTTPS server:

   • Downloaded RHEL live kernel, initramfs, and rootfs artifacts
   • Ignition files

9. Create the KVM guest nodes by using the following components:

   • RHEL kernel and initramfs artifacts
   • Ignition files
   • The new disk image
   • Adjusted parm line arguments

   $ virt-install \n      --name {vn_name} \n      --autostart \n
For the `--location` parameter, specify the location of the kernel/initrd on the HTTP or HTTPS server.

For the `coreos.live.rootfs_url` artifact, specify the matching rootfs artifact for the kernel and initramfs you are booting. Only HTTP and HTTPS protocols are supported.

For the `ignition.config.url` parameter, specify the Ignition file for the machine role. Only HTTP and HTTPS protocols are supported.

15.2.8. Installing single-node OpenShift with IBM Power

Installing a single-node cluster on IBM Power® requires user-provisioned installation using the "Installing a cluster with IBM Power®" procedure.

**NOTE**

Installing a single-node cluster on IBM Power® simplifies installation for development and test environments and requires less resource requirements at entry level.

Hardware requirements

- The equivalent of two Integrated Facilities for Linux (IFL), which are SMT2 enabled, for each cluster.
- At least one network connection to connect to the LoadBalancer service and to serve data for traffic outside of the cluster.

**NOTE**

You can use dedicated or shared IFLs to assign sufficient compute resources. Resource sharing is one of the key strengths of IBM Power®. However, you must adjust capacity correctly on each hypervisor layer and ensure sufficient resources for every OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

Additional resources
15.2.8.1. Setting up bastion for single-node OpenShift with IBM Power®

Prior to installing single-node OpenShift on IBM Power®, you must set up bastion. Setting up a bastion server for single-node OpenShift on IBM Power® requires the configuration of the following services:

- PXE is used for the single-node OpenShift cluster installation. PXE requires the following services to be configured and run:
  - DNS to define api, api-int, and *.apps
  - DHCP service to enable PXE and assign an IP address to single-node OpenShift node
  - HTTP to provide ignition and RHCOS rootfs image
  - TFTP to enable PXE

- You must install `dnsmasq` to support DNS, DHCP and PXE, `httpd` for HTTP.

Use the following procedure to configure a bastion server that meets these requirements.

**Procedure**

1. Use the following command to install `grub2`, which is required to enable PXE for PowerVM:

   ```bash
   grub2-mknetdir --net-directory=/var/lib/tftpboot
   ```

   **Example /var/lib/tftpboot/boot/grub2/grub.cfg file**

   ```
   default=0
   fallback=1
   timeout=1
   if [ ${net_default_mac} == fa:b0:45:27:43:20 ]; then
     menuentry "CoreOS (BIOS)" {
       echo "Loading kernel"
       linux "/rhcos/kernel" ip=dhcp rd.neednet=1 ignition.platform.id=metal
       ignition.firstboot coreos.live.rootsfs_url=http://192.168.10.5:8000/install/rootfs.img
       ignition.config.url=http://192.168.10.5:8000/ignition/sno.ign
       echo "Loading initrd"
       initrd "/rhcos/initramfs.img"
     }
   fi
   ```

2. Use the following commands to download RHCOS image files from the mirror repo for PXE.
   a. Enter the following command to assign the `RHCOS_URL` variable the following 4.12 URL:

      ```bash
      ```

   b. Enter the following command to navigate to the `/var/lib/tftpboot/rhcos` directory:

      ```bash
      $ cd /var/lib/tftpboot/rhcos
      ```
c. Enter the following command to download the specified RHCOS kernel file from the URL stored in the `RHCOS_URL` variable:

```bash
$ wget ${RHCOS_URL}/rhcos-live-kernel-ppc64le -o kernel
```

d. Enter the following command to download the RHCOS `initramfs` file from the URL stored in the `RHCOS_URL` variable:

```bash
$ wget ${RHCOS_URL}/rhcos-live-initramfs.ppc64le.img -o initramfs.img
```

e. Enter the following command to navigate to the `/var/var/www/html/install/` directory:

```bash
$ cd /var/var/www/html/install/
```

f. Enter the following command to download, and save, the RHCOS `root filesystem` image file from the URL stored in the `RHCOS_URL` variable:

```bash
$ wget ${RHCOS_URL}/rhcos-live-rootfs.ppc64le.img -o rootfs.img
```

3. To create the ignition file for a single-node OpenShift cluster, you must create the `install-config.yaml` file.

   a. Enter the following command to create the work directory that holds the file:

```bash
$ mkdir -p ~/sno-work
```

   b. Enter the following command to navigate to the `~/sno-work` directory:

```bash
$ cd ~/sno-work
```

   c. Use the following sample file can to create the required `install-config.yaml` in the `~/sno-work` directory:

```
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: <domain> 1
compute:
- name: worker
  replicas: 0 2
controlPlane:
  name: master
  replicas: 1 3
metadata:
  name: <name> 4
networking:
  clusterNetwork:
  - cidr: 10.128.0.0/14
    hostPrefix: 23
  machineNetwork:
  - cidr: 10.0.0.0/16 6
    networkType: OVNKubernetes
serviceNetwork:
  - 172.30.0.0/16
platform:
```

1. `<domain>` is a placeholder for the domain name.
2. The `compute` section specifies a worker node with 0 replicas.
3. The `controlPlane` section specifies a master node with 1 replica.
4. `<name>` is a placeholder for the cluster name.
5. The `networking` section defines the cluster network with a CIDR of `10.128.0.0/14` and a host prefix of 23.
6. The `machineNetwork` section specifies a CIDR of `10.0.0.0/16` and uses the OVNKubernetes network type.
1. Add the cluster domain name.

2. Set the `compute` replicas to 0. This makes the control plane node schedulable.

3. Set the `controlPlane` replicas to 1. In conjunction with the previous `compute` setting, this setting ensures that the cluster runs on a single node.

4. Set the `metadata` name to the cluster name.

5. Set the `networking` details. OVN-Kubernetes is the only allowed network plugin type for single-node clusters.

6. Set the `cidr` value to match the subnet of the single-node OpenShift cluster.

7. Set the path to the installation disk drive, for example, `/dev/disk/by-id/<disk_id>`.

8. Copy the pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager and add the contents to this configuration setting.

9. Add the public SSH key from the administration host so that you can log in to the cluster after installation.

4. Download the `openshift-install` image to create the ignition file and copy it to the `http` directory.
   
   a. Enter the following command to download the `openshift-install-linux-4.12.0` .tar file:

   ```bash
   ```

   b. Enter the following command to unpack the `openshift-install-linux-4.12.0.tar.gz` archive:

   ```bash
   $ tar xzvf openshift-install-linux-4.12.0.tar.gz
   ```

   c. Enter the following command to

   ```bash
   $ ./openshift-install --dir=~/.sno-work create create single-node-ignition-config
   ```

   d. Enter the following command to create the ignition file:

   ```bash
   $ cp ~/sno-work/single-node-ignition-config.ign /var/www/html/ignition/sno.ign
   ```

   e. Enter the following command to restore SELinux file for the `/var/www/html` directory:

   ```bash
   $ restorecon -vR /var/www/html || true
   ```
Bastion now has all the required files and is properly configured in order to install single-
ode OpenShift.

15.2.8.2. Installing single-node OpenShift with IBM Power

Prerequisites

- You have set up bastion.

Procedure

There are two steps for the single-node OpenShift cluster installation. First the single-node OpenShift logical partition (LPAR) needs to boot up with PXE, then you need to monitor the installation progress.

1. Use the following command to boot powerVM with netboot:

   ```bash
   $ lpar_netboot -i -D -f -t ent -m <sno_mac> -s auto -d auto -S <server_ip> -C <sno_ip> -G <gateway> <lpar_name> default_profile <cec_name>
   ```

   where:
   
   **sno_mac**
   Specifies the MAC address of the single-node OpenShift cluster.
   
   **sno_ip**
   Specifies the IP address of the single-node OpenShift cluster.
   
   **server_ip**
   Specifies the IP address of bastion (PXE server).
   
   **gateway**
   Specifies the Network's gateway IP.
   
   **lpar_name**
   Specifies the single-node OpenShift lpar name in HMC.
   
   **cec_name**
   Specifies the System name where the sno_lpar resides

2. After the single-node OpenShift LPAR boots up with PXE, use the `openshift-install` command to monitor the progress of installation:

   a. Run the following command after the bootstrap is complete:

      ```bash
      ./openshift-install wait-for bootstrap-complete
      ```

   b. Run the following command after it returns successfully:

      ```bash
      ./openshift-install wait-for install-complete
      ```
CHAPTER 16. DEPLOYING INSTALLER-PROVISIONED CLUSTERS ON BARE METAL

16.1. OVERVIEW

Installer-provisioned installation on bare metal nodes deploys and configures the infrastructure that an OpenShift Container Platform cluster runs on. This guide provides a methodology to achieving a successful installer-provisioned bare-metal installation. The following diagram illustrates the installation environment in phase 1 of deployment:

For the installation, the key elements in the previous diagram are:

- **Provisioner**: A physical machine that runs the installation program and hosts the bootstrap VM that deploys the control plane of a new OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

- **Bootstrap VM**: A virtual machine used in the process of deploying an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

- **Network bridges**: The bootstrap VM connects to the bare metal network and to the provisioning network, if present, via network bridges, `eno1` and `eno2`.

- **API VIP**: An API virtual IP address (VIP) is used to provide failover of the API server across the control plane nodes. The API VIP first resides on the bootstrap VM. A script generates the `keepalived.conf` configuration file before launching the service. The VIP moves to one of the control plane nodes after the bootstrap process has completed and the bootstrap VM stops.

In phase 2 of the deployment, the provisioner destroys the bootstrap VM automatically and moves the virtual IP addresses (VIPs) to the appropriate nodes.

The `keepalived.conf` file sets the control plane machines with a lower Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) priority than the bootstrap VM, which ensures that the API on the control plane machines is fully functional before the API VIP moves from the bootstrap VM to the control plane. Once
the API VIP moves to one of the control plane nodes, traffic sent from external clients to the API VIP routes to an haproxy load balancer running on that control plane node. This instance of haproxy load balances the API VIP traffic across the control plane nodes.

The Ingress VIP moves to the worker nodes. The keepalived instance also manages the Ingress VIP.

The following diagram illustrates phase 2 of deployment:

After this point, the node used by the provisioner can be removed or repurposed. From here, all additional provisioning tasks are carried out by the control plane.

**IMPORTANT**

The provisioning network is optional, but it is required for PXE booting. If you deploy without a provisioning network, you must use a virtual media baseboard management controller (BMC) addressing option such as redfish-virtualmedia or idrac-virtualmedia.

### 16.2. PREREQUISITES

Installer-provisioned installation of OpenShift Container Platform requires:

1. One provisioner node with Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 8.x installed. The provisioner can be removed after installation.
2. Three control plane nodes
3. Baseboard management controller (BMC) access to each node
4. At least one network:
   a. One required routable network
   b. One optional provisioning network
Before starting an installer-provisioned installation of OpenShift Container Platform, ensure the hardware environment meets the following requirements.

### 16.2.1. Node requirements

Installer-provisioned installation involves a number of hardware node requirements:

- **CPU architecture:** All nodes must use x86_64 or aarch64 CPU architecture.

- **Similar nodes:** Red Hat recommends nodes have an identical configuration per role. That is, Red Hat recommends nodes be the same brand and model with the same CPU, memory, and storage configuration.

- **Baseboard Management Controller:** The provisioner node must be able to access the baseboard management controller (BMC) of each OpenShift Container Platform cluster node. You may use IPMI, Redfish, or a proprietary protocol.

- **Latest generation:** Nodes must be of the most recent generation. Installer-provisioned installation relies on BMC protocols, which must be compatible across nodes. Additionally, RHEL 8 ships with the most recent drivers for RAID controllers. Ensure that the nodes are recent enough to support RHEL 8 for the provisioner node and RHCOS 8 for the control plane and worker nodes.

- **Registry node:** (Optional) If setting up a disconnected mirrored registry, it is recommended the registry reside in its own node.

- **Provisioner node:** Installer-provisioned installation requires one provisioner node.

- **Control plane:** Installer-provisioned installation requires three control plane nodes for high availability. You can deploy an OpenShift Container Platform cluster with only three control plane nodes, making the control plane nodes schedulable as worker nodes. Smaller clusters are more resource efficient for administrators and developers during development, production, and testing.

- **Worker nodes:** While not required, a typical production cluster has two or more worker nodes.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not deploy a cluster with only one worker node, because the cluster will deploy with routers and ingress traffic in a degraded state.

- **Network interfaces:** Each node must have at least one network interface for the routable baremetal network. Each node must have one network interface for a provisioning network when using the provisioning network for deployment. Using the provisioning network is the default configuration.
NOTE

Only one network card (NIC) on the same subnet can route traffic through the gateway. By default, Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) uses the lowest numbered NIC. Use a single NIC for each node in the same subnet to ensure that network load balancing works as expected. When using multiple NICs for a node in the same subnet, use a single bond or team interface. Then add the other IP addresses to that interface in the form of an alias IP address. If you require fault tolerance or load balancing at the network interface level, use an alias IP address on the bond or team interface. Alternatively, you can disable a secondary NIC on the same subnet or ensure that it has no IP address.

- **Unified Extensible Firmware Interface (UEFI):** Installer-provisioned installation requires UEFI boot on all OpenShift Container Platform nodes when using IPv6 addressing on the provisioning network. In addition, UEFI Device PXE Settings must be set to use the IPv6 protocol on the provisioning network NIC, but omitting the provisioning network removes this requirement.

IMPORTANT

When starting the installation from virtual media such as an ISO image, delete all old UEFI boot table entries. If the boot table includes entries that are not generic entries provided by the firmware, the installation might fail.

- **Secure Boot:** Many production scenarios require nodes with Secure Boot enabled to verify the node only boots with trusted software, such as UEFI firmware drivers, EFI applications, and the operating system. You may deploy with Secure Boot manually or managed.

  1. **Manually:** To deploy an OpenShift Container Platform cluster with Secure Boot manually, you must enable UEFI boot mode and Secure Boot on each control plane node and each worker node. Red Hat supports Secure Boot with manually enabled UEFI and Secure Boot only when installer-provisioned installations use Redfish virtual media. See “Configuring nodes for Secure Boot manually” in the “Configuring nodes” section for additional details.

  2. **Managed:** To deploy an OpenShift Container Platform cluster with managed Secure Boot, you must set the `bootMode` value to `UEFISecureBoot` in the `install-config.yaml` file. Red Hat only supports installer-provisioned installation with managed Secure Boot on 10th generation HPE hardware and 13th generation Dell hardware running firmware version 2.75.75.75 or greater. Deploying with managed Secure Boot does not require Redfish virtual media. See “Configuring managed Secure Boot” in the “Setting up the environment for an OpenShift installation” section for details.

NOTE

Red Hat does not support Secure Boot with self-generated keys.

16.2.2. Planning a bare metal cluster for OpenShift Virtualization

If you will use OpenShift Virtualization, it is important to be aware of several requirements before you install your bare metal cluster.

- If you want to use live migration features, you must have multiple worker nodes at the time of cluster installation. This is because live migration requires the cluster-level high availability (HA) flag to be set to true. The HA flag is set when a cluster is installed and cannot be changed.
afterwards. If there are fewer than two worker nodes defined when you install your cluster, the
HA flag is set to false for the life of the cluster.

NOTE
You can install OpenShift Virtualization on a single-node cluster, but single-node
OpenShift does not support high availability.

- Live migration requires shared storage. Storage for OpenShift Virtualization must support and
use the ReadWriteMany (RWX) access mode.

- If you plan to use Single Root I/O Virtualization (SR-IOV), ensure that your network interface
controllers (NICs) are supported by OpenShift Container Platform.

Additional resources
- Preparing your cluster for OpenShift Virtualization
- About Single Root I/O Virtualization (SR-IOV) hardware networks
- Connecting a virtual machine to an SR-IOV network

16.2.3. Firmware requirements for installing with virtual media

The installation program for installer-provisioned OpenShift Container Platform clusters validates the
hardware and firmware compatibility with Redfish virtual media. The installation program does not begin
installation on a node if the node firmware is not compatible. The following tables list the minimum
firmware versions tested and verified to work for installer-provisioned OpenShift Container Platform
clusters deployed by using Redfish virtual media.

NOTE
Red Hat does not test every combination of firmware, hardware, or other third-party
components. For further information about third-party support, see Red Hat third-party
support policy. For information about updating the firmware, see the hardware
documentation for the nodes or contact the hardware vendor.

Table 16.1. Firmware compatibility for HP hardware with Redfish virtual media

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Management</th>
<th>Firmware versions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10th Generation</td>
<td>iLO5</td>
<td>2.63 or later</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 16.2. Firmware compatibility for Dell hardware with Redfish virtual media

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Management</th>
<th>Firmware versions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15th Generation</td>
<td>iDRAC 9</td>
<td>v6.10.30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14th Generation</td>
<td>iDRAC 9</td>
<td>v6.10.30.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Model Management Firmware versions

| 13th Generation | iDRAC 8 | v2.75.75.75 or later |

**NOTE**

For Dell servers, ensure the OpenShift Container Platform cluster nodes have **AutoAttach** enabled through the iDRAC console. The menu path is **Configuration → Virtual Media → Attach Mode → AutoAttach**. With iDRAC 9 firmware version **04.40.00.00** and all releases up to including the **5.xx** series, the virtual console plugin defaults to eHTML5, an enhanced version of HTML5, which causes problems with the **InsertVirtualMedia** workflow. Set the plugin to use HTML5 to avoid this issue. The menu path is **Configuration → Virtual console → Plug-in Type → HTML5**.

**Additional resources**

**Unable to discover new bare metal hosts using the BMC**

### 16.2.4. Network requirements

Installer-provisioned installation of OpenShift Container Platform involves several network requirements. First, installer-provisioned installation involves an optional non-routable **provisioning** network for provisioning the operating system on each bare metal node. Second, installer-provisioned installation involves a routable **baremetal** network.

#### 16.2.4.1. Ensuring required ports are open

Certain ports must be open between cluster nodes for installer-provisioned installations to complete successfully. In certain situations, such as using separate subnets for far edge worker nodes, you must ensure that the nodes in these subnets can communicate with nodes in the other subnets on the
following required ports.

Table 16.3. Required ports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>67,68</td>
<td>When using a provisioning network, cluster nodes access the <code>dnsmasq</code> DHCP server over their provisioning network interfaces using ports 67 and 68.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>When using a provisioning network, cluster nodes communicate with the TFTP server on port 69 using their provisioning network interfaces. The TFTP server runs on the bootstrap VM. The bootstrap VM runs on the provisioner node.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>When not using the image caching option or when using virtual media, the provisioner node must have port 80 open on the <code>baremetal</code> machine network interface to stream the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) image from the provisioner node to the cluster nodes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123</td>
<td>The cluster nodes must access the NTP server on port 123 using the <code>baremetal</code> machine network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5050</td>
<td>The Ironic Inspector API runs on the control plane nodes and listens on port 5050. The Inspector API is responsible for hardware introspection, which collects information about the hardware characteristics of the bare metal nodes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6180</td>
<td>When deploying with virtual media and not using TLS, the provisioner node and the control plane nodes must have port 6180 open on the <code>baremetal</code> machine network interface so that the baseboard management controller (BMC) of the worker nodes can access the RHCOS image. Starting with OpenShift Container Platform 4.13, the default HTTP port is 6180.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6183</td>
<td>When deploying with virtual media and using TLS, the provisioner node and the control plane nodes must have port 6183 open on the <code>baremetal</code> machine network interface so that the BMC of the worker nodes can access the RHCOS image.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Ironic API server runs initially on the bootstrap VM and later on the control plane nodes and listens on port 6385. The Ironic API allows clients to interact with Ironic for bare metal node provisioning and management, including operations like enrolling new nodes, managing their power state, deploying images, and cleaning the hardware.

When using image caching without TLS, port 8080 must be open on the provisioner node and accessible by the BMC interfaces of the cluster nodes.

When using the image caching option with TLS, port 8083 must be open on the provisioner node and accessible by the BMC interfaces of the cluster nodes.

By default, the Ironic Python Agent (IPA) listens on TCP port 9999 for API calls from the Ironic conductor service. This port is used for communication between the bare metal node where IPA is running and the Ironic conductor service.

### 16.2.4.2. Increase the network MTU

Before deploying OpenShift Container Platform, increase the network maximum transmission unit (MTU) to 1500 or more. If the MTU is lower than 1500, the Ironic image that is used to boot the node might fail to communicate with the Ironic inspector pod, and inspection will fail. If this occurs, installation stops because the nodes are not available for installation.

### 16.2.4.3. Configuring NICs

OpenShift Container Platform deploys with two networks:

- **provisioning**: The **provisioning** network is an optional non-routable network used for provisioning the underlying operating system on each node that is a part of the OpenShift Container Platform cluster. The network interface for the **provisioning** network on each cluster node must have the BIOS or UEFI configured to PXE boot. The **provisioningNetworkInterface** configuration setting specifies the **provisioning** network NIC name on the control plane nodes, which must be identical on the control plane nodes. The **bootMACAddress** configuration setting provides a means to specify a particular NIC on each node for the **provisioning** network.

  The **provisioning** network is optional, but it is required for PXE booting. If you deploy without a **provisioning** network, you must use a virtual media BMC addressing option such as **redfish-virtualmedia** or **idrac-virtualmedia**.

- **baremetal**: The **baremetal** network is a routable network. You can use any NIC to interface with the **baremetal** network provided the NIC is not configured to use the **provisioning** network.
IMPORTANT

When using a VLAN, each NIC must be on a separate VLAN corresponding to the appropriate network.

16.2.4.4. DNS requirements

Clients access the OpenShift Container Platform cluster nodes over the baremetal network. A network administrator must configure a subdomain or subzone where the canonical name extension is the cluster name.

\[
\text{<cluster\_name>\text{.}<base\_domain>}
\]

For example:

\[
\text{test-cluster.example.com}
\]

OpenShift Container Platform includes functionality that uses cluster membership information to generate A/AAAA records. This resolves the node names to their IP addresses. After the nodes are registered with the API, the cluster can disperse node information without using CoreDNS-mDNS. This eliminates the network traffic associated with multicast DNS.

In OpenShift Container Platform deployments, DNS name resolution is required for the following components:

- The Kubernetes API
- The OpenShift Container Platform application wildcard ingress API

A/AAAA records are used for name resolution and PTR records are used for reverse name resolution. Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) uses the reverse records or DHCP to set the hostnames for all the nodes.

Installer-provisioned installation includes functionality that uses cluster membership information to generate A/AAAA records. This resolves the node names to their IP addresses. In each record, \text{<cluster\_name>} is the cluster name and \text{<base\_domain>} is the base domain that you specify in the \text{install-config.yaml} file. A complete DNS record takes the form: \text{<component>\text{.}<cluster\_name>\text{.}<base\_domain>\text{.}}

Table 16.4. Required DNS records

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Record</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kubernetes API</td>
<td>\text{api.&lt;cluster_name&gt;\text{.}&lt;base_domain&gt;\text{.}}</td>
<td>An A/AAAA record and a PTR record identify the API load balancer. These records must be resolvable by both clients external to the cluster and from all the nodes within the cluster.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Components

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Record</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Routes</td>
<td>*.apps.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;.</td>
<td>The wildcard A/AAAA record refers to the application ingress load balancer. The application ingress load balancer targets the nodes that run the Ingress Controller pods. The Ingress Controller pods run on the worker nodes by default. These records must be resolvable by both clients external to the cluster and from all the nodes within the cluster. For example, <code>console-openshift-console.apps.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;</code> is used as a wildcard route to the OpenShift Container Platform console.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TIP**

You can use the `dig` command to verify DNS resolution.

### 16.2.4.5. Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) requirements

By default, installer-provisioned installation deploys `ironic-dnsmasq` with DHCP enabled for the `provisioning` network. No other DHCP servers should be running on the `provisioning` network when the `provisioningNetwork` configuration setting is set to `managed`, which is the default value. If you have a DHCP server running on the `provisioning` network, you must set the `provisioningNetwork` configuration setting to `unmanaged` in the `install-config.yaml` file.

Network administrators must reserve IP addresses for each node in the OpenShift Container Platform cluster for the `baremetal` network on an external DHCP server.

### 16.2.4.6. Reserving IP addresses for nodes with the DHCP server

For the `baremetal` network, a network administrator must reserve a number of IP addresses, including:

1. Two unique virtual IP addresses.
   - One virtual IP address for the API endpoint.
   - One virtual IP address for the wildcard ingress endpoint.
2. One IP address for the provisioner node.
3. One IP address for each control plane node.
4. One IP address for each worker node, if applicable.

**RESERVING IP ADDRESSES SO THEY BECOME STATIC IP ADDRESSES**

Some administrators prefer to use static IP addresses so that each node’s IP address remains constant in the absence of a DHCP server. To configure static IP addresses with NMState, see "(Optional) Configuring node network interfaces" in the "Setting up the environment for an OpenShift installation" section.
NETWORKING BETWEEN EXTERNAL LOAD BALANCERS AND CONTROL PLANE NODES

External load balancing services and the control plane nodes must run on the same L2 network, and on the same VLAN when using VLANs to route traffic between the load balancing services and the control plane nodes.

IMPORTANT

The storage interface requires a DHCP reservation or a static IP.

The following table provides an exemplary embodiment of fully qualified domain names. The API and Nameserver addresses begin with canonical name extensions. The hostnames of the control plane and worker nodes are exemplary, so you can use any host naming convention you prefer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Usage</th>
<th>Host Name</th>
<th>IP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>API</td>
<td>api.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;ip&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ingress LB (apps)</td>
<td>*.apps.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;ip&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provisioner node</td>
<td>provisioner.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;ip&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control-plane-0</td>
<td>openshift-control-plane-0.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;ip&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control-plane-1</td>
<td>openshift-control-plane-1.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;ip&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control-plane-2</td>
<td>openshift-control-plane-2.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;ip&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worker-0</td>
<td>openshift-worker-0.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;ip&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worker-1</td>
<td>openshift-worker-1.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;ip&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worker-n</td>
<td>openshift-worker-n.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;ip&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE

If you do not create DHCP reservations, the installer requires reverse DNS resolution to set the hostnames for the Kubernetes API node, the provisioner node, the control plane nodes, and the worker nodes.

16.2.4.7. Provisioner node requirements

You must specify the MAC address for the provisioner node in your installation configuration. The
**bootMacAddress** specification is typically associated with PXE network booting. However, the Ironic provisioning service also requires the **bootMacAddress** specification to identify nodes during the inspection of the cluster, or during node redeployment in the cluster.

The provisioner node requires layer 2 connectivity for network booting, DHCP and DNS resolution, and local network communication. The provisioner node requires layer 3 connectivity for virtual media booting.

### 16.2.4.8. Network Time Protocol (NTP)

Each OpenShift Container Platform node in the cluster must have access to an NTP server. OpenShift Container Platform nodes use NTP to synchronize their clocks. For example, cluster nodes use SSL certificates that require validation, which might fail if the date and time between the nodes are not in sync.

**IMPORTANT**

Define a consistent clock date and time format in each cluster node’s BIOS settings, or installation might fail.

You can reconfigure the control plane nodes to act as NTP servers on disconnected clusters, and reconfigure worker nodes to retrieve time from the control plane nodes.

### 16.2.4.9. Port access for the out-of-band management IP address

The out-of-band management IP address is on a separate network from the node. To ensure that the out-of-band management can communicate with the provisioner node during installation, the out-of-band management IP address must be granted access to port **6180** on the provisioner node and on the OpenShift Container Platform control plane nodes. TLS port **6183** is required for virtual media installation, for example, by using Redfish.

### 16.2.5. Configuring nodes

**Configuring nodes when using the provisioning network**

Each node in the cluster requires the following configuration for proper installation.

**WARNING**

A mismatch between nodes will cause an installation failure.

While the cluster nodes can contain more than two NICs, the installation process only focuses on the first two NICs. In the following table, NIC1 is a non-routable network (**provisioning**) that is only used for the installation of the OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
The Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 8.x installation process on the provisioner node might vary. To install Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 8.x using a local Satellite server or a PXE server, PXE-enable NIC2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NIC</th>
<th>Network</th>
<th>VLAN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NIC2</td>
<td>baremetal</td>
<td>&lt;baremetal_vlan&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PXE Boot order

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PXE</th>
<th>Boot order</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NIC1 PXE-enabled provisioning network</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIC2 baremetal network. PXE-enabled is optional.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**

Ensure PXE is disabled on all other NICs.

Configure the control plane and worker nodes as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PXE</th>
<th>Boot order</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NIC1 PXE-enabled (provisioning network)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Configuring nodes without the provisioning network

The installation process requires one NIC:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NIC</th>
<th>Network</th>
<th>VLAN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NiCx</td>
<td>baremetal</td>
<td>&lt;baremetal_vlan&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NiCx is a routable network (*baremetal*) that is used for the installation of the OpenShift Container Platform cluster, and routable to the internet.

**IMPORTANT**

The *provisioning* network is optional, but it is required for PXE booting. If you deploy without a *provisioning* network, you must use a virtual media BMC addressing option such as *redfish-virtualmedia* or *idrac-virtualmedia*.

### Configuring nodes for Secure Boot manually

Secure Boot prevents a node from booting unless it verifies the node is using only trusted software, such as UEFI firmware drivers, EFI applications, and the operating system.
NOTE

Red Hat only supports manually configured Secure Boot when deploying with Redfish virtual media.

To enable Secure Boot manually, refer to the hardware guide for the node and execute the following:

Procedure

1. Boot the node and enter the BIOS menu.
2. Set the node’s boot mode to **UEFI Enabled**.
3. Enable Secure Boot.

IMPORTANT

Red Hat does not support Secure Boot with self-generated keys.

16.2.6. Out-of-band management

Nodes typically have an additional NIC used by the baseboard management controllers (BMCs). These BMCs must be accessible from the provisioner node.

Each node must be accessible via out-of-band management. When using an out-of-band management network, the provisioner node requires access to the out-of-band management network for a successful OpenShift Container Platform installation.

The out-of-band management setup is out of scope for this document. Using a separate management network for out-of-band management can enhance performance and improve security. However, using the provisioning network or the bare metal network are valid options.

NOTE

The bootstrap VM features a maximum of two network interfaces. If you configure a separate management network for out-of-band management, and you are using a provisioning network, the bootstrap VM requires routing access to the management network through one of the network interfaces. In this scenario, the bootstrap VM can then access three networks:

- the bare metal network
- the provisioning network
- the management network routed through one of the network interfaces

16.2.7. Required data for installation

Prior to the installation of the OpenShift Container Platform cluster, gather the following information from all cluster nodes:

- Out-of-band management IP
  - Examples
Dell (iDRAC) IP
HP (iLO) IP
Fujitsu (iRMC) IP

When using the *provisioning network*

- NIC *(provisioning)* MAC address
- NIC *(baremetal)* MAC address

When omitting the *provisioning network*

- NIC *(baremetal)* MAC address

### 16.2.8. Validation checklist for nodes

**When using the *provisioning network***

- NIC1 VLAN is configured for the *provisioning* network.
- NIC1 for the *provisioning* network is PXE-enabled on the provisioner, control plane, and worker nodes.
- NIC2 VLAN is configured for the *baremetal* network.
- PXE has been disabled on all other NICs.
- DNS is configured with API and Ingress endpoints.
- Control plane and worker nodes are configured.
- All nodes accessible via out-of-band management.
- (Optional) A separate management network has been created.
- Required data for installation.

**When omitting the *provisioning network***

- NIC1 VLAN is configured for the *baremetal* network.
- DNS is configured with API and Ingress endpoints.
- Control plane and worker nodes are configured.
- All nodes accessible via out-of-band management.
- (Optional) A separate management network has been created.
- Required data for installation.

### 16.3. SETTING UP THE ENVIRONMENT FOR AN OPENSHIFT INSTALLATION
16.3.1. Installing RHEL on the provisioner node

With the configuration of the prerequisites complete, the next step is to install RHEL 8.x on the provisioner node. The installer uses the provisioner node as the orchestrator while installing the OpenShift Container Platform cluster. For the purposes of this document, installing RHEL on the provisioner node is out of scope. However, options include but are not limited to using a RHEL Satellite server, PXE, or installation media.

16.3.2. Preparing the provisioner node for OpenShift Container Platform installation

Perform the following steps to prepare the environment.

Procedure

1. Log in to the provisioner node via `ssh`.

2. Create a non-root user (`kni`) and provide that user with `sudo` privileges:
   ```bash
   # useradd kni
   # passwd kni
   # echo "kni ALL=(root) NOPASSWD:ALL" | tee -a /etc/sudoers.d/kni
   # chmod 0440 /etc/sudoers.d/kni
   ```

3. Create an `ssh` key for the new user:
   ```bash
   # su - kni -c "ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -f /home/kni/.ssh/id_rsa -N ""
   ```

4. Log in as the new user on the provisioner node:
   ```bash
   # su - kni
   ```

5. Use Red Hat Subscription Manager to register the provisioner node:
   ```bash
   $ sudo subscription-manager register --username=<user> --password=<pass> --auto-attach
   $ sudo subscription-manager repos --enable=rhel-8-for-<architecture>-appstream-rpms --enable=rhel-8-for-<architecture>-baseos-rpms
   ```

   **NOTE**
   For more information about Red Hat Subscription Manager, see Using and Configuring Red Hat Subscription Manager.

6. Install the following packages:
   ```bash
   $ sudo dnf install -y libvirt qemu-kvm mkisofs python3-devel jq ipmitool
   ```

7. Modify the user to add the `libvirt` group to the newly created user:
8. Restart **firewalld** and enable the **http** service:

   ```
   $ sudo systemctl start firewalld
   $ sudo firewall-cmd --zone=public --add-service=http --permanent
   $ sudo firewall-cmd --reload
   ```

9. Start and enable the **libvirtd** service:

   ```
   $ sudo systemctl enable libvirtd --now
   ```

10. Create the **default** storage pool and start it:

    ```
    $ sudo virsh pool-define-as --name default --type dir --target /var/lib/libvirt/images
    $ sudo virsh pool-start default
    $ sudo virsh pool-autostart default
    ```

11. Create a **pull-secret.txt** file:

    ```
    $ vim pull-secret.txt
    ```

In a web browser, navigate to Install OpenShift on Bare Metal with installer-provisioned infrastructure. Click Copy pull secret. Paste the contents into the **pull-secret.txt** file and save the contents in the **kni** user’s home directory.

**16.3.3. Checking NTP server synchronization**

The OpenShift Container Platform installation program installs the **chrony** Network Time Protocol (NTP) service on the cluster nodes. To complete installation, each node must have access to an NTP time server. You can verify NTP server synchronization by using the **chrony** service.

For disconnected clusters, you must configure the NTP servers on the control plane nodes. For more information see the Additional resources section.

**Prerequisites**

- You installed the **chrony** package on the target node.

**Procedure**

1. Log in to the node by using the **ssh** command.

2. View the NTP servers available to the node by running the following command:

   ```
   $ chronyc sources
   ```
3. Use the **ping** command to ensure that the node can access an NTP server, for example:

```
$ ping time.cloudflare.com
```

### Example output

```
PING time.cloudflare.com (162.159.200.123) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from time.cloudflare.com (162.159.200.123): icmp_seq=1 ttl=54 time=32.3 ms
64 bytes from time.cloudflare.com (162.159.200.123): icmp_seq=2 ttl=54 time=30.9 ms
64 bytes from time.cloudflare.com (162.159.200.123): icmp_seq=3 ttl=54 time=36.7 ms
...```

### Additional resources

- **Optional: Configuring NTP for disconnected clusters**
- **Network Time Protocol (NTP)**

### 16.3.4. Configuring networking

Before installation, you must configure the networking on the provisioner node. Installer-provisioned clusters deploy with a bare-metal bridge and network, and an optional provisioning bridge and network.
You can also configure networking from the web console.

Procedure

1. Export the bare-metal network NIC name:

   ```bash
   $ export PUB_CONN=<baremetal_nic_name>
   ```

2. Configure the bare-metal network:

   ```bash
   $ sudo nohup bash -c "
   nmcli con down "$PUB_CONN"
   nmcli con delete "$PUB_CONN"
   # RHEL 8.1 appends the word "System" in front of the connection, delete in case it exists
   nmcli con down "System $PUB_CONN"
   nmcli con delete "System $PUB_CONN"
   nmcli connection add ifname baremetal type bridge con-name baremetal bridge.stp no
   nmcli con add type bridge-slave ifname "$PUB_CONN" master baremetal
   pkill dhclient; dhclient baremetal
   "
   ```

3. Optional: If you are deploying with a provisioning network, export the provisioning network NIC name:

   ```bash
   $ export PROV_CONN=<prov_nic_name>
   ```
4. Optional: If you are deploying with a provisioning network, configure the provisioning network:

```bash
$ sudo nohup bash -c "
    nmcli con down "$PROV_CONN"
    nmcli con delete "$PROV_CONN"
    nmcli connection add ifname provisioning type bridge con-name provisioning
    nmcli con add type bridge-slave ifname "$PROV_CONN" master provisioning
    nmcli connection modify provisioning ipv6.addresses fd00:1101::1/64 ipv6.method manual
    nmcli con down provisioning
    nmcli con up provisioning"
```

**NOTE**

The ssh connection might disconnect after executing these steps.

The IPv6 address can be any address as long as it is not routable via the bare-metal network.

Ensure that UEFI is enabled and UEFI PXE settings are set to the IPv6 protocol when using IPv6 addressing.

5. Optional: If you are deploying with a provisioning network, configure the IPv4 address on the provisioning network connection:

```bash
$ nmcli connection modify provisioning ipv4.addresses 172.22.0.254/24 ipv4.method manual
```

6. `ssh` back into the **provisioner** node (if required):

```bash
# ssh kni@provisioner.<cluster-name>.<domain>
```

7. Verify the connection bridges have been properly created:

```bash
$ sudo nmcli con show
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>UUID</th>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>DEVICE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>baremetal</td>
<td>4d5133a5-8351-4bb9-bfd4-3af264801530</td>
<td>bridge</td>
<td>baremetal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>provisioning</td>
<td>43942805-017f-4d7d-a2c2-7cb3324482ed</td>
<td>bridge</td>
<td>provisioning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>virbr0</td>
<td>d9bca40f-ee1-410b-8879-a2d4bb0465e7</td>
<td>bridge</td>
<td>virbr0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bridge-slave-eno1</td>
<td>76a8ed50-c7e5-4999-b4f6-6d9014dd0812</td>
<td>ethernet</td>
<td>eno1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bridge-slave-eno2</td>
<td>f31c3353-54b7-48de-893a-02d2b34c4736</td>
<td>ethernet</td>
<td>eno2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 16.3.5. Establishing communication between subnets

In a typical OpenShift Container Platform cluster setup, all nodes, including the control plane and worker nodes, reside in the same network. However, for edge computing scenarios, it can be beneficial to locate worker nodes closer to the edge. This often involves using different network segments or subnets for the remote worker nodes than the subnet used by the control plane and local worker nodes. Such a setup can reduce latency for the edge and allow for enhanced scalability. However, the network must be configured properly before installing OpenShift Container Platform to ensure that the edge subnets containing the remote worker nodes can reach the subnet containing the control plane nodes and receive traffic from the control plane too.
IMPORTANT

All control plane nodes must run in the same subnet. When using more than one subnet, you can also configure the Ingress VIP to run on the control plane nodes by using a manifest. See “Configuring network components to run on the control plane” for details.

Deploying a cluster with multiple subnets requires using virtual media.

This procedure details the network configuration required to allow the remote worker nodes in the second subnet to communicate effectively with the control plane nodes in the first subnet and to allow the control plane nodes in the first subnet to communicate effectively with the remote worker nodes in the second subnet.

In this procedure, the cluster spans two subnets:

- The first subnet (10.0.0.0) contains the control plane and local worker nodes.
- The second subnet (192.168.0.0) contains the edge worker nodes.

Procedure

1. Configure the first subnet to communicate with the second subnet:
   a. Log in as root to a control plane node by running the following command:

   ```
   $ sudo su -
   ```

   b. Get the name of the network interface:

   ```
   # nmcli dev status
   ```

   c. Add a route to the second subnet (192.168.0.0) via the gateway:

   ```
   # nmcli connection modify <interface_name> +ipv4.routes "192.168.0.0/24 via <gateway>"
   ```

   + Replace `<interface_name>` with the interface name. Replace `<gateway>` with the IP address of the actual gateway.

   + Example

   ```
   # nmcli connection modify eth0 +ipv4.routes "192.168.0.0/24 via 192.168.0.1"
   ```

   a. Apply the changes:

   ```
   # nmcli connection up <interface_name>
   ```

   Replace `<interface_name>` with the interface name.

   b. Verify the routing table to ensure the route has been added successfully:

   ```
   # ip route
   ```
c. Repeat the previous steps for each control plane node in the first subnet.

\[\text{NOTE}\]

Adjust the commands to match your actual interface names and gateway.

1. Configure the second subnet to communicate with the first subnet:

d. Log in as \textbf{root} to a remote worker node:

\[
\$ \text{ sudo su -}
\]

e. Get the name of the network interface:

\[
# \text{ nmcli dev status}
\]

f. Add a route to the first subnet (\textbf{10.0.0.0}) via the gateway:

\[
# \text{ nmcli connection modify } \langle\text{interface name}\rangle +ipv4/routes "10.0.0.0/24 via } \langle\text{gateway}\rangle"
\]

Replace \textbf{\langleinterface name\rangle} with the interface name. Replace \textbf{\langlegateway\rangle} with the IP address of the actual gateway.

\[\text{Example}\]

\[
# \text{ nmcli connection modify eth0 +ipv4/routes "10.0.0.0/24 via 10.0.0.1"
\]

g. Apply the changes:

\[
# \text{ nmcli connection up } \langle\text{interface name}\rangle
\]

Replace \textbf{\langleinterface name\rangle} with the interface name.

h. Verify the routing table to ensure the route has been added successfully:

\[
# \text{ ip route}
\]

i. Repeat the previous steps for each worker node in the second subnet.

\[\text{NOTE}\]

Adjust the commands to match your actual interface names and gateway.

1. Once you have configured the networks, test the connectivity to ensure the remote worker nodes can reach the control plane nodes and the control plane nodes can reach the remote worker nodes.

j. From the control plane nodes in the first subnet, ping a remote worker node in the second subnet:

\[
$ \text{ ping } \langle\text{remote worker node ip address}\rangle
\]
If the ping is successful, it means the control plane nodes in the first subnet can reach the remote worker nodes in the second subnet. If you don’t receive a response, review the network configurations and repeat the procedure for the node.

k. From the remote worker nodes in the second subnet, ping a control plane node in the first subnet:

$ ping <control_plane_node_ip_address>

If the ping is successful, it means the remote worker nodes in the second subnet can reach the control plane in the first subnet. If you don’t receive a response, review the network configurations and repeat the procedure for the node.

16.3.6. Retrieving the OpenShift Container Platform installer

Use the `stable-4.x` version of the installation program and your selected architecture to deploy the generally available stable version of OpenShift Container Platform:

```
$ export VERSION=stable-4.14
$ export RELEASE_ARCH=<architecture>
$ export RELEASE_IMAGE=$(curl -s https://mirror.openshift.com/pub/openshift-v4/$RELEASE_ARCH/clients/ocp/$VERSION/release.txt | grep 'Pull From: quay.io' | awk -F ' ' '{print $3}')
```

16.3.7. Extracting the OpenShift Container Platform installer

After retrieving the installer, the next step is to extract it.

Procedure

1. Set the environment variables:

```
$ export cmd=openshift-baremetal-install
$ export pullsecret_file=~/.pull-secret.txt
$ export extract_dir=$(pwd)
```

2. Get the `oc` binary:

```
$ curl -s https://mirror.openshift.com/pub/openshift-v4/clients/ocp/$VERSION/openshift-client-linux.tar.gz | tar zxfv - o
```

3. Extract the installer:

```
$ sudo cp oc /usr/local/bin
$ oc adm release extract --registry-config "${pullsecret_file}" --command=${cmd} --to "${extract_dir}" ${RELEASE_IMAGE}
```
16.3.8. Optional: Creating an RHCOS images cache

To employ image caching, you must download the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) image used by the bootstrap VM to provision the cluster nodes. Image caching is optional, but it is especially useful when running the installation program on a network with limited bandwidth.

**NOTE**

The installation program no longer needs the `clusterOSImage` RHCOS image because the correct image is in the release payload.

If you are running the installation program on a network with limited bandwidth and the RHCOS images download takes more than 15 to 20 minutes, the installation program will timeout. Caching images on a web server will help in such scenarios.

**WARNING**

If you enable TLS for the HTTPD server, you must confirm the root certificate is signed by an authority trusted by the client and verify the trusted certificate chain between your OpenShift Container Platform hub and spoke clusters and the HTTPD server. Using a server configured with an untrusted certificate prevents the images from being downloaded to the image creation service. Using untrusted HTTPS servers is not supported.

Install a container that contains the images.

**Procedure**

1. Install `podman`:

   ```
   $ sudo cp openshift-baremetal-install /usr/local/bin
   $ sudo dnf install -y podman
   ```

2. Open firewall port 8080 to be used for RHCOS image caching:

   ```
   $ sudo firewall-cmd --add-port=8080/tcp --zone=public --permanent
   $ sudo firewall-cmd --reload
   ```

3. Create a directory to store the `bootstraposimage`:

   ```
   $ mkdir /home/kni/rhcos_image_cache
   ```

4. Set the appropriate SELinux context for the newly created directory:

   ```
   $ sudo semanage fcontext -a -t httpd_sys_content_t "/home/kni/rhcos_image_cache(/**)"
   ```
$ sudo restorecon -Rv /home/kni/rhcos_image_cache/

5. Get the URI for the RHCOS image that the installation program will deploy on the bootstrap VM:

$ export RHCOS_QEMU_URI=($(/usr/local/bin/openshift-baremetal-install coreos print-stream-json | jq -r --arg ARCH "$(arch)" \
  '.architectures[$ARCH].artifacts.qemu.formats["qcow2.gz"].disk.location')

6. Get the name of the image that the installation program will deploy on the bootstrap VM:

$ export RHCOS_QEMU_NAME=${RHCOS_QEMU_URI##*/}

7. Get the SHA hash for the RHCOS image that will be deployed on the bootstrap VM:

$ export RHCOS_QEMU_UNCOMPRESSED_SHA256=($(/usr/local/bin/openshift-baremetal-install coreos print-stream-json | jq -r --arg ARCH "$(arch)" \
  '.architectures[$ARCH].artifacts.qemu.formats["qcow2.gz"].disk["uncompressed-sha256"]')

8. Download the image and place it in the /home/kni/rhcos_image_cache directory:

$ curl -L ${RHCOS_QEMU_URI} -o /home/kni/rhcos_image_cache/${RHCOS_QEMU_NAME}

9. Confirm SELinux type is of httpd_sys_content_t for the new file:

$ ls -Z /home/kni/rhcos_image_cache

10. Create the pod:

$ podman run -d --name rhcos_image_cache \
  -v /home/kni/rhcos_image_cache:/var/www/html \
  -p 8080:8080/tcp \
  quay.io/centos7/httpd-24-centos7:latest

  Creates a caching webserver with the name rhcos_image_cache. This pod serves the bootstrapOSImage image in the install-config.yaml file for deployment.

11. Generate the bootstrapOSImage configuration:

$ export BAREMETAL_IP=$(ip addr show dev baremetal | awk '/inet /{print $2}' | cut -d"/" -f1)

$ export BOOTSTRAP_OS_IMAGE="http://${BAREMETAL_IP}:8080/${RHCOS_QEMU_NAME}?sha256=${RHCOS_QEMU_UNCOMPRESSED_SHA256}"

$ echo "    bootstrapOSImage=${BOOTSTRAP_OS_IMAGE}"

12. Add the required configuration to the install-config.yaml file under platform.baremetal:
1. Configure **install-config.yaml**. Change the appropriate variables to match the environment, including **pullSecret** and **sshKey**:

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: <domain>
metadata:
  name: <cluster_name>
networking:
  machineNetwork:
    - cidr: <public_cidr>
  networkType: OVNKubernetes
compute:
  - name: worker
    replicas: 2
controlPlane:
  name: master
  replicas: 3
platform:
  baremetal: {}
platform:
  baremetal:
    apiVIPs:
      - <api_ip>
    ingressVIPs:
      - <wildcard_ip>
    provisioningNetworkCIDR: <CIDR>
    bootstrapExternalStaticIP: <bootstrap_static_ip_address>
    bootstrapExternalStaticGateway: <bootstrap_static_gateway>
hosts:
  - name: openshift-master-0
    role: master
    bmc:
```

**NOTE**

The installation program no longer needs the **clusterOSImage** RHCOS image because the correct image is in the release payload.
Scale the worker machines based on the number of worker nodes that are part of the OpenShift Container Platform cluster. Valid options for the `replicas` value are 0 and integers greater than or equal to 2. Set the number of replicas to 0 to deploy a three-node cluster, which contains only three control plane machines. A three-node cluster is a smaller, more resource-efficient cluster that can be used for testing, development, and production. You cannot install the cluster with only one worker.

When deploying a cluster with static IP addresses, you must set the `bootstrapExternalStaticIP` configuration setting to specify the static IP address of the bootstrap VM when there is no DHCP server on the bare-metal network.

When deploying a cluster with static IP addresses, you must set the `bootstrapExternalStaticGateway` configuration setting to specify the gateway IP address for the bootstrap VM when there is no DHCP server on the bare-metal network.
for the bootstrap VM when there is no DHCP server on the bare-metal network.

4. See the BMC addressing sections for more options.

5. To set the path to the installation disk drive, enter the kernel name of the disk. For example, `/dev/sda`.

IMPORTANT

Because the disk discovery order is not guaranteed, the kernel name of the disk can change across booting options for machines with multiple disks. For instance, `/dev/sda` becomes `/dev/sdb` and vice versa. To avoid this issue, you must use persistent disk attributes, such as the disk World Wide Name (WWN). To use the disk WWN, replace the `deviceName` parameter with the `wwnWithExtension` parameter. Depending on the parameter that you use, enter the disk name, for example, `/dev/sda` or the disk WWN, for example, "0x64cd98f04fde100024684cf3034da5c2". Ensure that you enter the disk WWN value within quotes so that it is used as a string value and not a hexadecimal value.

Failure to meet these requirements for the `rootDeviceHints` parameter might result in the following error:

```
ironic-inspector inspection failed: No disks satisfied root device hints
```

NOTE

Before OpenShift Container Platform 4.12, the cluster installation program only accepted an IPv4 address or an IPv6 address for the `apiVIP` and `ingressVIP` configuration settings. In OpenShift Container Platform 4.12 and later, these configuration settings are deprecated. Instead, use a list format in the `apiVIPs` and `ingressVIPs` configuration settings to specify IPv4 addresses, IPv6 addresses or both IP address formats.

2. Create a directory to store the cluster configuration:

   ```
   $ mkdir ~/clusterconfigs
   ```

3. Copy the `install-config.yaml` file to the new directory:

   ```
   $ cp install-config.yaml ~/clusterconfigs
   ```

4. Ensure all bare metal nodes are powered off prior to installing the OpenShift Container Platform cluster:

   ```
   $ ipmitool -I lanplus -U <user> -P <password> -H <management-server-ip> power off
   ```

5. Remove old bootstrap resources if any are left over from a previous deployment attempt:

   ```
   for i in $(sudo virsh list | tail -n +3 | grep bootstrap | awk '{print $2}'); do
     sudo virsh destroy $i;
   ```
16.3.9.2. Additional install-config parameters

See the following tables for the required parameters, the `hosts` parameter, and the `bmc` parameter for the `install-config.yaml` file.

Table 16.5. Required parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>baseDomain</code></td>
<td></td>
<td>The domain name for the cluster. For example, <code>example.com</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>bootMode</code></td>
<td><code>UEFI</code></td>
<td>The boot mode for a node. Options are <code>legacy</code>, <code>UEFI</code>, and <code>UEFISecureBoot</code>. If <code>bootMode</code> is not set, Ironic sets it while inspecting the node.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>bootstrapExternalStaticDNS</code></td>
<td></td>
<td>The static network DNS of the bootstrap node. This can be useful in environments without a DHCP server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>bootstrapExternalStaticIP</code></td>
<td></td>
<td>The static IP address for the bootstrap VM. You must set this value when deploying a cluster with static IP addresses when there is no DHCP server on the bare-metal network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>bootstrapExternalStaticGateway</code></td>
<td></td>
<td>The static IP address of the gateway for the bootstrap VM. You must set this value when deploying a cluster with static IP addresses when there is no DHCP server on the bare-metal network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>sshKey</code></td>
<td></td>
<td>The <code>sshKey</code> configuration setting contains the key in the <code>~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub</code> file required to access the control plane nodes and worker nodes. Typically, this key is from the provisioner node.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>pullSecret</code></td>
<td></td>
<td>The <code>pullSecret</code> configuration setting contains a copy of the pull secret downloaded from the Install OpenShift on Bare Metal page when preparing the provisioner node.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>metadata:</code></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name:</td>
<td></td>
<td>The name to be given to the OpenShift Container Platform cluster. For example, <code>openshift</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameters</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>networking:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>machineNetwork:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- cidr:</td>
<td></td>
<td>The public CIDR (Classless Inter-Domain Routing) of the external network. For example, <strong>10.0.0.0/24</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- name: worker</td>
<td></td>
<td>The OpenShift Container Platform cluster requires a name be provided for worker (or compute) nodes even if there are zero nodes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>replicas: 2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Replicas sets the number of worker (or compute) nodes in the OpenShift Container Platform cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name: master</td>
<td></td>
<td>The OpenShift Container Platform cluster requires a name for control plane (master) nodes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>replicas: 3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Replicas sets the number of control plane (master) nodes included as part of the OpenShift Container Platform cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>provisioningNetwork Interface</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The name of the network interface on nodes connected to the provisioning network. For OpenShift Container Platform 4.9 and later releases, use the bootMACAddress configuration setting to enable Ironic to identify the IP address of the NIC instead of using the provisioningNetworkInterface configuration setting to identify the name of the NIC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>defaultMachinePlatform</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The default configuration used for machine pools without a platform configuration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>apiVIPS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Optional) The virtual IP address for Kubernetes API communication. This setting must either be provided in the <code>install-config.yaml</code> file as a reserved IP from the MachineNetwork or preconfigured in the DNS so that the default name resolves correctly. Use the virtual IP address and not the FQDN when adding a value to the <strong>apiVIPS</strong> configuration setting in the <code>install-config.yaml</code> file. The primary IP address must be from the IPv4 network when using dual stack networking. If not set, the installation program uses <strong>api.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;</strong> to derive the IP address from the DNS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>disableCertificateVerification</strong></td>
<td>False</td>
<td><strong>redfish</strong> and <strong>redfish-virtualmedia</strong> need this parameter to manage BMC addresses. The value should be <strong>True</strong> when using a self-signed certificate for BMC addresses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ingressVIPS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Optional) The virtual IP address for ingress traffic. This setting must either be provided in the <code>install-config.yaml</code> file as a reserved IP from the MachineNetwork or preconfigured in the DNS so that the default name resolves correctly. Use the virtual IP address and not the FQDN when adding a value to the <strong>ingressVIPS</strong> configuration setting in the <code>install-config.yaml</code> file. The primary IP address must be from the IPv4 network when using dual stack networking. If not set, the installation program uses <strong>test.apps.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;</strong> to derive the IP address from the DNS.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### NOTE

Before OpenShift Container Platform 4.12, the cluster installation program only accepted an IPv4 address or an IPv6 address for the **apiVIP** configuration setting. From OpenShift Container Platform 4.12 or later, the **apiVIP** configuration setting is deprecated. Instead, use a list format for the **apiVIPS** configuration setting to specify an IPv4 address, an IPv6 address or both IP address formats.

Before OpenShift Container Platform 4.12, the cluster installation program only accepted an IPv4 address or an IPv6 address for the **ingressVIP** configuration setting. In OpenShift Container Platform 4.12 and later, the **ingressVIP** configuration setting is deprecated. Instead, use a list format for the **ingressVIPS** configuration setting to specify an IPv4 addresses, an IPv6 addresses or both IP address formats.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>provisioningDHCPRange</td>
<td>172.22.0.10,172.22.0.100</td>
<td>Defines the IP range for nodes on the provisioning network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>provisioningNetworkCIDR</td>
<td>172.22.0.0/24</td>
<td>The CIDR for the network to use for provisioning. This option is required when not using the default address range on the provisioning network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clusterProvisioningIP</td>
<td></td>
<td>The IP address within the cluster where the provisioning services run. Defaults to the third IP address of the provisioning subnet. For example, 172.22.0.3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bootstrapProvisioningIP</td>
<td></td>
<td>The IP address on the bootstrap VM where the provisioning services run while the installer is deploying the control plane (master) nodes. Defaults to the second IP address of the provisioning subnet. For example, 172.22.0.2 or 2620:52:0:1307::2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>externalBridge</td>
<td>baremetal</td>
<td>The name of the bare-metal bridge of the hypervisor attached to the bare-metal network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>provisioningBridge</td>
<td>provisioning</td>
<td>The name of the provisioning bridge on the provisioner host attached to the provisioning network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>architecture</td>
<td></td>
<td>Defines the host architecture for your cluster. Valid values are amd64 or arm64.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>defaultMachinePlatform</td>
<td></td>
<td>The default configuration used for machine pools without a platform configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bootstrapOSImage</td>
<td></td>
<td>A URL to override the default operating system image for the bootstrap node. The URL must contain a SHA-256 hash of the image. For example: <a href="https://mirror.openshift.com/rhcos-">https://mirror.openshift.com/rhcos-</a>&lt;version&gt;-qemu.qcow2.gz?sha256=&lt;uncompressed_sha256&gt;.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The `provisioningNetwork` configuration setting determines whether the cluster uses the provisioning network. If it does, the configuration setting also determines if the cluster manages the network.

**Disabled**: Set this parameter to `Disabled` to disable the requirement for a provisioning network. When set to `Disabled`, you must only use virtual media based provisioning, or bring up the cluster using the assisted installer. If `Disabled` and using power management, BMCs must be accessible from the bare-metal network. If `Disabled`, you must provide two IP addresses on the bare-metal network that are used for the provisioning services.

**Managed**: Set this parameter to `Managed`, which is the default, to fully manage the provisioning network, including DHCP, TFTP, and so on.

**Unmanaged**: Set this parameter to `Unmanaged` to enable the provisioning network but take care of manual configuration of DHCP. Virtual media provisioning is recommended but PXE is still available if required.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>provisioningNetwork</code></td>
<td></td>
<td>The <code>provisioningNetwork</code> configuration setting determines whether the cluster uses the provisioning network. If it does, the configuration setting also determines if the cluster manages the network. <strong>Disabled</strong>: Set this parameter to <code>Disabled</code> to disable the requirement for a provisioning network. When set to <code>Disabled</code>, you must only use virtual media based provisioning, or bring up the cluster using the assisted installer. If <code>Disabled</code> and using power management, BMCs must be accessible from the bare-metal network. If <code>Disabled</code>, you must provide two IP addresses on the bare-metal network that are used for the provisioning services. <strong>Managed</strong>: Set this parameter to <code>Managed</code>, which is the default, to fully manage the provisioning network, including DHCP, TFTP, and so on. <strong>Unmanaged</strong>: Set this parameter to <code>Unmanaged</code> to enable the provisioning network but take care of manual configuration of DHCP. Virtual media provisioning is recommended but PXE is still available if required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>httpProxy</code></td>
<td></td>
<td>Set this parameter to the appropriate HTTP proxy used within your environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>httpsProxy</code></td>
<td></td>
<td>Set this parameter to the appropriate HTTPS proxy used within your environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>noProxy</code></td>
<td></td>
<td>Set this parameter to the appropriate list of exclusions for proxy usage within your environment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Hosts**
The `hosts` parameter is a list of separate bare metal assets used to build the cluster.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>name</code></td>
<td></td>
<td>The name of the BareMetalHost resource to associate with the details. For example, <code>openshift-master-0</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>role</code></td>
<td></td>
<td>The role of the bare metal node. Either <code>master</code> or <code>worker</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>bmc</code></td>
<td></td>
<td>Connection details for the baseboard management controller. See the BMC addressing section for additional details.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### bootMACAddress

The MAC address of the NIC that the host uses for the provisioning network. Ironic retrieves the IP address using the `bootMACAddress` configuration setting. Then, it binds to the host.

**NOTE**

You must provide a valid MAC address from the host if you disabled the provisioning network.

### networkConfig

Set this optional parameter to configure the network interface of a host. See "(Optional) Configuring host network interfaces" for additional details.

### 16.3.9.3. BMC addressing

Most vendors support Baseboard Management Controller (BMC) addressing with the Intelligent Platform Management Interface (IPMI). IPMI does not encrypt communications. It is suitable for use within a data center over a secured or dedicated management network. Check with your vendor to see if they support Redfish network boot. Redfish delivers simple and secure management for converged, hybrid IT and the Software Defined Data Center (SDDC). Redfish is human readable and machine capable, and leverages common internet and web services standards to expose information directly to the modern tool chain. If your hardware does not support Redfish network boot, use IPMI.

**IPMI**

Hosts using IPMI use the `ipmi://<out-of-band-ip>:<port>` address format, which defaults to port 623 if not specified. The following example demonstrates an IPMI configuration within the `install-config.yaml` file.

```
platform:
baremetal:
hosts:
  - name: openshift-master-0
    role: master
    bmc:
      address: ipmi://<out-of-band-ip>
      username: <user>
      password: <password>
```

**IMPORTANT**

The provisioning network is required when PXE booting using IPMI for BMC addressing. It is not possible to PXE boot hosts without a provisioning network. If you deploy without a provisioning network, you must use a virtual media BMC addressing option such as redfish-virtualmedia or idrac-virtualmedia. See "Redfish virtual media for HPE iLO" in the "BMC addressing for HPE iLO" section or "Redfish virtual media for Dell iDRAC" in the "BMC addressing for Dell iDRAC" section for additional details.
Redfish network boot
To enable Redfish, use redfish:// or redfish+http:// to disable TLS. The installer requires both the hostname or the IP address and the path to the system ID. The following example demonstrates a Redfish configuration within the install-config.yaml file.

platform:
  baremetal:
  hosts:
    - name: openshift-master-0
      role: master
    bmc:
      address: redfish://<out-of-band-ip>/redfish/v1/Systems/1
      username: <user>
      password: <password>
While it is recommended to have a certificate of authority for the out-of-band management addresses, you must include disableCertificateVerification: True in the bmc configuration if using self-signed certificates. The following example demonstrates a Redfish configuration using the disableCertificateVerification: True configuration parameter within the install-config.yaml file.

platform:
  baremetal:
  hosts:
    - name: openshift-master-0
      role: master
    bmc:
      address: redfish://<out-of-band-ip>/redfish/v1/Systems/1
      username: <user>
      password: <password>
      disableCertificateVerification: True
Redfish APIs
Several redfish API endpoints are called onto your BCM when using the bare-metal installer-provisioned infrastructure.

IMPORTANT
You need to ensure that your BMC supports all of the redfish APIs before installation.

List of redfish APIs

- Power on

- Power off

- Temporary boot using pxe
Set BIOS boot mode using **Legacy** or **UEFI**

- **Set temporary boot device using** **cd** or **dvd**

- **Mount virtual media**

**NOTE**

The **PowerOn** and **PowerOff** commands for redfish APIs are the same for the redfish-virtualmedia APIs.

**IMPORTANT**

**HTTPS** and **HTTP** are the only supported parameter types for **TransferProtocolTypes**.

### 16.3.9.4. BMC addressing for Dell iDRAC

The **address** field for each **bmc** entry is a URL for connecting to the OpenShift Container Platform cluster nodes, including the type of controller in the URL scheme and its location on the network.

```yaml
platform:
  baremetal:
    hosts:
      - name: <hostname>
        role: <master | worker>
    bmc:
      address: <address> ①
      username: <user>
      password: <password>
```

① The **address** configuration setting specifies the protocol.
For Dell hardware, Red Hat supports integrated Dell Remote Access Controller (iDRAC) virtual media, Redfish network boot, and IPMI.

### BMC address formats for Dell iDRAC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Address Format</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>iDRAC virtual media</td>
<td>idrac-virtualmedia://&lt;out-of-band-ip&gt;/redfish/v1/Systems/System.Embedded.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redfish network boot</td>
<td>redfish://&lt;out-of-band-ip&gt;/redfish/v1/Systems/System.Embedded.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPMI</td>
<td>ipmi://&lt;out-of-band-ip&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IMPORTANT**

Use `idrac-virtualmedia` as the protocol for Redfish virtual media. `redfish-virtualmedia` will not work on Dell hardware. Dell’s `idrac-virtualmedia` uses the Redfish standard with Dell’s OEM extensions.

See the following sections for additional details.

**Redfish virtual media for Dell iDRAC**

For Redfish virtual media on Dell servers, use `idrac-virtualmedia://` in the `address` setting. Using `redfish-virtualmedia://` will not work.

**NOTE**

Use `idrac-virtualmedia://` as the protocol for Redfish virtual media. Using `redfish-virtualmedia://` will not work on Dell hardware, because the `idrac-virtualmedia://` protocol corresponds to the `idrac` hardware type and the Redfish protocol in Ironic. Dell’s `idrac-virtualmedia://` protocol uses the Redfish standard with Dell’s OEM extensions. Ironic also supports the `idrac` type with the WSMAN protocol. Therefore, you must specify `idrac-virtualmedia://` to avoid unexpected behavior when electing to use Redfish with virtual media on Dell hardware.

The following example demonstrates using iDRAC virtual media within the `install-config.yaml` file.

```yaml
platform:
  baremetal:
    hosts:
      - name: openshift-master-0
        role: master
        bmc:
          address: idrac-virtualmedia://<out-of-band-ip>/redfish/v1/Systems/System.Embedded.1
          username: <user>
          password: <password>
```

While it is recommended to have a certificate of authority for the out-of-band management addresses, you must include `disableCertificateVerification: True` in the `bmc` configuration if using self-signed certificates.
NOTE

Ensure the OpenShift Container Platform cluster nodes have AutoAttach enabled through the iDRAC console. The menu path is: Configuration → Virtual Media → Attach Mode → AutoAttach.

The following example demonstrates a Redfish configuration using the disableCertificateVerification: True configuration parameter within the install-config.yaml file.

```
platform:
baremetal:
  hosts:
  - name: openshift-master-0
    role: master
    bmc:
      address: idrac-virtualmedia://<out-of-band-ip>/redfish/v1/Systems/System.Embedded.1
      username: <user>
      password: <password>
      disableCertificateVerification: True

Redfish network boot for iDRAC
To enable Redfish, use redfish:// or redfish+http:// to disable transport layer security (TLS). The installer requires both the hostname or the IP address and the path to the system ID. The following example demonstrates a Redfish configuration within the install-config.yaml file.

```
platform:
baremetal:
  hosts:
  - name: openshift-master-0
    role: master
    bmc:
      address: redfish://<out-of-band-ip>/redfish/v1/Systems/System.Embedded.1
      username: <user>
      password: <password>

While it is recommended to have a certificate of authority for the out-of-band management addresses, you must include disableCertificateVerification: True in the bmc configuration if using self-signed certificates. The following example demonstrates a Redfish configuration using the disableCertificateVerification: True configuration parameter within the install-config.yaml file.

```
platform:
baremetal:
  hosts:
  - name: openshift-master-0
    role: master
    bmc:
      address: redfish://<out-of-band-ip>/redfish/v1/Systems/System.Embedded.1
      username: <user>
      password: <password>
      disableCertificateVerification: True
```
NOTE

There is a known issue on Dell iDRAC 9 with firmware version 04.40.00.00 and all releases up to including the 5.xx series for installer-provisioned installations on bare metal deployments. The virtual console plugin defaults to eHTML5, an enhanced version of HTML5, which causes problems with the InsertVirtualMedia workflow. Set the plugin to use HTML5 to avoid this issue. The menu path is Configuration → Virtual console → Plug-in Type → HTML5.

Ensure the OpenShift Container Platform cluster nodes have AutoAttach enabled through the iDRAC console. The menu path is: Configuration → Virtual Media → Attach Mode → AutoAttach.

16.3.9.5. BMC addressing for HPE iLO

The address field for each bmc entry is a URL for connecting to the OpenShift Container Platform cluster nodes, including the type of controller in the URL scheme and its location on the network.

```
platform:
  baremetal:
    hosts:
      - name: <hostname>
        role: <master | worker>
        bmc:
          address: <address>  # 1
          username: <user>
          password: <password>
```

1 The address configuration setting specifies the protocol.

For HPE integrated Lights Out (iLO), Red Hat supports Redfish virtual media, Redfish network boot, and IPMI.

Table 16.8. BMC address formats for HPE iLO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Address Format</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Redfish virtual media</td>
<td>redfish-virtualmedia://&lt;out-of-band-ip&gt;/redfish/v1/Systems/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redfish network boot</td>
<td>redfish://&lt;out-of-band-ip&gt;/redfish/v1/Systems/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPMI</td>
<td>ipmi://&lt;out-of-band-ip&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the following sections for additional details.

Redfish virtual media for HPE iLO

To enable Redfish virtual media for HPE servers, use redfish-virtualmedia:// in the address setting. The following example demonstrates using Redfish virtual media within the install-config.yaml file.

```
platform:
  baremetal:
    hosts:
```
While it is recommended to have a certificate of authority for the out-of-band management addresses, you must include `disableCertificateVerification: True` in the `bmc` configuration if using self-signed certificates. The following example demonstrates a Redfish configuration using the `disableCertificateVerification: True` configuration parameter within the `install-config.yaml` file.

```yaml
- name: openshift-master-0
  role: master
  bmc:
    address: redfish-virtualmedia://<out-of-band-ip>/redfish/v1/Systems/1
    username: <user>
    password: <password>
```

NOTE

Redfish virtual media is not supported on 9th generation systems running iLO4, because Ironic does not support iLO4 with virtual media.

**Redfish network boot for HPE iLO**

To enable Redfish, use `redfish://` or `redfish+http://` to disable TLS. The installer requires both the hostname or the IP address and the path to the system ID. The following example demonstrates a Redfish configuration within the `install-config.yaml` file.

```yaml
platform:
  baremetal:
    hosts:
      - name: openshift-master-0
        role: master
        bmc:
          address: redfish-virtualmedia://<out-of-band-ip>/redfish/v1/Systems/1
          username: <user>
          password: <password>
          disableCertificateVerification: True
```

While it is recommended to have a certificate of authority for the out-of-band management addresses, you must include `disableCertificateVerification: True` in the `bmc` configuration if using self-signed certificates. The following example demonstrates a Redfish configuration using the `disableCertificateVerification: True` configuration parameter within the `install-config.yaml` file.

```yaml
platform:
  baremetal:
    hosts:
      - name: openshift-master-0
        role: master
        bmc:
          address: redfish://<out-of-band-ip>/redfish/v1/Systems/1
          username: <user>
          password: <password>
```

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The \textbf{address} field for each \texttt{bmc} entry is a URL for connecting to the OpenShift Container Platform cluster nodes, including the type of controller in the URL scheme and its location on the network.

For Fujitsu hardware, Red Hat supports integrated Remote Management Controller (iRMC) and IPMI.

### Table 16.9. BMC address formats for Fujitsu iRMC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Address Format</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>iRMC</td>
<td>irmc://&lt;out-of-band-ip&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPMI</td>
<td>ipmi://&lt;out-of-band-ip&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**iRMC**

Fujitsu nodes can use \texttt{irmc://<out-of-band-ip>} and defaults to port \texttt{443}. The following example demonstrates an iRMC configuration within the \texttt{install-config.yaml} file.

### NOTE

Currently Fujitsu supports iRMC S5 firmware version 3.05P and above for installer-provisioned installation on bare metal.
16.3.9.7. Root device hints

The `rootDeviceHints` parameter enables the installer to provision the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) image to a particular device. The installer examines the devices in the order it discovers them, and compares the discovered values with the hint values. The installer uses the first discovered device that matches the hint value. The configuration can combine multiple hints, but a device must match all hints for the installer to select it.

### Table 16.10. Subfields

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subfield</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>deviceName</code></td>
<td>A string containing a Linux device name such as <code>/dev/vda</code> or <code>/dev/disk/by-path/</code>. It is recommended to use the <code>/dev/disk/by-path/&lt;device_path&gt;</code> link to the storage location. The hint must match the actual value exactly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>hctl</code></td>
<td>A string containing a SCSI bus address like <code>0:0:0:0</code>. The hint must match the actual value exactly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>model</code></td>
<td>A string containing a vendor-specific device identifier. The hint can be a substring of the actual value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>vendor</code></td>
<td>A string containing the name of the vendor or manufacturer of the device. The hint can be a substring of the actual value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>serialNumber</code></td>
<td>A string containing the device serial number. The hint must match the actual value exactly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>minSizeGigabytes</code></td>
<td>An integer representing the minimum size of the device in gigabytes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>wwn</code></td>
<td>A string containing the unique storage identifier. The hint must match the actual value exactly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>wwnWithExtension</code></td>
<td>A string containing the unique storage identifier with the vendor extension appended. The hint must match the actual value exactly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>wwnVendorExtension</code></td>
<td>A string containing the unique vendor storage identifier. The hint must match the actual value exactly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>rotational</code></td>
<td>A boolean indicating whether the device should be a rotating disk (true) or not (false).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Example usage
16.3.9.8. Optional: Setting proxy settings

To deploy an OpenShift Container Platform cluster using a proxy, make the following changes to the `install-config.yaml` file.

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: <domain>
proxy:
  httpProxy: http://USERNAME:PASSWORD@proxy.example.com:PORT
  httpsProxy: https://USERNAME:PASSWORD@proxy.example.com:PORT
  noProxy: <WILDCARD_OF_DOMAIN>,<PROVISIONING_NETWORK/CIDR>,
           <BMC_ADDRESS_RANGE/CIDR>

noProxy: .example.com,172.22.0.0/24,10.10.0.0/24
```

The following is an example of `noProxy` with values.

With a proxy enabled, set the appropriate values of the proxy in the corresponding key/value pair.

Key considerations:

- If the proxy does not have an HTTPS proxy, change the value of `httpsProxy` from `https://` to `http://`.
- If using a provisioning network, include it in the `noProxy` setting, otherwise the installer will fail.
- Set all of the proxy settings as environment variables within the provisioner node. For example, `HTTP_PROXY`, `HTTPS_PROXY`, and `NO_PROXY`.

**NOTE**

When provisioning with IPv6, you cannot define a CIDR address block in the `noProxy` settings. You must define each address separately.

16.3.9.9. Optional: Deploying with no provisioning network

To deploy an OpenShift Container Platform cluster without a provisioning network, make the following changes to the `install-config.yaml` file.

```yaml
platform:
  baremetal:
    apiVIPs:
      - <api_VIP>
```

- name: master-0
  role: master
  bmc:
    address: ipmi://10.10.0.3:6203
    username: admin
    password: redhat
    bootMACAddress: de:ad:be:ef:00:40
  rootDeviceHints:
    deviceName: "/dev/sda"
Add the `provisioningNetwork` configuration setting, if needed, and set it to `Disabled`.

**IMPORTANT**

The `provisioning` network is required for PXE booting. If you deploy without a `provisioning` network, you must use a virtual media BMC addressing option such as `redfish-virtualmedia` or `idrac-virtualmedia`. See "Redfish virtual media for HPE iLO" in the "BMC addressing for HPE iLO" section or "Redfish virtual media for Dell iDRAC" in the "BMC addressing for Dell iDRAC" section for additional details.

16.3.9.10. Optional: Deploying with dual-stack networking

For dual-stack networking in OpenShift Container Platform clusters, you can configure IPv4 and IPv6 address endpoints for cluster nodes. To configure IPv4 and IPv6 address endpoints for cluster nodes, edit the `machineNetwork`, `clusterNetwork`, and `serviceNetwork` configuration settings in the `install-config.yaml` file. Each setting must have two CIDR entries each. For a cluster with the IPv4 family as the primary address family, specify the IPv4 setting first. For a cluster with the IPv6 family as the primary address family, specify the IPv6 setting first.

```
machineNetwork:
  - cidr: {{ extcidrnet }}
  - cidr: {{ extcidrnet6 }}
clusterNetwork:
  - cidr: 10.128.0.0/14
    hostPrefix: 23
  - cidr: fd02::/48
    hostPrefix: 64
serviceNetwork:
  - 172.30.0.0/16
  - fd03::/112
```

To provide an interface to the cluster for applications that use IPv4 and IPv6 addresses, configure IPv4 and IPv6 virtual IP (VIP) address endpoints for the Ingress VIP and API VIP services. To configure IPv4 and IPv6 address endpoints, edit the `apiVIPs` and `ingressVIPs` configuration settings in the `install-config.yaml` file. The `apiVIPs` and `ingressVIPs` configuration settings use a list format. The order of the list indicates the primary and secondary VIP address for each service.

```
platform:
  baremetal:
    apiVIPs:
      - <api_ipv4>
      - <api_ipv6>
    ingressVIPs:
      - <wildcard_ipv4>
      - <wildcard_ipv6>
```
NOTE

For a cluster with dual-stack networking configuration, you must assign both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses to the same interface.

16.3.9.11. Optional: Configuring host network interfaces

Before installation, you can set the `networkConfig` configuration setting in the `install-config.yaml` file to configure host network interfaces using NMState.

The most common use case for this functionality is to specify a static IP address on the bare-metal network, but you can also configure other networks such as a storage network. This functionality supports other NMState features such as VLAN, VXLAN, bridges, bonds, routes, MTU, and DNS resolver settings.

Prerequisites

- Configure a PTR DNS record with a valid hostname for each node with a static IP address.
- Install the NMState CLI (nmstate).

Procedure

1. Optional: Consider testing the NMState syntax with `nmstatectl gc` before including it in the `install-config.yaml` file, because the installer will not check the NMState YAML syntax.

   NOTE

   Errors in the YAML syntax might result in a failure to apply the network configuration. Additionally, maintaining the validated YAML syntax is useful when applying changes using Kubernetes NMState after deployment or when expanding the cluster.

   a. Create an NMState YAML file:

```
interfaces:
  - name: <nic1_name>
    type: ethernet
    state: up
    ipv4:
      address:
        - ip: <ip_address>
          prefix-length: 24
          enabled: true
    dns-resolver:
      config:
        server:
          - <dns_ip_address>
    routes:
      config:
        - destination: 0.0.0.0/0
          next-hop-address: <next_hop_ip_address>
          next-hop-interface: <next_hop_nic1_name>
```
b. Test the configuration file by running the following command:

```
$ nmstatectl gc <nmstate_yaml_file>
```

Replace `<nmstate_yaml_file>` with the configuration file name.

2. Use the `networkConfig` configuration setting by adding the NMState configuration to hosts within the `install-config.yaml` file:

```
hosts:
  - name: openshift-master-0
    role: master
    bmc:
      address: redfish+http://<out_of_band_ip>/redfish/v1/Systems/
      username: <user>
      password: <password>
      disableCertificateVerification: null
    bootMACAddress: <NIC1_mac_address>
    bootMode: UEFI
    rootDeviceHints:
      deviceName: "/dev/sda"
    networkConfig:  
      interfaces:
        - name: <nic1_name>  
          type: ethernet
          state: up
          ipv4:
            address:
              - ip: <ip_address>
              prefix-length: 24
              enabled: true
          dns-resolver:
            config:
              server:
                - <dns_ip_address>
          routes:
            config:
              - destination: 0.0.0.0/0
                next-hop-address: <next_hop_ip_address>
                next-hop-interface: <next_hop_nic1_name>
```

1. Add the NMState YAML syntax to configure the host interfaces.

2. Replace `<nic1_name>`, `<ip_address>`, `<dns_ip_address>`, `<next_hop_ip_address>` and `<next_hop_nic1_name>` with appropriate values.
IMPORTANT

After deploying the cluster, you cannot modify the `networkConfig` configuration setting of `install-config.yaml` file to make changes to the host network interface. Use the Kubernetes NMState Operator to make changes to the host network interface after deployment.

16.3.9.12. Configuring host network interfaces for subnets

For edge computing scenarios, it can be beneficial to locate worker nodes closer to the edge. To locate remote worker nodes in subnets, you might use different network segments or subnets for the remote worker nodes than you used for the control plane subnet and local worker nodes. You can reduce latency for the edge and allow for enhanced scalability by setting up subnets for edge computing scenarios.

If you have established different network segments or subnets for remote worker nodes as described in the section on "Establishing communication between subnets", you must specify the subnets in the `machineNetwork` configuration setting if the workers are using static IP addresses, bonds or other advanced networking. When setting the node IP address in the `networkConfig` parameter for each remote worker node, you must also specify the gateway and the DNS server for the subnet containing the control plane nodes when using static IP addresses. This ensures the remote worker nodes can reach the subnet containing the control plane nodes and that they can receive network traffic from the control plane.

IMPORTANT

All control plane nodes must run in the same subnet. When using more than one subnet, you can also configure the Ingress VIP to run on the control plane nodes by using a manifest. See "Configuring network components to run on the control plane" for details.

Deploying a cluster with multiple subnets requires using virtual media, such as redfish-virtualmedia and idrac-virtualmedia.

Procedure

1. Add the subnets to the `machineNetwork` in the `install-config.yaml` file when using static IP addresses:

   ```yaml
   networking:
     machineNetwork:
       - cidr: 10.0.0.0/24
       - cidr: 192.168.0.0/24
     networkType: OVNKubernetes
   ```

2. Add the gateway and DNS configuration to the `networkConfig` parameter of each edge worker node using NMState syntax when using a static IP address or advanced networking such as bonds:

   ```yaml
   networkConfig:
     nmstate:
       interfaces:
         - name: <interface_name>  # 1
           type: ethernet
           state: up
           ipv4:
             enabled: true
   ```
16.3.9.13. Optional: Configuring address generation modes for SLAAC in dual-stack networks

For dual-stack clusters that use Stateless Address AutoConfiguration (SLAAC), you must specify a global value for the `ipv6.addr-gen-mode` network setting. You can set this value using NMState to configure the ramdisk and the cluster configuration files. If you don’t configure a consistent `ipv6.addr-gen-mode` in these locations, IPv6 address mismatches can occur between CSR resources and BareMetalHost resources in the cluster.

Prerequisites

- Install the NMState CLI (`nmstate`).

Procedure

1. Optional: Consider testing the NMState YAML syntax with the `nmstatectl gc` command before including it in the `install-config.yaml` file because the installation program will not check the NMState YAML syntax.
   a. Create an NMState YAML file:

   ```yaml
   dhcp: false
daemon:
  address:
    - ip: <node_ip>
      prefix-length: 24
  gateway: <gateway_ip>
  dns-resolver:
    config:
      - <dns_ip>

   interfaces:
   - name: eth0
     ipv6:
      addr-gen-mode: <address_mode>
   ```

   Replace `<interface_name>` with the interface name.
   Replace `<node_ip>` with the IP address of the node.
   Replace `<gateway_ip>` with the IP address of the gateway.
   Replace `<dns_ip>` with the IP address of the DNS server.

   b. Test the configuration file by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ nmstatectl gc <nmstate_yaml_file>
   ```

   Replace `<nmstate_yaml_file>` with the name of the test configuration file.
2. Add the NMState configuration to the `hosts.networkConfig` section within the `install-config.yaml` file:

```yaml
hosts:
  - name: openshift-master-0
    role: master
    bmc:
      address: redfish+http://<out_of_band_ip>/redfish/v1/Systems/
      username: <user>
      password: <password>
      disableCertificateVerification: null
    bootMACAddress: <NIC1_mac_address>
    bootMode: UEFI
    rootDeviceHints:
      deviceName: "/dev/sda"
    networkConfig:
      interfaces:
        - name: eth0
          ipv6:
            addr-gen-mode: <address_mode>
```

Replace `<address_mode>` with the type of address generation mode required for IPv6 addresses in the cluster. Valid values are `eui64`, `stable-privacy`, or `random`.

16.3.9.14. Optional: Configuring host network interfaces for dual port NIC

**IMPORTANT**

Support for Day 1 operations associated with enabling NIC partitioning for SR-IOV devices 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](#).

Before installation, you can set the `networkConfig` configuration setting in the `install-config.yaml` file to configure host network interfaces using NMState to support dual port NIC.

**Prequisites**

- Configure a **PTR** DNS record with a valid hostname for each node with a static IP address.
- Install the NMState CLI (**nmstate**).

**NOTE**

Errors in the YAML syntax might result in a failure to apply the network configuration. Additionally, maintaining the validated YAML syntax is useful when applying changes using Kubernetes NMState after deployment or when expanding the cluster.
Procedure

1. Add the NMState configuration to the `networkConfig` field to hosts within the `install-config.yaml` file:

```yaml
hosts:
  - hostname: worker-1
    interfaces:
      - name: eno1
        macAddress: 0c:42:a1:55:f3:06
      - name: eno2
        macAddress: 0c:42:a1:55:f3:07

networkConfig:
  interfaces:
    - name: eno1
      type: ethernet
      state: up
      mac-address: 0c:42:a1:55:f3:06
      ipv4:
        enabled: true
        dhcp: false
      ethernet:
        sr-iov:
          total-vfs: 2
      ipv6:
        enabled: false
dhcp: false
    - name: sriov:eno1:0
      type: ethernet
      state: up
      ipv4:
        enabled: false
      ipv6:
        enabled: false
    - name: sriov:eno1:1
      type: ethernet
      state: down
    - name: eno2
      type: ethernet
      state: up
      mac-address: 0c:42:a1:55:f3:07
      ipv4:
        enabled: true
        ethernet:
        sr-iov:
          total-vfs: 2
      ipv6:
        enabled: false
    - name: sriov:eno2:0
      type: ethernet
      state: up
      ipv4:
        enabled: false
      ipv6:
        enabled: false
```
The `networkConfig` field contains information about the network configuration of the host, with subfields including `interfaces`, `dns-resolver`, and `routes`.

The `interfaces` field is an array of network interfaces defined for the host.

The name of the interface.

The type of interface. This example creates an Ethernet interface.

Set this to `false` to disable DHCP for the physical function (PF) if it is not strictly required.

Set to the number of SR-IOV virtual functions (VFs) to instantiate.

Set this to `up`.

Set this to `false` to disable IPv4 addressing for the VF attached to the bond.

Sets a minimum transmission rate, in Mbps, for the VF. This sample value sets a rate of 100 Mbps.

- This value must be less than or equal to the maximum transmission rate.
• Intel NICs do not support the `min-tx-rate` parameter. For more information, see BZ#1772847.

10 Sets a maximum transmission rate, in Mbps, for the VF. This sample value sets a rate of 200 Mbps.

11 Sets the desired bond mode.

12 Sets the preferred port of the bonding interface. The primary device is the first of the bonding interfaces to be used and is not abandoned unless it fails. This setting is particularly useful when one NIC in the bonding interface is faster and, therefore, able to handle a bigger load. This setting is only valid when the bonding interface is in active-backup mode (mode 1) and balance-tlb (mode 5).

13 Sets a static IP address for the bond interface. This is the node IP address.

14 Sets `bond0` as the gateway for the default route.

**IMPORTANT**

After deploying the cluster, you cannot modify the `networkConfig` configuration setting of `install-config.yaml` file to make changes to the host network interface. Use the Kubernetes NMState Operator to make changes to the host network interface after deployment.

Additional resources

• Configuring network bonding

16.3.9.15. Configuring multiple cluster nodes

You can simultaneously configure OpenShift Container Platform cluster nodes with identical settings. Configuring multiple cluster nodes avoids adding redundant information for each node to the `install-config.yaml` file. This file contains specific parameters to apply an identical configuration to multiple nodes in the cluster.

Compute nodes are configured separately from the controller node. However, configurations for both node types use the highlighted parameters in the `install-config.yaml` file to enable multi-node configuration. Set the `networkConfig` parameters to `BOND`, as shown in the following example:

```yaml
hosts:
  - name: ostest-master-0
    [...]
  networkConfig: &BOND
    interfaces:
      - name: bond0
        type: bond
        state: up
        ipv4:
          dhcp: true
          enabled: true
        link-aggregation:
          mode: active-backup
          port:
```
NOTE
Configuration of multiple cluster nodes is only available for initial deployments on installer-provisioned infrastructure.

16.3.9.16. Optional: Configuring managed Secure Boot

You can enable managed Secure Boot when deploying an installer-provisioned cluster using Redfish BMC addressing, such as redfish, redfish-virtualmedia, or idrac-virtualmedia. To enable managed Secure Boot, add the bootMode configuration setting to each node:

Example

hosts:
- name: openshift-master-0
  role: master
  bmc:
    address: redfish://<out_of_band_ip>  
    username: <username>
    password: <password>
    bootMACAddress: <NIC1_mac_address>
    rootDeviceHints:
      deviceName: "/dev/sda"
    bootMode: UEFISecureBoot  

1 Ensure the bmc.address setting uses redfish, redfish-virtualmedia, or idrac-virtualmedia as the protocol. See "BMC addressing for HPE iLO" or "BMC addressing for Dell iDRAC" for additional details.

2 The bootMode setting is UEFI by default. Change it to UEFISecureBoot to enable managed Secure Boot.

NOTE
See "Configuring nodes" in the "Prerequisites" to ensure the nodes can support managed Secure Boot. If the nodes do not support managed Secure Boot, see "Configuring nodes for Secure Boot manually" in the "Configuring nodes" section. Configuring Secure Boot manually requires Redfish virtual media.

NOTE
Red Hat does not support Secure Boot with IPMI, because IPMI does not provide Secure Boot management facilities.
16.3.10. Manifest configuration files

16.3.10.1. Creating the OpenShift Container Platform manifests

1. Create the OpenShift Container Platform manifests.

```
$.openshift-baremetal-install --dir ~/clusterconfigs create manifests
```

INFO Consuming Install Config from target directory
WARNING Making control-plane schedulable by setting MastersSchedulable to true for Scheduler cluster settings
WARNING Discarding the OpenShift Manifest that was provided in the target directory because its dependencies are dirty and it needs to be regenerated

16.3.10.2. Optional: Configuring NTP for disconnected clusters

OpenShift Container Platform installs the **chrony** Network Time Protocol (NTP) service on the cluster nodes.

OpenShift Container Platform nodes must agree on a date and time to run properly. When worker nodes retrieve the date and time from the NTP servers on the control plane nodes, it enables the installation and operation of clusters that are not connected to a routable network and thereby do not have access to a higher stratum NTP server.

**Procedure**

1. Create a Butane config, **99-master-chrony-conf-override.bu**, including the contents of the **chrony.conf** file for the control plane nodes.

**NOTE**

See “Creating machine configs with Butane” for information about Butane.

**Butane config example**

```
variant: openshift
version: 4.14.0
```
1. You must replace `<cluster-name>` with the name of the cluster and replace `<domain>` with the fully qualified domain name.

2. Use Butane to generate a `MachineConfig` object file, `99-master-chrony-conf-override.yaml`, containing the configuration to be delivered to the control plane nodes:

   ```bash
   $ butane 99-master-chrony-conf-override.bu -o 99-master-chrony-conf-override.yaml
   ```

3. Create a Butane config, `99-worker-chrony-conf-override.bu`, including the contents of the `chrony.conf` file for the worker nodes that references the NTP servers on the control plane nodes.

   **Butane config example**

   ```yaml
   metadata:
     name: 99-master-chrony-conf-override
     labels:
       machineconfiguration.openshift.io/role: master
     storage:
       files:
         - path: /etc/chrony.conf
           mode: 0644
           overwrite: true
           contents:
             inline: |
             # Use public servers from the pool.ntp.org project.
             # Please consider joining the pool (https://www.pool.ntp.org/join.html).
             # The Machine Config Operator manages this file
             # server openshift-master-0.<cluster-name>.<domain> iburst 1
             server openshift-master-1.<cluster-name>.<domain> iburst
             server openshift-master-2.<cluster-name>.<domain> iburst
             stratumweight 0
driftfile /var/lib/chrony/drift
rtcsync
makestep 10 3
bindomaddress 127.0.0.1
bindomaddress ::1
keyfile /etc/chrony.keys
commandkey 1
generatecommandkey
noclientlog
logchange 0.5
logdir /var/log/chrony

# Configure the control plane nodes to serve as local NTP servers
# for all worker nodes, even if they are not in sync with an
# upstream NTP server.

# Allow NTP client access from the local network.
allow all
# Serve time even if not synchronized to a time source.
local stratum 3 orphan
   ```
You must replace `<cluster-name>` with the name of the cluster and replace `<domain>` with the fully qualified domain name.

4. Use Butane to generate a `MachineConfig` object file, `99-worker-chrony-conf-override.yaml`, containing the configuration to be delivered to the worker nodes:

```
```

### 16.3.10.3. Configuring network components to run on the control plane

You can configure networking components to run exclusively on the control plane nodes. By default, OpenShift Container Platform allows any node in the machine config pool to host the `ingressVIP` virtual IP address. However, some environments deploy worker nodes in separate subnets from the control plane nodes, which requires configuring the `ingressVIP` virtual IP address to run on the control plane nodes.

**IMPORTANT**

When deploying remote workers in separate subnets, you must place the `ingressVIP` virtual IP address exclusively with the control plane nodes.
Procedure

1. Change to the directory storing the `install-config.yaml` file:

   ```
   $ cd ~/clusterconfigs
   ```

2. Switch to the `manifests` subdirectory:

   ```
   $ cd manifests
   ```

3. Create a file named `cluster-network-avoid-workers-99-config.yaml`:

   ```
   $ touch cluster-network-avoid-workers-99-config.yaml
   ```

4. Open the `cluster-network-avoid-workers-99-config.yaml` file in an editor and enter a custom resource (CR) that describes the Operator configuration:

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: machineconfiguration.openshift.io/v1
   kind: MachineConfig
   metadata:
     name: 50-worker-fix-ipi-rwn
   labels:
     machineconfiguration.openshift.io/role: worker
   spec:
     config:
       ignition:
         version: 3.2.0
       storage:
         files:
           - path: /etc/kubernetes/manifests/keepalived.yaml
   ```
This manifest places the **ingressVIP** virtual IP address on the control plane nodes. Additionally, this manifest deploys the following processes on the control plane nodes only:

- **openshift-ingress-operator**
- **keepalived**


6. Create a `manifests/cluster-ingress-default-ingresscontroller.yaml` file:

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: operator.openshift.io/v1
   kind: IngressController
   metadata:
     name: default
     namespace: openshift-ingress-operator
   spec:
     nodePlacement:
       nodeSelector:
         matchLabels:
           node-role.kubernetes.io/master: ""
   
   $ sed -i "s;mastersSchedulable: false;mastersSchedulable: true;g"
   manifests/cluster-ingress-default-ingresscontroller.yaml
   ```

7. Consider backing up the `manifests` directory. The installer deletes the `manifests/` directory when creating the cluster.

8. Modify the `cluster-scheduler-02-config.yml` manifest to make the control plane nodes schedulable by setting the **mastersSchedulable** field to `true`. Control plane nodes are not schedulable by default. For example:

   ```bash
   $ sed -i "s;mastersSchedulable: false;mastersSchedulable: true;g"
   manifests/cluster-scheduler-02-config.yml
   ```

   **NOTE**
   
   If control plane nodes are not schedulable after completing this procedure, deploying the cluster will fail.

### 16.3.10.4. Optional: Deploying routers on worker nodes

During installation, the installer deploys router pods on worker nodes. By default, the installer installs two router pods. If a deployed cluster requires additional routers to handle external traffic loads destined for services within the OpenShift Container Platform cluster, you can create a **yaml** file to set an appropriate number of router replicas.

**IMPORTANT**

Deploying a cluster with only one worker node is not supported. While modifying the router replicas will address issues with the **degraded** state when deploying with one worker, the cluster loses high availability for the ingress API, which is not suitable for production environments.
NOTE

By default, the installer deploys two routers. If the cluster has no worker nodes, the installer deploys the two routers on the control plane nodes by default.

Procedure

1. Create a `router-replicas.yaml` file:

```yaml
apiVersion: operator.openshift.io/v1
kind: IngressController
metadata:
  name: default
  namespace: openshift-ingress-operator
spec:
  replicas: <num-of-router-pods>
  endpointPublishingStrategy:
    type: HostNetwork
  nodePlacement:
    nodeSelector:
      matchLabels:
        node-role.kubernetes.io/worker: ""
```

NOTE

Replace `<num-of-router-pods>` with an appropriate value. If working with just one worker node, set `replicas:` to 1. If working with more than 3 worker nodes, you can increase `replicas:` from the default value 2 as appropriate.

2. Save and copy the `router-replicas.yaml` file to the `clusterconfigs/openshift` directory:

```bash
$ cp ~/router-replicas.yaml clusterconfigs/openshift/99_router-replicas.yaml
```

16.3.10.5. Optional: Configuring the BIOS

The following procedure configures the BIOS during the installation process.

Procedure

1. Create the manifests.

2. Modify the `BareMetalHost` resource file corresponding to the node:

```bash
$ vim clusterconfigs/openshift/99_openshift-cluster-api_hosts-*.yaml
```

3. Add the BIOS configuration to the `spec` section of the `BareMetalHost` resource:

```yaml
spec:
  firmware:
    simultaneousMultithreadingEnabled: true
    sriovEnabled: true
    virtualizationEnabled: true
```

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NOTE

Red Hat supports three BIOS configurations. Only servers with BMC type irmc are supported. Other types of servers are currently not supported.

4. Create the cluster.

Additional resources

- Bare metal configuration

16.3.10.6. Optional: Configuring the RAID

The following procedure configures a redundant array of independent disks (RAID) during the installation process.

NOTE

1. OpenShift Container Platform supports hardware RAID for baseboard management controllers (BMCs) using the iRMC protocol only. OpenShift Container Platform 4.14 does not support software RAID.

2. If you want to configure a hardware RAID for the node, verify that the node has a RAID controller.

Procedure

1. Create the manifests.

2. Modify the BareMetalHost resource corresponding to the node:

   $ vim clusterconfigs/openshift/99_openshift-cluster-api_hosts-*.yaml

   ```yaml
   spec:
     raid:
       hardwareRAIDVolumes:
       - level: "0"
         name: "sda"
         numberOfPhysicalDisks: 1
         rotational: true
         sizeGibibytes: 0
   ```

   a. If you added a specific RAID configuration to the spec section, this causes the node to delete the original RAID configuration in the preparing phase and perform a specified configuration on the RAID. For example:

   ```yaml
   spec:
     raid:
       hardwareRAIDVolumes:
       - level: "0"
         name: "sda"
         numberOfPhysicalDisks: 1
         rotational: true
         sizeGibibytes: 0
   ```
b. If you added an empty RAID configuration to the `spec` section, the empty configuration causes the node to delete the original RAID configuration during the `preparing` phase, but does not perform a new configuration. For example:

```yaml
spec:
  raid:
    hardwareRAIDVolumes: []
```

c. If you do not add a `raid` field in the `spec` section, the original RAID configuration is not deleted, and no new configuration will be performed.

3. Create the cluster.

16.3.10.7. Optional: Configuring storage on nodes

You can make changes to operating systems on OpenShift Container Platform nodes by creating `MachineConfig` objects that are managed by the Machine Config Operator (MCO).

The `MachineConfig` specification includes an ignition config for configuring the machines at first boot. This config object can be used to modify files, systemd services, and other operating system features running on OpenShift Container Platform machines.

Procedure

Use the ignition config to configure storage on nodes. The following `MachineSet` manifest example demonstrates how to add a partition to a device on a primary node. In this example, apply the manifest before installation to have a partition named `recovery` with a size of 16 GiB on the primary node.

1. Create a `custom-partitions.yaml` file and include a `MachineConfig` object that contains your partition layout:

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: machineconfiguration.openshift.io/v1
   kind: MachineConfig
   metadata:
     labels:
       machineconfiguration.openshift.io/role: primary
     name: 10_primary_storage_config
   spec:
     config:
       ignition:
         version: 3.2.0
       storage:
         disks:
           - device: </dev/xxyN>
             partitions:
               - label: recovery
                 startMiB: 32768
                 sizeMiB: 16384
             filesystems:
               - device: /dev/disk/by-partlabel/recovery
                 label: recovery
                 format: xfs
   ```

2. Save and copy the `custom-partitions.yaml` file to the `clusterconfigs/openshift` directory:
In some cases, you might want to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster using a local copy of the installation registry. This could be for enhancing network efficiency because the cluster nodes are on a network that does not have access to the internet.

A local, or mirrored, copy of the registry requires the following:

- A certificate for the registry node. This can be a self-signed certificate.
- A web server that a container on a system will serve.
- An updated pull secret that contains the certificate and local repository information.

**NOTE**

Creating a disconnected registry on a registry node is optional. If you need to create a disconnected registry on a registry node, you must complete all of the following subsections.

**Prerequisites**

- If you have already prepared a mirror registry for Mirroring images for a disconnected installation, you can skip directly to Modify the install-config.yaml file to use the disconnected registry.

**16.3.11.1. Preparing the registry node to host the mirrored registry**

The following steps must be completed prior to hosting a mirrored registry on bare metal.

**Procedure**

1. Open the firewall port on the registry node:

   ```bash
   $ sudo firewall-cmd --add-port=5000/tcp --zone=libvirt --permanent
   $ sudo firewall-cmd --add-port=5000/tcp --zone=public --permanent
   $ sudo firewall-cmd --reload
   ```

2. Install the required packages for the registry node:

   ```bash
   $ sudo yum -y install python3 podman httpd httpd-tools jq
   ```
3. Create the directory structure where the repository information will be held:

```
$ sudo mkdir -p /opt/registry/{auth,certs,data}
```

**16.3.11.2. Mirroring the OpenShift Container Platform image repository for a disconnected registry**

Complete the following steps to mirror the OpenShift Container Platform image repository for a disconnected registry.

**Prerequisites**

- Your mirror host has access to the internet.
- You configured a mirror registry to use in your restricted network and can access the certificate and credentials that you configured.
- You downloaded the pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager and modified it to include authentication to your mirror repository.

**Procedure**

1. Review the OpenShift Container Platform downloads page to determine the version of OpenShift Container Platform that you want to install and determine the corresponding tag on the Repository Tags page.

2. Set the required environment variables:
   
   a. Export the release version:

   ```
   $ OCP_RELEASE=<release_version>
   
   For <release_version>, specify the tag that corresponds to the version of OpenShift Container Platform to install, such as 4.5.4.
   
   b. Export the local registry name and host port:

   ```
   $ LOCAL_REGISTRY='<local_registry_host_name>:<local_registry_host_port>'
   
   For <local_registry_host_name>, specify the registry domain name for your mirror repository, and for <local_registry_host_port>, specify the port that it serves content on.

   c. Export the local repository name:

   ```
   $ LOCAL_REPOSITORY='<local_repository_name>'
   
   For <local_repository_name>, specify the name of the repository to create in your registry, such as ocp4/openshift4.

   d. Export the name of the repository to mirror:

   ```
   $ PRODUCT_REPO='openshift-release-dev'
   
   For a production release, you must specify openshift-release-dev.
e. Export the path to your registry pull secret:

   ```shell
   $ LOCAL_SECRET_JSON='<path_to_pull_secret>'
   ```

   For `<path_to_pull_secret>`, specify the absolute path to and file name of the pull secret for your mirror registry that you created.

f. Export the release mirror:

   ```shell
   $ RELEASE_NAME="ocp-release"
   ```

   For a production release, you must specify `ocp-release`.

g. Export the type of architecture for your cluster:

   ```shell
   $ ARCHITECTURE=<cluster_architecture>
   ```

   Specify the architecture of the cluster, such as `x86_64`, `aarch64`, `s390x`, or `ppc64le`.

h. Export the path to the directory to host the mirrored images:

   ```shell
   $ REMOVABLE_MEDIA_PATH=<path>
   ```

   Specify the full path, including the initial forward slash (/) character.

3. Mirror the version images to the mirror registry:

   - If your mirror host does not have internet access, take the following actions:
     
     i. Connect the removable media to a system that is connected to the internet.
     
     ii. Review the images and configuration manifests to mirror:

        ```shell
        $ oc adm release mirror -a ${LOCAL_SECRET_JSON} \
          --from=quay.io/${PRODUCT_REPO}/${RELEASE_NAME}:${OCP_RELEASE}-${ARCHITECTURE} \ 
          --to=${LOCAL_REGISTRY}/${LOCAL_REPOSITORY} \ 
          --to-release-image=${LOCAL_REGISTRY}/${LOCAL_REPOSITORY}:${OCP_RELEASE}-${ARCHITECTURE} \ 
          --dry-run
        ```

     iii. Record the entire `imageContentSources` section from the output of the previous command. The information about your mirrors is unique to your mirrored repository, and you must add the `imageContentSources` section to the `install-config.yaml` file during installation.

     iv. Mirror the images to a directory on the removable media:

        ```shell
        $ oc adm release mirror -a ${LOCAL_SECRET_JSON} --to-dir=${REMOVABLE_MEDIA_PATH}/mirror quay.io/${PRODUCT_REPO}/${RELEASE_NAME}:${OCPRELEASE}-${ARCHITECTURE}
        ```
v. Take the media to the restricted network environment and upload the images to the local container registry.

```
$ oc image mirror -a ${LOCAL_SECRET_JSON} --from-dir=${REMOVABLE_MEDIA_PATH}/mirror "file://openshift/release:$(OCP_RELEASE)" ${LOCAL_REGISTRY}/${LOCAL_REPOSITORY}
```

For **REMOVABLE_MEDIA_PATH**, you must use the same path that you specified when you mirrored the images.

- If the local container registry is connected to the mirror host, take the following actions:
  i. Directly push the release images to the local registry by using following command:

```
$ oc adm release mirror -a ${LOCAL_SECRET_JSON}  
  --from=quay.io/${PRODUCT_REPO}/${RELEASE_NAME}:${OCP_RELEASE}-${ARCHITECTURE} 
  --to=${LOCAL_REGISTRY}/${LOCAL_REPOSITORY} 
  --to-release-image=${LOCAL_REGISTRY}/${LOCAL_REPOSITORY}:${OCP_RELEASE}-${ARCHITECTURE}
```

This command pulls the release information as a digest, and its output includes the `imageContentSources` data that you require when you install your cluster.

  ii. Record the entire `imageContentSources` section from the output of the previous command. The information about your mirrors is unique to your mirrored repository, and you must add the `imageContentSources` section to the `install-config.yaml` file during installation.

**NOTE**

The image name gets patched to Quay.io during the mirroring process, and the podman images will show Quay.io in the registry on the bootstrap virtual machine.

4. To create the installation program that is based on the content that you mirrored, extract it and pin it to the release:

- If your mirror host does not have internet access, run the following command:

```
$ oc adm release extract -a ${LOCAL_SECRET_JSON} --command=openshift-baremetal-install "${LOCAL_REGISTRY}/${LOCAL_REPOSITORY}:${OCP_RELEASE}"
```

- If the local container registry is connected to the mirror host, run the following command:

```
$ oc adm release extract -a ${LOCAL_SECRET_JSON} --command=openshift-baremetal-install "${LOCAL_REGISTRY}/${LOCAL_REPOSITORY}:${OCP_RELEASE}-${ARCHITECTURE}"
```
IMPORTANT

To ensure that you use the correct images for the version of OpenShift Container Platform that you selected, you must extract the installation program from the mirrored content.

You must perform this step on a machine with an active internet connection.

If you are in a disconnected environment, use the --image flag as part of must-gather and point to the payload image.

5. For clusters using installer-provisioned infrastructure, run the following command:

```bash
$ openshift-baremetal-install
```

16.3.11.3. Modify the install-config.yaml file to use the disconnected registry

On the provisioner node, the `install-config.yaml` file should use the newly created pull-secret from the `pull-secret-update.txt` file. The `install-config.yaml` file must also contain the disconnected registry node's certificate and registry information.

Procedure

1. Add the disconnected registry node's certificate to the `install-config.yaml` file:

```bash
$ echo "additionalTrustBundle: |" >> install-config.yaml

The certificate should follow the "additionalTrustBundle: |" line and be properly indented, usually by two spaces.

$ sed -e 's/^/  /' /opt/registry/certs/domain.crt >> install-config.yaml
```

2. Add the mirror information for the registry to the `install-config.yaml` file:

```bash
$ echo "imageContentSources:" >> install-config.yaml

$ echo " - mirrors:" >> install-config.yaml

$ echo "   - registry.example.com:5000/ocp4/openshift4" >> install-config.yaml

Replace `registry.example.com` with the registry's fully qualified domain name.

$ echo "   source: quay.io/openshift-release-dev/ocp-release" >> install-config.yaml

$ echo " - mirrors:" >> install-config.yaml

$ echo "   - registry.example.com:5000/ocp4/openshift4" >> install-config.yaml

Replace `registry.example.com` with the registry's fully qualified domain name.

$ echo "   source: quay.io/openshift-release-dev/ocp-v4.0-art-dev" >> install-config.yaml
```
16.3.12. Validation checklist for installation

- OpenShift Container Platform installer has been retrieved.
- OpenShift Container Platform installer has been extracted.
- Required parameters for the install-config.yaml have been configured.
- The hosts parameter for the install-config.yaml has been configured.
- The bmc parameter for the install-config.yaml has been configured.
- Conventions for the values configured in the bmc address field have been applied.
- Created the OpenShift Container Platform manifests.
- (Optional) Deployed routers on worker nodes.
- (Optional) Created a disconnected registry.
- (Optional) Validate disconnected registry settings if in use.

16.3.13. Deploying the cluster via the OpenShift Container Platform installer

Run the OpenShift Container Platform installer:

```
$ ./openshift-baremetal-install --dir ~/clusterconfigs --log-level debug create cluster
```

16.3.14. Following the installation

During the deployment process, you can check the installation’s overall status by issuing the `tail` command to the .openshift_install.log log file in the install directory folder:

```
$ tail -f /path/to/install-dir/.openshift_install.log
```

16.3.15. Verifying static IP address configuration

If the DHCP reservation for a cluster node specifies an infinite lease, after the installer successfully provisions the node, the dispatcher script checks the node’s network configuration. If the script determines that the network configuration contains an infinite DHCP lease, it creates a new connection using the IP address of the DHCP lease as a static IP address.

**NOTE**

The dispatcher script might run on successfully provisioned nodes while the provisioning of other nodes in the cluster is ongoing.

Verify the network configuration is working properly.

**Procedure**

1. Check the network interface configuration on the node.
2. Turn off the DHCP server and reboot the OpenShift Container Platform node and ensure that the network configuration works properly.

16.3.16. Preparing to reinstall a cluster on bare metal

Before you reinstall a cluster on bare metal, you must perform cleanup operations.

Procedure

1. Remove or reformat the disks for the bootstrap, control plane node, and worker nodes. If you are working in a hypervisor environment, you must add any disks you removed.

2. Delete the artifacts that the previous installation generated:

   ```bash
   $ cd ; /bin/rm -rf auth/bootstrap.ign master.ign worker.ign metadata.json .openshift_install.log .openshift_install_state.json
   ```

3. Generate new manifests and Ignition config files. See “Creating the Kubernetes manifest and Ignition config files” for more information.

4. Upload the new bootstrap, control plane, and compute node Ignition config files that the installation program created to your HTTP server. This will overwrite the previous Ignition files.

16.3.17. Additional resources

- OpenShift Container Platform Creating the Kubernetes manifest and Ignition config files
- Understanding update channels and releases

16.4. INSTALLER-PROVISIONED POSTINSTALLATION CONFIGURATION

After successfully deploying an installer-provisioned cluster, consider the following postinstallation procedures.

16.4.1. Optional: Configuring NTP for disconnected clusters

OpenShift Container Platform installs the `chrony` Network Time Protocol (NTP) service on the cluster nodes. Use the following procedure to configure NTP servers on the control plane nodes and configure worker nodes as NTP clients of the control plane nodes after a successful deployment.
OpenShift Container Platform nodes must agree on a date and time to run properly. When worker nodes retrieve the date and time from the NTP servers on the control plane nodes, it enables the installation and operation of clusters that are not connected to a routable network and thereby do not have access to a higher stratum NTP server.

Procedure

1. Create a Butane config, `99-master-chrony-conf-override.bu`, including the contents of the `chrony.conf` file for the control plane nodes.

   **NOTE**
   See “Creating machine configs with Butane” for information about Butane.

**Butane config example**

```yaml
variant: openshift
version: 4.14.0
metadata:
  name: 99-master-chrony-conf-override
  labels:
    machineconfiguration.openshift.io/role: master
storage:
files:
  - path: /etc/chrony.conf
    mode: 0644
    overwrite: true
    contents:
      inline: |
        # Use public servers from the pool.ntp.org project.
        # Please consider joining the pool (https://www.pool.ntp.org/join.html).

        # The Machine Config Operator manages this file
        server openshift-master-0.<cluster-name>.<domain> iburst
        server openshift-master-1.<cluster-name>.<domain> iburst
        server openshift-master-2.<cluster-name>.<domain> iburst

        stratumweight 0
```

[Diagram of network architecture and NTP setup]
You must replace `<cluster-name>` with the name of the cluster and replace `<domain>` with the fully qualified domain name.

2. Use Butane to generate a MachineConfig object file, `99-master-chrony-conf-override.yaml`, containing the configuration to be delivered to the control plane nodes:

```
$ butane 99-master-chrony-conf-override.bu -o 99-master-chrony-conf-override.yaml
```

3. Create a Butane config, `99-worker-chrony-conf-override.bu`, including the contents of the `chrony.conf` file for the worker nodes that references the NTP servers on the control plane nodes.

**Butane config example**

```yaml
variant: openshift
version: 4.14.0
metadata:
  name: 99-worker-chrony-conf-override
  labels:
    machineconfiguration.openshift.io/role: worker
storage:
files:
  - path: /etc/chrony.conf
    mode: 0644
    overwrite: true
    contents:
      inline: |
        # The Machine Config Operator manages this file.
        server openshift-master-0.<cluster-name>.<domain> iburst
        server openshift-master-1.<cluster-name>.<domain> iburst
        server openshift-master-2.<cluster-name>.<domain> iburst
        stratumweight 0
```
You must replace `<cluster-name>` with the name of the cluster and replace `<domain>` with the fully qualified domain name.

4. Use Butane to generate a MachineConfig object file, `99-worker-chrony-conf-override.yaml`, containing the configuration to be delivered to the worker nodes:

   ```
   ```

5. Apply the `99-master-chrony-conf-override.yaml` policy to the control plane nodes.

   ```
   $ oc apply -f 99-master-chrony-conf-override.yaml
   ```

   **Example output**

   ```
   machineconfig.machineconfiguration.openshift.io/99-master-chrony-conf-override created
   ```

6. Apply the `99-worker-chrony-conf-override.yaml` policy to the worker nodes.

   ```
   $ oc apply -f 99-worker-chrony-conf-override.yaml
   ```

   **Example output**

   ```
   machineconfig.machineconfiguration.openshift.io/99-worker-chrony-conf-override created
   ```

7. Check the status of the applied NTP settings.

   ```
   $ oc describe machineconfigpool
   ```

**16.4.2. Enabling a provisioning network after installation**

The assisted installer and installer-provisioned installation for bare metal clusters provide the ability to deploy a cluster without a provisioning network. This capability is for scenarios such as proof-of-concept clusters or deploying exclusively with Redfish virtual media when each node’s baseboard management controller is routable via the baremetal network.

You can enable a provisioning network after installation using the Cluster Baremetal Operator (CBO).

**Prerequisites**
• A dedicated physical network must exist, connected to all worker and control plane nodes.

• You must isolate the native, untagged physical network.

• The network cannot have a DHCP server when the `provisioningNetwork` configuration setting is set to Managed.

• You can omit the `provisioningInterface` setting in OpenShift Container Platform 4.10 to use the `bootMACAddress` configuration setting.

Procedure

1. When setting the `provisioningInterface` setting, first identify the provisioning interface name for the cluster nodes. For example, `eth0` or `eno1`.

2. Enable the Preboot eXecution Environment (PXE) on the provisioning network interface of the cluster nodes.

3. Retrieve the current state of the provisioning network and save it to a provisioning custom resource (CR) file:

   ```bash
   $ oc get provisioning -o yaml > enable-provisioning-nw.yaml
   $ vim ~/enable-provisioning-nw.yaml
   ```

4. Modify the provisioning CR file:

   ```bash
   $ vim ~/enable-provisioning-nw.yaml
   ```

   Scroll down to the `provisioningNetwork` configuration setting and change it from Disabled to Managed. Then, add the `provisioningIP, provisioningNetworkCIDR, provisioningDHCPRange, provisioningInterface, and watchAllNameSpaces` configuration settings after the `provisioningNetwork` setting. Provide appropriate values for each setting.

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: v1
   items:
      - apiVersion: metal3.io/v1alpha1
        kind: Provisioning
        metadata:
          name: provisioning-configuration
        spec:
          provisioningNetwork: 1
          provisioningIP: 2
          provisioningNetworkCIDR: 3
          provisioningDHCPRange: 4
          provisioningInterface: 5
          watchAllNameSpaces: 6
   ```

   1 The `provisioningNetwork` is one of Managed, Unmanaged, or Disabled. When set to Managed, Metal3 manages the provisioning network and the CBO deploys the Metal3 pod with a configured DHCP server. When set to Unmanaged, the system administrator configures the DHCP server manually.

   2 The `provisioningIP` is the static IP address that the DHCP server and ironic use to provision the network. This static IP address must be within the `provisioning` subnet, and outside of the DHCP range. If you configure this setting, it must have a valid IP address.
even if the provisioning network is Disabled. The static IP address is bound to the metal3 pod. If the metal3 pod fails and moves to another server, the static IP address also moves to the new server.

3. The Classless Inter-Domain Routing (CIDR) address. If you configure this setting, it must have a valid CIDR address even if the provisioning network is Disabled. For example: 192.168.0.1/24.

4. The DHCP range. This setting is only applicable to a Managed provisioning network. Omit this configuration setting if the provisioning network is Disabled. For example: 192.168.0.64, 192.168.0.253.

5. The NIC name for the provisioning interface on cluster nodes. The provisioningInterface setting is only applicable to Managed and Unmanaged provisioning networks. Omit the provisioningInterface configuration setting if the provisioning network is Disabled. Omit the provisioningInterface configuration setting to use the bootMACAddress configuration setting instead.

6. Set this setting to true if you want metal3 to watch namespaces other than the default openshift-machine-api namespace. The default value is false.

5. Save the changes to the provisioning CR file.

6. Apply the provisioning CR file to the cluster:

   $ oc apply -f enable-provisioning-nw.yaml

16.4.3. Configuring an external load balancer

You can configure an OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use an external load balancer in place of the default load balancer.

**IMPORTANT**

Configuring an external load balancer depends on your vendor’s load balancer.

The information and examples in this section are for guideline purposes only. Consult the vendor documentation for more specific information about the vendor’s load balancer.

Red Hat supports the following services for an external load balancer:

- OpenShift API
- Ingress Controller

You can choose to configure one or both of these services for an external load balancer. Configuring only the Ingress Controller service is a common configuration option.

The following configuration options are supported for external load balancers:

- Use a node selector to map the Ingress Controller to a specific set of nodes. You must assign a static IP address to each node in this set, or configure each node to receive the same IP address from the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP). Infrastructure nodes commonly receive this type of configuration.
Target all IP addresses on a subnet. This configuration can reduce maintenance overhead, because you can create and destroy nodes within those networks without reconfiguring the load balancer targets. If you deploy your ingress pods by using a machine set on a smaller network, such as a /27 or /28, you can simplify your load balancer targets.

**TIP**

You can list all IP addresses that exist in a network by checking the machine config pool’s resources.

**Considerations**

- For a front-end IP address, you can use the same IP address for the front-end IP address, the Ingress Controller’s load balancer, and API load balancer. Check the vendor’s documentation for this capability.

- For a back-end IP address, ensure that an IP address for an OpenShift Container Platform control plane node does not change during the lifetime of the external load balancer. You can achieve this by completing one of the following actions:
  - Assign a static IP address to each control plane node.
  - Configure each node to receive the same IP address from the DHCP every time the node requests a DHCP lease. Depending on the vendor, the DHCP lease might be in the form of an IP reservation or a static DHCP assignment.

- Manually define each node that runs the Ingress Controller in the external load balancer for the Ingress Controller back-end service. For example, if the Ingress Controller moves to an undefined node, a connection outage can occur.

**OpenShift API prerequisites**

- You defined a front-end IP address.

- TCP ports 6443 and 22623 are exposed on the front-end IP address of your load balancer. Check the following items:
  - Port 6443 provides access to the OpenShift API service.
  - Port 22623 can provide ignition startup configurations to nodes.

- The front-end IP address and port 6443 are reachable by all users of your system with a location external to your OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

- The front-end IP address and port 22623 are reachable only by OpenShift Container Platform nodes.

- The load balancer backend can communicate with OpenShift Container Platform control plane nodes on port 6443 and 22623.

**Ingress Controller prerequisites**

- You defined a front-end IP address.

- TCP ports 443 and 80 are exposed on the front-end IP address of your load balancer.
The front-end IP address, port 80 and port 443 are reachable by all users of your system with a location external to your OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

The front-end IP address, port 80 and port 443 are reachable to all nodes that operate in your OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

The load balancer backend can communicate with OpenShift Container Platform nodes that run the Ingress Controller on ports 80, 443, and 1936.

Prerequisite for health check URL specifications
You can configure most load balancers by setting health check URLs that determine if a service is available or unavailable. OpenShift Container Platform provides these health checks for the OpenShift API, Machine Configuration API, and Ingress Controller backend services.

The following examples demonstrate health check specifications for the previously listed backend services:

Example of a Kubernetes API health check specification

Path: HTTPS:6443/readyz
Healthy threshold: 2
Unhealthy threshold: 2
Timeout: 10
Interval: 10

Example of a Machine Config API health check specification

Path: HTTPS:22623/healthz
Healthy threshold: 2
Unhealthy threshold: 2
Timeout: 10
Interval: 10

Example of an Ingress Controller health check specification

Path: HTTP:1936/healthz/ready
Healthy threshold: 2
Unhealthy threshold: 2
Timeout: 5
Interval: 10

Procedure

1. Configure the HAProxy Ingress Controller, so that you can enable access to the cluster from your load balancer on ports 6443, 443, and 80:

Example HAProxy configuration

```yaml
#...
listen my-cluster-api-6443
  bind 192.168.1.100:6443
  mode tcp
  balance roundrobin
```
option httpchk
http-check connect
http-check send meth GET uri /readyz
http-check expect status 200
server my-cluster-master-2 192.168.1.101:6443 check inter 10s rise 2 fall 2
server my-cluster-master-0 192.168.1.102:6443 check inter 10s rise 2 fall 2
server my-cluster-master-1 192.168.1.103:6443 check inter 10s rise 2 fall 2

listen my-cluster-machine-config-api-22623
bind 192.168.1.1000.0.0.0:22623
mode tcp
balance roundrobin
option httpchk
http-check connect
http-check send meth GET uri /healthz
http-check expect status 200
server my-cluster-master-2 192.0168.21.2101:22623 check inter 10s rise 2 fall 2
server my-cluster-master-0 192.168.1.1020.2.3:22623 check inter 10s rise 2 fall 2
server my-cluster-master-1 192.168.1.1030.2.1:22623 check inter 10s rise 2 fall 2

listen my-cluster-apps-443
bind 192.168.1.100:443
mode tcp
balance roundrobin
option httpchk
http-check connect
http-check send meth GET uri /healthz/ready
http-check expect status 200
server my-cluster-worker-0 192.168.1.111:443 check port 1936 inter 10s rise 2 fall 2
server my-cluster-worker-1 192.168.1.112:443 check port 1936 inter 10s rise 2 fall 2
server my-cluster-worker-2 192.168.1.113:443 check port 1936 inter 10s rise 2 fall 2

listen my-cluster-apps-80
bind 192.168.1.100:80
mode tcp
balance roundrobin
option httpchk
http-check connect
http-check send meth GET uri /healthz/ready
http-check expect status 200
server my-cluster-worker-0 192.168.1.111:80 check port 1936 inter 10s rise 2 fall 2
server my-cluster-worker-1 192.168.1.112:80 check port 1936 inter 10s rise 2 fall 2
server my-cluster-worker-2 192.168.1.113:80 check port 1936 inter 10s rise 2 fall 2

2. Use the `curl` CLI command to verify that the external load balancer and its resources are operational:

   a. Verify that the cluster machine configuration API is accessible to the Kubernetes API server resource, by running the following command and observing the response:

   ```
   $ curl https://<loadbalancer_ip_address>:6443/version --insecure
   ```

   If the configuration is correct, you receive a JSON object in response:

   ```
   {
   ```
b. Verify that the cluster machine configuration API is accessible to the Machine config server resource, by running the following command and observing the output:

```bash
$ curl -v https://<loadbalancer_ip_address>:22623/healthz --insecure
```

If the configuration is correct, the output from the command shows the following response:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Length: 0
```

c. Verify that the controller is accessible to the Ingress Controller resource on port 80, by running the following command and observing the output:

```bash
$ curl -L -H "Host: console-openshift-console.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>" http://<load_balancer_front_end_IP_address>
```

If the configuration is correct, the output from the command shows the following response:

```
HTTP/1.1 302 Found
content-length: 0
location: https://console-openshift-console.apps.ocp4.private.opequon.net/
cache-control: no-cache
```

d. Verify that the controller is accessible to the Ingress Controller resource on port 443, by running the following command and observing the output:

```bash
```

If the configuration is correct, the output from the command shows the following response:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
referrer-policy: strict-origin-when-cross-origin
set-cookie: csrftoken=U1YW0yQ62LWjw2h003xtYSKlh1a0Py2hhctw0WmV2YEdhJjFyQwWcGBsja261dG
x-cache-control: nosniff
x-dns-prefetch-control: off
x-frame-options: DENY
x-xss-protection: 1; mode=block
date: Wed, 04 Oct 2023 16:29:38 GMT
content-type: text/html; charset=utf-8
```
3. Configure the DNS records for your cluster to target the front-end IP addresses of the external load balancer. You must update records to your DNS server for the cluster API and applications over the load balancer.

**Examples of modified DNS records**

```
<load_balancer_ip_address> A api.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>
A record pointing to Load Balancer Front End

<load_balancer_ip_address> A apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>
A record pointing to Load Balancer Front End
```

**IMPORTANT**

DNS propagation might take some time for each DNS record to become available. Ensure that each DNS record propagates before validating each record.

4. Use the `curl` CLI command to verify that the external load balancer and DNS record configuration are operational:

a. Verify that you can access the cluster API, by running the following command and observing the output:

   ```
   $ curl https://api.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>:6443/version --insecure
   ```

   If the configuration is correct, you receive a JSON object in response:

   ```
   {
   "major": "1",
   "minor": "11+",
   "gitVersion": "v1.11.0+ad103ed",
   "gitCommit": "ad103ed",
   "gitTreeState": "clean",
   "buildDate": "2019-01-09T06:44:10Z",
   "goVersion": "go1.10.3",
   "compiler": "gc",
   "platform": "linux/amd64"
   }
   ```

b. Verify that you can access the cluster machine configuration, by running the following command and observing the output:

   ```
   $ curl -v https://api.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>:22623/healthz --insecure
   ```

   If the configuration is correct, the output from the command shows the following response:
Verify that you can access each cluster application on port, by running the following command and observing the output:

```bash
$ curl http://console-openshift-console.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain> -I -L --insecure
```

If the configuration is correct, the output from the command shows the following response:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Length: 0
```

c. Verify that you can access each cluster application on port 443, by running the following command and observing the output:

```bash
$ curl http://console-openshift-console.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain> -I -L --insecure
```

If the configuration is correct, the output from the command shows the following response:

```
HTTP/1.1 302 Found
content-length: 0
location: https://console-openshift-console.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>/
cache-control: no-cache
referrer-policy: strict-origin-when-cross-origin
set-cookie: csrf-token=39HoZgztDnzjKkgJdLuJMeoKKNxLfiVv2YgZc09c3TB0BU4Nl6kDXaJH1LdcNhN1UsQWzon4Dor9GWGfopaTEQ==; Path=/; Secure
x-content-type-options: nosniff
x-dns-prefetch-control: off
x-frame-options: DENY
x-xss-protection: 1; mode=block
date: Tue, 17 Nov 2020 08:42:10 GMT
content-type: text/html; charset=utf-8
set-cookie: 1e2670d92730b515ce3a1bb65da45062=9b714eb87e93cf34853e87a92d6894be; path=/; HttpOnly; Secure; SameSite=None
```

d. Verify that you can access each cluster application on port 443, by running the following command and observing the output:

```bash
$ curl https://console-openshift-console.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain> -I -L --insecure
```

If the configuration is correct, the output from the command shows the following response:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
referrer-policy: strict-origin-when-cross-origin
set-cookie: csrf-token=UlYWOyQ62LWjw2h003xtYSKlh1a0Py2hhctw0WmV2YEdhJjFyQwWcGBsja261dG
LgaYO0nxzVErhiXt6QepA7g==; Path=/; Secure; SameSite=Lax
x-content-type-options: nosniff
x-dns-prefetch-control: off
x-frame-options: DENY
x-xss-protection: 1; mode=block
date: Wed, 04 Oct 2023 16:29:38 GMT
content-type: text/html; charset=utf-8
set-cookie: 1e2670d92730b515ce3a1bb65da45062=1bf5e9573c9a2760c964ed1659cc1673; path=/; HttpOnly; Secure; SameSite=None
```

OpenShift Container Platform 4.14 Installing
16.5. EXPANDING THE CLUSTER

After deploying an installer-provisioned OpenShift Container Platform cluster, you can use the following procedures to expand the number of worker nodes. Ensure that each prospective worker node meets the prerequisites.

**NOTE**

Expanding the cluster using RedFish Virtual Media involves meeting minimum firmware requirements. See Firmware requirements for installing with virtual media in the Prerequisites section for additional details when expanding the cluster using RedFish Virtual Media.

16.5.1. Preparing the bare metal node

To expand your cluster, you must provide the node with the relevant IP address. This can be done with a static configuration, or with a DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration protocol) server. When expanding the cluster using a DHCP server, each node must have a DHCP reservation.

**RESERVING IP ADDRESSES SO THEY BECOME STATIC IP ADDRESSES**

Some administrators prefer to use static IP addresses so that each node’s IP address remains constant in the absence of a DHCP server. To configure static IP addresses with NMState, see "Optional: Configuring host network interfaces in the install-config.yaml file" in the “Setting up the environment for an OpenShift installation” section for additional details.

Preparing the bare metal node requires executing the following procedure from the provisioner node.

**Procedure**

1. Get the `oc` binary:

   ```bash
   $ sudo cp oc /usr/local/bin
   ```

2. Power off the bare metal node by using the baseboard management controller (BMC), and ensure it is off.

3. Retrieve the user name and password of the bare metal node’s baseboard management controller. Then, create `base64` strings from the user name and password:

   ```bash
   $ echo -ne "root" | base64
   $ echo -ne "password" | base64
   ```

4. Create a configuration file for the bare metal node. Depending on whether you are using a static configuration or a DHCP server, use one of the following example `bmh.yaml` files, replacing values in the YAML to match your environment:
$ vim bmh.yaml

- **Static configuration bmh.yaml**:

```yaml
---
apiversion: v1
kind: Secret
metadata:
  name: openshift-worker-<num>-network-config-secret
namespace: openshift-machine-api
type: Opaque
stringData:
  nmstate:
    interfaces:
      - name: <nic1_name>
type: ethernet
    state: up
    ipv4:
      address:
        - ip: <ip_address>
          prefix-length: 24
          enabled: true
dns-resolver:
  config:
    server:
      - <dns_ip_address>
routes:
  config:
    - destination: 0.0.0.0/0
      next-hop-address: <next_hop_ip_address>
      next-hop-interface: <next_hop_nic1_name>
---
apiversion: v1
kind: Secret
metadata:
  name: openshift-worker-<num>-bmc-secret
namespace: openshift-machine-api
type: Opaque
data:
  username: <base64_of_uid>
  password: <base64_of_pwd>
---
apiversion: metal3.io/v1alpha1
kind: BareMetalHost
metadata:
  name: openshift-worker-<num>
namespace: openshift-machine-api
spec:
  online: True
  bootMACAddress: <nic1_mac_address>
bmc:
  address: <protocol>://<bmc_url>
  credentialsName: openshift-worker-<num>-bmc-secret
```
To configure the network interface for a newly created node, specify the name of the secret that contains the network configuration. Follow the `nmstate` syntax to define the network configuration for your node. See "Optional: Configuring host network interfaces in the install-config.yaml file" for details on configuring NMState syntax.

Replace `<num>` for the worker number of the bare metal node in the `name` fields, the `credentialsName` field, and the `preprovisioningNetworkDataName` field.

Add the NMState YAML syntax to configure the host interfaces.

Optional: If you have configured the network interface with `nmstate`, and you want to disable an interface, set `state: up` with the IP addresses set to `enabled: false` as shown:

```yaml
---
interfaces:
  - name: <nic_name>
    type: ethernet
    state: up
    ipv4:
      enabled: false
    ipv6:
      enabled: false
```

Replace `<nic1_name>`, `<ip_address>`, `<dns_ip_address>`, `<next_hop_ip_address>` and `<next_hop_nic1_name>` with appropriate values.

Replace `<base64_of_uid>` and `<base64_of_pwd>` with the base64 string of the user name and password.

Replace `<nic1_mac_address>` with the MAC address of the bare metal node’s first NIC. See the "BMC addressing" section for additional BMC configuration options.

Replace `<protocol>` with the BMC protocol, such as IPMI, RedFish, or others. Replace `<bmc_url>` with the URL of the bare metal node’s baseboard management controller.

To skip certificate validation, set `disableCertificateVerification` to true.

Replace `<bmc_username>` and `<bmc_password>` with the string of the BMC user name and password.

Optional: Replace `<root_device_hint>` with a device path if you specify a root device hint.

Optional: If you have configured the network interface for the newly created node, provide the network configuration secret name in the `preprovisioningNetworkDataName` of the BareMetalHost CR.
- DHCP configuration `bmh.yaml`:

```yaml
---
apiVersion: v1
kind: Secret
metadata:
  name: openshift-worker-<num>-bmc-secret
  namespace: openshift-machine-api
  type: Opaque
data:
  username: <base64_of_uid>
  password: <base64_of_pwd>
---
apiVersion: metal3.io/v1alpha1
kind: BareMetalHost
metadata:
  name: openshift-worker-<num>
  namespace: openshift-machine-api
spec:
  online: True
  bootMACAddress: <nic1_mac_address>
  bmc:
    address: <protocol>://<bmc_url>
    credentialsName: openshift-worker-<num>-bmc-secret
    disableCertificateVerification: True
    username: <bmc_username>
    password: <bmc_password>
  rootDeviceHints:
    deviceName: <root_device_hint>
  preprovisioningNetworkDataName: openshift-worker-<num>-network-config-secret
```

1. Replace `<num>` for the worker number of the bare metal node in the `name` fields, the `credentialsName` field, and the `preprovisioningNetworkDataName` field.

2. Replace `<base64_of_uid>` and `<base64_of_pwd>` with the base64 string of the user name and password.

3. Replace `<nic1_mac_address>` with the MAC address of the bare metal node’s first NIC. See the “BMC addressing” section for additional BMC configuration options.

4. Replace `<protocol>` with the BMC protocol, such as IPMI, RedFish, or others. Replace `<bmc_url>` with the URL of the bare metal node’s baseboard management controller.

5. To skip certificate validation, set `disableCertificateVerification` to true.

6. Replace `<bmc_username>` and `<bmc_password>` with the string of the BMC user name and password.

7. Optional: Replace `<root_device_hint>` with a device path if you specify a root device hint.

8. Optional: If you have configured the network interface for the newly created node, provide the network configuration secret name in the `preprovisioningNetworkDataName` of the BareMetalHost CR.
NOTE
If the MAC address of an existing bare metal node matches the MAC address of a bare metal host that you are attempting to provision, then the Ironic installation will fail. If the host enrollment, inspection, cleaning, or other Ironic steps fail, the Bare Metal Operator retries the installation continuously. See "Diagnosing a host duplicate MAC address" for more information.

5. Create the bare metal node:

```bash
$ oc -n openshift-machine-api create -f bmh.yaml
```

**Example output**

```
secret/openshift-worker-<num>-network-config-secret created
secret/openshift-worker-<num>-bmc-secret created
baremetalhost.metal3.io/openshift-worker-<num> created
```

Where `<num>` will be the worker number.

6. Power up and inspect the bare metal node:

```bash
$ oc -n openshift-machine-api get bmh openshift-worker-<num>
```

Where `<num>` is the worker node number.

**Example output**

```
NAME                    STATE       CONSUMER   ONLINE   ERROR
openshift-worker-<num>  available              true
```

**NOTE**
To allow the worker node to join the cluster, scale the `machineset` object to the number of the `BareMetalHost` objects. You can scale nodes either manually or automatically. To scale nodes automatically, use the `metal3.io/autoscale-to-hosts` annotation for `machineset`.

---

**Additional resources**
- See [Optional: Configuring host network interfaces in the install-config.yaml file](#) for details on configuring the NMState syntax.
- See [Automatically scaling machines to the number of available bare metal hosts](#) for details on automatically scaling machines.

---

### 16.5.2. Replacing a bare-metal control plane node

Use the following procedure to replace an installer-provisioned OpenShift Container Platform control plane node.
IMPORTANT

If you reuse the BareMetalHost object definition from an existing control plane host, do not leave the externallyProvisioned field set to true.

Existing control plane BareMetalHost objects may have the externallyProvisioned flag set to true if they were provisioned by the OpenShift Container Platform installation program.

Prerequisites

- You have access to the cluster as a user with the cluster-admin role.
- You have taken an etcd backup.

IMPORTANT

Take an etcd backup before performing this procedure so that you can restore your cluster if you encounter any issues. For more information about taking an etcd backup, see the Additional resources section.

Procedure

1. Ensure that the Bare Metal Operator is available:

   ```
   $ oc get clusteroperator baremetal
   ```

   Example output

   ```
   NAME VERSION AVAILABLE PROGRESSING DEGRADED SINCE MESSAGE
   baremetal 4.14.0 True False False 3d15h
   ```

2. Remove the old BareMetalHost and Machine objects:

   ```
   $ oc delete bmh -n openshift-machine-api <host_name>
   $ oc delete machine -n openshift-machine-api <machine_name>
   ```

   Replace `<host_name>` with the name of the host and `<machine_name>` with the name of the machine. The machine name appears under the CONSUMER field.

   After you remove the BareMetalHost and Machine objects, then the machine controller automatically deletes the Node object.

3. Create the new BareMetalHost object and the secret to store the BMC credentials:

   ```
   $ cat <<EOF | oc apply -f -
   apiVersion: v1
   kind: Secret
   metadata:
     name: control-plane-<num>-bmc-secret
     namespace: openshift-machine-api
   data:
     username: <base64_of_uid>
     password: <base64_of_pwd>
   EOF
   ```
type: Opaque
---
apiVersion: metal3.io/v1alpha1
class: BareMetalHost
metadata:
  name: control-plane-<num>
namespace: openshift-machine-api
spec:
  automatedCleaningMode: disabled
  bmc:
    address: <protocol>://<bmc_ip>
    credentialsName: control-plane-<num>-bmc-secret
  bootMACAddress: <NIC1_mac_address>
  bootMode: UEFI
  externallyProvisioned: false
  hardwareProfile: unknown
  online: true
EOF

1. Replace `<num>` for the control plane number of the bare metal node in the `name` fields and the `credentialsName` field.
2. Replace `<base64_of_uid>` with the `base64` string of the user name.
3. Replace `<base64_of_pwd>` with the `base64` string of the password.
4. Replace `<protocol>` with the BMC protocol, such as `redfish`, `redfish-virtualmedia`, `idrac-virtualmedia`, or others. Replace `<bmc_ip>` with the IP address of the bare metal node’s baseboard management controller. For additional BMC configuration options, see "BMC addressing" in the Additional resources section.
5. Replace `<NIC1_mac_address>` with the MAC address of the bare metal node’s first NIC.

After the inspection is complete, the `BareMetalHost` object is created and available to be provisioned.

4. View available `BareMetalHost` objects:

```
$ oc get bmh -n openshift-machine-api
```

**Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>CONSUMER</th>
<th>ONLINE</th>
<th>ERROR</th>
<th>AGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>control-plane-1.example.com</td>
<td>available</td>
<td>control-plane-1</td>
<td>true</td>
<td></td>
<td>1h10m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>control-plane-2.example.com</td>
<td>externally provisioned</td>
<td>control-plane-2</td>
<td>true</td>
<td></td>
<td>4h53m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>control-plane-3.example.com</td>
<td>externally provisioned</td>
<td>control-plane-3</td>
<td>true</td>
<td></td>
<td>4h53m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute-1.example.com</td>
<td>provisioned</td>
<td>compute-1-ktmmx</td>
<td>true</td>
<td></td>
<td>4h53m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute-1.example.com</td>
<td>provisioned</td>
<td>compute-2-l2zmb</td>
<td>true</td>
<td></td>
<td>4h53m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
There are no MachineSet objects for control plane nodes, so you must create a Machine object instead. You can copy the providerSpec from another control plane Machine object.

5. Create a Machine object:

```bash
$ cat <<EOF | oc apply -f -
apiVersion: machine.openshift.io/v1beta1
kind: Machine
metadata:
  annotations:
    metal3.io/BareMetalHost: openshift-machine-api/control-plane-<num>  
  labels:
    machine.openshift.io/cluster-api-cluster: control-plane-<num>  
    machine.openshift.io/cluster-api-machine-role: master
    machine.openshift.io/cluster-api-machine-type: master
  name: control-plane-<num>
  namespace: openshift-machine-api
spec:
  metadata: {}
  providerSpec:
    value:
      apiVersion: baremetal.cluster.k8s.io/v1alpha1
      customDeploy:
        method: install_coreos
        hostSelector: {}
      image:
        checksum: ""
        url: ""
      kind: BareMetalMachineProviderSpec
      metadata:
        creationTimestamp: null
      userData:
        name: master-user-data-managed
EOF
```

Replace <num> for the control plane number of the bare metal node in the name, labels and annotations fields.

6. To view the BareMetalHost objects, run the following command:

```shell
$ oc get bmh -A
```

Example output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>CONSUMER</th>
<th>ONLINE</th>
<th>ERROR</th>
<th>AGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>control-plane-1.example.com</td>
<td>provisioned</td>
<td>control-plane-1</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>2h53m</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>control-plane-2.example.com</td>
<td>externally provisioned</td>
<td>control-plane-2</td>
<td>true</td>
<td></td>
<td>5h53m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>control-plane-3.example.com</td>
<td>externally provisioned</td>
<td>control-plane-3</td>
<td>true</td>
<td></td>
<td>5h53m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute-1.example.com</td>
<td>provisioned</td>
<td>compute-1-ktmmx</td>
<td>true</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute-2.example.com</td>
<td>provisioned</td>
<td>compute-2-l2zmb</td>
<td>true</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7. After the RHCOS installation, verify that the **BareMetalHost** is added to the cluster:

```bash
$ oc get nodes
```

**Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>ROLES</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>VERSION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>control-plane-1.example.com</td>
<td>available</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>4m2s</td>
<td>v1.27.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>control-plane-2.example.com</td>
<td>available</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>141m</td>
<td>v1.27.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>control-plane-3.example.com</td>
<td>available</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>141m</td>
<td>v1.27.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute-1.example.com</td>
<td>available</td>
<td>worker</td>
<td>87m</td>
<td>v1.27.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute-2.example.com</td>
<td>available</td>
<td>worker</td>
<td>87m</td>
<td>v1.27.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**

After replacement of the new control plane node, the etcd pod running in the new node is in **crashloopback** status. See "Replacing an unhealthy etcd member" in the Additional resources section for more information.

**Additional resources**

- Replacing an unhealthy etcd member
- Backing up etcd
- Bare metal configuration
- BMC addressing

**16.5.3. Preparing to deploy with Virtual Media on the baremetal network**

If the **provisioning** network is enabled and you want to expand the cluster using Virtual Media on the **baremetal** network, use the following procedure.

**Prerequisites**

- There is an existing cluster with a **baremetal** network and a **provisioning** network.

**Procedure**

1. Edit the **provisioning** custom resource (CR) to enable deploying with Virtual Media on the **baremetal** network:

```bash
oc edit provisioning
```

```yaml
apiVersion: metal3.io/v1alpha1
kind: Provisioning
metadata:
  creationTimestamp: "2021-08-05T18:51:50Z"
finalizers:
  - provisioning.metal3.io
generation: 8
name: provisioning-configuration
```
1. Add `virtualMediaViaExternalNetwork: true` to the `provisioning` CR.

2. If the image URL exists, edit the `machineset` to use the API VIP address. This step only applies to clusters installed in versions 4.9 or earlier.

```bash
oc edit machineset
```

```
apiVersion: machine.openshift.io/v1beta1
kind: MachineSet
metadata:
  creationTimestamp: "2021-08-05T18:51:52Z"
  generation: 11
  labels:
    machine.openshift.io/cluster-api-cluster: ostest-hwmdt
    machine.openshift.io/cluster-api-machine-role: worker
    machine.openshift.io/cluster-api-machine-type: worker
  name: ostest-hwmdt-worker-0
  namespace: openshift-machine-api
  resourceVersion: "551513"
  uid: fad1c6e0-b9da-4d4a-8d73-286f7878931
spec:
  replicas: 2
  selector:
    matchLabels:
      machine.openshift.io/cluster-api-cluster: ostest-hwmdt
      machine.openshift.io/cluster-api-machine: ostest-hwmdt-worker-0
  template:
    metadata:
```
16.5.4. Diagnosing a duplicate MAC address when provisioning a new host in the cluster

If the MAC address of an existing bare-metal node in the cluster matches the MAC address of a bare-metal host you are attempting to add to the cluster, the Bare Metal Operator associates the host with the existing node. If the host enrollment, inspection, cleaning, or other Ironic steps fail, the Bare Metal Operator retries the installation continuously. A registration error is displayed for the failed bare-metal host.

You can diagnose a duplicate MAC address by examining the bare-metal hosts that are running in the openshift-machine-api namespace.

Prerequisites

- Install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster on bare metal.
- Install the OpenShift Container Platform CLI oc.
- Log in as a user with cluster-admin privileges.

Procedure

To determine whether a bare-metal host that fails provisioning has the same MAC address as an existing node, do the following:

```yaml
labels:
  machine.openshift.io/cluster-api-cluster: ostest-hwmdt
  machine.openshift.io/cluster-api-machine-role: worker
  machine.openshift.io/cluster-api-machine-type: worker
  machine.openshift.io/cluster-api-machineset: ostest-hwmdt-worker-0
spec:
  metadata: {}
  providerSpec:
    value:
      apiVersion: baremetal.cluster.k8s.io/v1alpha1
      hostSelector: {}
      image:
        checksum: http://172.22.0.3:6181/images/rhcos-<version>.-<architecture>.qcow2
        url: http://172.22.0.3:6181/images/rhcos-<version>.-<architecture>.qcow2
    kind: BareMetalMachineProviderSpec
    metadata:
      creationTimestamp: null
    userData:
      name: worker-user-data
status:
  availableReplicas: 2
  fullyLabeledReplicas: 2
  observedGeneration: 11
  readyReplicas: 2
  replicas: 2
```

1. Edit the checksum URL to use the API VIP address.
2. Edit the url URL to use the API VIP address.
1. Get the bare-metal hosts running in the openshift-machine-api namespace:

   $ oc get bmh -n openshift-machine-api

**Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>PROVISIONING STATUS</th>
<th>CONSUMER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>openshift-master-0</td>
<td>OK</td>
<td>externally provisioned</td>
<td>openshift-zpwpq-master-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-master-1</td>
<td>OK</td>
<td>externally provisioned</td>
<td>openshift-zpwpq-master-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-master-2</td>
<td>OK</td>
<td>externally provisioned</td>
<td>openshift-zpwpq-master-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-worker-0</td>
<td>OK</td>
<td>provisioned</td>
<td>openshift-zpwpq-worker-0-lv84n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-worker-1</td>
<td>OK</td>
<td>provisioned</td>
<td>openshift-zpwpq-worker-0-zd8lm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-worker-2</td>
<td>error</td>
<td>registering</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. To see more detailed information about the status of the failing host, run the following command replacing `<bare_metal_host_name>` with the name of the host:

   $ oc get -n openshift-machine-api bmh <bare_metal_host_name> -o yaml

**Example output**

```
... status:
  errorCount: 12
  errorMessage: MAC address b4:96:91:1d:7c:20 conflicts with existing node openshift-worker-1
  errorType: registration error
...
```

### 16.5.5. Provisioning the bare metal node

Provisioning the bare metal node requires executing the following procedure from the provisioner node.

**Procedure**

1. Ensure the **STATE** is **available** before provisioning the bare metal node.

   $ oc -n openshift-machine-api get bmh openshift-worker-<num>

   Where `<num>` is the worker node number.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>ONLINE</th>
<th>ERROR</th>
<th>AGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>openshift-worker</td>
<td>available</td>
<td>true</td>
<td></td>
<td>34h</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Get a count of the number of worker nodes.

   $ oc get nodes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>ROLES</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>VERSION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>openshift-master-1.openshift.example.com</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>30h</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-master-2.openshift.example.com</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>30h</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Get the compute machine set.

```
$ oc get machinesets -n openshift-machine-api
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>DESIRED</th>
<th>CURRENT</th>
<th>READY</th>
<th>AVAILABLE</th>
<th>AGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>openshift-worker-0.example.com</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>55m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-worker-1.example.com</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>55m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Increase the number of worker nodes by one.

```
$ oc scale --replicas=<num> machineset <machineset> -n openshift-machine-api
```

Replace `<num>` with the new number of worker nodes. Replace `<machineset>` with the name of the compute machine set from the previous step.

5. Check the status of the bare metal node.

```
$ oc -n openshift-machine-api get bmh openshift-worker-<num>
```

Where `<num>` is the worker node number. The STATE changes from `ready` to `provisioning`.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>CONSUMER</th>
<th>ONLINE</th>
<th>ERROR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>openshift-worker-&lt;num&gt;</td>
<td>provisioning</td>
<td>openshift-worker-&lt;num&gt;-65tjz</td>
<td>true</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The `provisioning` status remains until the OpenShift Container Platform cluster provisions the node. This can take 30 minutes or more. After the node is provisioned, the state will change to `provisioned`.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>CONSUMER</th>
<th>ONLINE</th>
<th>ERROR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>openshift-worker-&lt;num&gt;</td>
<td>provisioned</td>
<td>openshift-worker-&lt;num&gt;-65tjz</td>
<td>true</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. After provisioning completes, ensure the bare metal node is ready.

```
$ oc get nodes
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>ROLES</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>VERSION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>openshift-master-1.openshift.example.com</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>30h</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-master-2.openshift.example.com</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>30h</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-master-3.openshift.example.com</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>30h</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-worker-0.openshift.example.com</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>worker</td>
<td>30h</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-worker-1.openshift.example.com</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>worker</td>
<td>30h</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-worker-&lt;num&gt;.openshift.example.com</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>worker</td>
<td>3m27s</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can also check the kubelet.

```
$ ssh openshift-worker-<num>
```
16.6. TROUBLESHOOTING

16.6.1. Troubleshooting the installer workflow

Prior to troubleshooting the installation environment, it is critical to understand the overall flow of the installer-provisioned installation on bare metal. The diagrams below provide a troubleshooting flow with a step-by-step breakdown for the environment.

*Workflow 1 of 4* illustrates a troubleshooting workflow when the `install-config.yaml` file has errors or the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) images are inaccessible. Troubleshooting suggestions can be found at [Troubleshooting install-config.yaml](#).

```
[kni@openshift-worker-<num>]$ journalctl -fu kubelet
```

OpenShift Container Platform 4.14 Installing
Workflow 2 of 4 illustrates a troubleshooting workflow for bootstrap VM issues, bootstrap VMs that cannot boot up the cluster nodes, and inspecting logs. When installing an OpenShift Container Platform cluster without the provisioning network, this workflow does not apply.
Workflow 3 of 4 illustrates a troubleshooting workflow for cluster nodes that will not PXE boot. If installing using RedFish Virtual Media, each node must meet minimum firmware requirements for the installer to deploy the node. See Firmware requirements for installing with virtual media in the Prerequisites section for additional details.

Workflow 4 of 4 illustrates a troubleshooting workflow from a non-accessible API to a validated installation.

16.6.2. Troubleshooting install-config.yaml

The install-config.yaml configuration file represents all of the nodes that are part of the OpenShift Container Platform cluster. The file contains the necessary options consisting of but not limited to apiVersion, baseDomain, imageContentSources and virtual IP addresses. If errors occur early in the deployment of the OpenShift Container Platform cluster, the errors are likely in the install-config.yaml configuration file.

Procedure

1. Use the guidelines in YAML-tips.
2. Verify the YAML syntax is correct using syntax-check.
3. Verify the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) QEMU images are properly defined and accessible via the URL provided in the install-config.yaml. For example:
If the output is **200**, there is a valid response from the webserver storing the bootstrap VM image.

### 16.6.3. Bootstrap VM issues

The OpenShift Container Platform installation program spawns a bootstrap node virtual machine, which handles provisioning the OpenShift Container Platform cluster nodes.

**Procedure**

1. About 10 to 15 minutes after triggering the installation program, check to ensure the bootstrap VM is operational using the `virsh` command:

   ```
   $ curl -s -o /dev/null -w "%%{http_code}\n" http://webserver.example.com:8080/rhcos-44.81.202004250133-0-qemu.<architecture>.qcow2.gz?
   sha256=7d884b46ee54fe87bbc3893bf2aa9af3b2d31f2e19ab5529c60636fbd0f1ce7
   ```

   If the output is **200**, there is a valid response from the webserver storing the bootstrap VM image.

   **NOTE**

   The name of the bootstrap VM is always the cluster name followed by a random set of characters and ending in the word "bootstrap."

   If the bootstrap VM is not running after 10-15 minutes, troubleshoot why it is not running. Possible issues include:

2. Verify `libvirtd` is running on the system:

   ```
   $ sudo virsh list
   ```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Id</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>openshift-xf6fq-bootstrap</td>
<td>running</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   If the bootstrap VM is operational, log in to it.

3. Use the `virsh console` command to find the IP address of the bootstrap VM:

   ```
   $ sudo virsh console example.com
   ```
IMPORTANT

When deploying an OpenShift Container Platform cluster without the provisioning network, you must use a public IP address and not a private IP address like 172.22.0.2.

4. After you obtain the IP address, log in to the bootstrap VM using the `ssh` command:

```
$ ssh core@172.22.0.2
```

If you are not successful logging in to the bootstrap VM, you have likely encountered one of the following scenarios:

- You cannot reach the 172.22.0.0/24 network. Verify the network connectivity between the provisioner and the provisioning network bridge. This issue might occur if you are using a provisioning network.

- You cannot reach the bootstrap VM through the public network. When attempting to SSH via baremetal network, verify connectivity on the provisioner host specifically around the baremetal network bridge.

- You encountered Permission denied (publickey,password,keyboard-interactive). When attempting to access the bootstrap VM, a Permission denied error might occur. Verify that the SSH key for the user attempting to log in to the VM is set within the `install-config.yaml` file.

16.6.3.1. Bootstrap VM cannot boot up the cluster nodes

During the deployment, it is possible for the bootstrap VM to fail to boot the cluster nodes, which prevents the VM from provisioning the nodes with the RHCOS image. This scenario can arise due to:

- A problem with the `install-config.yaml` file.

- Issues with out-of-band network access when using the baremetal network.

To verify the issue, there are three containers related to ironic:

- ironic
- ironic-inspector
Procedure

1. Log in to the bootstrap VM:
   
   `$ ssh core@172.22.0.2`

2. To check the container logs, execute the following:
   
   `[core@localhost ~]$ sudo podman logs -f <container_name>
   
   Replace `<container_name>` with one of ironic or ironic-inspector. If you encounter an issue where the control plane nodes are not booting up from PXE, check the ironic pod. The ironic pod contains information about the attempt to boot the cluster nodes, because it attempts to log in to the node over IPMI.

Potential reason

The cluster nodes might be in the **ON** state when deployment started.

Solution

Power off the OpenShift Container Platform cluster nodes before you begin the installation over IPMI:

   $ ipmitool -I lanplus -U root -P <password> -H <out_of_band_ip> power off

16.6.3.2. Inspecting logs

When experiencing issues downloading or accessing the RHCOS images, first verify that the URL is correct in the `install-config.yaml` configuration file.

Example of internal webserver hosting RHCOS images

   - bootstrapOSImage: http://<ip:port>/rhcos-43.81.202001142154.0-qemu.<architecture>.qcow2.gz?sha256=9d999f55f1d4f7ed7c106508e5deecd04dc3c06095d34d36bf1cd127837e0c
   - clusterOSImage: http://<ip:port>/rhcos-43.81.202001142154.0-openstack.<architecture>.qcow2.gz?sha256=a1bda656fa0892f7b936f6c66a6086bdaed5dafacedc7a1e811abb78fe3b0

The coreos-downloader container downloads resources from a webserver or from the external quay.io registry, whichever the `install-config.yaml` configuration file specifies. Verify that the coreos-downloader container is up and running and inspect its logs as needed.

Procedure

1. Log in to the bootstrap VM:
   
   `$ ssh core@172.22.0.2`

2. Check the status of the coreos-downloader container within the bootstrap VM by running the following command:

   `[core@localhost ~]$ sudo podman logs -f coreos-downloader
   
   If the bootstrap VM cannot access the URL to the images, use the curl command to verify that the VM can access the images.`
3. To inspect the **bootkube** logs that indicate if all the containers launched during the deployment phase, execute the following:

   ```bash
   [core@localhost ~]$ journalctl -xe
   [core@localhost ~]$ journalctl -b -f -u bootkube.service
   ```

4. Verify all the pods, including **dnsmasq**, **mariadb**, **httpd**, and **ironic**, are running:

   ```bash
   [core@localhost ~]$ sudo podman ps
   ```

5. If there are issues with the pods, check the logs of the containers with issues. To check the logs of the **ironic** service, run the following command:

   ```bash
   [core@localhost ~]$ sudo podman logs ironic
   ```

**16.6.4. Cluster nodes will not PXE boot**

When OpenShift Container Platform cluster nodes will not PXE boot, execute the following checks on the cluster nodes that will not PXE boot. This procedure does not apply when installing an OpenShift Container Platform cluster without the **provisioning** network.

**Procedure**

1. Check the network connectivity to the **provisioning** network.

2. Ensure PXE is enabled on the NIC for the **provisioning** network and PXE is disabled for all other NICs.

3. Verify that the **install-config.yaml** configuration file has the proper hardware profile and boot MAC address for the NIC connected to the **provisioning** network. For example:

   ```yaml
   control plane node settings
   bootMACAddress: 24:6E:96:1B:96:90 # MAC of bootable provisioning NIC
   hardwareProfile: default               #control plane node settings

   Worker node settings
   bootMACAddress: 24:6E:96:1B:96:90 # MAC of bootable provisioning NIC
   hardwareProfile: unknown            #worker node settings
   ```

**16.6.5. Unable to discover new bare metal hosts using the BMC**

In some cases, the installation program will not be able to discover the new bare metal hosts and issue an error, because it cannot mount the remote virtual media share.

For example:

```bash
```
In this situation, if you are using virtual media with an unknown certificate authority, you can configure your baseboard management controller (BMC) remote file share settings to trust an unknown certificate authority to avoid this error.

NOTE

This resolution was tested on OpenShift Container Platform 4.11 with Dell iDRAC 9 and firmware version 5.10.50.

16.6.6. The API is not accessible

When the cluster is running and clients cannot access the API, domain name resolution issues might impede access to the API.

Procedure

1. Hostname Resolution: Check the cluster nodes to ensure they have a fully qualified domain name, and not just localhost.localdomain. For example:

   $ hostname

   If a hostname is not set, set the correct hostname. For example:

   $ hostnamectl set-hostname <hostname>

2. Incorrect Name Resolution: Ensure that each node has the correct name resolution in the DNS server using dig and nslookup. For example:

   $ dig api.<cluster_name>.example.com

   ; <<>> DiG 9.11.4-P2-RedHat-9.11.4-26.P2.el8 <<>> api.<cluster_name>.example.com
   ;; global options: +cmd
   ;; Got answer:
   ;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 37551
The output in the foregoing example indicates that the appropriate IP address for the api.<cluster_name>.example.com VIP is 10.19.13.86. This IP address should reside on the baremetal network.

16.6.7. Troubleshooting worker nodes that cannot join the cluster

Installer-provisioned clusters deploy with a DNS server that includes a DNS entry for the api-int.<cluster_name>.<base_domain> URL. If the nodes within the cluster use an external or upstream DNS server to resolve the api-int.<cluster_name>.<base_domain> URL and there is no such entry, worker nodes might fail to join the cluster. Ensure that all nodes in the cluster can resolve the domain name.

Procedure

1. Add a DNS A/AAAA or CNAME record to internally identify the API load balancer. For example, when using dnsmasq, modify the dnsmasq.conf configuration file:

   ```
   $ sudo nano /etc/dnsmasq.conf
   address=/api-int.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>/<IP_address>
   address=/api-int.mycluster.example.com/192.168.1.10
   address=/api-int.mycluster.example.com/2001:0db8:85a3:0000:0000:8a2e:0370:7334
   ```

2. Add a DNS PTR record to internally identify the API load balancer. For example, when using dnsmasq, modify the dnsmasq.conf configuration file:

   ```
   $ sudo nano /etc/dnsmasq.conf
   ptr-record=<IP_address>.in-addr.arpa,api-int.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>
   ptr-record=10.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa,api-int.mycluster.example.com
   ```

3. Restart the DNS server. For example, when using dnsmasq, execute the following command:

   ```bash
   $ sudo systemctl restart dnsmasq
   ```
These records must be resolvable from all the nodes within the cluster.

### 16.6.8. Cleaning up previous installations

In the event of a previous failed deployment, remove the artifacts from the failed attempt before attempting to deploy OpenShift Container Platform again.

**Procedure**

1. Power off all bare metal nodes prior to installing the OpenShift Container Platform cluster:
   ```bash
   $ sudo systemctl restart dnsmasq
   
   $ ipmitool -I lanplus -U <user> -P <password> -H <management_server_ip> power off
   
   for i in $(sudo virsh list | tail -n +3 | grep bootstrap | awk {'print $2'});
   do
     sudo virsh destroy $i;
     sudo virsh undefine $i;
     sudo virsh vol-delete $i --pool $i;
     sudo virsh vol-delete $i.ign --pool $i;
     sudo virsh pool-destroy $i;
     sudo virsh pool-undefine $i;
   done
   
   $ rm -rf ~/clusterconfigs/auth ~/clusterconfigs/terraform* ~/clusterconfigs/tls
   ~/clusterconfigs/metadata.json
   
   $ /usr/local/bin/oc adm release mirror \
   -a pull-secret-update.json \
   --from=$UPSTREAM_REPO \
   --to-release-image=$LOCAL_REG/$LOCAL_REPO:${VERSION} \
   --to=$LOCAL_REG/$LOCAL_REPO
   ```

### 16.6.9. Issues with creating the registry

When creating a disconnected registry, you might encounter a "User Not Authorized" error when attempting to mirror the registry. This error might occur if you fail to append the new authentication to the existing `pull-secret.txt` file.

**Procedure**

1. Check to ensure authentication is successful:
   ```bash
   $ /usr/local/bin/oc adm release mirror \
   -a pull-secret-update.json \
   --from=$UPSTREAM_REPO \
   --to-release-image=$LOCAL_REG/$LOCAL_REPO:${VERSION} \
   --to=$LOCAL_REG/$LOCAL_REPO
   ```
Example output of the variables used to mirror the install images:

```
UPSTREAM_REPO=${RELEASE_IMAGE}
LOCAL_REG=<registry_FQDN>:<registry_port>
LOCAL_REPO='ocp4/openshift4'
```

The values of `RELEASE_IMAGE` and `VERSION` were set during the Retrieving OpenShift Installer step of the Setting up the environment for an OpenShift installation section.

2. After mirroring the registry, confirm that you can access it in your disconnected environment:

```
$ curl -k -u <user>:<password> https://registry.example.com:<registry_port>/v2/_catalog
{"repositories":["<Repo_Name>"]}
```

16.6.10. Miscellaneous issues

16.6.10.1. Addressing the runtime network not ready error

After the deployment of a cluster you might receive the following error:

```
```

The Cluster Network Operator is responsible for deploying the networking components in response to a special object created by the installer. It runs very early in the installation process, after the control plane (master) nodes have come up, but before the bootstrap control plane has been torn down. It can be indicative of more subtle installer issues, such as long delays in bringing up control plane (master) nodes or issues with `apiserver` communication.

Procedure

1. Inspect the pods in the `openshift-network-operator` namespace:

```
$ oc get all -n openshift-network-operator
```

```
NAME                                    READY STATUS            RESTARTS   AGE
pod/network-operator-69dfd7b577-bg89v   0/1   ContainerCreating 0          149m
```

2. On the `provisioner` node, determine that the network configuration exists:

```
$ kubectl get network.config.openshift.io cluster -oyaml
```

```
apiVersion: config.openshift.io/v1
kind: Network
metadata:
  name: cluster
spec:
  serviceNetwork: - 172.30.0.0/16
```
If it does not exist, the installer did not create it. To determine why the installer did not create it, execute the following:

3. Check that the `network-operator` is running:

   ```
   $ kubectl -n openshift-network-operator get pods
   ```

4. Retrieve the logs:

   ```
   $ kubectl -n openshift-network-operator logs -l "name=network-operator"
   ```

On high availability clusters with three or more control plane (master) nodes, the Operator will perform leader election and all other Operators will sleep. For additional details, see Troubleshooting.

### 16.6.10.2. Addressing the "No disk found with matching rootDeviceHints" error message

After you deploy a cluster, you might receive the following error message:

```
No disk found with matching rootDeviceHints
```

To address the `No disk found with matching rootDeviceHints` error message, a temporary workaround is to change the `rootDeviceHints` to `minSizeGigabytes: 300`.

After you change the `rootDeviceHints` settings, boot the CoreOS and then verify the disk information by using the following command:

```
$ udevadm info /dev/sda
```

If you are using DL360 Gen 10 servers, be aware that they have an SD-card slot that might be assigned the `/dev/sda` device name. If no SD card is present in the server, it can cause conflicts. Ensure that the SD card slot is disabled in the server’s BIOS settings.

If the `minSizeGigabytes` workaround is not fulfilling the requirements, you might need to revert `rootDeviceHints` back to `/dev/sda`. This change allows ironic images to boot successfully.

An alternative approach to fixing this problem is by using the serial ID of the disk. However, be aware that finding the serial ID can be challenging and might make the configuration file less readable. If you choose this path, ensure that you gather the serial ID using the previously documented command and incorporate it into your configuration.

### 16.6.10.3. Cluster nodes not getting the correct IPv6 address over DHCP

If the cluster nodes are not getting the correct IPv6 address over DHCP, check the following:

1. Ensure the reserved IPv6 addresses reside outside the DHCP range.
2. In the IP address reservation on the DHCP server, ensure the reservation specifies the correct DHCP Unique Identifier (DUID). For example:

```
# This is a dnsmasq dhcp reservation, 'id:00:03:00:01' is the client id and '18:db:8c:d5:9f' is the MAC Address for the NIC
id:00:03:00:01:18:db:8c:d5:9f,openshift-master-1,[2620:52:0:1302::6]
```

3. Ensure that route announcements are working.

4. Ensure that the DHCP server is listening on the required interfaces serving the IP address ranges.

### 16.6.10.4. Cluster nodes not getting the correct hostname over DHCP

During IPv6 deployment, cluster nodes must get their hostname over DHCP. Sometimes the NetworkManager does not assign the hostname immediately. A control plane (master) node might report an error such as:

```
Failed Units: 2
NetworkManager-wait-online.service
nodeip-configuration.service
```

This error indicates that the cluster node likely booted without first receiving a hostname from the DHCP server, which causes kubelet to boot with a localhost.localdomain hostname. To address the error, force the node to renew the hostname.

**Procedure**

1. Retrieve the **hostname**:

   ```
   [core@master-X ~]$ hostname
   ```

   If the hostname is localhost, proceed with the following steps.

   **NOTE**

   Where X is the control plane node number.

2. Force the cluster node to renew the DHCP lease:

   ```
   [core@master-X ~]$ sudo nmcli con up "<bare_metal_nic>"
   ```

   Replace `<bare_metal_nic>` with the wired connection corresponding to the baremetal network.

3. Check **hostname** again:

   ```
   [core@master-X ~]$ hostname
   ```

4. If the hostname is still localhost.localdomain, restart NetworkManager:

   ```
   [core@master-X ~]$ sudo systemctl restart NetworkManager
   ```
5. If the hostname is still `localhost.localdomain`, wait a few minutes and check again. If the hostname remains `localhost.localdomain`, repeat the previous steps.

6. Restart the `nodeip-configuration` service:
   
   ```bash
   [core@master-X ~]$ sudo systemctl restart nodeip-configuration.service
   ```
   
   This service will reconfigure the `kubelet` service with the correct hostname references.

7. Reload the unit files definition since the kubelet changed in the previous step:
   
   ```bash
   [core@master-X ~]$ sudo systemctl daemon-reload
   ```

8. Restart the `kubelet` service:
   
   ```bash
   [core@master-X ~]$ sudo systemctl restart kubelet.service
   ```

9. Ensure `kubelet` booted with the correct hostname:
   
   ```bash
   [core@master-X ~]$ sudo journalctl -fu kubelet.service
   ```

If the cluster node is not getting the correct hostname over DHCP after the cluster is up and running, such as during a reboot, the cluster will have a pending `csr`. Do not approve a `csr`, or other issues might arise.

**Addressing a csr**

1. Get CSRs on the cluster:
   
   ```bash
   $ oc get csr
   ```

2. Verify if a pending `csr` contains Subject Name: `localhost.localdomain`:
   
   ```bash
   $ oc get csr <pending_csr> -o jsonpath='{.spec.request}' | base64 --decode | openssl req -noout -text
   ```

3. Remove any `csr` that contains Subject Name: `localhost.localdomain`:
   
   ```bash
   $ oc delete csr <wrong_csr>
   ```

**16.6.10.5. Routes do not reach endpoints**

During the installation process, it is possible to encounter a Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) conflict. This conflict might occur if a previously used OpenShift Container Platform node that was once part of a cluster deployment using a specific cluster name is still running but not part of the current OpenShift Container Platform cluster deployment using that same cluster name. For example, a cluster was deployed using the cluster name `openshift`, deploying three control plane (master) nodes and three worker nodes. Later, a separate install uses the same cluster name `openshift`, but this redeployment only installed three control plane (master) nodes, leaving the three worker nodes from a previous deployment in an ON state. This might cause a Virtual Router Identifier (VRID) conflict and a VRRP conflict.

1. Get the route:
1. **Check the service endpoint:**

   $ oc get route oauth-openshift

   $ oc get svc oauth-openshift

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>CLUSTER-IP</th>
<th>EXTERNAL-IP</th>
<th>PORT(S)</th>
<th>AGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>oauth-openshift</td>
<td>ClusterIP</td>
<td>172.30.19.162</td>
<td>&lt;none&gt;</td>
<td>443/TCP</td>
<td>59m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. **Attempt to reach the service from a control plane (master) node:**

   [core@master0 ~]$ curl -k https://172.30.19.162

   

3. **Identify the `authentication-operator` errors from the `provisioner` node:**

   $ oc logs deployment/authentication-operator -n openshift-authentication-operator


**Solution**

1. Ensure that the cluster name for every deployment is unique, ensuring no conflict.

2. Turn off all the rogue nodes which are not part of the cluster deployment that are using the same cluster name. Otherwise, the authentication pod of the OpenShift Container Platform cluster might never start successfully.

**16.6.10.6. Failed Ignition during Firstboot**

During the Firstboot, the Ignition configuration may fail.

**Procedure**

1. Connect to the node where the Ignition configuration failed:
The deployment of OpenShift Container Platform clusters depends on NTP synchronized clocks among the cluster nodes. Without synchronized clocks, the deployment may fail due to clock drift if the time difference is greater than two seconds.

**Procedure**

1. Check for differences in the **AGE** of the cluster nodes. For example:

   ```bash
   $ oc get nodes
   
   NAME                         STATUS   ROLES    AGE   VERSION
   master-0.cloud.example.com   Ready    master   145m   v1.27.3
   master-1.cloud.example.com   Ready    master   135m   v1.27.3
   master-2.cloud.example.com   Ready    master   145m   v1.27.3
   worker-2.cloud.example.com   Ready    worker   100m   v1.27.3
   
   $ oc get bmh -n openshift-machine-api
   master-1   error registering master-1  ipmi://<out_of_band_ip>
   $ sudo timedatectl
   
   Local time: Tue 2020-03-10 18:20:02 UTC
   Universal time: Tue 2020-03-10 18:20:02 UTC
   RTC time: Tue 2020-03-10 18:36:53
   Time zone: UTC (UTC, +0000)
   System clock synchronized: no
   NTP service: active
   RTC in local TZ: no
   
   Addressing clock drift in existing clusters

   1. Create a Butane config file including the contents of the **chrony.conf** file to be delivered to the nodes. In the following example, create **99-master-chrony.bu** to add the file to the control plane nodes. You can modify the file for worker nodes or repeat this procedure for the worker role.

   **NOTE**

   See "Creating machine configs with Butane" for information about Butane.
1. Replace `<NTP_server>` with the IP address of the NTP server.

2. Use Butane to generate a `MachineConfig` object file, `99-master-chrony.yaml`, containing the configuration to be delivered to the nodes:

   ```bash
   $ butane 99-master-chrony.bu -o 99-master-chrony.yaml
   
   $ oc apply -f 99-master-chrony.yaml
   
   $ sudo timedatectl
   ```

3. Apply the `MachineConfig` object file:

   ```bash
   $ oc apply -f 99-master-chrony.yaml
   ```

4. Ensure the `System clock synchronized` value is `yes`:

   ```bash
   $ sudo timedatectl
   ```

To setup clock synchronization prior to deployment, generate the manifest files and add this file to the `openshift` directory. For example:

```yaml
---
variant: openshift
version: 4.14.0
metadata:
  name: 99-master-chrony
labels:
  machineconfiguration.openshift.io/role: master
storage:
  files:
    - path: /etc/chrony.conf
      mode: 0644
      overwrite: true
      contents:
        inline: |
          server <NTP_server> iburst
          stratumweight 0
          driftfile /var/lib/chrony/drift
          rtt sync
          make step 10 3
          bind cmd address 127.0.0.1
          bind cmd address ::1
          key file /etc/chrony.keys
          command key 1
          generate command key
          no client log
          log change 0.5
          log dir /var/log/chrony
```
$ cp chrony-masters.yaml ~/clusterconfigs/openshift/99_masters-chrony-configuration.yaml

Then, continue to create the cluster.

### 16.6.11. Reviewing the installation

After installation, ensure the installer deployed the nodes and pods successfully.

#### Procedure

1. When the OpenShift Container Platform cluster nodes are installed appropriately, the following `Ready` state is seen within the `STATUS` column:

```
$ oc get nodes

NAME                   STATUS   ROLES           AGE  VERSION
master-0.example.com   Ready    master,worker   4h   v1.27.3
master-1.example.com   Ready    master,worker   4h   v1.27.3
master-2.example.com   Ready    master,worker   4h   v1.27.3
```

2. Confirm the installer deployed all pods successfully. The following command removes any pods that are still running or have completed as part of the output.

```
$ oc get pods --all-namespaces | grep -iv running | grep -iv complete
```
CHAPTER 17. INSTALLING IBM CLOUD BARE METAL (CLASSIC)

17.1. PREREQUISITES

You can use installer-provisioned installation to install OpenShift Container Platform on IBM Cloud® Bare Metal (Classic) nodes. This document describes the prerequisites and procedures when installing OpenShift Container Platform on IBM Cloud® nodes.

**IMPORTANT**

Red Hat supports IPMI and PXE on the provisioning network only. Red Hat has not tested Red Fish, virtual media, or other complementary technologies such as Secure Boot on IBM Cloud® deployments. A provisioning network is required.

Installer-provisioned installation of OpenShift Container Platform requires:

- One node with Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) 8.x installed, for running the provisioner
- Three control plane nodes
- One routable network
- One provisioning network

Before starting an installer-provisioned installation of OpenShift Container Platform on IBM Cloud® Bare Metal (Classic), address the following prerequisites and requirements.

17.1.1. Setting up IBM Cloud Bare Metal (Classic) infrastructure

To deploy an OpenShift Container Platform cluster on IBM Cloud® Bare Metal (Classic) infrastructure, you must first provision the IBM Cloud® nodes.

**IMPORTANT**

Red Hat supports IPMI and PXE on the provisioning network only. Red Hat has not tested Red Fish, virtual media, or other complementary technologies such as Secure Boot on IBM Cloud® deployments. The provisioning network is required.

You can customize IBM Cloud® nodes using the IBM Cloud® API. When creating IBM Cloud® nodes, you must consider the following requirements.

**Use one data center per cluster**

All nodes in the OpenShift Container Platform cluster must run in the same IBM Cloud® data center.

**Create public and private VLANs**

Create all nodes with a single public VLAN and a single private VLAN.

**Ensure subnets have sufficient IP addresses**

IBM Cloud® public VLAN subnets use a /28 prefix by default, which provides 16 IP addresses. That is sufficient for a cluster consisting of three control plane nodes, four worker nodes, and two IP addresses for the API VIP and Ingress VIP on the baremetal network. For larger clusters, you might need a smaller
IBM Cloud® private VLAN subnets use a /26 prefix by default, which provides 64 IP addresses. IBM Cloud® Bare Metal (Classic) uses private network IP addresses to access the Baseboard Management Controller (BMC) of each node. OpenShift Container Platform creates an additional subnet for the provisioning network. Network traffic for the provisioning network subnet routes through the private VLAN. For larger clusters, you might need a smaller prefix.

### Table 17.1. IP addresses per prefix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IP addresses</th>
<th>Prefix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>/27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>/26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128</td>
<td>/25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>256</td>
<td>/24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Configuring NICs

OpenShift Container Platform deploys with two networks:

- **provisioning**: The provisioning network is a non-routable network used for provisioning the underlying operating system on each node that is a part of the OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

- **baremetal**: The baremetal network is a routable network. You can use any NIC order to interface with the baremetal network, provided it is not the NIC specified in the provisioningNetworkInterface configuration setting or the NIC associated to a node's bootMACAddress configuration setting for the provisioning network.

While the cluster nodes can contain more than two NICs, the installation process only focuses on the first two NICs. For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NIC</th>
<th>Network</th>
<th>VLAN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NIC1</td>
<td>provisioning</td>
<td>&lt;provisioning_vlan&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIC2</td>
<td>baremetal</td>
<td>&lt;baremetal_vlan&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the previous example, NIC1 on all control plane and worker nodes connects to the non-routable network (provisioning) that is only used for the installation of the OpenShift Container Platform cluster. NIC2 on all control plane and worker nodes connects to the routable baremetal network.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PXE</th>
<th>Boot order</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NIC1 PXE-enabled provisioning network</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIC2 baremetal network.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTE
Ensure PXE is enabled on the NIC used for the provisioning network and is disabled on all other NICs.

Configuring canonical names
Clients access the OpenShift Container Platform cluster nodes over the baremetal network. Configure IBM Cloud® subdomains or subzones where the canonical name extension is the cluster name.

<cluster_name>.<domain>

For example:

test-cluster.example.com

Creating DNS entries
You must create DNS A record entries resolving to unused IP addresses on the public subnet for the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Usage</th>
<th>Host Name</th>
<th>IP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>API</td>
<td>api.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;domain&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;ip&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ingress LB (apps)</td>
<td>*.apps.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;domain&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;ip&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Control plane and worker nodes already have DNS entries after provisioning.

The following table provides an example of fully qualified domain names. The API and Nameserver addresses begin with canonical name extensions. The host names of the control plane and worker nodes are examples, so you can use any host naming convention you prefer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Usage</th>
<th>Host Name</th>
<th>IP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>API</td>
<td>api.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;domain&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;ip&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ingress LB (apps)</td>
<td>*.apps.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;domain&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;ip&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provisioner node</td>
<td>provisioner.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;domain&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;ip&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Master-0</td>
<td>openshift-master-0.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;domain&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;ip&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Master-1</td>
<td>openshift-master-1.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;domain&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;ip&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Master-2</td>
<td>openshift-master-2.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;domain&gt;</td>
<td>&lt;ip&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OpenShift Container Platform includes functionality that uses cluster membership information to generate A records. This resolves the node names to their IP addresses. After the nodes are registered with the API, the cluster can disperse node information without using CoreDNS-mDNS. This eliminates the network traffic associated with multicast DNS.

**IMPORTANT**

After provisioning the IBM Cloud® nodes, you must create a DNS entry for the `api.<cluster_name>.<domain>` domain name on the external DNS because removing CoreDNS causes the local entry to disappear. Failure to create a DNS record for the `api.<cluster_name>.<domain>` domain name in the external DNS server prevents worker nodes from joining the cluster.

**Network Time Protocol (NTP)**

Each OpenShift Container Platform node in the cluster must have access to an NTP server. OpenShift Container Platform nodes use NTP to synchronize their clocks. For example, cluster nodes use SSL certificates that require validation, which might fail if the date and time between the nodes are not in sync.

**IMPORTANT**

Define a consistent clock date and time format in each cluster node’s BIOS settings, or installation might fail.

**Configure a DHCP server**

IBM Cloud® Bare Metal (Classic) does not run DHCP on the public or private VLANs. After provisioning IBM Cloud® nodes, you must set up a DHCP server for the public VLAN, which corresponds to OpenShift Container Platform’s `baremetal` network.

**NOTE**

The IP addresses allocated to each node do not need to match the IP addresses allocated by the IBM Cloud® Bare Metal (Classic) provisioning system.

See the "Configuring the public subnet" section for details.

**Ensure BMC access privileges**

The "Remote management" page for each node on the dashboard contains the node’s intelligent platform management interface (IPMI) credentials. The default IPMI privileges prevent the user from...
making certain boot target changes. You must change the privilege level to OPERATOR so that Ironic can make those changes.

In the install-config.yaml file, add the privilegelevel parameter to the URLs used to configure each BMC. See the "Configuring the install-config.yaml file" section for additional details. For example:

```
ipmi://<IP>:<port>?privilegelevel=OPERATOR
```

Alternatively, contact IBM Cloud® support and request that they increase the IPMI privileges to ADMINISTRATOR for each node.

Create bare metal servers
Create bare metal servers in the IBM Cloud® dashboard by navigating to Create resource → Bare Metal Servers for Classic.

Alternatively, you can create bare metal servers with the ibmcloud CLI utility. For example:

```
$ ibmcloud sl hardware create --hostname <SERVERNAME> \
    --domain <DOMAIN> \
    --size <SIZE> \
    --os <OS-TYPE> \
    --datacenter <DC-NAME> \
    --port-speed <SPEED> \
    --billing <BILLING>
```

See Installing the stand-alone IBM Cloud® CLI for details on installing the IBM Cloud® CLI.

![NOTE](image)

IBM Cloud® servers might take 3–5 hours to become available.

17.2. SETTING UP THE ENVIRONMENT FOR AN OPENSSHIFT CONTAINER PLATFORM INSTALLATION

17.2.1. Preparing the provisioner node on IBM Cloud® (R) Bare Metal (Classic) infrastructure

Perform the following steps to prepare the provisioner node.

**Procedure**

1. Log in to the provisioner node via ssh.

2. Create a non-root user (kni) and provide that user with sudo privileges:

```
# useradd kni

# passwd kni

# echo "kni ALL=(root) NOPASSWD:ALL" | tee -a /etc/sudoers.d/kni

# chmod 0440 /etc/sudoers.d/kni
```
3. Create an `ssh` key for the new user:
   
   ```bash
   # su - kni -c "ssh-keygen -f /home/kni/.ssh/id_rsa -N ""
   ```

4. Log in as the new user on the provisioner node:
   
   ```bash
   # su - kni
   ```

5. Use Red Hat Subscription Manager to register the provisioner node:
   
   ```bash
   $ sudo subscription-manager register --username=<user> --password=<pass> --auto-attach
   $ sudo subscription-manager repos --enable=rhel-8-for-x86_64-appstream-rpms \  --enable=rhel-8-for-x86_64-baseos-rpms
   ```

   **NOTE**
   For more information about Red Hat Subscription Manager, see Using and Configuring Red Hat Subscription Manager.

6. Install the following packages:
   
   ```bash
   $ sudo dnf install -y libvirt qemu-kvm mkisofs python3-devel jq ipmitool
   ```

7. Modify the user to add the `libvirt` group to the newly created user:
   
   ```bash
   $ sudo usermod --append --groups libvirt kni
   ```

8. Start `firewalld`:
   
   ```bash
   $ sudo systemctl start firewalld
   ```

9. Enable `firewalld`:
   
   ```bash
   $ sudo systemctl enable firewalld
   ```

10. Start the `http` service:
    
    ```bash
    $ sudo firewall-cmd --zone=public --add-service=http --permanent
    $ sudo firewall-cmd --reload
    ```

11. Start and enable the `libvirtd` service:
    
    ```bash
    $ sudo systemctl enable libvirtd --now
    ```

12. Set the ID of the provisioner node:
    
    ```bash
    $ PRVN_HOST_ID=<ID>
    ```
You can view the ID with the following `ibmcloud` command:

```
$ ibmcloud sl hardware list
```

13. Set the ID of the public subnet:

```
$ PUBLICSUBNETID=<ID>
```

You can view the ID with the following `ibmcloud` command:

```
$ ibmcloud sl subnet list
```

14. Set the ID of the private subnet:

```
$ PRIVSUBNETID=<ID>
```

You can view the ID with the following `ibmcloud` command:

```
$ ibmcloud sl subnet list
```

15. Set the provisioner node public IP address:

```
$ PRVN_PUB_IP=$(ibmcloud sl hardware detail $PRVN_HOST_ID --output JSON | jq .primaryIpAddress -r)
```

16. Set the CIDR for the public network:

```
$ PUBLICCIDR=$(ibmcloud sl subnet detail $PUBLICSUBNETID --output JSON | jq .cidr)
```

17. Set the IP address and CIDR for the public network:

```
$ PUB_IP_CIDR=$PRVN_PUB_IP/$PUBLICCIDR
```

18. Set the gateway for the public network:

```
$ PUB_GATEWAY=$(ibmcloud sl subnet detail $PUBLICSUBNETID --output JSON | jq .gateway -r)
```

19. Set the private IP address of the provisioner node:

```
$ PRVN_PRIV_IP=$(ibmcloud sl hardware detail $PRVN_HOST_ID --output JSON | jq .primaryBackendIpAddress -r)
```

20. Set the CIDR for the private network:

```
$ PRIVCIDR=$(ibmcloud sl subnet detail $PRIVSUBNETID --output JSON | jq .cidr)
```

21. Set the IP address and CIDR for the private network:

```
$ PRVN_PRIV_CIDR=$PRVN_PRIV_IP/$PRIVCIDR
```
22. Set the gateway for the private network:

```bash
$ PRIV_GATEWAY=$(ibmcloud sl subnet detail $PRIVSUBNETID --output JSON | jq .gateway -r)
```

23. Set up the bridges for the **baremetal** and **provisioning** networks:

```bash
$ sudo nohup bash -c "
  nmcli --get-values UUID con show | xargs -n 1 nmcli con delete
  nmcli connection add ifname provisioning type bridge con-name provisioning
  nmcli con add type bridge-slave ifname eth1 master provisioning
  nmcli connection add ifname baremetal type bridge con-name baremetal
  nmcli con add type bridge-slave ifname eth2 master baremetal
  nmcli connection modify baremetal ipv4.addresses $PUB_IP_CIDR ipv4.method manual
  ipv4.gateway $PUB_GATEWAY
  nmcli connection modify provisioning ipv4.addresses 172.22.0.1/24,$PRIV_IP_CIDR
  ipv4.method manual
  nmcli connection modify provisioning +ipv4.routes "10.0.0.0/8 $PRIV_GATEWAY"
  nmcli con down baremetal
  nmcli con up baremetal
  nmcli con down provisioning
  nmcli con up provisioning
  init 6
"
```

**NOTE**

For **eth1** and **eth2**, substitute the appropriate interface name, as needed.

24. If required, SSH back into the **provisioner** node:

```bash
# ssh kni@provisioner.<cluster-name>.<domain>
```

25. Verify the connection bridges have been properly created:

```bash
$ sudo nmcli con show
```

**Example output**

```
NAME               UUID                                  TYPE      DEVICE
baremetal          4d5133a5-8351-4bb9-bfd4-3af264801530  bridge    baremetal
provisioning       43942805-017f-4d7d-a2c2-7cb3324482ed  bridge    provisioning
virbr0             d9bca40f-eee1-410b-8879-a2d4bb0465e7  bridge    virbr0
bridge-slave-eth1  76a8ed50-c7e5-4999-b4f6-6d9014dd0812  ethernet  eth1
bridge-slave-eth2  f31c3353-54b7-48de-893a-02d2b34c4736  ethernet  eth2
```

26. Create a **pull-secret.txt** file:

```bash
$ vim pull-secret.txt
```

In a web browser, navigate to **Install on Bare Metal with user-provisioned infrastructure**. In step 1, click **Download pull secret**. Paste the contents into the **pull-secret.txt** file and save the contents in the **kni** user’s home directory.
17.2.2. Configuring the public subnet

All of the OpenShift Container Platform cluster nodes must be on the public subnet. IBM Cloud® Bare Metal (Classic) does not provide a DHCP server on the subnet. Set it up separately on the provisioner node.

You must reset the BASH variables defined when preparing the provisioner node. Rebooting the provisioner node after preparing it will delete the BASH variables previously set.

Procedure

1. Install `dnsmasq`:

   ```bash
   $ sudo dnf install dnsmasq
   ```

2. Open the `dnsmasq` configuration file:

   ```bash
   $ sudo vi /etc/dnsmasq.conf
   ```

3. Add the following configuration to the `dnsmasq` configuration file:

   ```bash
   interface=baremetal
   except-interface=lo
   bind-dynamic
   log-dhcp
   dhcp-range=<ip_addr>,<ip_addr>,<pub_cidr> 1
   dhcp-option=baremetal,121,0.0.0.0/0,<pub_gateway>,<prvn_priv_ip>,<prvn_pub_ip> 2
   dhcp-hostsfile=/var/lib/dnsmasq/dnsmasq.hostsfile
   ```

   1 Set the DHCP range. Replace both instances of `<ip_addr>` with one unused IP address from the public subnet so that the `dhcp-range` for the `baremetal` network begins and ends with the same the IP address. Replace `<pub_cidr>` with the CIDR of the public subnet.

   2 Set the DHCP option. Replace `<pub_gateway>` with the IP address of the gateway for the `baremetal` network. Replace `<prvn_priv_ip>` with the IP address of the provisioner node’s private IP address on the `provisioning` network. Replace `<prvn_pub_ip>` with the IP address of the provisioner node’s public IP address on the `baremetal` network.

   To retrieve the value for `<pub_cidr>`, execute:

   ```bash
   $ ibmcloud sl subnet detail <publicsubnetid> --output JSON | jq .cidr
   ```

   Replace `<publicsubnetid>` with the ID of the public subnet.

   To retrieve the value for `<pub_gateway>`, execute:

   ```bash
   $ ibmcloud sl subnet detail <publicsubnetid> --output JSON | jq .gateway -r
   ```

   Replace `<publicsubnetid>` with the ID of the public subnet.
To retrieve the value for `<prvn_priv_ip>`, execute:

```
$ ibmcloud sl hardware detail <id> --output JSON | \
  jq .primaryBackendIpAddress -r
```

Replace `<id>` with the ID of the provisioner node.

To retrieve the value for `<prvn_pub_ip>`), execute:

```
$ ibmcloud sl hardware detail <id> --output JSON | jq .primaryIpAddress -r
```

Replace `<id>` with the ID of the provisioner node.

4. Obtain the list of hardware for the cluster:

```
$ ibmcloud sl hardware list
```

5. Obtain the MAC addresses and IP addresses for each node:

```
$ ibmcloud sl hardware detail <id> --output JSON | \
  jq ".networkComponents[] | \
    ".primaryIpAddress \(.macAddress)"
```

Replace `<id>` with the ID of the node.

**Example output**

```
"10.196.130.144 00:e0:ed:6a:ca:b4"
"141.125.65.215 00:e0:ed:6a:ca:b5"
```

Make a note of the MAC address and IP address of the public network. Make a separate note of the MAC address of the private network, which you will use later in the `install-config.yaml` file. Repeat this procedure for each node until you have all the public MAC and IP addresses for the public **baremetal** network, and the MAC addresses of the private **provisioning** network.

6. Add the MAC and IP address pair of the public **baremetal** network for each node into the `dnsmasq.hostsfile` file:

```
$ sudo vim /var/lib/dnsmasq/dnsmasq.hostsfile
```

**Example input**

```
00:e0:ed:6a:ca:b5,141.125.65.215,master-0
<mac>,<ip>,master-1
<mac>,<ip>,master-2
<mac>,<ip>,worker-0
<mac>,<ip>,worker-1
...
```

Replace `<mac>,<ip>` with the public MAC address and public IP address of the corresponding node name.

7. Start `dnsmasq`:
Enable `dnsmasq` so that it starts when booting the node:

```
$ sudo systemctl start dnsmasq
```

```
$ sudo systemctl enable dnsmasq
```

Verify `dnsmasq` is running:

```
$ sudo systemctl status dnsmasq
```

**Example output**

```
● dnsmasq.service - DNS caching server.
Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/dnsmasq.service; enabled; vendor preset: disabled)
Active: active (running) since Tue 2021-10-05 05:04:14 CDT; 49s ago
Main PID: 3101 (dnsmasq)
Tasks: 1 (limit: 204038)
Memory: 732.0K
CGroup: /system.slice/dnsmasq.service
└─ 3101 /usr/sbin/dnsmasq -k
```

Open ports 53 and 67 with UDP protocol:

```
$ sudo firewall-cmd --add-port 53/udp --permanent
$ sudo firewall-cmd --add-port 67/udp --permanent
```

Add provisioning to the external zone with masquerade:

```
$ sudo firewall-cmd --change-zone=provisioning --zone=external --permanent
```

This step ensures network address translation for IPMI calls to the management subnet.

12. Reload the `firewalld` configuration:

```
$ sudo firewall-cmd --reload
```

### 17.2.3. Retrieving the OpenShift Container Platform installer

Use the `stable-4.x` version of the installation program and your selected architecture to deploy the generally available stable version of OpenShift Container Platform:

```
$ export VERSION=stable-4.14
```

```
$ export RELEASE_ARCH=<architecture>
```

```
$ export RELEASE_IMAGE=$(curl -s https://mirror.openshift.com/pub/openshift-v4/$RELEASE_ARCH/clients/ocp/$VERSION/release.txt | grep 'Pull From: quay.io' | awk -F ' ' '{print $3}')
```

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17.2.4. Extracting the OpenShift Container Platform installer

After retrieving the installer, the next step is to extract it.

Procedure

1. Set the environment variables:
   
   ```
   $ export cmd=openshift-baremetal-install
   $ export pullsecret_file=~/.pull-secret.txt
   $ export extract_dir=$(pwd)
   ```

2. Get the `oc` binary:
   
   ```
   ```

3. Extract the installer:
   
   ```
   $ sudo cp oc /usr/local/bin
   $ oc adm release extract --registry-config "$pullsecret_file" --command="$cmd" --to "$extract_dir" "$RELEASE_IMAGE"
   ```

17.2.5. Configuring the install-config.yaml file

The `install-config.yaml` file requires some additional details. Most of the information is teaching the installer and the resulting cluster enough about the available IBM Cloud® Bare Metal (Classic) hardware so that it is able to fully manage it. The material difference between installing on bare metal and installing on IBM Cloud® Bare Metal (Classic) is that you must explicitly set the privilege level for IPMI in the BMC section of the `install-config.yaml` file.

Procedure

1. Configure `install-config.yaml`. Change the appropriate variables to match the environment, including `pullSecret` and `sshKey`.

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: v1
   baseDomain: <domain>
   metadata:
     name: <cluster_name>
   networking:
     machineNetwork:
     - cidr: <public-cidr>
   networkType: OVNKubernetes
   compute:
     - name: worker
   replicas: 2
   ```
controlPlane:
    name: master
    replicas: 3
    platform:
      baremetal: {}
    platform:
      baremetal:
        apiVIP: <api_ip>
        ingressVIP: <wildcard_ip>
        provisioningNetworkInterface: <NIC1>
        provisioningNetworkCIDR: <CIDR>
        hosts:
          - name: openshift-master-0
            role: master
            bmc:
              address: ipmi://10.196.130.145?privilegelevel=OPERATOR 1
              username: root
              password: <password>
              bootMACAddress: 00:e0:ed:6a:ca:b4 2
              rootDeviceHints:
                deviceName: "/dev/sda"
          - name: openshift-worker-0
            role: worker
            bmc:
              address: ipmi://<out-of-band-ip>?privilegelevel=OPERATOR 3
              username: <user>
              password: <password>
              bootMACAddress: <NIC1_mac_address> 4
              rootDeviceHints:
                deviceName: "/dev/sda"
        pullSecret: '<pull_secret>'
        sshKey: '<ssh_pub_key>'

The **bmc.address** provides a **privilegelevel** configuration setting with the value set to **OPERATOR**. This is required for IBM Cloud® Bare Metal (Classic) infrastructure.

Add the MAC address of the private **provisioning** network NIC for the corresponding node.

**NOTE**

You can use the **ibmcloud** command-line utility to retrieve the password.

```
$ ibmcloud sl hardware detail <id> --output JSON | \ 
  jq "(.networkManagementIpAddress) (.remoteManagementAccounts[0].password)"
```

Replace `<id>` with the ID of the node.

2. Create a directory to store the cluster configuration:

```
$ mkdir ~/.clusterconfigs
```
3. Copy the `install-config.yaml` file into the directory:

```bash
$ cp install-config.yaml ~/clusterconfig
```

4. Ensure all bare metal nodes are powered off prior to installing the OpenShift Container Platform cluster:

```bash
$ ipmitool -I lanplus -U <user> -P <password> -H <management_server_ip> power off
```

5. Remove old bootstrap resources if any are left over from a previous deployment attempt:

```bash
for i in $(sudo virsh list | tail -n +3 | grep bootstrap | awk '{print $2}');
done
```

### 17.2.6. Additional install-config parameters

See the following tables for the required parameters, the `hosts` parameter, and the `bmc` parameter for the `install-config.yaml` file.

**Table 17.2. Required parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>baseDomain</td>
<td></td>
<td>The domain name for the cluster. For example, <code>example.com</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bootMode</td>
<td>UEFI</td>
<td>The boot mode for a node. Options are <code>legacy</code>, <code>UEFI</code>, and <code>UEFISecureBoot</code>. If <code>bootMode</code> is not set, Ironic sets it while inspecting the node.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bootstrapExternalStaticDNS</td>
<td></td>
<td>The static network DNS of the bootstrap node. This can be useful in environments without a DHCP server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bootstrapExternalStaticIP</td>
<td></td>
<td>The static IP address for the bootstrap VM. You must set this value when deploying a cluster with static IP addresses when there is no DHCP server on the bare-metal network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bootstrapExternalStaticGateway</td>
<td></td>
<td>The static IP address of the gateway for the bootstrap VM. You must set this value when deploying a cluster with static IP addresses when there is no DHCP server on the bare-metal network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameters</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>sshKey</code></td>
<td>The <code>sshKey</code> configuration setting contains the key in the <code>~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub</code> file required to access the control plane nodes and worker nodes. Typically, this key is from the <code>provisioner</code> node.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>pullSecret</code></td>
<td>The <code>pullSecret</code> configuration setting contains a copy of the pull secret downloaded from the Install OpenShift on Bare Metal page when preparing the provisioner node.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>metadata:</code></td>
<td></td>
<td>The name to be given to the OpenShift Container Platform cluster. For example, <code>openshift</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>name:</code></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>networking:</code></td>
<td></td>
<td>The public CIDR (Classless Inter-Domain Routing) of the external network. For example, <code>10.0.0.0/24</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>machineNetwork:</code></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>- cidr:</code></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>compute:</code></td>
<td></td>
<td>The OpenShift Container Platform cluster requires a name be provided for worker (or compute) nodes even if there are zero nodes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>- name:</code></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>compute:</code></td>
<td></td>
<td>Replicas sets the number of worker (or compute) nodes in the OpenShift Container Platform cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>replicas:</code></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>controlPlane:</code></td>
<td></td>
<td>The OpenShift Container Platform cluster requires a name for control plane (master) nodes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>name:</code></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>controlPlane:</code></td>
<td></td>
<td>Replicas sets the number of control plane (master) nodes included as part of the OpenShift Container Platform cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>replicas:</code></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>provisioningNetworkInterface</code></td>
<td></td>
<td>The name of the network interface on nodes connected to the provisioning network. For OpenShift Container Platform 4.9 and later releases, use the <code>bootMACAddress</code> configuration setting to enable Ironic to identify the IP address of the NIC instead of using the <code>provisioningNetworkInterface</code> configuration setting to identify the name of the NIC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>defaultMachinePlatform</code></td>
<td></td>
<td>The default configuration used for machine pools without a platform configuration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(Optional) The virtual IP address for Kubernetes API communication.

This setting must either be provided in the `install-config.yaml` file as a reserved IP from the MachineNetwork or preconfigured in the DNS so that the default name resolves correctly. Use the virtual IP address and not the FQDN when adding a value to the `apiVIPs` configuration setting in the `install-config.yaml` file. The primary IP address must be from the IPv4 network when using dual stack networking. If not set, the installation program uses `api.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>` to derive the IP address from the DNS.

**NOTE**

Before OpenShift Container Platform 4.12, the cluster installation program only accepted an IPv4 address or an IPv6 address for the `apiVIP` configuration setting. From OpenShift Container Platform 4.12 or later, the `apiVIP` configuration setting is deprecated. Instead, use a list format for the `apiVIPs` configuration setting to specify an IPv4 address, an IPv6 address or both IP address formats.

**disableCertificateVerification**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>False</td>
<td><code>redfish</code> and <code>redfish-virtualmedia</code> need this parameter to manage BMC addresses. The value should be <code>True</code> when using a self-signed certificate for BMC addresses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameters</td>
<td>Default</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ingressVIPs</td>
<td>(Optional) The virtual IP address for ingress traffic.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**

Before OpenShift Container Platform 4.12, the cluster installation program only accepted an IPv4 address or an IPv6 address for the ingressVIP configuration setting. In OpenShift Container Platform 4.12 and later, the ingressVIP configuration setting is deprecated. Instead, use a list format for the ingressVIPs configuration setting to specify an IPv4 addresses, an IPv6 addresses or both IP address formats.

---

**Table 17.3. Optional Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>provisioningDHCPRange</td>
<td>172.22.0.10,172.22.0.100</td>
<td>Defines the IP range for nodes on the provisioning network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>provisioningNetworkCIDR</td>
<td>172.22.0.0/24</td>
<td>The CIDR for the network to use for provisioning. This option is required when not using the default address range on the provisioning network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clusterProvisioningIP</td>
<td>The third IP address of the provisioningNetworkCIDR.</td>
<td>The IP address within the cluster where the provisioning services run. Defaults to the third IP address of the provisioning subnet. For example, 172.22.0.3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bootstrapProvisioningIP</td>
<td>The second IP address of the provisioningNetworkCIDR.</td>
<td>The IP address on the bootstrap VM where the provisioning services run while the installer is deploying the control plane (master) nodes. Defaults to the second IP address of the provisioning subnet. For example, 172.22.0.2 or 2620:52:0:1307::2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>externalBridge</td>
<td>baremetal</td>
<td>The name of the bare-metal bridge of the hypervisor attached to the bare-metal network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameters</td>
<td>Default</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>provisioningBridge</td>
<td>provisioning</td>
<td>The name of the provisioning bridge on the <strong>provisioner</strong> host attached to the provisioning network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>architecture</td>
<td></td>
<td>Defines the host architecture for your cluster. Valid values are <code>amd64</code> or <code>arm64</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>defaultMachinePlatform</td>
<td></td>
<td>The default configuration used for machine pools without a platform configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bootstrapOSImage</td>
<td></td>
<td>A URL to override the default operating system image for the bootstrap node. The URL must contain a SHA-256 hash of the image. For example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>provisioningNetwork</td>
<td></td>
<td>The <strong>provisioningNetwork</strong> configuration setting determines whether the cluster uses the provisioning network. If it does, the configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>setting also determines if the cluster manages the network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Disabled</strong>: Set this parameter to <strong>Disabled</strong> to disable the requirement for a provisioning network. When set to <strong>Disabled</strong>, you must only use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>virtual media based provisioning, or bring up the cluster using the assisted installer. If <strong>Disabled</strong> and using power management, BMCs must be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>accessible from the bare-metal network. If <strong>Disabled</strong>, you must provide two IP addresses on the bare-metal network that are used for the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>provisioning services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Managed</strong>: Set this parameter to <strong>Managed</strong>, which is the default, to fully manage the provisioning network, including DHCP, TFTP, and so on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Unmanaged</strong>: Set this parameter to <strong>Unmanaged</strong> to enable the provisioning network but take care of manual configuration of DHCP. Virtual media</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>provisioning is recommended but PXE is still available if required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>httpProxy</td>
<td></td>
<td>Set this parameter to the appropriate HTTP proxy used within your environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>httpsProxy</td>
<td></td>
<td>Set this parameter to the appropriate HTTPS proxy used within your environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noProxy</td>
<td></td>
<td>Set this parameter to the appropriate list of exclusions for proxy usage within your environment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Hosts**

The **hosts** parameter is a list of separate bare metal assets used to build the cluster.
Table 17.4. Hosts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td></td>
<td>The name of the BareMetalHost resource to associate with the details. For example, <code>openshift-master-0</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>role</td>
<td></td>
<td>The role of the bare metal node. Either <code>master</code> or <code>worker</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bmc</td>
<td></td>
<td>Connection details for the baseboard management controller. See the BMC addressing section for additional details.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bootMACAddress</td>
<td></td>
<td>The MAC address of the NIC that the host uses for the provisioning network. Ironic retrieves the IP address using the <code>bootMACAddress</code> configuration setting. Then, it binds to the host.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NOTE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>You must provide a valid MAC address from the host if you disabled the provisioning network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>networkConfig</td>
<td></td>
<td>Set this optional parameter to configure the network interface of a host. See &quot;(Optional) Configuring host network interfaces&quot; for additional details.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

17.2.7. Root device hints

The `rootDeviceHints` parameter enables the installer to provision the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) image to a particular device. The installer examines the devices in the order it discovers them, and compares the discovered values with the hint values. The installer uses the first discovered device that matches the hint value. The configuration can combine multiple hints, but a device must match all hints for the installer to select it.

Table 17.5. Subfields

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subfield</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>deviceName</td>
<td>A string containing a Linux device name such as <code>/dev/vda</code> or <code>/dev/disk/by-path/</code>. It is recommended to use the <code>/dev/disk/by-path/&lt;device_path&gt;</code> link to the storage location. The hint must match the actual value exactly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hctl</td>
<td>A string containing a SCSI bus address like <code>0:0:0:0</code>. The hint must match the actual value exactly.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Subfield | Description
--- | ---
**model** | A string containing a vendor-specific device identifier. The hint can be a substring of the actual value.

**vendor** | A string containing the name of the vendor or manufacturer of the device. The hint can be a substring of the actual value.

**serialNumber** | A string containing the device serial number. The hint must match the actual value exactly.

**minSizeGigabytes** | An integer representing the minimum size of the device in gigabytes.

**wwn** | A string containing the unique storage identifier. The hint must match the actual value exactly.

**wwnWithExtension** | A string containing the unique storage identifier with the vendor extension appended. The hint must match the actual value exactly.

**wwnVendorExtension** | A string containing the unique vendor storage identifier. The hint must match the actual value exactly.

**rotational** | A boolean indicating whether the device should be a rotating disk (true) or not (false).

---

#### Example usage

```yaml
- name: master-0
  role: master
  bmc:
    address: ipmi://10.10.0.3:6203
    username: admin
    password: redhat
  bootMACAddress: de:ad:be:ef:00:40
  rootDeviceHints:
    deviceName: "/dev/sda"
```

---

#### 17.2.8. Creating the OpenShift Container Platform manifests

1. Create the OpenShift Container Platform manifests.

```bash
$ ./openshift-baremetal-install --dir ~/clusterconfigs create manifests
INFO Consuming Install Config from target directory
```
17.2.9. Deploying the cluster via the OpenShift Container Platform installer

Run the OpenShift Container Platform installer:

```
$ ./openshift-baremetal-install --dir ~/clusterconfigs --log-level debug create cluster
```

17.2.10. Following the installation

During the deployment process, you can check the installation’s overall status by issuing the `tail` command to the `.openshift_install.log` log file in the install directory folder:

```
$ tail -f /path/to/install-dir/.openshift_install.log
```
18.1.1. Prerequisites

- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.
- You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.
- Before you begin the installation process, you must clean the installation directory. This ensures that the required installation files are created and updated during the installation process.
- You provisioned persistent storage using OpenShift Data Foundation or other supported storage protocols for your cluster. To deploy a private image registry, you must set up persistent storage with ReadWriteMany access.
- If you use a firewall, you configured it to allow the sites that your cluster requires access to.

**NOTE**
While this document refers only to IBM Z®, all information in it also applies to IBM® LinuxONE.

18.1.2. Choosing a method to install OpenShift Container Platform on IBM Z or IBM LinuxONE

You can install OpenShift Container Platform with the Assisted Installer. This method requires no setup for the installer, and is ideal for connected environments like IBM Z®. See Installing an on-premise cluster using the Assisted Installer for additional details.

You can also install OpenShift Container Platform on infrastructure that you provide. If you do not use infrastructure that the installation program provisions, you must manage and maintain the cluster resources yourself.

See the Installation process for more information about Assisted Installer and user-provisioned installation processes.

**IMPORTANT**

The steps for performing a user-provisioned infrastructure installation are provided as an example only. Installing a cluster with infrastructure you provide requires knowledge of the IBM Z® platform and the installation process of OpenShift Container Platform. Use the user-provisioned infrastructure installation instructions as a guide; you are free to create the required resources through other methods.

18.1.2.1. User-provisioned infrastructure installation of OpenShift Container Platform on IBM Z

User-provisioned infrastructure requires the user to provision all resources required by OpenShift Container Platform.
- **Installing a cluster with z/VM on IBM Z® and IBM® LinuxONE**: You can install OpenShift Container Platform with z/VM on IBM Z® or IBM® LinuxONE infrastructure that you provision.

- **Installing a cluster with z/VM on IBM Z® and IBM® LinuxONE in a restricted network**: You can install OpenShift Container Platform with z/VM on IBM Z® or IBM® LinuxONE infrastructure that you provision in a restricted or disconnected network, by using an internal mirror of the installation release content. You can use this method to install a cluster that does not require an active internet connection to obtain the software components. You can also use this installation method to ensure that your clusters only use container images that satisfy your organizational controls on external content.

- **Installing a cluster with RHEL KVM on IBM Z® and IBM® LinuxONE**: You can install OpenShift Container Platform with KVM on IBM Z® or IBM® LinuxONE infrastructure that you provision.

- **Installing a cluster with RHEL KVM on IBM Z® and IBM® LinuxONE in a restricted network**: You can install OpenShift Container Platform with RHEL KVM on IBM Z® or IBM® LinuxONE infrastructure that you provision in a restricted or disconnected network, by using an internal mirror of the installation release content. You can use this method to install a cluster that does not require an active internet connection to obtain the software components. You can also use this installation method to ensure that your clusters only use container images that satisfy your organizational controls on external content.

### 18.2. INSTALLING A CLUSTER WITH Z/VM ON IBM Z AND IBM LINUXONE

In OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14, you can install a cluster on IBM Z® or IBM® LinuxONE infrastructure that you provision.

**NOTE**

While this document refers only to IBM Z®, all information in it also applies to IBM® LinuxONE.

**IMPORTANT**

Additional considerations exist for non-bare metal platforms. Review the information in the guidelines for deploying OpenShift Container Platform on non-tested platforms before you install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

### 18.2.1. Prerequisites

- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.

- You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.

- Before you begin the installation process, you must clean the installation directory. This ensures that the required installation files are created and updated during the installation process.

- You provisioned persistent storage using OpenShift Data Foundation or other supported storage protocols for your cluster. To deploy a private image registry, you must set up persistent storage with ReadWriteMany access.

- If you use a firewall, you configured it to allow the sites that your cluster requires access to.
18.2.2. Internet access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you require access to the internet to install your cluster. You must have internet access to:

- Access OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console to download the installation program and perform subscription management. If the cluster has internet access and you do not disable Telemetry, that service automatically entitles your cluster.
- Access Quay.io to obtain the packages that are required to install your cluster.
- Obtain the packages that are required to perform cluster updates.

IMPORTANT

If your cluster cannot have direct internet access, you can perform a restricted network installation on some types of infrastructure that you provision. During that process, you download the required content and use it to populate a mirror registry with the installation packages. With some installation types, the environment that you install your cluster in will not require internet access. Before you update the cluster, you update the content of the mirror registry.

18.2.3. Requirements for a cluster with user-provisioned infrastructure

For a cluster that contains user-provisioned infrastructure, you must deploy all of the required machines. This section describes the requirements for deploying OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure.

18.2.3.1. Required machines for cluster installation

The smallest OpenShift Container Platform clusters require the following hosts:

Table 18.1. Minimum required hosts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hosts</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One temporary bootstrap machine</td>
<td>The cluster requires the bootstrap machine to deploy the OpenShift Container Platform cluster on the three control plane machines. You can remove the bootstrap machine after you install the cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three control plane machines</td>
<td>The control plane machines run the Kubernetes and OpenShift Container Platform services that form the control plane.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At least two compute machines, which are also known as worker machines.</td>
<td>The workloads requested by OpenShift Container Platform users run on the compute machines.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IMPORTANT

To improve high availability of your cluster, distribute the control plane machines over different z/VM instances on at least two physical machines.

The bootstrap, control plane, and compute machines must use Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) as the operating system.

Note that RHCOS is based on Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 9.2 and inherits all of its hardware certifications and requirements. See Red Hat Enterprise Linux technology capabilities and limits.

18.2.3.2. Minimum resource requirements for cluster installation

Each cluster machine must meet the following minimum requirements:

Table 18.2. Minimum resource requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bootstrap</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control plane</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compute</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. One physical core (IFL) provides two logical cores (threads) when SMT-2 is enabled. The hypervisor can provide two or more vCPUs.

If an instance type for your platform meets the minimum requirements for cluster machines, it is supported to use in OpenShift Container Platform.

Additional resources

- Optimizing storage

18.2.3.3. Minimum IBM Z system environment

You can install OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14 on the following IBM® hardware:

- IBM® z16 (all models), IBM® z15 (all models), IBM® z14 (all models)
- IBM® LinuxONE 4 (all models), IBM® LinuxONE III (all models), IBM® LinuxONE Emperor II, IBM® LinuxONE Rockhopper II

Hardware requirements

- The equivalent of six Integrated Facilities for Linux (IFL), which are SMT2 enabled, for each cluster.
- At least one network connection to both connect to the LoadBalancer service and to serve data for traffic outside the cluster.
NOTE

You can use dedicated or shared IFLs to assign sufficient compute resources. Resource sharing is one of the key strengths of IBM Z®. However, you must adjust capacity correctly on each hypervisor layer and ensure sufficient resources for every OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

IMPORTANT

Since the overall performance of the cluster can be impacted, the LPARs that are used to set up the OpenShift Container Platform clusters must provide sufficient compute capacity. In this context, LPAR weight management, entitlements, and CPU shares on the hypervisor level play an important role.

Operating system requirements

- One instance of z/VM 7.2 or later

On your z/VM instance, set up:

- Three guest virtual machines for OpenShift Container Platform control plane machines
- Two guest virtual machines for OpenShift Container Platform compute machines
- One guest virtual machine for the temporary OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap machine

IBM Z network connectivity requirements

To install on IBM Z® under z/VM, you require a single z/VM virtual NIC in layer 2 mode. You also need:

- A direct-attached OSA or RoCE network adapter
- A z/VM VSwitch set up. For a preferred setup, use OSA link aggregation.

Disk storage for the z/VM guest virtual machines

- FICON attached disk storage (DASDs). These can be z/VM minidisks, fullpack minidisks, or dedicated DASDs, all of which must be formatted as CDL, which is the default. To reach the minimum required DASD size for Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) installations, you need extended address volumes (EAV). If available, use HyperPAV to ensure optimal performance.
- FCP attached disk storage

Storage / Main Memory

- 16 GB for OpenShift Container Platform control plane machines
- 8 GB for OpenShift Container Platform compute machines
- 16 GB for the temporary OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap machine

18.2.3.4. Preferred IBM Z system environment

Hardware requirements

- Three LPARS that each have the equivalent of six IFLs, which are SMT2 enabled, for each cluster.
- Two network connections to both connect to the **LoadBalancer** service and to serve data for traffic outside the cluster.

- HiperSockets, which are attached to a node either directly as a device or by bridging with one z/VM VSWITCH to be transparent to the z/VM guest. To directly connect HiperSockets to a node, you must set up a gateway to the external network via a RHEL 8 guest to bridge to the HiperSockets network.

**Operating system requirements**

- Two or three instances of z/VM 7.2 or later for high availability

On your z/VM instances, set up:

- Three guest virtual machines for OpenShift Container Platform control plane machines, one per z/VM instance.

- At least six guest virtual machines for OpenShift Container Platform compute machines, distributed across the z/VM instances.

- One guest virtual machine for the temporary OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap machine.

- To ensure the availability of integral components in an overcommitted environment, increase the priority of the control plane by using the CP command **SET SHARE**. Do the same for infrastructure nodes, if they exist. See **SET SHARE** in IBM® Documentation.

**IBM Z network connectivity requirements**

To install on IBM Z® under z/VM, you require a single z/VM virtual NIC in layer 2 mode. You also need:

- A direct-attached OSA or RoCE network adapter

- A z/VM VSwitch set up. For a preferred setup, use OSA link aggregation.

**Disk storage for the z/VM guest virtual machines**

- FICON attached disk storage (DASDs). These can be z/VM minidisks, fullpack minidisks, or dedicated DASDs, all of which must be formatted as CDL, which is the default. To reach the minimum required DASD size for Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) installations, you need extended address volumes (EAV). If available, use HyperPAV and High Performance FICON (zHPF) to ensure optimal performance.

- FCP attached disk storage

**Storage / Main Memory**

- 16 GB for OpenShift Container Platform control plane machines

- 8 GB for OpenShift Container Platform compute machines

- 16 GB for the temporary OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap machine

**18.2.3.5. Certificate signing requests management**

Because your cluster has limited access to automatic machine management when you use infrastructure that you provision, you must provide a mechanism for approving cluster certificate signing requests (CSRs) after installation. The **kube-controller-manager** only approves the kubelet client CSRs. The **machine approver** cannot guarantee the validity of a serving certificate that is requested by using
kubelet credentials because it cannot confirm that the correct machine issued the request. You must determine and implement a method of verifying the validity of the kubelet serving certificate requests and approving them.

Additional resources

- See Bridging a HiperSockets LAN with a z/VM Virtual Switch in IBM® Documentation.
- See Scaling HyperPAV alias devices on Linux guests on z/VM for performance optimization.
- See Topics in LPAR performance for LPAR weight management and entitlements.
- Recommended host practices for IBM Z® & IBM® LinuxONE environments

18.2.3.6. Networking requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure

All the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines require networking to be configured in initramfs during boot to fetch their Ignition config files.

During the initial boot, the machines require an HTTP or HTTPS server to establish a network connection to download their Ignition config files.

The machines are configured with static IP addresses. No DHCP server is required. Ensure that the machines have persistent IP addresses and hostnames.

The Kubernetes API server must be able to resolve the node names of the cluster machines. If the API servers and worker nodes are in different zones, you can configure a default DNS search zone to allow the API server to resolve the node names. Another supported approach is to always refer to hosts by their fully-qualified domain names in both the node objects and all DNS requests.

18.2.3.6.1. Network connectivity requirements

You must configure the network connectivity between machines to allow OpenShift Container Platform cluster components to communicate. Each machine must be able to resolve the hostnames of all other machines in the cluster.

This section provides details about the ports that are required.

**IMPORTANT**

In connected OpenShift Container Platform environments, all nodes are required to have internet access to pull images for platform containers and provide telemetry data to Red Hat.

Table 18.3. Ports used for all-machine to all-machine communications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ICMP</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Network reachability tests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Metrics</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Host level services, including the node exporter on ports 9100-9101 and the Cluster Version Operator on port 9099.

10250-10259 The default ports that Kubernetes reserves

10256 openshift-sdn

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>4789</td>
<td>VXLAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6081</td>
<td>Geneve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9000-9999</td>
<td></td>
<td>Host level services, including the node exporter on ports 9100-9101.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500</td>
<td></td>
<td>IPsec IKE packets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4500</td>
<td></td>
<td>IPsec NAT-T packets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP/UDP</td>
<td>30000-32767</td>
<td>Kubernetes node port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESP</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>IPsec Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 18.4. Ports used for all-machine to control plane communications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>6443</td>
<td>Kubernetes API</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 18.5. Ports used for control plane machine to control plane machine communications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>2379-2380</td>
<td>etcd server and peer ports</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NTP configuration for user-provisioned infrastructure
OpenShift Container Platform clusters are configured to use a public Network Time Protocol (NTP) server by default. If you want to use a local enterprise NTP server, or if your cluster is being deployed in a disconnected network, you can configure the cluster to use a specific time server. For more information, see the documentation for Configuring chrony time service.

Additional resources

- Configuring chrony time service

18.2.3.7. User-provisioned DNS requirements
In OpenShift Container Platform deployments, DNS name resolution is required for the following components:

- The Kubernetes API
- The OpenShift Container Platform application wildcard
- The bootstrap, control plane, and compute machines

Reverse DNS resolution is also required for the Kubernetes API, the bootstrap machine, the control plane machines, and the compute machines.

DNS A/AAAA or CNAME records are used for name resolution and PTR records are used for reverse name resolution. The reverse records are important because Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) uses the reverse records to set the hostnames for all the nodes, unless the hostnames are provided by DHCP. Additionally, the reverse records are used to generate the certificate signing requests (CSR) that OpenShift Container Platform needs to operate.

The following DNS records are required for a user-provisioned OpenShift Container Platform cluster and they must be in place before installation. In each record, `<cluster_name>` is the cluster name and `<base_domain>` is the base domain that you specify in the `install-config.yaml` file. A complete DNS record takes the form: `<component>.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>`.

### Table 18.6. Required DNS records

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Record</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kubernetes API</td>
<td><code>api.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;</code></td>
<td>A DNS A/AAAA or CNAME record, and a DNS PTR record, to identify the API load balancer. These records must be resolvable by both clients external to the cluster and from all the nodes within the cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>api-int.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;</code></td>
<td>A DNS A/AAAA or CNAME record, and a DNS PTR record, to internally identify the API load balancer. These records must be resolvable from all the nodes within the cluster.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IMPORTANT**

The API server must be able to resolve the worker nodes by the hostnames that are recorded in Kubernetes. If the API server cannot resolve the node names, then proxied API calls can fail, and you cannot retrieve logs from pods.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Record</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Routes</td>
<td>*.apps.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;.</td>
<td>A wildcard DNS A/AAAA or CNAME record that refers to the application ingress load balancer. The application ingress load balancer targets the machines that run the Ingress Controller pods. The Ingress Controller pods run on the compute machines by default. These records must be resolvable by both clients external to the cluster and from all the nodes within the cluster. For example, <code>console-openshift-console.apps.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;</code> is used as a wildcard route to the OpenShift Container Platform console.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bootstrap machine</td>
<td>bootstrap.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;.</td>
<td>A DNS A/AAAA or CNAME record, and a DNS PTR record, to identify the bootstrap machine. These records must be resolvable by the nodes within the cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control plane machines</td>
<td>&lt;master&gt;&lt;n&gt;.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;.</td>
<td>DNS A/AAAA or CNAME records and DNS PTR records to identify each machine for the control plane nodes. These records must be resolvable by the nodes within the cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compute machines</td>
<td>&lt;worker&gt;&lt;n&gt;.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;.</td>
<td>DNS A/AAAA or CNAME records and DNS PTR records to identify each machine for the worker nodes. These records must be resolvable by the nodes within the cluster.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.4 and later, you do not need to specify etcd host and SRV records in your DNS configuration.

**TIP**

You can use the `dig` command to verify name and reverse name resolution. See the section on *Validating DNS resolution for user-provisioned infrastructure* for detailed validation steps.

### 18.2.3.7.1. Example DNS configuration for user-provisioned clusters

This section provides A and PTR record configuration samples that meet the DNS requirements for deploying OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure. The samples are not meant to provide advice for choosing one DNS solution over another.

In the examples, the cluster name is **ocp4** and the base domain is **example.com**.

#### Example DNS A record configuration for a user-provisioned cluster

The following example is a BIND zone file that shows sample A records for name resolution in a user-provisioned cluster.
Example 18.1. Sample DNS zone database

$TTL 1W
@ IN SOA ns1.example.com. root ( 2019070700 ; serial 3H ; refresh (3 hours) 30M ; retry (30 minutes) 2W ; expiry (2 weeks) 1W ) ; minimum (1 week)
IN NS ns1.example.com.
IN MX 10 smtp.example.com.

; ns1.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5
smtp.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5
helper.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5
helper.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5
api.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5
api-int.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5
*.apps.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5
bootstrap.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.96
master0.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.97
master1.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.98
master2.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.99
worker0.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.11
worker1.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.17
;EOF

1 Provides name resolution for the Kubernetes API. The record refers to the IP address of the API load balancer.

2 Provides name resolution for the Kubernetes API. The record refers to the IP address of the API load balancer and is used for internal cluster communications.

3 Provides name resolution for the wildcard routes. The record refers to the IP address of the application ingress load balancer. The application ingress load balancer targets the machines that run the Ingress Controller pods. The Ingress Controller pods run on the compute machines by default.

**NOTE**

In the example, the same load balancer is used for the Kubernetes API and application ingress traffic. In production scenarios, you can deploy the API and application ingress load balancers separately so that you can scale the load balancer infrastructure for each in isolation.
Example DNS PTR record configuration for a user-provisioned cluster

The following example BIND zone file shows sample PTR records for reverse name resolution in a user-provisioned cluster.

Example 18.2. Sample DNS zone database for reverse records

```text
$TTL 1W
@ IN SOA ns1.example.com. root (2019070700 ; serial 3H ; refresh (3 hours) 30M ; retry (30 minutes) 2W ; expiry (2 weeks) 1W ) ; minimum (1 week)
IN NS ns1.example.com.
;
5.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR api.ocp4.example.com. 1
5.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR api-int.ocp4.example.com. 2
;
96.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR bootstrap.ocp4.example.com. 3
;
97.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR master0.ocp4.example.com. 4
98.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR master1.ocp4.example.com. 5
99.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR master2.ocp4.example.com. 6
;
11.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR worker0.ocp4.example.com. 7
7.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR worker1.ocp4.example.com. 8
;
;EOF
```

1 Provides reverse DNS resolution for the Kubernetes API. The PTR record refers to the record name of the API load balancer.

2 Provides reverse DNS resolution for the Kubernetes API. The PTR record refers to the record name of the API load balancer and is used for internal cluster communications.

3 Provides reverse DNS resolution for the bootstrap machine.

4, 5, 6 Provides reverse DNS resolution for the control plane machines.

7, 8 Provides reverse DNS resolution for the compute machines.
A PTR record is not required for the OpenShift Container Platform application wildcard.

18.2.3.8. Load balancing requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform, you must provision the API and application Ingress load balancing infrastructure. In production scenarios, you can deploy the API and application Ingress load balancers separately so that you can scale the load balancer infrastructure for each in isolation.

If you want to deploy the API and application Ingress load balancers with a Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) instance, you must purchase the RHEL subscription separately.

The load balancing infrastructure must meet the following requirements:

1. **API load balancer.** Provides a common endpoint for users, both human and machine, to interact with and configure the platform. Configure the following conditions:

   - Layer 4 load balancing only. This can be referred to as Raw TCP, SSL Passthrough, or SSL Bridge mode. If you use SSL Bridge mode, you must enable Server Name Indication (SNI) for the API routes.

   - A stateless load balancing algorithm. The options vary based on the load balancer implementation.

   **IMPORTANT**

   Do not configure session persistence for an API load balancer. Configuring session persistence for a Kubernetes API server might cause performance issues from excess application traffic for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster and the Kubernetes API that runs inside the cluster.

Configure the following ports on both the front and back of the load balancers:

**Table 18.7. API load balancer**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Back-end machines (pool members)</th>
<th>Internal</th>
<th>External</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6443</td>
<td>Bootstrap and control plane. You remove the bootstrap machine from the load balancer after the bootstrap machine initializes the cluster control plane. You must configure the <code>/readyz</code> endpoint for the API server health check probe.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Kubernetes API server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22623</td>
<td>Bootstrap and control plane. You remove the bootstrap machine from the load balancer after the bootstrap machine initializes the cluster control plane.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>Machine config server</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTE

The load balancer must be configured to take a maximum of 30 seconds from the time the API server turns off the /readyz endpoint to the removal of the API server instance from the pool. Within the time frame after /readyz returns an error or becomes healthy, the endpoint must have been removed or added. Probing every 5 or 10 seconds, with two successful requests to become healthy and three to become unhealthy, are well-tested values.

2. Application Ingress load balancer: Provides an ingress point for application traffic flowing in from outside the cluster. A working configuration for the Ingress router is required for an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

Configure the following conditions:

- Layer 4 load balancing only. This can be referred to as Raw TCP, SSL Passthrough, or SSL Bridge mode. If you use SSL Bridge mode, you must enable Server Name Indication (SNI) for the ingress routes.

- A connection-based or session-based persistence is recommended, based on the options available and types of applications that will be hosted on the platform.

TIP

If the true IP address of the client can be seen by the application Ingress load balancer, enabling source IP-based session persistence can improve performance for applications that use end-to-end TLS encryption.

Configure the following ports on both the front and back of the load balancers:

**Table 18.8. Application Ingress load balancer**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Back-end machines (pool members)</th>
<th>Internal</th>
<th>External</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>443</strong></td>
<td>The machines that run the Ingress Controller pods, compute, or worker, by default.</td>
<td><strong>X</strong></td>
<td><strong>X</strong></td>
<td>HTTPS traffic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>80</strong></td>
<td>The machines that run the Ingress Controller pods, compute, or worker, by default.</td>
<td><strong>X</strong></td>
<td><strong>X</strong></td>
<td>HTTP traffic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE

If you are deploying a three-node cluster with zero compute nodes, the Ingress Controller pods run on the control plane nodes. In three-node cluster deployments, you must configure your application Ingress load balancer to route HTTP and HTTPS traffic to the control plane nodes.

18.2.3.8.1. Example load balancer configuration for user-provisioned clusters

This section provides an example API and application Ingress load balancer configuration that meets the load balancing requirements for user-provisioned clusters. The sample is an /etc/haproxy/haproxy.cfg configuration for an HAPProxy load balancer. The example is not meant to provide advice for choosing
one load balancing solution over another.

In the example, the same load balancer is used for the Kubernetes API and application ingress traffic. In production scenarios, you can deploy the API and application ingress load balancers separately so that you can scale the load balancer infrastructure for each in isolation.

NOTE

If you are using HAPerxy as a load balancer and SELinux is set to enforcing, you must ensure that the HAPerxy service can bind to the configured TCP port by running `setsebool -P haproxy_connect_any=1`.

Example 18.3. Sample API and application Ingress load balancer configuration

```
global
log 127.0.0.1 local2
pidfile /var/run/haproxy.pid
maxconn 4000
daemon
defauls
mode http
log global
option dontlognull
option http-server-close
option redispatch
retries 3
timeout http-request 10s
timeout queue 1m
timeout connect 10s
timeout client 1m
timeout server 1m
timeout http-keep-alive 10s
timeout check 10s
maxconn 3000
listen api-server-6443
bind *:6443
mode tcp
server bootstrap bootstrap.ocp4.example.com:6443 check inter 1s backup
server master0 master0.ocp4.example.com:6443 check inter 1s
server master1 master1.ocp4.example.com:6443 check inter 1s
server master2 master2.ocp4.example.com:6443 check inter 1s
listen machine-config-server-22623
bind *:22623
mode tcp
server bootstrap bootstrap.ocp4.example.com:22623 check inter 1s backup
server master0 master0.ocp4.example.com:22623 check inter 1s
server master1 master1.ocp4.example.com:22623 check inter 1s
server master2 master2.ocp4.example.com:22623 check inter 1s
listen ingress-router-443
bind *:443
mode tcp
balance source
server worker0 worker0.ocp4.example.com:443 check inter 1s
server worker1 worker1.ocp4.example.com:443 check inter 1s
```
Port 6443 handles the Kubernetes API traffic and points to the control plane machines.

The bootstrap entries must be in place before the OpenShift Container Platform cluster installation and they must be removed after the bootstrap process is complete.

Port 22623 handles the machine config server traffic and points to the control plane machines.

Port 443 handles the HTTPS traffic and points to the machines that run the Ingress Controller pods. The Ingress Controller pods run on the compute machines by default.

Port 80 handles the HTTP traffic and points to the machines that run the Ingress Controller pods. The Ingress Controller pods run on the compute machines by default.

**NOTE**

If you are deploying a three-node cluster with zero compute nodes, the Ingress Controller pods run on the control plane nodes. In three-node cluster deployments, you must configure your application Ingress load balancer to route HTTP and HTTPS traffic to the control plane nodes.

**TIP**

If you are using HAProxy as a load balancer, you can check that the `haproxy` process is listening on ports 6443, 22623, 443, and 80 by running `netstat -nltpu` on the HAProxy node.

### 18.2.4. Preparing the user-provisioned infrastructure

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure, you must prepare the underlying infrastructure.

This section provides details about the high-level steps required to set up your cluster infrastructure in preparation for an OpenShift Container Platform installation. This includes configuring IP networking and network connectivity for your cluster nodes, preparing a web server for the Ignition files, enabling the required ports through your firewall, and setting up the required DNS and load balancing infrastructure.

After preparation, your cluster infrastructure must meet the requirements outlined in the `Requirements for a cluster with user-provisioned infrastructure` section.

**Prerequisites**

- You have reviewed the OpenShift Container Platform 4.x Tested Integrations page.

- You have reviewed the infrastructure requirements detailed in the `Requirements for a cluster with user-provisioned infrastructure` section.
Procedure

1. Set up static IP addresses.

2. Set up an HTTP or HTTPS server to provide Ignition files to the cluster nodes.

3. Ensure that your network infrastructure provides the required network connectivity between the cluster components. See the Networking requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure section for details about the requirements.

4. Configure your firewall to enable the ports required for the OpenShift Container Platform cluster components to communicate. See Networking requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure section for details about the ports that are required.

   IMPORTANT
   
   By default, port 1936 is accessible for an OpenShift Container Platform cluster, because each control plane node needs access to this port.

   Avoid using the Ingress load balancer to expose this port, because doing so might result in the exposure of sensitive information, such as statistics and metrics, related to Ingress Controllers.

5. Setup the required DNS infrastructure for your cluster.

   a. Configure DNS name resolution for the Kubernetes API, the application wildcard, the bootstrap machine, the control plane machines, and the compute machines.

   b. Configure reverse DNS resolution for the Kubernetes API, the bootstrap machine, the control plane machines, and the compute machines. See the User-provisioned DNS requirements section for more information about the OpenShift Container Platform DNS requirements.

6. Validate your DNS configuration.

   a. From your installation node, run DNS lookups against the record names of the Kubernetes API, the wildcard routes, and the cluster nodes. Validate that the IP addresses in the responses correspond to the correct components.

   b. From your installation node, run reverse DNS lookups against the IP addresses of the load balancer and the cluster nodes. Validate that the record names in the responses correspond to the correct components. See the Validating DNS resolution for user-provisioned infrastructure section for detailed DNS validation steps.

7. Provision the required API and application ingress load balancing infrastructure. See the Load balancing requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure section for more information about the requirements.

   NOTE
   
   Some load balancing solutions require the DNS name resolution for the cluster nodes to be in place before the load balancing is initialized.

18.2.5. Validating DNS resolution for user-provisioned infrastructure
You can validate your DNS configuration before installing OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure.

**IMPORTANT**

The validation steps detailed in this section must succeed before you install your cluster.

**Prerequisites**

- You have configured the required DNS records for your user-provisioned infrastructure.

**Procedure**

1. From your installation node, run DNS lookups against the record names of the Kubernetes API, the wildcard routes, and the cluster nodes. Validate that the IP addresses contained in the responses correspond to the correct components.

   a. Perform a lookup against the Kubernetes API record name. Check that the result points to the IP address of the API load balancer:

   ```sh
   $ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> api.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>  
   
   Replace `<nameserver_ip>` with the IP address of the nameserver, `<cluster_name>` with your cluster name, and `<base_domain>` with your base domain name.
   ```

   **Example output**

   ```
   api.ocp4.example.com. 604800 IN A 192.168.1.5  
   ```

   b. Perform a lookup against the Kubernetes internal API record name. Check that the result points to the IP address of the API load balancer:

   ```sh
   $ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> api-int.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>  
   ```

   **Example output**

   ```
   api-int.ocp4.example.com. 604800 IN A 192.168.1.5  
   ```

   c. Test an example `*.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>` DNS wildcard lookup. All of the application wildcard lookups must resolve to the IP address of the application ingress load balancer:

   ```sh
   $ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> random.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>  
   ```

   **Example output**

   ```
   random.apps.ocp4.example.com. 604800 IN A 192.168.1.5  
   ```
NOTE

In the example outputs, the same load balancer is used for the Kubernetes API and application ingress traffic. In production scenarios, you can deploy the API and application ingress load balancers separately so that you can scale the load balancer infrastructure for each in isolation.

You can replace `random` with another wildcard value. For example, you can query the route to the OpenShift Container Platform console:

```
$ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> console-openshift-console.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>
```

**Example output**

```
console-openshift-console.apps.oCP4.example.com. 604800 IN A 192.168.1.5
```

d. Run a lookup against the bootstrap DNS record name. Check that the result points to the IP address of the bootstrap node:

```
$ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> bootstrap.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>
```

**Example output**

```
bootstrap.oCP4.example.com. 604800 IN A 192.168.1.96
```

e. Use this method to perform lookups against the DNS record names for the control plane and compute nodes. Check that the results correspond to the IP addresses of each node.

2. From your installation node, run reverse DNS lookups against the IP addresses of the load balancer and the cluster nodes. Validate that the record names contained in the responses correspond to the correct components.

a. Perform a reverse lookup against the IP address of the API load balancer. Check that the response includes the record names for the Kubernetes API and the Kubernetes internal API:

```
$ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> -x 192.168.1.5
```

**Example output**

```
5.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. 604800 IN PTR api-int.oCP4.example.com. 1
5.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. 604800 IN PTR api.oCP4.example.com. 2
```

1. Provides the record name for the Kubernetes internal API.

2. Provides the record name for the Kubernetes API.
NOTE

A PTR record is not required for the OpenShift Container Platform application wildcard. No validation step is needed for reverse DNS resolution against the IP address of the application ingress load balancer.

b. Perform a reverse lookup against the IP address of the bootstrap node. Check that the result points to the DNS record name of the bootstrap node:

```
$ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> -x 192.168.1.96
```

Example output

```
```

c. Use this method to perform reverse lookups against the IP addresses for the control plane and compute nodes. Check that the results correspond to the DNS record names of each node.

18.2.6. Generating a key pair for cluster node SSH access

During an OpenShift Container Platform installation, you can provide an SSH public key to the installation program. The key is passed to the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes through their Ignition config files and is used to authenticate SSH access to the nodes. The key is added to the `~/.ssh/authorized_keys` list for the core user on each node, which enables password-less authentication.

After the key is passed to the nodes, you can use the key pair to SSH into the RHCOS nodes as the user core. To access the nodes through SSH, the private key identity must be managed by SSH for your local user.

If you want to SSH into your cluster nodes to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, you must provide the SSH public key during the installation process. The `./openshift-install gather` command also requires the SSH public key to be in place on the cluster nodes.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not skip this procedure in production environments, where disaster recovery and debugging is required.

**Procedure**

1. If you do not have an existing SSH key pair on your local machine to use for authentication onto your cluster nodes, create one. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

```
$ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -N " -f <path>/<file_name>  
```

Specify the path and file name, such as `~/.ssh/id_ed25519`, of the new SSH key. If you have an existing key pair, ensure your public key is in the your `~/.ssh` directory.
NOTE

If you plan to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures, do not create a key that uses the ed25519 algorithm. Instead, create a key that uses the rsa or ecdsa algorithm.

2. View the public SSH key:

   ```bash
   $ cat <path>/<file_name>.pub
   ```

   For example, run the following to view the ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub public key:

   ```bash
   $ cat ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub
   ```

3. Add the SSH private key identity to the SSH agent for your local user, if it has not already been added. SSH agent management of the key is required for password-less SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes, or if you want to use the ./openshift-install gather command.

   **NOTE**

   On some distributions, default SSH private key identities such as ~/.ssh/id_rsa and ~/.ssh/id_dsa are managed automatically.

   a. If the ssh-agent process is not already running for your local user, start it as a background task:

   ```bash
   $ eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"
   ```

   **Example output**

   ```
   Agent pid 31874
   ```

   **NOTE**

   If your cluster is in FIPS mode, only use FIPS-compliant algorithms to generate the SSH key. The key must be either RSA or ECDSA.

4. Add your SSH private key to the ssh-agent:

   ```bash
   $ ssh-add <path>/<file_name> 1
   ```

   ```
   1 Specify the path and file name for your SSH private key, such as ~/.ssh/id_ed25519
   ```

   **Example output**

   ```
   Identity added: /home/<you>/<path>/<file_name> (<computer_name>)
   ```

Next steps
When you install OpenShift Container Platform, provide the SSH public key to the installation program.

18.2.7. Obtaining the installation program

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform, download the installation file on your provisioning machine.

Prerequisites

- You have a machine that runs Linux, for example Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8, with 500 MB of local disk space.

Procedure

1. Access the Infrastructure Provider page on the OpenShift Cluster Manager site. If you have a Red Hat account, log in with your credentials. If you do not, create an account.

2. Select your infrastructure provider.

3. Navigate to the page for your installation type, download the installation program that corresponds with your host operating system and architecture, and place the file in the directory where you will store the installation configuration files.

   **IMPORTANT**
   
   The installation program creates several files on the computer that you use to install your cluster. You must keep the installation program and the files that the installation program creates after you finish installing the cluster. Both files are required to delete the cluster.

   **IMPORTANT**
   
   Deleting the files created by the installation program does not remove your cluster, even if the cluster failed during installation. To remove your cluster, complete the OpenShift Container Platform uninstallation procedures for your specific cloud provider.

4. Extract the installation program. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   ```
   $ tar -xvf openshift-install-linux.tar.gz
   ```

5. Download your installation pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager. This pull secret allows you to authenticate with the services that are provided by the included authorities, including Quay.io, which serves the container images for OpenShift Container Platform components.

18.2.8. 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 4.14. 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


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 v4.14 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


2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.

3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 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
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**

2. Select the appropriate version from the *Version* drop-down list.
3. Click *Download Now* next to the OpenShift v4.14 macOS Client entry and save the file.
   
   **NOTE**
   
   For macOS arm64, choose the OpenShift v4.14 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>
  ```

**18.2.9. Manually creating the installation configuration file**

**Prerequisites**

- You have an SSH public key on your local machine to provide to the installation program. The key will be used for SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes for debugging and disaster recovery.
- You have obtained the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.

**Procedure**

1. Create an installation directory to store your required installation assets in:

   ```
   $ mkdir <installation_directory>
   ```
IMPORTANT

You must create a directory. Some installation assets, like bootstrap X.509 certificates have short expiration intervals, so you must not reuse an installation directory. If you want to reuse individual files from another cluster installation, you can copy them into your directory. However, the file names for the installation assets might change between releases. Use caution when copying installation files from an earlier OpenShift Container Platform version.

2. Customize the sample `install-config.yaml` file template that is provided and save it in the `<installation_directory>`.

NOTE

You must name this configuration file `install-config.yaml`.

NOTE

For some platform types, you can alternatively run `./openshift-install create install-config --dir <installation_directory>` to generate an `install-config.yaml` file. You can provide details about your cluster configuration at the prompts.

3. Back up the `install-config.yaml` file so that you can use it to install multiple clusters.

IMPORTANT

The `install-config.yaml` file is consumed during the next step of the installation process. You must back it up now.

Additional resources

- Installation configuration parameters for IBM Z®

18.2.9.1. Sample install-config.yaml file for IBM Z

You can customize the `install-config.yaml` file to specify more details about your OpenShift Container Platform cluster’s platform or modify the values of the required parameters.

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: example.com
compute:
  - hyperthreading: Enabled
    name: worker
    replicas: 0
    architecture: s390x
controlPlane:
  hyperthreading: Enabled
  name: master
  replicas: 3
  architecture: s390x
metadata:
  name: test
```
The base domain of the cluster. All DNS records must be sub-domains of this base and include the cluster name.

The controlPlane section is a single mapping, but the compute section is a sequence of mappings. To meet the requirements of the different data structures, the first line of the compute section must begin with a hyphen, -, and the first line of the controlPlane section must not. Only one control plane pool is used.

Specifies whether to enable or disable simultaneous multithreading (SMT), or hyperthreading. By default, SMT is enabled to increase the performance of the cores in your machines. You can disable it by setting the parameter value to Disabled. If you disable SMT, you must disable it in all cluster machines; this includes both control plane and compute machines.

NOTE

Simultaneous multithreading (SMT) is enabled by default. If SMT is not available on your OpenShift Container Platform nodes, the hyperthreading parameter has no effect.

IMPORTANT

If you disable hyperthreading, whether on your OpenShift Container Platform nodes or in the install-config.yaml file, ensure that your capacity planning accounts for the dramatically decreased machine performance.

You must set this value to 0 when you install OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure. In installer-provisioned installations, the parameter controls the number of compute machines that the cluster creates and manages for you. In user-provisioned installations, you must manually deploy the compute machines before you finish installing the cluster.

NOTE

If you are installing a three-node cluster, do not deploy any compute machines when you install the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines.

The number of control plane machines that you add to the cluster. Because the cluster uses these values as the number of etcd endpoints in the cluster, the value must match the number of control plane machines that you deploy.

The cluster name that you specified in your DNS records.
A block of IP addresses from which pod IP addresses are allocated. This block must not overlap with existing physical networks. These IP addresses are used for the pod network. If you need to

**NOTE**

Class E CIDR range is reserved for a future use. To use the Class E CIDR range, you must ensure your networking environment accepts the IP addresses within the Class E CIDR range.

The subnet prefix length to assign to each individual node. For example, if `hostPrefix` is set to 23, then each node is assigned a /23 subnet out of the given cidr, which allows for 510 (2^(32 - 23) - 2) pod IP addresses. If you are required to provide access to nodes from an external network, configure load balancers and routers to manage the traffic.

The cluster network plugin to install. The supported values are OVNKubernetes and OpenShiftSDN. The default value is OVNKubernetes.

The IP address pool to use for service IP addresses. You can enter only one IP address pool. This block must not overlap with existing physical networks. If you need to access the services from an external network, configure load balancers and routers to manage the traffic.

You must set the platform to none. You cannot provide additional platform configuration variables for IBM Z® infrastructure.

**IMPORTANT**

Clusters that are installed with the platform type none are unable to use some features, such as managing compute machines with the Machine API. This limitation applies even if the compute machines that are attached to the cluster are installed on a platform that would normally support the feature. This parameter cannot be changed after installation.

Whether to enable or disable FIPS mode. By default, FIPS mode is not enabled. If FIPS mode is enabled, the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines that OpenShift Container Platform runs on bypass the default Kubernetes cryptography suite and use the cryptography modules that are provided with RHCOS instead.

**IMPORTANT**

To enable FIPS mode for your cluster, you must run the installation program from a Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) computer configured to operate in FIPS mode. For more information about configuring FIPS mode on RHEL, see Installing the system in FIPS mode. When running Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) or Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) booted in FIPS mode, OpenShift Container Platform core components use the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures.

The pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager. This pull secret allows you to authenticate with the services that are provided by the included authorities, including Quay.io, which serves the container images for OpenShift Container Platform components.

The SSH public key for the core user in Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS).
NOTE

For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your `ssh-agent` process uses.

18.2.9.2. Configuring the cluster-wide proxy during installation

Production environments can deny direct access to the internet and instead have an HTTP or HTTPS proxy available. You can configure a new OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use a proxy by configuring the proxy settings in the `install-config.yaml` file.

Prerequisites

- You have an existing `install-config.yaml` file.
- You reviewed the sites that your cluster requires access to and determined whether any of them need to bypass the proxy. By default, all cluster egress traffic is proxied, including calls to hosting cloud provider APIs. You added sites to the `Proxy` object’s `spec.noProxy` field to bypass the proxy if necessary.

NOTE

The `Proxy` object `status.noProxy` field is populated with the values of the `networking.machineNetwork[].cidr`, `networking.clusterNetwork[].cidr`, and `networking.serviceNetwork[]` fields from your installation configuration.

For installations on Amazon Web Services (AWS), Google Cloud Platform (GCP), Microsoft Azure, and Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP), the `Proxy` object `status.noProxy` field is also populated with the instance metadata endpoint (169.254.169.254).

Procedure

1. Edit your `install-config.yaml` file and add the proxy settings. For example:

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: v1
   baseDomain: my.domain.com
   proxy:
     httpProxy: http://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port>
     httpsProxy: https://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port>
     noProxy: example.com
   additionalTrustBundle:
     -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
     <MY_TRUSTED_CA_CERT>
     -----END CERTIFICATE-----
   additionalTrustBundlePolicy: <policy_to_add_additionalTrustBundle>
   ```

   1. A proxy URL to use for creating HTTP connections outside the cluster. The URL scheme must be `http`.
   2. A proxy URL to use for creating HTTPS connections outside the cluster.
A comma-separated list of destination domain names, IP addresses, or other network CIDRs to exclude from proxying. Preface a domain with . to match subdomains only. For

If provided, the installation program generates a config map that is named `user-ca-bundle` in the `openshift-config` namespace that contains one or more additional CA certificates that are required for proxying HTTPS connections. The Cluster Network Operator then creates a `trusted-ca-bundle` config map that merges these contents with the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) trust bundle, and this config map is referenced in the `trustedCA` field of the `Proxy` object. The `additionalTrustBundle` field is required unless the proxy’s identity certificate is signed by an authority from the RHCOS trust bundle.

Optional: The policy to determine the configuration of the `Proxy` object to reference the `user-ca-bundle` config map in the `trustedCA` field. The allowed values are `ProxyOnly` and `Always`. Use `ProxyOnly` to reference the `user-ca-bundle` config map only when `http/https` proxy is configured. Use `Always` to always reference the `user-ca-bundle` config map. The default value is `ProxyOnly`.

**NOTE**

The installation program does not support the proxy `readinessEndpoints` field.

**NOTE**

If the installer times out, restart and then complete the deployment by using the `wait-for` command of the installer. For example:

```
$ ./openshift-install wait-for install-complete --log-level debug
```

2. Save the file and reference it when installing OpenShift Container Platform.

The installation program creates a cluster-wide proxy that is named `cluster` that uses the proxy settings in the provided `install-config.yaml` file. If no proxy settings are provided, a `cluster Proxy` object is still created, but it will have a nil `spec`.

**NOTE**

Only the `Proxy` object named `cluster` is supported, and no additional proxies can be created.

18.2.9.3. Configuring a three-node cluster

Optionally, you can deploy zero compute machines in a minimal three node cluster that consists of three control plane machines only. This provides smaller, more resource efficient clusters for cluster administrators and developers to use for testing, development, and production.

In three-node OpenShift Container Platform environments, the three control plane machines are scheduleable, which means that your application workloads are scheduled to run on them.

**Prerequisites**

- You have an existing `install-config.yaml` file.

**Procedure**
• Ensure that the number of compute replicas is set to 0 in your `install-config.yaml` file, as shown in the following `compute` stanza:

```yaml
compute:
  - name: worker
    platform: {}
    replicas: 0
```

**NOTE**

You must set the value of the `replicas` parameter for the compute machines to 0 when you install OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure, regardless of the number of compute machines you are deploying. In installer-provisioned installations, the parameter controls the number of compute machines that the cluster creates and manages for you. This does not apply to user-provisioned installations, where the compute machines are deployed manually.

**NOTE**

The preferred resource for control plane nodes is six vCPUs and 21 GB. For three control plane nodes this is the memory + vCPU equivalent of a minimum five-node cluster. You should back the three nodes, each installed on a 120 GB disk, with three IFLs that are SMT2 enabled. The minimum tested setup is three vCPUs and 10 GB on a 120 GB disk for each control plane node.

For three-node cluster installations, follow these next steps:

• If you are deploying a three-node cluster with zero compute nodes, the Ingress Controller pods run on the control plane nodes. In three-node cluster deployments, you must configure your application ingress load balancer to route HTTP and HTTPS traffic to the control plane nodes. See the *Load balancing requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure* section for more information.

• When you create the Kubernetes manifest files in the following procedure, ensure that the `mastersSchedulable` parameter in the `<installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-scheduler-02-config.yml` file is set to true. This enables your application workloads to run on the control plane nodes.

• Do not deploy any compute nodes when you create the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines.

**18.2.10. Cluster Network Operator configuration**

The configuration for the cluster network is specified as part of the Cluster Network Operator (CNO) configuration and stored in a custom resource (CR) object that is named `cluster`. The CR specifies the fields for the `Network` API in the `operator.openshift.io` API group.

The CNO configuration inherits the following fields during cluster installation from the `Network` API in the `Network.config.openshift.io` API group and these fields cannot be changed:

`clusterNetwork`

  IP address pools from which pod IP addresses are allocated.
serviceNetwork
IP address pool for services.

defaultNetwork.type
Cluster network plugin, such as OpenShift SDN or OVN-Kubernetes.

You can specify the cluster network plugin configuration for your cluster by setting the fields for the \texttt{defaultNetwork} object in the CNO object named \texttt{cluster}.

18.2.10.1. Cluster Network Operator configuration object

The fields for the Cluster Network Operator (CNO) are described in the following table:

\begin{center}
\begin{table}[h]
\centering
\begin{tabular}{|l|l|l|}
\hline
Field & Type & Description \\
\hline
metadata.name & string & The name of the CNO object. This name is always \texttt{cluster}. \\
\hline
\texttt{spec.clusterNetwork} & array & A list specifying the blocks of IP addresses from which pod IP addresses are allocated and the subnet prefix length assigned to each individual node in the cluster. For example:

\begin{verbatim}
spec:
  clusterNetwork:
    - cidr: 10.128.0.0/19
      hostPrefix: 23
    - cidr: 10.128.32.0/19
      hostPrefix: 23
\end{verbatim}

You can customize this field only in the \texttt{install-config.yaml} file before you create the manifests. The value is read-only in the manifest file.

\hline
\texttt{spec.serviceNetwork} & array & A block of IP addresses for services. The OpenShift SDN and OVN-Kubernetes network plugins support only a single IP address block for the service network. For example:

\begin{verbatim}
spec:
  serviceNetwork:
    - 172.30.0.0/14
\end{verbatim}

You can customize this field only in the \texttt{install-config.yaml} file before you create the manifests. The value is read-only in the manifest file.

\hline
\texttt{spec.defaultNetwork} & object & Configures the network plugin for the cluster network.

\hline
\texttt{spec.kubeProxyConfig} & object & The fields for this object specify the kube-proxy configuration. If you are using the OVN-Kubernetes cluster network plugin, the kube-proxy configuration has no effect.

\end{tabular}
\end{table}
\end{center}
**defaultNetwork object configuration**

The values for the `defaultNetwork` object are defined in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Either <code>OpenShiftSDN</code> or <code>OVNKubernetes</code>. The Red Hat OpenShift Networking network plugin is selected during installation. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**

OpenShift Container Platform uses the OVN-Kubernetes network plugin by default.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>openshiftSDNConfig</th>
<th>object</th>
<th>This object is only valid for the OpenShift SDN network plugin.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ovnKubernetesConfig</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>This object is only valid for the OVN-Kubernetes network plugin.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Configuration for the OpenShift SDN network plugin**

The following table describes the configuration fields for the OpenShift SDN network plugin:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mode</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Configures the network isolation mode for OpenShift SDN. The default value is <code>NetworkPolicy</code>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The values `Multitenant` and `Subnet` are available for backwards compatibility with OpenShift Container Platform 3.x but are not recommended. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.
The maximum transmission unit (MTU) for the VXLAN overlay network. This is detected automatically based on the MTU of the primary network interface. You do not normally need to override the detected MTU.

If the auto-detected value is not what you expect it to be, confirm that the MTU on the primary network interface on your nodes is correct. You cannot use this option to change the MTU value of the primary network interface on the nodes.

If your cluster requires different MTU values for different nodes, you must set this value to 50 less than the lowest MTU value in your cluster. For example, if some nodes in your cluster have an MTU of 9001, and some have an MTU of 1500, you must set this value to 1450.

This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.

The port to use for all VXLAN packets. The default value is 4789. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.

If you are running in a virtualized environment with existing nodes that are part of another VXLAN network, then you might be required to change this. For example, when running an OpenShift SDN overlay on top of VMware NSX-T, you must select an alternate port for the VXLAN, because both SDNs use the same default VXLAN port number.

On Amazon Web Services (AWS), you can select an alternate port for the VXLAN between port 9000 and port 9999.

Example OpenShift SDN configuration

defaultNetwork:
  type: OpenShiftSDN
  openshiftSDNConfig:
    mode: NetworkPolicy
    mtu: 1450
    vxlanPort: 4789

Configuration for the OVN-Kubernetes network plugin
The following table describes the configuration fields for the OVN-Kubernetes network plugin:

### Table 18.12. ovnKubernetesConfig object

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>defaultNetwork:</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>Configuration for the OVN-Kubernetes network plugin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The maximum transmission unit (MTU) for the Geneve (Generic Network Virtualization Encapsulation) overlay network. This is detected automatically based on the MTU of the primary network interface. You do not normally need to override the detected MTU.

If the auto-detected value is not what you expect it to be, confirm that the MTU on the primary network interface on your nodes is correct. You cannot use this option to change the MTU value of the primary network interface on the nodes.

If your cluster requires different MTU values for different nodes, you must set this value to 100 less than the lowest MTU value in your cluster. For example, if some nodes in your cluster have an MTU of 9001, and some have an MTU of 1500, you must set this value to 1400.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mtu</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>The port to use for all Geneve packets. The default value is 6081. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>genevePort</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>Specify an empty object to enable IPsec encryption.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipsecConfig</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>Specify a configuration object for customizing network policy audit logging. If unset, the defaults audit log settings are used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gatewayConfig</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>Optional: Specify a configuration object for customizing how egress traffic is sent to the node gateway.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**

While migrating egress traffic, you can expect some disruption to workloads and service traffic until the Cluster Network Operator (CNO) successfully rolls out the changes.
If your existing network infrastructure overlaps with the **100.64.0.0/16** IPv4 subnet, you can specify a different IP address range for internal use by OVN-Kubernetes. You must ensure that the IP address range does not overlap with any other subnet used by your OpenShift Container Platform installation. The IP address range must be larger than the maximum number of nodes that can be added to the cluster. For example, if the `clusterNetwork.cidr` value is **10.128.0.0/14** and the `clusterNetwork.hostPrefix` value is **/23**, then the maximum number of nodes is **2^(23-14)=512**.

This field cannot be changed after installation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>v4InternalSubnet</code></td>
<td>If your existing network infrastructure overlaps with the <strong>100.64.0.0/16</strong> IPv4 subnet, you can specify a different IP address range for internal use by OVN-Kubernetes. You must ensure that the IP address range does not overlap with any other subnet used by your OpenShift Container Platform installation. The IP address range must be larger than the maximum number of nodes that can be added to the cluster. For example, if the <code>clusterNetwork.cidr</code> value is <strong>10.128.0.0/14</strong> and the <code>clusterNetwork.hostPrefix</code> value is <strong>/23</strong>, then the maximum number of nodes is <strong>2^(23-14)=512</strong>. This field cannot be changed after installation.</td>
<td>The default value is <strong>100.64.0.0/16</strong>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If your existing network infrastructure overlaps with the fd98::/48 IPv6 subnet, you can specify a different IP address range for internal use by OVN-Kubernetes. You must ensure that the IP address range does not overlap with any other subnet used by your OpenShift Container Platform installation. The IP address range must be larger than the maximum number of nodes that can be added to the cluster.

This field cannot be changed after installation.

The default value is fd98::/48.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>v6InternalSubnet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rateLimit</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>The maximum number of messages to generate every second per node. The default value is 20 messages per second.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxFileSize</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>The maximum size for the audit log in bytes. The default value is 50000000 or 50 MB.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
One of the following additional audit log targets:

- **libc**
  - The libc `syslog()` function of the journald process on the host.
- **udp:<host>:<port>**
  - A syslog server. Replace `<host>:<port>` with the host and port of the syslog server.
- **unix:<file>**
  - A Unix Domain Socket file specified by `<file>`.
- **null**
  - Do not send the audit logs to any additional target.

The syslog facility, such as `kern`, as defined by RFC5424. The default value is `local0`.

---

**Table 18.14. gatewayConfig object**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>routingViaHost</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>Set this field to <strong>true</strong> to send egress traffic from pods to the host networking stack. For highly-specialized installations and applications that rely on manually configured routes in the kernel routing table, you might want to route egress traffic to the host networking stack. By default, egress traffic is processed in OVN to exit the cluster and is not affected by specialized routes in the kernel routing table. The default value is <strong>false</strong>. This field has an interaction with the Open vSwitch hardware offloading feature. If you set this field to <strong>true</strong>, you do not receive the performance benefits of the offloading because egress traffic is processed by the host networking stack.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipForwarding</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>You can control IP forwarding for all traffic on OVN-Kubernetes managed interfaces by using the <code>ipForwarding</code> specification in the <code>Network</code> resource. Specify Restricted to only allow IP forwarding for Kubernetes related traffic. Specify Global to allow forwarding of all IP traffic. For new installations, the default is Restricted. For updates to OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the default is Global.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Example OVN-Kubernetes configuration with IPSec enabled**

```
defaultNetwork:
  type: OVNKubernetes
  ovnKubernetesConfig:
    mtu: 1400
    genevePort: 6081
    ipsecConfig: {}```

---
kubeProxyConfig object configuration

The values for the kubeProxyConfig object are defined in the following table:

Table 18.15. kubeProxyConfig object

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>iptablesSyncPeriod</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>The refresh period for iptables rules. The default value is 30s. Valid suffixes include s, m, and h and are described in the Go time package documentation. Note: Because of performance improvements introduced in OpenShift Container Platform 4.3 and greater, adjusting the iptablesSyncPeriod parameter is no longer necessary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>proxyArguments.iptables-min-sync-period</td>
<td>array</td>
<td>The minimum duration before refreshing iptables rules. This field ensures that the refresh does not happen too frequently. Valid suffixes include s, m, and h and are described in the Go time package. The default value is: kubeProxyConfig: proxyArguments: iptables-min-sync-period: - 0s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

18.2.11. Creating the Kubernetes manifest and Ignition config files

Because you must modify some cluster definition files and manually start the cluster machines, you must generate the Kubernetes manifest and Ignition config files that the cluster needs to configure the machines.

The installation configuration file transforms into the Kubernetes manifests. The manifests wrap into the Ignition configuration files, which are later used to configure the cluster machines.
**IMPORTANT**

- The Ignition config files that the OpenShift Container Platform installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending `node-bootstrapper` certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for *Recovering from expired control plane certificates* for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

**NOTE**

The installation program that generates the manifest and Ignition files is architecture specific and can be obtained from the client image mirror. The Linux version of the installation program runs on s390x only. This installer program is also available as a Mac OS version.

**Prerequisites**

- You obtained the OpenShift Container Platform installation program.
- You created the `install-config.yaml` installation configuration file.

**Procedure**

1. Change to the directory that contains the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and generate the Kubernetes manifests for the cluster:

   ```bash
   $ ./openshift-install create manifests --dir <installation_directory>
   ```

For `<installation_directory>`, specify the installation directory that contains the `install-config.yaml` file you created.

**WARNING**

If you are installing a three-node cluster, skip the following step to allow the control plane nodes to be schedulable.

**IMPORTANT**

When you configure control plane nodes from the default unschedulable to schedulable, additional subscriptions are required. This is because control plane nodes then become compute nodes.
2. Check that the `mastersSchedulable` parameter in the `<installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-scheduler-02-config.yml` Kubernetes manifest file is set to `false`. This setting prevents pods from being scheduled on the control plane machines:
   a. Open the `<installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-scheduler-02-config.yml` file.
   b. Locate the `mastersSchedulable` parameter and ensure that it is set to `false`.
   c. Save and exit the file.

3. To create the Ignition configuration files, run the following command from the directory that contains the installation program:

   ```bash
   $ ./openshift-install create ignition-configs --dir <installation_directory>  
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the same installation directory.

   Ignition config files are created for the bootstrap, control plane, and compute nodes in the installation directory. The `kubeadmin-password` and `kubeconfig` files are created in the `./<installation_directory>/auth` directory:

   - auth
     - kubeadmin-password
     - kubeconfig
     - bootstrap.ign
     - master.ign
     - metadata.json
     - worker.ign

18.2.12. Configuring NBDE with static IP in an IBM Z or IBM LinuxONE environment

Enabling NBDE disk encryption in an IBM Z® or IBM® LinuxONE environment requires additional steps, which are described in detail in this section.

**Prerequisites**

- You have set up the External Tang Server. See [Network-bound disk encryption](#) for instructions.
- You have installed the `butane` utility.
- You have reviewed the instructions for how to create machine configs with Butane.

**Procedure**

1. Create Butane configuration files for the control plane and compute nodes.
   The following example of a Butane configuration for a control plane node creates a file named `master-storage.bu` for disk encryption:

   ```yaml
   variant: openshift
   version: 4.14.0
   metadata:
     name: master-storage
   ```
The cipher option is only required if FIPS mode is enabled. Omit the entry if FIPS is disabled.

For installations on DASD-type disks, replace with `device: /dev/disk/by-label/root`.

Whether to enable or disable FIPS mode. By default, FIPS mode is not enabled. If FIPS mode is enabled, the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines that OpenShift Container Platform runs on bypass the default Kubernetes cryptography suite and use the cryptography modules that are provided with RHCOS instead.

2. Create a customized initramfs file to boot the machine, by running the following command:

```
$ coreos-installer pxe customize \
/root/rhcos-bootfiles/rhcos-<release>-live-initramfs.s390x.img \n--dest-device /dev/disk/by-id/scsi-<serial-number> --dest-karg-append \nip=<ip-address>::<gateway-ip>::<subnet-mask>::<network-device>:none \n--dest-karg-append nameserver=<nameserver-ip> \n--dest-karg-append rd.neednet=1 -o \
/root/rhcos-bootfiles/<Node-name>-initramfs.s390x.img
```

NOTE

Before first boot, you must customize the initramfs for each node in the cluster, and add PXE kernel parameters.

3. Create a parameter file that includes `ignition.platform.id=metal` and `ignition.firstboot`.

Example kernel parameter file for the control plane machine:

```sh
rd.neednet=1
```
For installations on DASD-type disks, add `coreos.inst.install_dev=/dev/dasda`. Omit this value for FCP-type disks.

For installations on FCP-type disks, add `zfcp.allow_lun_scan=0`. Omit this value for DASD-type disks.

For installations on DASD-type disks, replace with `rd.dasd=0.0.3490` to specify the DASD device.

**NOTE**

Write all options in the parameter file as a single line and make sure you have no newline characters.

Additional resources

- Creating machine configs with Butane

### 18.2.13. Installing RHCOS and starting the OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process

To install OpenShift Container Platform on IBM Z® infrastructure that you provision, you must install Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) on z/VM guest virtual machines. When you install RHCOS, you must provide the Ignition config file that was generated by the OpenShift Container Platform installation program for the type of machine you are installing. If you have configured suitable networking, DNS, and load balancing infrastructure, the OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process begins automatically after the RHCOS z/VM guest virtual machines have rebooted.

Complete the following steps to create the machines.

**Prerequisites**

- An HTTP or HTTPS server running on your provisioning machine that is accessible to the machines you create.

**Procedure**

1. Log in to Linux on your provisioning machine.
Obtain the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) kernel, initramfs, and rootfs files from the RHCOS image mirror.

**IMPORTANT**

The RHCOS images might not change with every release of OpenShift Container Platform. You must download images with the highest version that is less than or equal to the OpenShift Container Platform version that you install. Only use the appropriate kernel, initramfs, and rootfs artifacts described in the following procedure.

The file names contain the OpenShift Container Platform version number. They resemble the following examples:

- kernel: `rhcos-<version>-live-kernel-<architecture>`
- initramfs: `rhcos-<version>-live-initramfs.<architecture>.img`
- rootfs: `rhcos-<version>-live-rootfs.<architecture>.img`

**NOTE**

The rootfs image is the same for FCP and DASD.

3. Create parameter files. The following parameters are specific for a particular virtual machine:

   - For `ip=`, specify the following seven entries:
     - i. The IP address for the machine.
     - ii. An empty string.
     - iii. The gateway.
     - iv. The netmask.
     - v. The machine host and domain name in the form `hostname.domainname`. Omit this value to let RHCOS decide.
     - vi. The network interface name. Omit this value to let RHCOS decide.
     - vii. If you use static IP addresses, specify `none`.

   - For `coreos.inst.ignition_url=`, specify the Ignition file for the machine role. Use `bootstrap.ign`, `master.ign`, or `worker.ign`. Only HTTP and HTTPS protocols are supported.

   - For `coreos.live.rootfs_url=`, specify the matching rootfs artifact for the kernel and initramfs you are booting. Only HTTP and HTTPS protocols are supported.

   - For installations on DASD-type disks, complete the following tasks:
     - i. For `coreos.inst.install_dev=`, specify `/dev/dasda`.
     - ii. Use `rd.dasd=` to specify the DASD where RHCOS is to be installed.
     - iii. Leave all other parameters unchanged.
Example parameter file, **bootstrap-0.parm**, for the bootstrap machine:

```bash
dd.neednet=1 \
console=ttyscpl0 \
coreos.inst.install_dev=/dev/dasda \
coreos.live.rootfs_url=http://cl1.provide.example.com:8080/assets/rhcos-live-rootfs.s390x.img \
coreos.inst.ignition_url=http://cl1.provide.example.com:8080/ignition/bootstrap.ign \
ip=172.18.78.2::172.18.78.1:255.255.255.0::none nameserver=172.18.78.1 \
rd.znet=qeth,0.0.bdf0,0.0.bdf1,0.0.bdf2,layer2=1,portno=0 \nzfcp.allow_lun_scan=0 \
rd.dasd=0.0.3490
```

Write all options in the parameter file as a single line and make sure you have no newline characters.

- For installations on FCP-type disks, complete the following tasks:
  
  i. Use `rd.zfcp=<adapter>,<wwpn>,<lun>` to specify the FCP disk where RHCOS is to be installed. For multipathing repeat this step for each additional path.

    **NOTE**

    When you install with multiple paths, you must enable multipathing directly after the installation, not at a later point in time, as this can cause problems.

  ii. Set the install device as: `coreos.inst.install_dev=/dev/disk/by-id/scsi-<serial_number>`.

    **NOTE**

    If additional LUNs are configured with NPIV, FCP requires `zfcp.allow_lun_scan=0`. If you must enable `zfcp.allow_lun_scan=1` because you use a CSI driver, for example, you must configure your NPIV so that each node cannot access the boot partition of another node.

  iii. Leave all other parameters unchanged.

**IMPORTANT**

Additional postinstallation steps are required to fully enable multipathing. For more information, see “Enabling multipathing with kernel arguments on RHCOS” in *Post-installation machine configuration tasks*.

The following is an example parameter file **worker-1.parm** for a worker node with multipathing:

```bash
dd.neednet=1 \
console=ttyscpl0 \
coreos.inst.install_dev=/dev/disk/by-id/scsi-<serial_number> \
coreos.live.rootfs_url=http://cl1.provide.example.com:8080/assets/rhcos-live-`
Write all options in the parameter file as a single line and make sure you have no newline characters.

4. Transfer the initramfs, kernel, parameter files, and RHCOS images to z/VM, for example with FTP. For details about how to transfer the files with FTP and boot from the virtual reader, see Installing under Z/VM.

5. Punch the files to the virtual reader of the z/VM guest virtual machine that is to become your bootstrap node.
   See PUNCH in IBM Documentation.

   TIP
   You can use the CP PUNCH command or, if you use Linux, the vmur command to transfer files between two z/VM guest virtual machines.


7. IPL the bootstrap machine from the reader:

   $ ipl c

   See IPL in IBM Documentation.

8. Repeat this procedure for the other machines in the cluster.

18.2.13.1. Advanced RHCOS installation reference

This section illustrates the networking configuration and other advanced options that allow you to modify the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) manual installation process. The following tables describe the kernel arguments and command-line options you can use with the RHCOS live installer and the coreos-installer command.

18.2.13.1.1. Networking and bonding options for ISO installations

If you install RHCOS from an ISO image, you can add kernel arguments manually when you boot the image to configure networking for a node. If no networking arguments are specified, DHCP is activated in the initramfs when RHCOS detects that networking is required to fetch the Ignition config file.

   IMPORTANT
   When adding networking arguments manually, you must also add the rd.neednet=1 kernel argument to bring the network up in the initramfs.
The following information provides examples for configuring networking and bonding on your RHCOS nodes for ISO installations. The examples describe how to use the `ip=`, `nameserver=`, and `bond=` kernel arguments.

**NOTE**
Ordering is important when adding the kernel arguments: `ip=`, `nameserver=`, and then `bond=`.

The networking options are passed to the `dracut` tool during system boot. For more information about the networking options supported by `dracut`, see the `dracut.cmdline` manual page.

The following examples are the networking options for ISO installation.

**Configuring DHCP or static IP addresses**
To configure an IP address, either use DHCP (`ip=dhcp`) or set an individual static IP address (`ip=<host_ip>`). If setting a static IP, you must then identify the DNS server IP address (`nameserver=<dns_ip>`) on each node. The following example sets:

- The node’s IP address to **10.10.10.2**
- The gateway address to **10.10.10.254**
- The netmask to **255.255.255.0**
- The hostname to **core0.example.com**
- The DNS server address to **4.4.4.41**
- The auto-configuration value to **none**. No auto-configuration is required when IP networking is configured statically.

```bash
ip=10.10.10.2::10.10.10.254:255.255.255.0::core0.example.com::enp1s0::none
nameserver=4.4.4.41
```

**NOTE**
When you use DHCP to configure IP addressing for the RHCOS machines, the machines also obtain the DNS server information through DHCP. For DHCP-based deployments, you can define the DNS server address that is used by the RHCOS nodes through your DHCP server configuration.

**Configuring an IP address without a static hostname**
You can configure an IP address without assigning a static hostname. If a static hostname is not set by the user, it will be picked up and automatically set by a reverse DNS lookup. To configure an IP address without a static hostname refer to the following example:

- The node’s IP address to **10.10.10.2**
- The gateway address to **10.10.10.254**
- The netmask to **255.255.255.0**
- The DNS server address to **4.4.4.41**
The auto-configuration value to **none**. No auto-configuration is required when IP networking is configured statically.

```shell
ip=10.10.10.2::10.10.10.254:255.255.255.0::enp1s0:none
nameserver=4.4.4.41
```

**Specifying multiple network interfaces**

You can specify multiple network interfaces by setting multiple `ip=` entries.

```shell
ip=10.10.10.2::10.10.10.254:255.255.255.0:core0.example.com:enp1s0:none
ip=10.10.10.3::10.10.10.254:255.255.255.0:core0.example.com:enp2s0:none
```

**Configuring default gateway and route**

Optional: You can configure routes to additional networks by setting an `rd.route=` value.

**NOTE**

When you configure one or multiple networks, one default gateway is required. If the additional network gateway is different from the primary network gateway, the default gateway must be the primary network gateway.

- Run the following command to configure the default gateway:
  ```shell
  ip=::10.10.254::
  ```
- Enter the following command to configure the route for the additional network:
  ```shell
  rd.route=20.20.20.0/24:20.20.20.254:enp2s0
  ```

**Disabling DHCP on a single interface**

You can disable DHCP on a single interface, such as when there are two or more network interfaces and only one interface is being used. In the example, the `enp1s0` interface has a static networking configuration and DHCP is disabled for `enp2s0`, which is not used:

```shell
ip=10.10.10.2::10.10.10.254:255.255.255.0:core0.example.com:enp1s0:none
ip=::core0.example.com:enp2s0:none
```

**Combining DHCP and static IP configurations**

You can combine DHCP and static IP configurations on systems with multiple network interfaces, for example:

```shell
ip=enp1s0:dhcp
ip=10.10.10.2::10.10.10.254:255.255.255.0:core0.example.com:enp2s0:none
```

**Configuring VLANs on individual interfaces**

Optional: You can configure VLANs on individual interfaces by using the `vlan=` parameter.

- To configure a VLAN on a network interface and use a static IP address, run the following command:
  ```shell
  ip=10.10.10.2::10.10.10.254:255.255.255.0:core0.example.com:enp2s0.100:none
  vlan=enp2s0.100:enp2s0
  ```
To configure a VLAN on a network interface and to use DHCP, run the following command:

```
ip=enp2s0.100:dhcp
vlan=enp2s0.100:enp2s0
```

Providing multiple DNS servers
You can provide multiple DNS servers by adding a `nameserver=` entry for each server, for example:

```
nameserver=1.1.1.1
nameserver=8.8.8.8
```

Bonding multiple network interfaces to a single interface
Optional: You can bond multiple network interfaces to a single interface by using the `bond=` option. Refer to the following examples:

- The syntax for configuring a bonded interface is: `bond=<name>[:<network_interfaces>] [:options]`
  - `<name>` is the bonding device name (`bond0`), `<network_interfaces>` represents a comma-separated list of physical (ethernet) interfaces (`em1,em2`), and `options` is a comma-separated list of bonding options. Enter `modinfo bonding` to see available options.

- When you create a bonded interface using `bond=`, you must specify how the IP address is assigned and other information for the bonded interface.
  - To configure the bonded interface to use DHCP, set the bond’s IP address to `dhcp`. For example:

    ```
    bond=bond0:em1,em2:mode=active-backup
    ip=bond0:dhcp
    ```

  - To configure the bonded interface to use a static IP address, enter the specific IP address you want and related information. For example:

    ```
    bond=bond0:em1,em2:mode=active-backup,fail_over_mac=1
    ip=10.10.10.2::10.10.254:255.255.255.0:core0.example.com:bond0:none
    ```

  Always set the `fail_over_mac=1` option in active-backup mode, to avoid problems when shared OSA/RoCE cards are used.

Bonding multiple network interfaces to a single interface
Optional: You can configure VLANs on bonded interfaces by using the `vlan=` parameter and to use DHCP, for example:

```
ip=bond0.100:dhcp
bond=bond0:em1,em2:mode=active-backup
vlan=bond0.100:bond0
```

Use the following example to configure the bonded interface with a VLAN and to use a static IP address:

```
ip=10.10.2::10.10.254:255.255.255.0:core0.example.com:bond0.100:none
bond=bond0:em1,em2:mode=active-backup
vlan=bond0.100:bond0
```

Using network teaming
Optional: You can use a network teaming as an alternative to bonding by using the `team=` parameter:

- The syntax for configuring a team interface is: `team=name[:network_interfaces]`
  
  `name` is the team device name (team0) and `network_interfaces` represents a comma-separated list of physical (ethernet) interfaces (em1, em2).

**NOTE**

Teaming is planned to be deprecated when RHCOS switches to an upcoming version of RHEL. For more information, see this [Red Hat Knowledgebase Article](https://example.com).

Use the following example to configure a network team:

```bash
team=team0:em1,em2
ip=team0:dhcp
```

### 18.2.14. Waiting for the bootstrap process to complete

The OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process begins after the cluster nodes first boot into the persistent RHCOS environment that has been installed to disk. The configuration information provided through the Ignition config files is used to initialize the bootstrap process and install OpenShift Container Platform on the machines. You must wait for the bootstrap process to complete.

**Prerequisites**

- You have created the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- You have configured suitable network, DNS and load balancing infrastructure.
- You have obtained the installation program and generated the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- You installed RHCOS on your cluster machines and provided the Ignition config files that the OpenShift Container Platform installation program generated.
- Your machines have direct internet access or have an HTTP or HTTPS proxy available.

**Procedure**

1. Monitor the bootstrap process:

   ```bash
   $ ./openshift-install --dir <installation_directory> wait-for bootstrap-complete \\
   --log-level=info
   
   1
   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.
   
   2
   To view different installation details, specify `warn`, `debug`, or `error` instead of `info`.
   
   **Example output**

   ```bash
   INFO Waiting up to 30m0s for the Kubernetes API at https://api.test.example.com:6443...
   ```
The command succeeds when the Kubernetes API server signals that it has been bootstrapped on the control plane machines.

2. After the bootstrap process is complete, remove the bootstrap machine from the load balancer.

**IMPORTANT**

You must remove the bootstrap machine from the load balancer at this point.
You can also remove or reformat the bootstrap machine itself.

### 18.2.15. Logging in to the cluster by using the CLI

You can log in to your cluster as a default system user by exporting the cluster `kubeconfig` file. The `kubeconfig` file contains information about the cluster that is used by the CLI to connect a client to the correct cluster and API server. The file is specific to a cluster and is created during OpenShift Container Platform installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You deployed an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- You installed the `oc` CLI.

**Procedure**

1. Export the `kubeadmin` credentials:

   ```bash
   $ export KUBECONFIG=<installation_directory>/auth/kubeconfig
   ```

   **1** For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

2. Verify you can run `oc` commands successfully using the exported configuration:

   ```bash
   $ oc whoami
   ```

   **Example output**

   `system:admin`

### 18.2.16. Approving the certificate signing requests for your machines

When you add machines to a cluster, two pending certificate signing requests (CSRs) are generated for each machine that you added. You must confirm that these CSRs are approved or, if necessary, approve them yourself. The client requests must be approved first, followed by the server requests.

**Prerequisites**
You added machines to your cluster.

Procedure

1. Confirm that the cluster recognizes the machines:

   $ oc get nodes

   **Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>ROLES</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>VERSION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>master-0</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>63m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>master-1</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>63m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>master-2</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>64m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   The output lists all of the machines that you created.

   **NOTE**

   The preceding output might not include the compute nodes, also known as worker nodes, until some CSRs are approved.

2. Review the pending CSRs and ensure that you see the client requests with the **Pending** or **Approved** status for each machine that you added to the cluster:

   $ oc get csr

   **Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>REQUESTOR</th>
<th>CONDITION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>csr-mddf5</td>
<td>20m</td>
<td>system:node:master-01.example.com</td>
<td>Approved,Issued</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>csr-z5rln</td>
<td>16m</td>
<td>system:node:worker-21.example.com</td>
<td>Approved,Issued</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. If the CSRs were not approved, after all of the pending CSRs for the machines you added are in **Pending** status, approve the CSRs for your cluster machines:

   **NOTE**

   Because the CSRs rotate automatically, approve your CSRs within an hour of adding the machines to the cluster. If you do not approve them within an hour, the certificates will rotate, and more than two certificates will be present for each node. You must approve all of these certificates. After the client CSR is approved, the Kubelet creates a secondary CSR for the serving certificate, which requires manual approval. Then, subsequent serving certificate renewal requests are automatically approved by the **machine-approver** if the Kubelet requests a new certificate with identical parameters.
NOTE

For clusters running on platforms that are not machine API enabled, such as bare metal and other user-provisioned infrastructure, you must implement a method of automatically approving the kubelet serving certificate requests (CSRs). If a request is not approved, then the `oc exec`, `oc rsh`, and `oc logs` commands cannot succeed, because a serving certificate is required when the API server connects to the kubelet. Any operation that contacts the Kubelet endpoint requires this certificate approval to be in place. The method must watch for new CSRs, confirm that the CSR was submitted by the `node-bootstrapper` service account in the `system:node` or `system:admin` groups, and confirm the identity of the node.

- To approve them individually, run the following command for each valid CSR:

  ```
  $ oc adm certificate approve <csr_name>
  ```

  `<csr_name>` is the name of a CSR from the list of current CSRs.

- To approve all pending CSRs, run the following command:

  ```
  $ oc get csr -o go-template="{{range .items}}{{if not .status}}{{.metadata.name}}{{"\n"}}{{end}}{{end}}" | xargs --no-run-if-empty oc adm certificate approve
  ```

NOTE

Some Operators might not become available until some CSRs are approved.

4. Now that your client requests are approved, you must review the server requests for each machine that you added to the cluster:

```
$ oc get csr
```

Example output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>REQUESTOR</th>
<th>CONDITION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>csr-bfd72</td>
<td>5m26s</td>
<td>system:node:ip-10-0-50-126.us-east-2.compute.internal</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>csr-c57l2v</td>
<td>5m26s</td>
<td>system:node:ip-10-0-95-157.us-east-2.compute.internal</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. If the remaining CSRs are not approved, and are in the **Pending** status, approve the CSRs for your cluster machines:

- To approve them individually, run the following command for each valid CSR:

  ```
  $ oc adm certificate approve <csr_name>
  ```

  `<csr_name>` is the name of a CSR from the list of current CSRs.
To approve all pending CSRs, run the following command:

```bash
$ oc get csr -o go-template="{{range .items}}{{if not .status}}{{.metadata.name}}{{"\n"}}{{end}}{{end}}" | xargs oc adm certificate approve
```

6. After all client and server CSRs have been approved, the machines have the **Ready** status. Verify this by running the following command:

```bash
$ oc get nodes
```

**Example output**

```
NAME     STATUS    ROLES    AGE    VERSION
master-0 Ready  master  73m     v1.27.3
master-1 Ready  master  73m     v1.27.3
master-2 Ready  master  74m     v1.27.3
worker-0 Ready  worker  11m     v1.27.3
worker-1 Ready  worker  11m     v1.27.3
```

**NOTE**

It can take a few minutes after approval of the server CSRs for the machines to transition to the **Ready** status.

**Additional information**

- For more information on CSRs, see Certificate Signing Requests.

### 18.2.17. Initial Operator configuration

After the control plane initializes, you must immediately configure some Operators so that they all become available.

**Prerequisites**

- Your control plane has initialized.

**Procedure**

1. Watch the cluster components come online:

```bash
$ watch -n5 oc get clusteroperators
```

**Example output**

```
NAME                   VERSION AVAILABLE PROGRESSING DEGRADED SINCE
authentication          4.14.0 True  False  False  19m
baremetal               4.14.0 True  False  False  37m
cloud-credential        4.14.0 True  False  False  40m
cluster-autoscaler      4.14.0 True  False  False  37m
config-operator         4.14.0 True  False  False  38m
```
2. Configure the Operators that are not available.

### 18.2.17.1. Image registry storage configuration

The Image Registry Operator is not initially available for platforms that do not provide default storage. After installation, you must configure your registry to use storage so that the Registry Operator is made available.

Instructions are shown for configuring a persistent volume, which is required for production clusters. Where applicable, instructions are shown for configuring an empty directory as the storage location, which is available for only non-production clusters.

Additional instructions are provided for allowing the image registry to use block storage types by using the **Recreate** rollout strategy during upgrades.

#### 18.2.17.1.1. Configuring registry storage for IBM Z

As a cluster administrator, following installation you must configure your registry to use storage.

**Prerequisites**

- You have access to the cluster as a user with the **cluster-admin** role.
- You have a cluster on IBM®.
- You have provisioned persistent storage for your cluster, such as Red Hat OpenShift Data Foundation.
IMPORTANT

OpenShift Container Platform supports **ReadWriteOnce** access for image registry storage when you have only one replica. **ReadWriteOnce** access also requires that the registry uses the **Recreate** rollout strategy. To deploy an image registry that supports high availability with two or more replicas, **ReadWriteMany** access is required.

- Must have 100Gi capacity.

Procedure

1. To configure your registry to use storage, change the `spec.storage.pvc` in the `configs.imageregistry/cluster` resource.

   ```yaml
   storage:
     pvc:
       claim:
   ``

   **NOTE**

   When you use shared storage, review your security settings to prevent outside access.

2. Verify that you do not have a registry pod:

   ```bash
   $ oc get pod -n openshift-image-registry -l docker-registry=default
   ``

   **Example output**

   ```
   No resources found in openshift-image-registry namespace
   ```

   **NOTE**

   If you do have a registry pod in your output, you do not need to continue with this procedure.

3. Check the registry configuration:

   ```bash
   $ oc edit configs.imageregistry.operator.openshift.io
   ``

   **Example output**

   ```yaml
   storage:
     pvc:
       claim:
   ```

   Leave the `claim` field blank to allow the automatic creation of an `image-registry-storage` PVC.

4. Check the `clusteroperator` status:

   ```bash
   $ oc get clusteroperator image-registry
   ```

   **Example output**
5. Ensure that your registry is set to managed to enable building and pushing of images.
   
   - Run:
     
     ```bash
     $ oc edit configs.imageregistry/cluster
     
     Then, change the line
     
     managementState: Removed
     
     to
     
     managementState: Managed
     ```

### 18.2.17.12. Configuring storage for the image registry in non-production clusters

You must configure storage for the Image Registry Operator. For non-production clusters, you can set the image registry to an empty directory. If you do so, all images are lost if you restart the registry.

**Procedure**

- To set the image registry storage to an empty directory:

  ```bash
  $ oc patch configs.imageregistry.operator.openshift.io cluster --type merge --patch '{"spec":
  {"storage":{"emptyDir":{}}}"
  ```

  **WARNING**
  Configure this option for only non-production clusters.

  If you run this command before the Image Registry Operator initializes its components, the `oc patch` command fails with the following error:

  ```bash
  Error from server (NotFound): configs.imageregistry.operator.openshift.io "cluster" not found
  ```

  Wait a few minutes and run the command again.

### 18.2.18. Completing installation on user-provisioned infrastructure

After you complete the Operator configuration, you can finish installing the cluster on infrastructure that you provide.

**Prerequisites**
Your control plane has initialized.

You have completed the initial Operator configuration.

**Procedure**

1. Confirm that all the cluster components are online with the following command:

   ```
   $ watch -n5 oc get clusteroperators
   ```

**Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>VERSION</th>
<th>AVAILABLE</th>
<th>PROGRESSING</th>
<th>DEGRADED</th>
<th>SINCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>authentication</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>19m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baremetal</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cloud-credential</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>40m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cluster-autoscaler</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config-operator</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>38m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>console</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>26m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>csi-snapshot-controller</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dns</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>etcd</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>36m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>image-registry</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>31m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ingress</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>30m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insights</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>31m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kube-apiserver</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>26m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kube-controller-manager</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>36m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kube-scheduler</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>36m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kube-storage-version-migrator</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>machine-api</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>29m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>machine-approver</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>machine-config</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>36m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marketplace</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monitoring</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>29m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>network</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>38m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node-tuning</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-apiserver</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>32m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-controller-manager</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>30m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-samples</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>32m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>operator-lifecycle-manager</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>operator-lifecycle-manager-catalog</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>operator-lifecycle-manager-packageserver</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>32m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>service-ca</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>38m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>storage</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Alternatively, the following command notifies you when all of the clusters are available. It also retrieves and displays credentials:

```
$ ./openshift-install --dir <installation_directory> wait-for install-complete
```

For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.
Example output

INFO Waiting up to 30m0s for the cluster to initialize...

The command succeeds when the Cluster Version Operator finishes deploying the OpenShift Container Platform cluster from Kubernetes API server.

**IMPORTANT**

- The Ignition config files that the installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending **node-bootstrapper** certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for *Recovering from expired control plane certificates* for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

2. Confirm that the Kubernetes API server is communicating with the pods.

   a. To view a list of all pods, use the following command:

   ```
   $ oc get pods --all-namespaces
   ```

   **Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAMESPACE</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>READY</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>openshift-apiserver-operator</td>
<td>openshift-apiserver-operator-85cb746d55-zqhs8</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Running 1 9m</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-apiserver</td>
<td>apiserver-67b9g</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Running 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Running 3m</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-apiserver</td>
<td>apiserver-ljcmx</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Running 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Running 1m</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-apiserver</td>
<td>apiserver-z25h4</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Running 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Running 2m</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-authentication-operator</td>
<td>authentication-operator-69d5d8bf84-vh2n8</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Running 0 5m</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   b. View the logs for a pod that is listed in the output of the previous command by using the following command:

   ```
   $ oc logs <pod_name> -n <namespace>
   ```

   1 Specify the pod name and namespace, as shown in the output of the previous command.
If the pod logs display, the Kubernetes API server can communicate with the cluster machines.

3. For an installation with Fibre Channel Protocol (FCP), additional steps are required to enable multipathing. Do not enable multipathing during installation. See “Enabling multipathing with kernel arguments on RHCOS” in the Post-installation machine configuration tasks documentation for more information.

### 18.2.19. Telemetry access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the Telemetry service, which runs by default to provide metrics about cluster health and the success of updates, requires internet access. If your cluster is connected to the internet, Telemetry runs automatically, and your cluster is registered to OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console.

After you confirm that your OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console inventory is correct, either maintained automatically by Telemetry or manually by using OpenShift Cluster Manager, use subscription watch to track your OpenShift Container Platform subscriptions at the account or multi-cluster level.

**Additional resources**

- See About remote health monitoring for more information about the Telemetry service
- How to generate SOSREPORT within OpenShift4 nodes without SSH

### 18.2.20. Next steps

- Enabling multipathing with kernel arguments on RHCOS
- Customize your cluster.
- If necessary, you can opt out of remote health reporting

### 18.3. INSTALLING A CLUSTER WITH Z/VM ON IBM Z AND IBM LINUXONE IN A RESTRICTED NETWORK

In OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14, you can install a cluster on IBM Z® or IBM® LinuxONE infrastructure that you provision in a restricted network.

**NOTE**

While this document refers to only IBM Z®, all information in it also applies to IBM® LinuxONE.

**IMPORTANT**

Additional considerations exist for non-bare metal platforms. Review the information in the guidelines for deploying OpenShift Container Platform on non-tested platforms before you install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

### 18.3.1. Prerequisites
● You reviewed details about the **OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes**.

● You read the documentation on **selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users**.

● You **created a mirror registry for installation in a restricted network** and obtained the **imageContentSources** data for your version of OpenShift Container Platform.

● Before you begin the installation process, you must move or remove any existing installation files. This ensures that the required installation files are created and updated during the installation process.

  **IMPORTANT**

  Ensure that installation steps are done from a machine with access to the installation media.

● You provisioned **persistent storage using OpenShift Data Foundation** or other supported storage protocols for your cluster. To deploy a private image registry, you must set up persistent storage with **ReadWriteMany** access.

● If you use a firewall and plan to use the Telemetry service, you **configured the firewall to allow the sites** that your cluster requires access to.

  **NOTE**

  Be sure to also review this site list if you are configuring a proxy.

18.3.2. About installations in restricted networks

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you can perform an installation that does not require an active connection to the internet to obtain software components. Restricted network installations can be completed using installer-provisioned infrastructure or user-provisioned infrastructure, depending on the cloud platform to which you are installing the cluster.

If you choose to perform a restricted network installation on a cloud platform, you still require access to its cloud APIs. Some cloud functions, like Amazon Web Service’s Route 53 DNS and IAM services, require internet access. Depending on your network, you might require less internet access for an installation on bare metal hardware, Nutanix, or on VMware vSphere.

To complete a restricted network installation, you must create a registry that mirrors the contents of the OpenShift image registry and contains the installation media. You can create this registry on a mirror host, which can access both the internet and your closed network, or by using other methods that meet your restrictions.

  **IMPORTANT**

  Because of the complexity of the configuration for user-provisioned installations, consider completing a standard user-provisioned infrastructure installation before you attempt a restricted network installation using user-provisioned infrastructure. Completing this test installation might make it easier to isolate and troubleshoot any issues that might arise during your installation in a restricted network.
18.3.2.1. Additional limits

Clusters in restricted networks have the following additional limitations and restrictions:

- The ClusterVersion status includes an Unable to retrieve available updates error.
- By default, you cannot use the contents of the Developer Catalog because you cannot access the required image stream tags.

18.3.3. Internet access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you require access to the internet to obtain the images that are necessary to install your cluster.

You must have internet access to:

- Access OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console to download the installation program and perform subscription management. If the cluster has internet access and you do not disable Telemetry, that service automatically entitles your cluster.
- Access Quay.io to obtain the packages that are required to install your cluster.
- Obtain the packages that are required to perform cluster updates.

18.3.4. Requirements for a cluster with user-provisioned infrastructure

For a cluster that contains user-provisioned infrastructure, you must deploy all of the required machines.

This section describes the requirements for deploying OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure.

18.3.4.1. Required machines for cluster installation

The smallest OpenShift Container Platform clusters require the following hosts:

Table 18.16. Minimum required hosts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hosts</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One temporary bootstrap machine</td>
<td>The cluster requires the bootstrap machine to deploy the OpenShift Container Platform cluster on the three control plane machines. You can remove the bootstrap machine after you install the cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three control plane machines</td>
<td>The control plane machines run the Kubernetes and OpenShift Container Platform services that form the control plane.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At least two compute machines, which are also known as worker machines.</td>
<td>The workloads requested by OpenShift Container Platform users run on the compute machines.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IMPORTANT

To improve high availability of your cluster, distribute the control plane machines over different z/VM instances on at least two physical machines.

The bootstrap, control plane, and compute machines must use Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) as the operating system.

Note that RHCOS is based on Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 9.2 and inherits all of its hardware certifications and requirements. See Red Hat Enterprise Linux technology capabilities and limits.

### 18.3.4.2. Minimum resource requirements for cluster installation

Each cluster machine must meet the following minimum requirements:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bootstrap</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control plane</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compute</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. One physical core (IFL) provides two logical cores (threads) when SMT-2 is enabled. The hypervisor can provide two or more vCPUs.

If an instance type for your platform meets the minimum requirements for cluster machines, it is supported to use in OpenShift Container Platform.

**Additional resources**

- Optimizing storage

### 18.3.4.3. Minimum IBM Z system environment

You can install OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14 on the following IBM® hardware:

- IBM® z16 (all models), IBM® z15 (all models), IBM® z14 (all models)
- IBM® LinuxONE 4 (all models), IBM® LinuxONE III (all models), IBM® LinuxONE Emperor II, IBM® LinuxONE Rockhopper II

**Hardware requirements**

- The equivalent of six Integrated Facilities for Linux (IFL), which are SMT2 enabled, for each cluster.
- At least one network connection to both connect to the LoadBalancer service and to serve data for traffic outside the cluster.
NOTE
You can use dedicated or shared IFLs to assign sufficient compute resources. Resource sharing is one of the key strengths of IBM Z®. However, you must adjust capacity correctly on each hypervisor layer and ensure sufficient resources for every OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

IMPORTANT
Since the overall performance of the cluster can be impacted, the LPARs that are used to set up the OpenShift Container Platform clusters must provide sufficient compute capacity. In this context, LPAR weight management, entitlements, and CPU shares on the hypervisor level play an important role.

Operating system requirements
- One instance of z/VM 7.2 or later

On your z/VM instance, set up:
- Three guest virtual machines for OpenShift Container Platform control plane machines
- Two guest virtual machines for OpenShift Container Platform compute machines
- One guest virtual machine for the temporary OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap machine

IBM Z network connectivity requirements
To install on IBM Z® under z/VM, you require a single z/VM virtual NIC in layer 2 mode. You also need:
- A direct-attached OSA or RoCE network adapter
- A z/VM VSwitch set up. For a preferred setup, use OSA link aggregation.

Disk storage for the z/VM guest virtual machines
- FICON attached disk storage (DASDs). These can be z/VM minidisks, fullpack minidisks, or dedicated DASDs, all of which must be formatted as CDL, which is the default. To reach the minimum required DASD size for Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) installations, you need extended address volumes (EAV). If available, use HyperPAV to ensure optimal performance.
- FCP attached disk storage

Storage / Main Memory
- 16 GB for OpenShift Container Platform control plane machines
- 8 GB for OpenShift Container Platform compute machines
- 16 GB for the temporary OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap machine

18.3.4.4. Preferred IBM Z system environment
Hardware requirements
- Three LPARS that each have the equivalent of six IFLs, which are SMT2 enabled, for each cluster.
Two network connections to both connect to the **LoadBalancer** service and to serve data for traffic outside the cluster.

HiperSockets, which are attached to a node either directly as a device or by bridging with one z/VM VSWITCH to be transparent to the z/VM guest. To directly connect HiperSockets to a node, you must set up a gateway to the external network via a RHEL 8 guest to bridge to the HiperSockets network.

**Operating system requirements**

- Two or three instances of z/VM 7.2 or later for high availability

On your z/VM instances, set up:

- Three guest virtual machines for OpenShift Container Platform control plane machines, one per z/VM instance.
- At least six guest virtual machines for OpenShift Container Platform compute machines, distributed across the z/VM instances.
- One guest virtual machine for the temporary OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap machine.
- To ensure the availability of integral components in an overcommitted environment, increase the priority of the control plane by using the CP command **SET SHARE**. Do the same for infrastructure nodes, if they exist. See **SET SHARE** in IBM® Documentation.

**IBM Z network connectivity requirements**

To install on IBM Z® under z/VM, you require a single z/VM virtual NIC in layer 2 mode. You also need:

- A direct-attached OSA or RoCE network adapter
- A z/VM VSwitch set up. For a preferred setup, use OSA link aggregation.

**Disk storage for the z/VM guest virtual machines**

- FICON attached disk storage (DASDs). These can be z/VM minidisks, fullpack minidisks, or dedicated DASDs, all of which must be formatted as CDL, which is the default. To reach the minimum required DASD size for Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) installations, you need extended address volumes (EAV). If available, use HyperPAV and High Performance FICON (zHPF) to ensure optimal performance.

- FCP attached disk storage

**Storage / Main Memory**

- 16 GB for OpenShift Container Platform control plane machines
- 8 GB for OpenShift Container Platform compute machines
- 16 GB for the temporary OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap machine

**18.3.4.5. Certificate signing requests management**

Because your cluster has limited access to automatic machine management when you use infrastructure that you provision, you must provide a mechanism for approving cluster certificate signing requests (CSRs) after installation. The **kube-controller-manager** only approves the kubelet client CSRs. The **machine-approver** cannot guarantee the validity of a serving certificate that is requested by using
kubelet credentials because it cannot confirm that the correct machine issued the request. You must determine and implement a method of verifying the validity of the kubelet serving certificate requests and approving them.

**Additional resources**

- See Bridging a HiperSockets LAN with a z/VM Virtual Switch in IBM® Documentation.
- See Scaling HyperPAV alias devices on Linux guests on z/VM for performance optimization.
- See Topics in LPAR performance for LPAR weight management and entitlements.
- See Recommended host practices for IBM Z® & IBM® LinuxONE environments

### 18.3.4.6. Networking requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure

All the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines require networking to be configured in *initramfs* during boot to fetch their Ignition config files.

During the initial boot, the machines require an IP address configuration that is set either through a DHCP server or statically by providing the required boot options. After a network connection is established, the machines download their Ignition config files from an HTTP or HTTPS server. The Ignition config files are then used to set the exact state of each machine. The Machine Config Operator completes more changes to the machines, such as the application of new certificates or keys, after installation.

It is recommended to use a DHCP server for long-term management of the cluster machines. Ensure that the DHCP server is configured to provide persistent IP addresses, DNS server information, and hostnames to the cluster machines.

**NOTE**

If a DHCP service is not available for your user-provisioned infrastructure, you can instead provide the IP networking configuration and the address of the DNS server to the nodes at RHCOS install time. These can be passed as boot arguments if you are installing from an ISO image. See the *Installing RHCOS and starting the OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process* section for more information about static IP provisioning and advanced networking options.

The Kubernetes API server must be able to resolve the node names of the cluster machines. If the API servers and worker nodes are in different zones, you can configure a default DNS search zone to allow the API server to resolve the node names. Another supported approach is to always refer to hosts by their fully-qualified domain names in both the node objects and all DNS requests.

#### 18.3.4.6.1. Setting the cluster node hostnames through DHCP

On Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines, the hostname is set through NetworkManager. By default, the machines obtain their hostname through DHCP. If the hostname is not provided by DHCP, set statically through kernel arguments, or another method, it is obtained through a reverse DNS lookup. Reverse DNS lookup occurs after the network has been initialized on a node and can take time to resolve. Other system services can start prior to this and detect the hostname as *localhost* or similar. You can avoid this by using DHCP to provide the hostname for each cluster node.

Additionally, setting the hostnames through DHCP can bypass any manual DNS record name configuration errors in environments that have a DNS split-horizon implementation.
18.3.4.6.2. Network connectivity requirements

You must configure the network connectivity between machines to allow OpenShift Container Platform cluster components to communicate. Each machine must be able to resolve the hostnames of all other machines in the cluster.

This section provides details about the ports that are required.

Table 18.18. Ports used for all-machine to all-machine communications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ICMP</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Network reachability tests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Metrics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9000-9999</td>
<td>Host level services, including the node exporter on ports <strong>9100-9101</strong> and the Cluster Version Operator on port <strong>9099</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10250-10259</td>
<td>The default ports that Kubernetes reserves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10256</td>
<td>openshift-sdn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>4789</td>
<td>VXLAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6081</td>
<td>Geneve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9000-9999</td>
<td>Host level services, including the node exporter on ports <strong>9100-9101</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>500</td>
<td>IPsec IKE packets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4500</td>
<td>IPsec NAT-T packets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP/UDP</td>
<td>30000-32767</td>
<td>Kubernetes node port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESP</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>IPsec Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 18.19. Ports used for all-machine to control plane communications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>6443</td>
<td>Kubernetes API</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 18.20. Ports used for control plane machine to control plane machine communications
NTP configuration for user-provisioned infrastructure

OpenShift Container Platform clusters are configured to use a public Network Time Protocol (NTP) server by default. If you want to use a local enterprise NTP server, or if your cluster is being deployed in a disconnected network, you can configure the cluster to use a specific time server. For more information, see the documentation for Configuring chrony time service.

Additional resources

- Configuring chrony time service

18.3.4.7. User-provisioned DNS requirements

In OpenShift Container Platform deployments, DNS name resolution is required for the following components:

- The Kubernetes API
- The OpenShift Container Platform application wildcard
- The bootstrap, control plane, and compute machines

Reverse DNS resolution is also required for the Kubernetes API, the bootstrap machine, the control plane machines, and the compute machines.

DNS A/AAAA or CNAME records are used for name resolution and PTR records are used for reverse name resolution. The reverse records are important because Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) uses the reverse records to set the hostnames for all the nodes, unless the hostnames are provided by DHCP. Additionally, the reverse records are used to generate the certificate signing requests (CSR) that OpenShift Container Platform needs to operate.

The following DNS records are required for a user-provisioned OpenShift Container Platform cluster and they must be in place before installation. In each record, `<cluster_name>` is the cluster name and `<base_domain>` is the base domain that you specify in the `install-config.yaml` file. A complete DNS record takes the form: `<component>.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>`.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Record</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kubernetes</td>
<td><code>api.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;</code></td>
<td>A DNS A/AAAA or CNAME record, and a DNS PTR record, to identify the API load balancer. These records must be resolvable by both clients external to the cluster and from all the nodes within the cluster.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Component Record Description

### API-internal

| api-int.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>. | A DNS A/AAAA or CNAME record, and a DNS PTR record, to internally identify the API load balancer. These records must be resolvable from all the nodes within the cluster. |

### IMPORTANT

The API server must be able to resolve the worker nodes by the hostnames that are recorded in Kubernetes. If the API server cannot resolve the node names, then proxied API calls can fail, and you cannot retrieve logs from pods.

### Routes

| *.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>. | A wildcard DNS A/AAAA or CNAME record that refers to the application ingress load balancer. The application ingress load balancer targets the machines that run the Ingress Controller pods. The Ingress Controller pods run on the compute machines by default. These records must be resolvable by both clients external to the cluster and from all the nodes within the cluster. |

For example, console-openshift-console.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain> is used as a wildcard route to the OpenShift Container Platform console.

### Bootstrap machine

| bootstrap.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>. | A DNS A/AAAA or CNAME record, and a DNS PTR record, to identify the bootstrap machine. These records must be resolvable by the nodes within the cluster. |

### Control plane machines

| <master><n>.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>. | DNS A/AAAA or CNAME records and DNS PTR records to identify each machine for the control plane nodes. These records must be resolvable by the nodes within the cluster. |

### Compute machines

| <worker><n>.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>. | DNS A/AAAA or CNAME records and DNS PTR records to identify each machine for the worker nodes. These records must be resolvable by the nodes within the cluster. |

### NOTE

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.4 and later, you do not need to specify etcd host and SRV records in your DNS configuration.

### TIP

You can use the **dig** command to verify name and reverse name resolution. See the section on **Validating DNS resolution for user-provisioned infrastructure** for detailed validation steps.
18.3.4.7.1. Example DNS configuration for user-provisioned clusters

This section provides A and PTR record configuration samples that meet the DNS requirements for deploying OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure. The samples are not meant to provide advice for choosing one DNS solution over another.

In the examples, the cluster name is `ocp4` and the base domain is `example.com`.

Example DNS A record configuration for a user-provisioned cluster

The following example is a BIND zone file that shows sample A records for name resolution in a user-provisioned cluster.

Example 18.4. Sample DNS zone database

```
$TTL 1W
@ IN SOA ns1.example.com. root ( 
  2019070700 ; serial
  3H ; refresh (3 hours)
  30M ; retry (30 minutes)
  2W ; expiry (2 weeks)
  1W ) ; minimum (1 week)
IN NS ns1.example.com.
IN MX 10 smtp.example.com.
;
ns1.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5
smtp.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5
;
helper.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5
helper.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5
;
api.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5 1
api-int.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5 2
;
*.apps.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5 3
;
bootstrap.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.96 4
;
master0.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.97 5
master1.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.98 6
master2.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.99 7
;
worker0.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.11 8
worker1.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.17 9
;
:EOF
```

1. Provides name resolution for the Kubernetes API. The record refers to the IP address of the API load balancer.
2. Provides name resolution for the Kubernetes API. The record refers to the IP address of the API load balancer and is used for internal cluster communications.
3. Provides name resolution for the wildcard routes. The record refers to the IP address of the
NOTE

In the example, the same load balancer is used for the Kubernetes API and application ingress traffic. In production scenarios, you can deploy the API and application ingress load balancers separately so that you can scale the load balancer infrastructure for each in isolation.

1 Provides name resolution for the bootstrap machine.
2 Provides name resolution for the control plane machines.
3 Provides name resolution for the compute machines.

Example DNS PTR record configuration for a user-provisioned cluster

The following example BIND zone file shows sample PTR records for reverse name resolution in a user-provisioned cluster.

```
Example 18.5. Sample DNS zone database for reverse records

$TTL 1W
@ IN SOA ns1.example.com. root (
  2019070700 ; serial
  3H ; refresh (3 hours)
  30M ; retry (30 minutes)
  2W ; expiry (2 weeks)
  1W ) ; minimum (1 week)
IN NS ns1.example.com.
;
5.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR api.ocp4.example.com. 1
5.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR api-int.ocp4.example.com. 2
;
96.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR bootstrap.ocp4.example.com. 3
;
97.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR master0.ocp4.example.com. 4
98.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR master1.ocp4.example.com. 5
99.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR master2.ocp4.example.com. 6
;
11.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR worker0.ocp4.example.com. 7
7.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR worker1.ocp4.example.com. 8
;
;EOF
```

1 Provides reverse DNS resolution for the Kubernetes API. The PTR record refers to the record name of the API load balancer.
2 Provides reverse DNS resolution for the Kubernetes API. The PTR record refers to the record name of the API load balancer and is used for internal cluster communications.
3 Provides reverse DNS resolution for the bootstrap machine.
4 Provides reverse DNS resolution for the control plane machines.
Provides reverse DNS resolution for the compute machines.

NOTE
A PTR record is not required for the OpenShift Container Platform application wildcard.

18.3.4.8. Load balancing requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform, you must provision the API and application Ingress load balancing infrastructure. In production scenarios, you can deploy the API and application Ingress load balancers separately so that you can scale the load balancer infrastructure for each in isolation.

NOTE
If you want to deploy the API and application Ingress load balancers with a Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) instance, you must purchase the RHEL subscription separately.

The load balancing infrastructure must meet the following requirements:

1. **API load balancer**: Provides a common endpoint for users, both human and machine, to interact with and configure the platform. Configure the following conditions:
   - Layer 4 load balancing only. This can be referred to as Raw TCP, SSL Passthrough, or SSL Bridge mode. If you use SSL Bridge mode, you must enable Server Name Indication (SNI) for the API routes.
   - A stateless load balancing algorithm. The options vary based on the load balancer implementation.

   **IMPORTANT**
   Do not configure session persistence for an API load balancer. Configuring session persistence for a Kubernetes API server might cause performance issues from excess application traffic for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster and the Kubernetes API that runs inside the cluster.

Configure the following ports on both the front and back of the load balancers:

**Table 18.22. API load balancer**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Back-end machines (pool members)</th>
<th>Internal</th>
<th>External</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6443</td>
<td>Bootstrap and control plane. You remove the bootstrap machine from the load balancer after the bootstrap machine initializes the cluster control plane. You must configure the <code>/readyz</code> endpoint for the API server health check probe.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Kubernetes API server</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Bootstrap and control plane. You remove the bootstrap machine from the load balancer after the bootstrap machine initializes the cluster control plane.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Back-end machines (pool members)</th>
<th>Internal</th>
<th>External</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22623</td>
<td>Bootstrap and control plane. You remove the bootstrap machine from the load balancer after the bootstrap machine initializes the cluster control plane.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>Machine config server</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**

The load balancer must be configured to take a maximum of 30 seconds from the time the API server turns off the `/readyz` endpoint to the removal of the API server instance from the pool. Within the time frame after `/readyz` returns an error or becomes healthy, the endpoint must have been removed or added. Probing every 5 or 10 seconds, with two successful requests to become healthy and three to become unhealthy, are well-tested values.

2. **Application Ingress load balancer**: Provides an ingress point for application traffic flowing in from outside the cluster. A working configuration for the Ingress router is required for an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

   Configure the following conditions:

   - Layer 4 load balancing only. This can be referred to as Raw TCP, SSL Passthrough, or SSL Bridge mode. If you use SSL Bridge mode, you must enable Server Name Indication (SNI) for the ingress routes.

   - A connection-based or session-based persistence is recommended, based on the options available and types of applications that will be hosted on the platform.

**TIP**

If the true IP address of the client can be seen by the application Ingress load balancer, enabling source IP-based session persistence can improve performance for applications that use end-to-end TLS encryption.

Configure the following ports on both the front and back of the load balancers:

**Table 18.23. Application Ingress load balancer**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Back-end machines (pool members)</th>
<th>Internal</th>
<th>External</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>443</td>
<td>The machines that run the Ingress Controller pods, compute, or worker, by default.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>HTTPS traffic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>The machines that run the Ingress Controller pods, compute, or worker, by default.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>HTTP traffic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTE

If you are deploying a three-node cluster with zero compute nodes, the Ingress Controller pods run on the control plane nodes. In three-node cluster deployments, you must configure your application Ingress load balancer to route HTTP and HTTPS traffic to the control plane nodes.

18.3.4.8.1. Example load balancer configuration for user-provisioned clusters

This section provides an example API and application Ingress load balancer configuration that meets the load balancing requirements for user-provisioned clusters. The sample is an `/etc/haproxy/haproxy.cfg` configuration for an HAProxy load balancer. The example is not meant to provide advice for choosing one load balancing solution over another.

In the example, the same load balancer is used for the Kubernetes API and application ingress traffic. In production scenarios, you can deploy the API and application ingress load balancers separately so that you can scale the load balancer infrastructure for each in isolation.

NOTE

If you are using HAProxy as a load balancer and SELinux is set to enforcing, you must ensure that the HAProxy service can bind to the configured TCP port by running `setsebool -P haproxy_connect_any=1`.

Example 18.6. Sample API and application Ingress load balancer configuration

```conf
[global]
log 127.0.0.1 local2
pidfile /var/run/haproxy.pid
maxconn 4000
defaults
mode http
log global
dontlognull
option http-server-close
option redispatch
retries 3
timeout http-request 10s
timeout queue 1m
timeout connect 10s
timeout client 1m
timeout server 1m
timeout http-keep-alive 10s
timeout check 10s
maxconn 3000

[listen api-server-6443]
bind *:6443
mode tcp
server bootstrap bootstrap.ocp4.example.com:6443 check inter 1s backup
server master0 master0.ocp4.example.com:6443 check inter 1s
server master1 master1.ocp4.example.com:6443 check inter 1s
server master2 master2.ocp4.example.com:6443 check inter 1s

[listen machine-config-server-22623]
```
Port 6443 handles the Kubernetes API traffic and points to the control plane machines.

The bootstrap entries must be in place before the OpenShift Container Platform cluster installation and they must be removed after the bootstrap process is complete.

Port 22623 handles the machine config server traffic and points to the control plane machines.

Port 443 handles the HTTPS traffic and points to the machines that run the Ingress Controller pods. The Ingress Controller pods run on the compute machines by default.

Port 80 handles the HTTP traffic and points to the machines that run the Ingress Controller pods. The Ingress Controller pods run on the compute machines by default.

**NOTE**

If you are deploying a three-node cluster with zero compute nodes, the Ingress Controller pods run on the control plane nodes. In three-node cluster deployments, you must configure your application Ingress load balancer to route HTTP and HTTPS traffic to the control plane nodes.

**TIP**

If you are using HAProxy as a load balancer, you can check that the haproxy process is listening on ports 6443, 22623, 443, and 80 by running `netstat -nltpu` on the HAProxy node.

**18.3.5. Preparing the user-provisioned infrastructure**

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure, you must prepare the underlying infrastructure.

This section provides details about the high-level steps required to set up your cluster infrastructure in preparation for an OpenShift Container Platform installation. This includes configuring IP networking and network connectivity for your cluster nodes, preparing a web server for the Ignition files, enabling
the required ports through your firewall, and setting up the required DNS and load balancing infrastructure.

After preparation, your cluster infrastructure must meet the requirements outlined in the *Requirements for a cluster with user-provisioned infrastructure* section.

### Prerequisites

- You have reviewed the [OpenShift Container Platform 4.x Tested Integrations](#) page.
- You have reviewed the infrastructure requirements detailed in the *Requirements for a cluster with user-provisioned infrastructure* section.

### Procedure

1. Set up static IP addresses.
2. Set up an HTTP or HTTPS server to provide Ignition files to the cluster nodes.
3. Ensure that your network infrastructure provides the required network connectivity between the cluster components. See the *Networking requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure* section for details about the requirements.
4. Configure your firewall to enable the ports required for the OpenShift Container Platform cluster components to communicate. See *Networking requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure* section for details about the ports that are required.

**IMPORTANT**

By default, port 1936 is accessible for an OpenShift Container Platform cluster, because each control plane node needs access to this port.

Avoid using the Ingress load balancer to expose this port, because doing so might result in the exposure of sensitive information, such as statistics and metrics, related to Ingress Controllers.

5. Setup the required DNS infrastructure for your cluster.
   
   a. Configure DNS name resolution for the Kubernetes API, the application wildcard, the bootstrap machine, the control plane machines, and the compute machines.
   
   b. Configure reverse DNS resolution for the Kubernetes API, the bootstrap machine, the control plane machines, and the compute machines. See the *User-provisioned DNS requirements* section for more information about the OpenShift Container Platform DNS requirements.

6. Validate your DNS configuration.
   
   a. From your installation node, run DNS lookups against the record names of the Kubernetes API, the wildcard routes, and the cluster nodes. Validate that the IP addresses in the responses correspond to the correct components.
   
   b. From your installation node, run reverse DNS lookups against the IP addresses of the load balancer and the cluster nodes. Validate that the record names in the responses correspond to the correct components.
See the Validating DNS resolution for user-provisioned infrastructure section for detailed DNS validation steps.

7. Provision the required API and application ingress load balancing infrastructure. See the Load balancing requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure section for more information about the requirements.

NOTE

Some load balancing solutions require the DNS name resolution for the cluster nodes to be in place before the load balancing is initialized.

18.3.6. Validating DNS resolution for user-provisioned infrastructure

You can validate your DNS configuration before installing OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure.

IMPORTANT

The validation steps detailed in this section must succeed before you install your cluster.

Prerequisites

- You have configured the required DNS records for your user-provisioned infrastructure.

Procedure

1. From your installation node, run DNS lookups against the record names of the Kubernetes API, the wildcard routes, and the cluster nodes. Validate that the IP addresses contained in the responses correspond to the correct components.

   a. Perform a lookup against the Kubernetes API record name. Check that the result points to the IP address of the API load balancer:

      $ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> api.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>  

      Replace `<nameserver_ip>` with the IP address of the nameserver, `<cluster_name>` with your cluster name, and `<base_domain>` with your base domain name.

      Example output

      api.ocp4.example.com. 604800 IN A 192.168.1.5

   b. Perform a lookup against the Kubernetes internal API record name. Check that the result points to the IP address of the API load balancer:

      $ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> api-int.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>

      Example output

      api-int.ocp4.example.com. 604800 IN A 192.168.1.5
c. Test an example `*.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>` DNS wildcard lookup. All of the application wildcard lookups must resolve to the IP address of the application ingress load balancer:

```
$ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> random.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>
```

**Example output**

```
random.apps.ocp4.example.com. 604800 IN A 192.168.1.5
```

**NOTE**

In the example outputs, the same load balancer is used for the Kubernetes API and application ingress traffic. In production scenarios, you can deploy the API and application ingress load balancers separately so that you can scale the load balancer infrastructure for each in isolation.

You can replace `random` with another wildcard value. For example, you can query the route to the OpenShift Container Platform console:

```
$ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> console-openshift-console.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>
```

**Example output**

```
console-openshift-console.apps.ocp4.example.com. 604800 IN A 192.168.1.5
```

d. Run a lookup against the bootstrap DNS record name. Check that the result points to the IP address of the bootstrap node:

```
$ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> bootstrap.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>
```

**Example output**

```
bootstrap.ocp4.example.com. 604800 IN A 192.168.1.96
```

e. Use this method to perform lookups against the DNS record names for the control plane and compute nodes. Check that the results correspond to the IP addresses of each node.

2. From your installation node, run reverse DNS lookups against the IP addresses of the load balancer and the cluster nodes. Validate that the record names contained in the responses correspond to the correct components.

a. Perform a reverse lookup against the IP address of the API load balancer. Check that the response includes the record names for the Kubernetes API and the Kubernetes internal API:

```
$ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> -x 192.168.1.5
```

**Example output**
Provides the record name for the Kubernetes internal API.

Provides the record name for the Kubernetes API.

**NOTE**

A PTR record is not required for the OpenShift Container Platform application wildcard. No validation step is needed for reverse DNS resolution against the IP address of the application ingress load balancer.

b. Perform a reverse lookup against the IP address of the bootstrap node. Check that the result points to the DNS record name of the bootstrap node:

```bash
$ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> -x 192.168.1.96
```

**Example output**

```
```

c. Use this method to perform reverse lookups against the IP addresses for the control plane and compute nodes. Check that the results correspond to the DNS record names of each node.

### 18.3.7. Generating a key pair for cluster node SSH access

During an OpenShift Container Platform installation, you can provide an SSH public key to the installation program. The key is passed to the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes through their Ignition config files and is used to authenticate SSH access to the nodes. The key is added to the `~/.ssh/authorized_keys` list for the `core` user on each node, which enables password-less authentication.

After the key is passed to the nodes, you can use the key pair to SSH in to the RHCOS nodes as the user `core`. To access the nodes through SSH, the private key identity must be managed by SSH for your local user.

If you want to SSH in to your cluster nodes to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, you must provide the SSH public key during the installation process. The `./openshift-install gather` command also requires the SSH public key to be in place on the cluster nodes.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not skip this procedure in production environments, where disaster recovery and debugging is required.

**Procedure**

1. If you do not have an existing SSH key pair on your local machine to use for authentication onto your cluster nodes, create one. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:
Specify the path and file name, such as `~/.ssh/id_ed25519`, of the new SSH key. If you have an existing key pair, ensure your public key is in the your `~/.ssh` directory.

**NOTE**
If you plan to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the `x86_64`, `ppc64le`, and `s390x` architectures, do not create a key that uses the `ed25519` algorithm. Instead, create a key that uses the `rsa` or `ecdsa` algorithm.

2. View the public SSH key:

```bash
$ cat <path>/<file_name>.pub
```

For example, run the following to view the `~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub` public key:

```bash
$ cat ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub
```

3. Add the SSH private key identity to the SSH agent for your local user, if it has not already been added. SSH agent management of the key is required for password-less SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes, or if you want to use the `/openshift-install gather` command.

**NOTE**
On some distributions, default SSH private key identities such as `~/.ssh/id_rsa` and `~/.ssh/id_dsa` are managed automatically.

a. If the `ssh-agent` process is not already running for your local user, start it as a background task:

```bash
$ eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"
```

**Example output**

```
Agent pid 31874
```

**NOTE**
If your cluster is in FIPS mode, only use FIPS-compliant algorithms to generate the SSH key. The key must be either RSA or ECDSA.

4. Add your SSH private key to the `ssh-agent`:

```bash
$ ssh-add <path>/<file_name>
```

Specify the path and file name for your SSH private key, such as `~/.ssh/id_ed25519`
Example output

Identity added: /home/<you>/<path>/<file_name> (<computer_name>)

Next steps

- When you install OpenShift Container Platform, provide the SSH public key to the installation program.

18.3.8. Manually creating the installation configuration file

Prerequisites

- You have an SSH public key on your local machine to provide to the installation program. The key will be used for SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes for debugging and disaster recovery.

- You have obtained the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.

Procedure

1. Create an installation directory to store your required installation assets in:

   $ mkdir <installation_directory>

   **IMPORTANT**

   You must create a directory. Some installation assets, like bootstrap X.509 certificates have short expiration intervals, so you must not reuse an installation directory. If you want to reuse individual files from another cluster installation, you can copy them into your directory. However, the file names for the installation assets might change between releases. Use caution when copying installation files from an earlier OpenShift Container Platform version.

2. Customize the sample `install-config.yaml` file template that is provided and save it in the `<installation_directory>`.

   **NOTE**

   You must name this configuration file `install-config.yaml`.

   **NOTE**

   For some platform types, you can alternatively run ./openshift-install create install-config --dir <installation_directory> to generate an `install-config.yaml` file. You can provide details about your cluster configuration at the prompts.

3. Back up the `install-config.yaml` file so that you can use it to install multiple clusters.
IMPORTANT

The **install-config.yaml** file is consumed during the next step of the installation process. You must back it up now.

Additional resources

- Installation configuration parameters for IBM Z®

18.3.8.1. Sample install-config.yaml file for IBM Z

You can customize the **install-config.yaml** file to specify more details about your OpenShift Container Platform cluster’s platform or modify the values of the required parameters.

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: example.com
compute:
  - hyperthreading: Enabled
    name: worker
    replicas: 0
    architecture: s390x
controlPlane:
  hyperthreading: Enabled
  name: master
  replicas: 3
  architecture: s390x
metadata:
  name: test
networking:
  clusterNetwork:
    - cidr: 10.128.0.0/14
  hostPrefix: 23
  networkType: OVNKubernetes
  serviceNetwork: 172.30.0.0/16
platform:
  fips: false
  pullSecret: '{"auths":{"<local_registry>":{"auth": "<credentials>","email": "you@example.com"}}}'
  sshKey: 'ssh-ed25519 AAAA...'
  additionalTrustBundle:
    -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
    ZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZ
    -----END CERTIFICATE-----
  imageContentSources:
    - <local_repository>/ocp4/openshift4
      source: quay.io/openshift-release-dev/ocp-release
    - <local_repository>/ocp4/openshift4
      source: quay.io/openshift-release-dev/ocp-v4.0-art-dev
```
1. The base domain of the cluster. All DNS records must be sub-domains of this base and include the cluster name.

2. The controlPlane section is a single mapping, but the compute section is a sequence of mappings. To meet the requirements of the different data structures, the first line of the compute section must begin with a hyphen, -, and the first line of the controlPlane section must not. Only one control plane pool is used.

3. Specifies whether to enable or disable simultaneous multithreading (SMT), or hyperthreading. By default, SMT is enabled to increase the performance of the cores in your machines. You can disable it by setting the parameter value to Disabled. If you disable SMT, you must disable it in all cluster machines; this includes both control plane and compute machines.

   **NOTE**
   
   Simultaneous multithreading (SMT) is enabled by default. If SMT is not available on your OpenShift Container Platform nodes, the hyperthreading parameter has no effect.

   **IMPORTANT**
   
   If you disable hyperthreading, whether on your OpenShift Container Platform nodes or in the install-config.yaml file, ensure that your capacity planning accounts for the dramatically decreased machine performance.

4. You must set this value to 0 when you install OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure. In installer-provisioned installations, the parameter controls the number of compute machines that the cluster creates and manages for you. In user-provisioned installations, you must manually deploy the compute machines before you finish installing the cluster.

   **NOTE**
   
   If you are installing a three-node cluster, do not deploy any compute machines when you install the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines.

5. The number of control plane machines that you add to the cluster. Because the cluster uses these values as the number of etcd endpoints in the cluster, the value must match the number of control plane machines that you deploy.

6. The cluster name that you specified in your DNS records.

7. A block of IP addresses from which pod IP addresses are allocated. This block must not overlap with existing physical networks. These IP addresses are used for the pod network. If you need to access the pods from an external network, you must configure load balancers and routers to manage the traffic.

   **NOTE**
   
   Class E CIDR range is reserved for a future use. To use the Class E CIDR range, you must ensure your networking environment accepts the IP addresses within the Class E CIDR range.
The subnet prefix length to assign to each individual node. For example, if `hostPrefix` is set to 23, then each node is assigned a /23 subnet out of the given `cidr`, which allows for 510 \((2^{32} - 23) - 2\)

The cluster network plugin to install. The supported values are `OVNKubernetes` and `OpenShiftSDN`. The default value is `OVNKubernetes`.

The IP address pool to use for service IP addresses. You can enter only one IP address pool. This block must not overlap with existing physical networks. If you need to access the services from an external network, configure load balancers and routers to manage the traffic.

You must set the platform to `none`. You cannot provide additional platform configuration variables for IBM Z® infrastructure.

**IMPORTANT**

Clusters that are installed with the platform type `none` are unable to use some features, such as managing compute machines with the Machine API. This limitation applies even if the compute machines that are attached to the cluster are installed on a platform that would normally support the feature. This parameter cannot be changed after installation.

Whether to enable or disable FIPS mode. By default, FIPS mode is not enabled. If FIPS mode is enabled, the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines that OpenShift Container Platform runs on bypass the default Kubernetes cryptography suite and use the cryptography modules that are provided with RHCOS instead.

**IMPORTANT**

To enable FIPS mode for your cluster, you must run the installation program from a Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) computer configured to operate in FIPS mode. For more information about configuring FIPS mode on RHEL, see `Installing the system in FIPS mode`. When running Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) or Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) booted in FIPS mode, OpenShift Container Platform core components use the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures.

For `<local_registry>`, specify the registry domain name, and optionally the port, that your mirror registry uses to serve content. For example, `registry.example.com` or `registry.example.com:5000`. For `<credentials>`, specify the base64-encoded user name and password for your mirror registry.

The SSH public key for the `core` user in Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS).

**NOTE**

For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your `ssh-agent` process uses.

Add the `additionalTrustBundle` parameter and value. The value must be the contents of the certificate file that you used for your mirror registry. The certificate file can be an existing, trusted certificate authority or the self-signed certificate that you generated for the mirror registry.
Provide the `imageContentSources` section according to the output of the command that you used to mirror the repository.

**IMPORTANT**

- When using the `oc adm release mirror` command, use the output from the `imageContentSources` section.
- When using `oc mirror` command, use the `repositoryDigestMirrors` section of the `ImageContentSourcePolicy` file that results from running the command.
- **ImageContentSourcePolicy** is deprecated. For more information see `Configuring image registry repository mirroring`.

### 18.3.8.2. Configuring the cluster-wide proxy during installation

Production environments can deny direct access to the internet and instead have an HTTP or HTTPS proxy available. You can configure a new OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use a proxy by configuring the proxy settings in the `install-config.yaml` file.

**Prerequisites**

- You have an existing `install-config.yaml` file.
- You reviewed the sites that your cluster requires access to and determined whether any of them need to bypass the proxy. By default, all cluster egress traffic is proxied, including calls to hosting cloud provider APIs. You added sites to the Proxy object’s `spec.noProxy` field to bypass the proxy if necessary.

**NOTE**

The Proxy object `status.noProxy` field is populated with the values of the `networking.machineNetwork[].cidr`, `networking.clusterNetwork[].cidr`, and `networking.serviceNetwork[]` fields from your installation configuration.

For installations on Amazon Web Services (AWS), Google Cloud Platform (GCP), Microsoft Azure, and Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP), the Proxy object `status.noProxy` field is also populated with the instance metadata endpoint (`169.254.169.254`).

**Procedure**

1. Edit your `install-config.yaml` file and add the proxy settings. For example:

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: my.domain.com
proxy:
  httpProxy: http://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port> ¹
  httpsProxy: https://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port> ²
  noProxy: example.com ³
additionalTrustBundle: | ⁴
  -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
```
A proxy URL to use for creating HTTP connections outside the cluster. The URL scheme must be `http`.

2. A proxy URL to use for creating HTTPS connections outside the cluster.

3. A comma-separated list of destination domain names, IP addresses, or other network CIDRs to exclude from proxying. Preface a domain with `.`, to match subdomains only. For example, `.y.com` matches `x.y.com`, but not `y.com`. Use `*` to bypass the proxy for all destinations.

4. If provided, the installation program generates a config map that is named `user-ca-bundle` in the `openshift-config` namespace that contains one or more additional CA certificates that are required for proxying HTTPS connections. The Cluster Network Operator then creates a `trusted-ca-bundle` config map that merges these contents with the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) trust bundle, and this config map is referenced in the `trustedCA` field of the `Proxy` object. The `additionalTrustBundle` field is required unless the proxy’s identity certificate is signed by an authority from the RHCOS trust bundle.

5. Optional: The policy to determine the configuration of the `Proxy` object to reference the `user-ca-bundle` config map in the `trustedCA` field. The allowed values are `Proxyonly` and `Always`. Use `Proxyonly` to reference the `user-ca-bundle` config map only when `http/https` proxy is configured. Use `Always` to always reference the `user-ca-bundle` config map. The default value is `Proxyonly`.

### NOTE

The installation program does not support the proxy `readinessEndpoints` field.

### NOTE

If the installer times out, restart and then complete the deployment by using the `wait-for` command of the installer. For example:

```sh
$ ./openshift-install wait-for install-complete --log-level debug
```

2. Save the file and reference it when installing OpenShift Container Platform.

The installation program creates a cluster-wide proxy that is named `cluster` that uses the proxy settings in the provided `install-config.yaml` file. If no proxy settings are provided, a `cluster Proxy` object is still created, but it will have a nil `spec`.

### NOTE

Only the `Proxy` object named `cluster` is supported, and no additional proxies can be created.

18.3.8.3. Configuring a three-node cluster
Optionally, you can deploy zero compute machines in a minimal three node cluster that consists of three control plane machines only. This provides smaller, more resource efficient clusters for cluster administrators and developers to use for testing, development, and production.

In three-node OpenShift Container Platform environments, the three control plane machines are schedulable, which means that your application workloads are scheduled to run on them.

**Prerequisites**

- You have an existing `install-config.yaml` file.

**Procedure**

- Ensure that the number of compute replicas is set to 0 in your `install-config.yaml` file, as shown in the following `compute` stanza:

```yaml
compute:
  - name: worker
    platform: {}
    replicas: 0
```

**NOTE**

You must set the value of the `replicas` parameter for the compute machines to 0 when you install OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure, regardless of the number of compute machines you are deploying. In installer-provisioned installations, the parameter controls the number of compute machines that the cluster creates and manages for you. This does not apply to user-provisioned installations, where the compute machines are deployed manually.

**NOTE**

The preferred resource for control plane nodes is six vCPUs and 21 GB. For three control plane nodes this is the memory + vCPU equivalent of a minimum five-node cluster. You should back the three nodes, each installed on a 120 GB disk, with three IFLs that are SMT2 enabled. The minimum tested setup is three vCPUs and 10 GB on a 120 GB disk for each control plane node.

For three-node cluster installations, follow these next steps:

- If you are deploying a three-node cluster with zero compute nodes, the Ingress Controller pods run on the control plane nodes. In three-node cluster deployments, you must configure your application ingress load balancer to route HTTP and HTTPS traffic to the control plane nodes. See the *Load balancing requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure* section for more information.

- When you create the Kubernetes manifest files in the following procedure, ensure that the `mastersSchedulable` parameter in the `<installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-scheduler-02-config.yaml` file is set to `true`. This enables your application workloads to run on the control plane nodes.

- Do not deploy any compute nodes when you create the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines.
18.3.9. Cluster Network Operator configuration

The configuration for the cluster network is specified as part of the Cluster Network Operator (CNO) configuration and stored in a custom resource (CR) object that is named `cluster`. The CR specifies the fields for the `Network` API in the `operator.openshift.io` API group.

The CNO configuration inherits the following fields during cluster installation from the `Network` API in the `Network.config.openshift.io` API group and these fields cannot be changed:

- **clusterNetwork**
  - IP address pools from which pod IP addresses are allocated.

- **serviceNetwork**
  - IP address pool for services.

- **defaultNetwork.type**
  - Cluster network plugin, such as OpenShift SDN or OVN-Kubernetes.

You can specify the cluster network plugin configuration for your cluster by setting the fields for the `defaultNetwork` object in the CNO object named `cluster`.

18.3.9.1. Cluster Network Operator configuration object

The fields for the Cluster Network Operator (CNO) are described in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>metadata.name</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>The name of the CNO object. This name is always <code>cluster</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spec.clusterNetwork</td>
<td>array</td>
<td>A list specifying the blocks of IP addresses from which pod IP addresses are allocated and the subnet prefix length assigned to each individual node in the cluster. For example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>spec:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>clusterNetwork:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- cidr: 10.128.0.0/19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>hostPrefix: 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- cidr: 10.128.32.0/19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>hostPrefix: 23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can customize this field only in the `install-config.yaml` file before you create the manifests. The value is read-only in the manifest file.
### spec.serviceNetwork

**Type:** array

A block of IP addresses for services. The OpenShift SDN and OVN-Kubernetes network plugins support only a single IP address block for the service network. For example:

```yaml
spec:
  serviceNetwork:
    - 172.30.0.0/14
```

You can customize this field only in the `install-config.yaml` file before you create the manifests. The value is read-only in the manifest file.

### spec.defaultNetwork

**Type:** object

Configures the network plugin for the cluster network.

### spec.kubeProxy

**Type:** object

The fields for this object specify the kube-proxy configuration. If you are using the OVN-Kubernetes cluster network plugin, the kube-proxy configuration has no effect.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Either <strong>OpenShiftSDN</strong> or <strong>OVN-Kubernetes</strong>. The Red Hat OpenShift Networking network plugin is selected during installation. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NOTE</strong> OpenShift Container Platform uses the OVN-Kubernetes network plugin by default.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshiftSDNConfig</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>This object is only valid for the OpenShift SDN network plugin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ovnKubernetesConfig</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>This object is only valid for the OVN-Kubernetes network plugin.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### defaultNetwork object configuration

The values for the **defaultNetwork** object are defined in the following table:

#### Table 18.25. defaultNetwork object

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Either <strong>OpenShiftSDN</strong> or <strong>OVN-Kubernetes</strong>. The Red Hat OpenShift Networking network plugin is selected during installation. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NOTE</strong> OpenShift Container Platform uses the OVN-Kubernetes network plugin by default.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshiftSDNConfig</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>This object is only valid for the OpenShift SDN network plugin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ovnKubernetesConfig</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>This object is only valid for the OVN-Kubernetes network plugin.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Configuration for the OpenShift SDN network plugin

The following table describes the configuration fields for the OpenShift SDN network plugin:

#### Table 18.26. openshiftSDNConfig object
### Field | Type | Description
--- | --- | ---
**mode** | string | Configures the network isolation mode for OpenShift SDN. The default value is NetworkPolicy.

The values Multitenant and Subnet are available for backwards compatibility with OpenShift Container Platform 3.x but are not recommended. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.

**mtu** | integer | The maximum transmission unit (MTU) for the VXLAN overlay network. This is detected automatically based on the MTU of the primary network interface. You do not normally need to override the detected MTU.

If the auto-detected value is not what you expect it to be, confirm that the MTU on the primary network interface on your nodes is correct. You cannot use this option to change the MTU value of the primary network interface on the nodes.

If your cluster requires different MTU values for different nodes, you must set this value to 50 less than the lowest MTU value in your cluster. For example, if some nodes in your cluster have an MTU of 9001, and some have an MTU of 1500, you must set this value to 1450.

This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.

**vxlanPort** | integer | The port to use for all VXLAN packets. The default value is 4789. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.

If you are running in a virtualized environment with existing nodes that are part of another VXLAN network, then you might be required to change this. For example, when running an OpenShift SDN overlay on top of VMware NSX-T, you must select an alternate port for the VXLAN, because both SDNs use the same default VXLAN port number.

On Amazon Web Services (AWS), you can select an alternate port for the VXLAN between port 9000 and port 9999.

### Example OpenShift SDN configuration

```
defaultNetwork:
  type: OpenShiftSDN
  openshiftSDNConfig:
    mode: NetworkPolicy
    mtu: 1450
    vxlanPort: 4789
```

### Configuration for the OVN-Kubernetes network plugin

The following table describes the configuration fields for the OVN-Kubernetes network plugin:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ovnKubernetesConfig</td>
<td>object</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mtu</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>The maximum transmission unit (MTU) for the Geneve (Generic Network Virtualization Encapsulation) overlay network. This is detected automatically based on the MTU of the primary network interface. You do not normally need to override the detected MTU. If the auto-detected value is not what you expect it to be, confirm that the MTU on the primary network interface on your nodes is correct. You cannot use this option to change the MTU value of the primary network interface on the nodes. If your cluster requires different MTU values for different nodes, you must set this value to 100 less than the lowest MTU value in your cluster. For example, if some nodes in your cluster have an MTU of 9001, and some have an MTU of 1500, you must set this value to 1400.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>genevePort</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>The port to use for all Geneve packets. The default value is 6081. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipsecConfig</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>Specify an empty object to enable IPsec encryption.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>policyAuditConf</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>Specify a configuration object for customizing network policy audit logging. If unset, the defaults audit log settings are used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gatewayConfig</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>Optional: Specify a configuration object for customizing how egress traffic is sent to the node gateway.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**

While migrating egress traffic, you can expect some disruption to workloads and service traffic until the Cluster Network Operator (CNO) successfully rolls out the changes.
If your existing network infrastructure overlaps with the `100.64.0.0/16` IPv4 subnet, you can specify a different IP address range for internal use by OVN-Kubernetes. You must ensure that the IP address range does not overlap with any other subnet used by your OpenShift Container Platform installation. The IP address range must be larger than the maximum number of nodes that can be added to the cluster. For example, if the `clusterNetwork.cidr` value is `10.128.0.0/14` and the `clusterNetwork.hostPrefix` value is `/23`, then the maximum number of nodes is $2^{(23-14)}=512$.

This field cannot be changed after installation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>v4InternalSubnet</td>
<td>If your existing network infrastructure overlaps with the <code>100.64.0.0/16</code> IPv4 subnet, you can specify a different IP address range for internal use by OVN-Kubernetes. You must ensure that the IP address range does not overlap with any other subnet used by your OpenShift Container Platform installation. The IP address range must be larger than the maximum number of nodes that can be added to the cluster. For example, if the <code>clusterNetwork.cidr</code> value is <code>10.128.0.0/14</code> and the <code>clusterNetwork.hostPrefix</code> value is <code>/23</code>, then the maximum number of nodes is $2^{(23-14)}=512$. This field cannot be changed after installation.</td>
<td>The default value is <code>100.64.0.0/16</code>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If your existing network infrastructure overlaps with the `fd98::/48` IPv6 subnet, you can specify a different IP address range for internal use by OVN-Kubernetes. You must ensure that the IP address range does not overlap with any other subnet used by your OpenShift Container Platform installation. The IP address range must be larger than the maximum number of nodes that can be added to the cluster.

This field cannot be changed after installation.

The default value is `fd98::/48`.

### Table 18.28. policyAuditConfig object

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rateLimit</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>The maximum number of messages to generate every second per node. The default value is 20 messages per second.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxFileSize</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>The maximum size for the audit log in bytes. The default value is 50000000 or 50 MB.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
One of the following additional audit log targets:

- **libc**: The libc `syslog()` function of the journald process on the host.
- **udp:<host>:<port]**: A syslog server. Replace `<host>:<port>` with the host and port of the syslog server.
- **unix:<file>**: A Unix Domain Socket file specified by `<file>`.
- **null**: Do not send the audit logs to any additional target.

The syslog facility, such as `kern`, as defined by RFC5424. The default value is `local0`.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>destination</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>One of the following additional audit log targets:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>libc</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The libc <code>syslog()</code> function of the journald process on the host.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>udp:&lt;host&gt;:&lt;port&gt;</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A syslog server. Replace <code>&lt;host&gt;:&lt;port&gt;</code> with the host and port of the syslog server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>unix:&lt;file&gt;</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A Unix Domain Socket file specified by <code>&lt;file&gt;</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>null</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Do not send the audit logs to any additional target.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>syslogFacility</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>The syslog facility, such as <code>kern</code>, as defined by RFC5424. The default value is <code>local0</code>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 18.29. gatewayConfig object**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>routingViaHost</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>Set this field to <code>true</code> to send egress traffic from pods to the host networking stack. For highly-specialized installations and applications that rely on manually configured routes in the kernel routing table, you might want to route egress traffic to the host networking stack. By default, egress traffic is processed in OVN to exit the cluster and is not affected by specialized routes in the kernel routing table. The default value is <code>false</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>This field has an interaction with the Open vSwitch hardware offloading feature. If you set this field to <code>true</code>, you do not receive the performance benefits of the offloading because egress traffic is processed by the host networking stack.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipForwarding</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>You can control IP forwarding for all traffic on OVN-Kubernetes managed interfaces by using the <code>ipForwarding</code> specification in the <code>Network</code> resource. Specify <code>Restricted</code> to only allow IP forwarding for Kubernetes related traffic. Specify <code>Global</code> to allow forwarding of all IP traffic. For new installations, the default is <code>Restricted</code>. For updates to OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the default is <code>Global</code>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Example OVN-Kubernetes configuration with IPSec enabled

```
defaultNetwork:
  type: OVNKubernetes
  ovnKubernetesConfig:
    mtu: 1400
    genevePort: 6081
    ipsecConfig: {}
```
kubeProxyConfig object configuration
The values for the kubeProxyConfig object are defined in the following table:

Table 18.30. kubeProxyConfig object

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>iptablesSyncPeriod</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>The refresh period for iptables rules. The default value is 30s. Valid suffixes include s, m, and h and are described in the Go time package documentation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| proxyArguments.iptables-      | array     | The minimum duration before refreshing iptables rules. This field ensures that the refresh does not happen too frequently. Valid suffixes include s, m, and h and are described in the Go time package. The default value is: kubeProxyConfig:
  proxyArguments:
    iptables-min-sync-period: - 0s |

NOTE
Because of performance improvements introduced in OpenShift Container Platform 4.3 and greater, adjusting the iptablesSyncPeriod parameter is no longer necessary.

18.3.10. Creating the Kubernetes manifest and Ignition config files

Because you must modify some cluster definition files and manually start the cluster machines, you must generate the Kubernetes manifest and Ignition config files that the cluster needs to configure the machines.

The installation configuration file transforms into the Kubernetes manifests. The manifests wrap into the Ignition configuration files, which are later used to configure the cluster machines.
**IMPORTANT**

- The Ignition config files that the OpenShift Container Platform installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending **node-bootstrapper** certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for *Recovering from expired control plane certificates* for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

**NOTE**

The installation program that generates the manifest and Ignition files is architecture specific and can be obtained from the [client image mirror](#). The Linux version of the installation program runs on s390x only. This installer program is also available as a Mac OS version.

**Prerequisites**

- You obtained the OpenShift Container Platform installation program. For a restricted network installation, these files are on your mirror host.

- You created the **install-config.yaml** installation configuration file.

**Procedure**

1. Change to the directory that contains the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and generate the Kubernetes manifests for the cluster:

   ```
   $ ./openshift-install create manifests --dir <installation_directory>
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the installation directory that contains the **install-config.yaml** file you created.

   **WARNING**

   If you are installing a three-node cluster, skip the following step to allow the control plane nodes to be schedulable.
IMPORTANT

When you configure control plane nodes from the default unschedulable to schedulable, additional subscriptions are required. This is because control plane nodes then become compute nodes.

2. Check that the `mastersSchedulable` parameter in the `<installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-scheduler-02-config.yml` Kubernetes manifest file is set to `false`. This setting prevents pods from being scheduled on the control plane machines:

   a. Open the `<installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-scheduler-02-config.yml` file.
   b. Locate the `mastersSchedulable` parameter and ensure that it is set to `false`.
   c. Save and exit the file.

3. To create the Ignition configuration files, run the following command from the directory that contains the installation program:

   ```
   $ ./openshift-install create ignition-configs --dir <installation_directory>  
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the same installation directory.

   Ignition config files are created for the bootstrap, control plane, and compute nodes in the installation directory. The `kubeadmin-password` and `kubeconfig` files are created in the `./<installation_directory>/auth` directory:

```
├── auth
│   ├── kubeadmin-password
│   └── kubeconfig
└── metadata.json
```

18.3.11. Configuring NBDE with static IP in an IBM Z or IBM LinuxONE environment

Enabling NBDE disk encryption in an IBM Z® or IBM® LinuxONE environment requires additional steps, which are described in detail in this section.

Prerequisites

- You have set up the External Tang Server. See Network-bound disk encryption for instructions.
- You have installed the `butane` utility.
- You have reviewed the instructions for how to create machine configs with Butane.

Procedure

1. Create Butane configuration files for the control plane and compute nodes.
The following example of a Butane configuration for a control plane node creates a file named `master-storage.bu` for disk encryption:

```yaml
variant: openshift
version: 4.14.0
metadata:
    name: master-storage
    labels:
        machineconfiguration.openshift.io/role: master
storage:
    luks:
        - clevis:
            tang:
                - thumbprint: QcPr_NHFJammnRCA3iFMVdNBwjs
                  url: http://clevis.example.com:7500
            options: 1
                - --cipher
                - aes-cbc-essiv:sha256
            device: /dev/disk/by-partlabel/root
        2
        label: luks-root
        name: root
        wipe_volume: true
filesystems:
    - device: /dev/mapper/root
        format: xfs
        label: root
        wipe_filesystem: true
openshift:
    fips: true 3
```

1. The cipher option is only required if FIPS mode is enabled. Omit the entry if FIPS is disabled.
2. For installations on DASD-type disks, replace with `device: /dev/disk/by-label/root`.
3. Whether to enable or disable FIPS mode. By default, FIPS mode is not enabled. If FIPS mode is enabled, the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines that OpenShift Container Platform runs on bypass the default Kubernetes cryptography suite and use the cryptography modules that are provided with RHCOS instead.

2. Create a customized initramfs file to boot the machine, by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ coreos-installer pxe customize \
   /root/rhcos-bootfiles/rhcos-<release>-live-initramfs.s390x.img \
   --dest-device /dev/disk/by-id/scsi-<serial-number> --dest-karg-append ip=<ip-address>::<gateway-ip>::<subnet-mask>::<network-device>::none \ 
   --dest-karg-append nameserver=<nameserver-ip> \ 
   --dest-karg-append rd.neednet=1 -o \ 
   /root/rhcos-bootfiles/<Node-name>-initramfs.s390x.img
   ```

**NOTE**

Before first boot, you must customize the initramfs for each node in the cluster, and add PXE kernel parameters.
3. Create a parameter file that includes `ignition.platform.id=metal` and `ignition.firstboot`.

**Example kernel parameter file for the control plane machine:**

```bash
rd.neednet=1 \ console=ttySCLP0 \ coreos.inst.install_dev=/dev/dasda \ ignition.firstboot ignition.platform.id=metal \ coreos.live.rootfs_url=http://10.19.17.25/redhat/ocp/rhcos-413.86.202302201445-0/rhcos-413.86.202302201445-0-live-rootfs.s390x.img \ coreos.inst.ignition_url=http://bastion.ocp-cluster1.example.com:8080/ignition/master.ign \ ip=10.19.17.2::10.19.17.1:255.255.255.0::enb0:none nameserver=10.19.17.1 \ zfcp.allow_lun_scan=0 \ rd.znet=qeth,0.0.bdd0,0.0.bdd1,0.0.bdd2,layer2=1 \ rd.zfcp=0.0.5677,0x6006668g7f0056,0x034F000000000000 \ rd.zfcp=0.0.5677,0x6006668g7f0056,0x034F000000000000
```

1. For installations on DASD-type disks, add `coreos.inst.install_dev=/dev/dasda`. Omit this value for FCP-type disks.
2. For installations on FCP-type disks, add `zfcp.allow_lun_scan=0`. Omit this value for DASD-type disks.
3. For installations on DASD-type disks, replace with `rd.dasd=0.0.3490` to specify the DASD device.

**NOTE**

Write all options in the parameter file as a single line and make sure you have no newline characters.

**Additional resources**

- Creating machine configs with Butane

### 18.3.12. Installing RHCOS and starting the OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process

To install OpenShift Container Platform on IBM Z® infrastructure that you provision, you must install Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) on z/VM guest virtual machines. When you install RHCOS, you must provide the Ignition config file that was generated by the OpenShift Container Platform installation program for the type of machine you are installing. If you have configured suitable networking, DNS, and load balancing infrastructure, the OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process begins automatically after the RHCOS z/VM guest virtual machines have rebooted.

Complete the following steps to create the machines.

**Prerequisites**

- An HTTP or HTTPS server running on your provisioning machine that is accessible to the machines you create.
Procedure

1. Log in to Linux on your provisioning machine.

2. Obtain the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) kernel, initramfs, and rootfs files from the RHCOS image mirror.

   **IMPORTANT**

   The RHCOS images might not change with every release of OpenShift Container Platform. You must download images with the highest version that is less than or equal to the OpenShift Container Platform version that you install. Only use the appropriate kernel, initramfs, and rootfs artifacts described in the following procedure.

   The file names contain the OpenShift Container Platform version number. They resemble the following examples:

   - **kernel:** `rhcos-<version>-live-kernel-<architecture>.img`
   - **initramfs:** `rhcos-<version>-live-initramfs.<architecture>.img`
   - **rootfs:** `rhcos-<version>-live-rootfs.<architecture>.img`

   **NOTE**

   The rootfs image is the same for FCP and DASD.

3. Create parameter files. The following parameters are specific for a particular virtual machine:

   - For `ip=`, specify the following seven entries:
     - i. The IP address for the machine.
     - ii. An empty string.
     - iii. The gateway.
     - iv. The netmask.
     - v. The machine host and domain name in the form `hostname.domainname`. Omit this value to let RHCOS decide.
     - vi. The network interface name. Omit this value to let RHCOS decide.
     - vii. If you use static IP addresses, specify `none`.

   - For `coreos.inst.ignition_url=`, specify the Ignition file for the machine role. Use `bootstrap.ign`, `master.ign`, or `worker.ign`. Only HTTP and HTTPS protocols are supported.

   - For `coreos.live.rootfs_url=`, specify the matching rootfs artifact for the kernel and initramfs you are booting. Only HTTP and HTTPS protocols are supported.

   - For installations on DASD-type disks, complete the following tasks:
     - i. For `coreos.inst.install_dev=`, specify `/dev/dasda`. 
ii. Use `rd.dasd=` to specify the DASD where RHCOS is to be installed.

iii. Leave all other parameters unchanged.

Example parameter file, `bootstrap-0.parm`, for the bootstrap machine:

```bash
rd.neednet=1 \nconsole=ttySclp0 \ncoreos.inst.install_dev=/dev/dasda \ncoreos.live.roots_url=http://cl1.provide.example.com:8080/assets/rhcos-live-rootfs.s390x.img \ncoreos.inst.ignition_url=http://cl1.provide.example.com:8080/ignition/bootstrap.ign \nip=172.18.78.2::172.18.78.1:255.255.255.0::none nameserver=172.18.78.1 \nrd.znet=qeth,0.0.bdf0,0.0.bdf1,0.0.bdf2,layer2=1, portno=0 \nzfcp.allow_lun_scan=0 \nrd.dasd=0.0.3490
```

Write all options in the parameter file as a single line and make sure you have no newline characters.

- For installations on FCP-type disks, complete the following tasks:

  i. Use `rd.zfcp=<adapter>,<wwpn>,<lun>` to specify the FCP disk where RHCOS is to be installed. For multipathing repeat this step for each additional path.

    **NOTE**
    
    When you install with multiple paths, you must enable multipathing directly after the installation, not at a later point in time, as this can cause problems.

  ii. Set the install device as: `coreos.inst.install_dev=/dev/disk/by-id/scsi-<serial_number>`.

    **NOTE**
    
    If additional LUNs are configured with NPIV, FCP requires `zfcp.allow_lun_scan=0`. If you must enable `zfcp.allow_lun_scan=1` because you use a CSI driver, for example, you must configure your NPIV so that each node cannot access the boot partition of another node.

  iii. Leave all other parameters unchanged.

    **IMPORTANT**
    
    Additional postinstallation steps are required to fully enable multipathing. For more information, see "Enabling multipathing with kernel arguments on RHCOS" in Post-installation machine configuration tasks.

The following is an example parameter file `worker-1.parm` for a worker node with multipathing:

```bash
rd.neednet=1 \nconsole=ttySclp0 \ncoreos.inst.install_dev=/dev/disk/by-id/scsi-\ncoreos.live.roots_url=http://cl1.provide.example.com:8080/assets/rhcos-live-rootfs.s390x.img \n```
Write all options in the parameter file as a single line and make sure you have no newline characters.

4. Transfer the initramfs, kernel, parameter files, and RHCOS images to z/VM, for example with FTP. For details about how to transfer the files with FTP and boot from the virtual reader, see Installing under Z/VM.

5. Punch the files to the virtual reader of the z/VM guest virtual machine that is to become your bootstrap node. See PUNCH in IBM Documentation.

   **TIP**

   You can use the CP PUNCH command or, if you use Linux, the `vmur` command to transfer files between two z/VM guest virtual machines.


7. IPL the bootstrap machine from the reader:

   ```
   $ ipl c
   ```

   See IPL in IBM Documentation.

8. Repeat this procedure for the other machines in the cluster.

### 18.3.12.1. Advanced RHCOS installation reference

This section illustrates the networking configuration and other advanced options that allow you to modify the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) manual installation process. The following tables describe the kernel arguments and command-line options you can use with the RHCOS live installer and the `coreos-installer` command.

#### 18.3.12.1.1. Networking and bonding options for ISO installations

If you install RHCOS from an ISO image, you can add kernel arguments manually when you boot the image to configure networking for a node. If no networking arguments are specified, DHCP is activated in the initramfs when RHCOS detects that networking is required to fetch the Ignition config file.

```console
console=ttyscp0
coreos.inst.install_dev=/dev/disk/by-idscsi-<serial_number>
coreos.live.roots_url=http://cl1.provide.example.com:8080/assets/rhcos-live-rootsfs.s390x.img
coreos.inst.ignition_url=http://cl1.provide.example.com:8080/ignition/worker.ign
ip=172.18.78.2::172.18.78.1:255.255.255.0::none nameserver=172.18.78.1
rd.znet=qeth,0.0.bdf0,0.0.bdf1,0.0.bdf2,layer2=1,portno=0
zfcp.allow_lun_scan=0
rd.zfcp=0.0.1987,0x50050763070bc5e3,0x4008400B00000000
rd.zfcp=0.0.1987,0x50050763071bc5e3,0x4008400B00000000
rd.zfcp=0.0.1987,0x50050763071bc5e3,0x4008400B00000000
rd.zfcp=0.0.1987,0x50050763071bc5e3,0x4008400B00000000
```
IMPORTANT

When adding networking arguments manually, you must also add the `rd.neednet=1` kernel argument to bring the network up in the initramfs.

The following information provides examples for configuring networking and bonding on your RHCOS nodes for ISO installations. The examples describe how to use the `ip=`, `nameserver=`, and `bond=` kernel arguments.

NOTE

Ordering is important when adding the kernel arguments: `ip=`, `nameserver=`, and then `bond=`.

The networking options are passed to the `dracut` tool during system boot. For more information about the networking options supported by `dracut`, see the `dracut.cmdline` manual page.

The following examples are the networking options for ISO installation.

Configuring DHCP or static IP addresses
To configure an IP address, either use DHCP (`ip=dhcp`) or set an individual static IP address (`ip=<host_ip>`). If setting a static IP, you must then identify the DNS server IP address (`nameserver=<dns_ip>`) on each node. The following example sets:

- The node’s IP address to **10.10.10.2**
- The gateway address to **10.10.10.254**
- The netmask to **255.255.255.0**
- The hostname to **core0.example.com**
- The DNS server address to **4.4.4.41**
- The auto-configuration value to **none**. No auto-configuration is required when IP networking is configured statically.

```
ip=10.10.10.2::10.10.10.254:255.255.255.0:core0.example.com:enp1s0:none
nameserver=4.4.4.41
```

NOTE

When you use DHCP to configure IP addressing for the RHCOS machines, the machines also obtain the DNS server information through DHCP. For DHCP-based deployments, you can define the DNS server address that is used by the RHCOS nodes through your DHCP server configuration.

Configuring an IP address without a static hostname
You can configure an IP address without assigning a static hostname. If a static hostname is not set by the user, it will be picked up and automatically set by a reverse DNS lookup. To configure an IP address without a static hostname refer to the following example:

- The node’s IP address to **10.10.10.2**
The gateway address to **10.10.10.254**

The netmask to **255.255.255.0**

The DNS server address to **4.4.4.41**

The auto-configuration value to **none**. No auto-configuration is required when IP networking is configured statically.

```
ip=10.10.10.2::10.10.10.254:255.255.255.0::enp1s0:none
nameserver=4.4.4.41
```

### Specifying multiple network interfaces

You can specify multiple network interfaces by setting multiple `ip=` entries.

```
ip=10.10.10.2::10.10.10.254:255.255.255.0:core0.example.com:enp1s0:none
ip=10.10.10.3::10.10.10.254:255.255.255.0:core0.example.com:enp2s0:none
```

### Configuring default gateway and route

Optional: You can configure routes to additional networks by setting an `rd.route=` value.  

**NOTE**

When you configure one or multiple networks, one default gateway is required. If the additional network gateway is different from the primary network gateway, the default gateway must be the primary network gateway.

- Run the following command to configure the default gateway:

```
ip=::10.10.10.254:::
```

- Enter the following command to configure the route for the additional network:

```
rd.route=20.20.20.0/24:20.20.20.254:enp2s0
```

### Disabling DHCP on a single interface

You can disable DHCP on a single interface, such as when there are two or more network interfaces and only one interface is being used. In the example, the `enp1s0` interface has a static networking configuration and DHCP is disabled for `enp2s0`, which is not used:

```
ip=10.10.10.2::10.10.10.254:255.255.255.0:core0.example.com:enp1s0:none
ip=::core0.example.com:enp2s0:none
```

### Combining DHCP and static IP configurations

You can combine DHCP and static IP configurations on systems with multiple network interfaces, for example:

```
ip=enp1s0:dhcp
ip=10.10.10.2::10.10.10.254:255.255.255.0:core0.example.com:enp2s0:none
```

### Configuring VLANs on individual interfaces

Optional: You can configure VLANs on individual interfaces by using the `vlan=` parameter.
To configure a VLAN on a network interface and use a static IP address, run the following command:

```
ip=10.10.10.2::10.10.254:255.255.255.0:core0.example.com:enp2s0.100
vlan=enp2s0.100:enp2s0
```

To configure a VLAN on a network interface and to use DHCP, run the following command:

```
ip=enp2s0.100:dhcp
vlan=enp2s0.100:enp2s0
```

**Providing multiple DNS servers**
You can provide multiple DNS servers by adding a `nameserver=` entry for each server, for example:

```
nameserver=1.1.1.1
nameserver=8.8.8.8
```

**Bonding multiple network interfaces to a single interface**
Optional: You can bond multiple network interfaces to a single interface by using the `bond=` option. Refer to the following examples:

- The syntax for configuring a bonded interface is: `bond=<name>[::<network_interfaces>] [:options]`
  - `<name>` is the bonding device name (`bond0`), `<network_interfaces>` represents a comma-separated list of physical (ethernet) interfaces (`em1,em2`), and `options` is a comma-separated list of bonding options. Enter `modinfo bonding` to see available options.
  - When you create a bonded interface using `bond=`, you must specify how the IP address is assigned and other information for the bonded interface.
    - To configure the bonded interface to use DHCP, set the bond’s IP address to `dhcp`. For example:
      ```
bond=bond0:em1,em2:mode=active-backup
ip=bond0:dhcp
```
    - To configure the bonded interface to use a static IP address, enter the specific IP address you want and related information. For example:
      ```
bond=bond0:em1,em2:mode=active-backup,fail_over_mac=1
ip=10.10.10.2::10.10.254:255.255.255.0:core0.example.com:enp2s0.100:none
```

Always set the `fail_over_mac=1` option in active-backup mode, to avoid problems when shared OSA/RoCE cards are used.

**Bonding multiple network interfaces to a single interface**
Optional: You can configure VLANs on bonded interfaces by using the `vlan=` parameter and to use DHCP, for example:

```
ip=bond0.100:dhcp
bond=bond0:em1,em2:mode=active-backup
vlan=bond0.100:bond0
```

Use the following example to configure the bonded interface with a VLAN and to use a static IP address:
Using network teaming
Optional: You can use a network teaming as an alternative to bonding by using the `team=` parameter:

- The syntax for configuring a team interface is: `team=name[:network_interfaces]`
  - `name` is the team device name (e.g., `team0`) and `network_interfaces` represents a comma-separated list of physical (ethernet) interfaces (e.g., `em1, em2`).

**NOTE**
Teaming is planned to be deprecated when RHCOS switches to an upcoming version of RHEL. For more information, see this Red Hat Knowledgebase Article.

Use the following example to configure a network team:

```
team=team0:em1,em2
ip=team0:dhcp
```

### 18.3.13. Waiting for the bootstrap process to complete

The OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process begins after the cluster nodes first boot into the persistent RHCOS environment that has been installed to disk. The configuration information provided through the Ignition config files is used to initialize the bootstrap process and install OpenShift Container Platform on the machines. You must wait for the bootstrap process to complete.

**Prerequisites**

- You have created the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- You have configured suitable network, DNS and load balancing infrastructure.
- You have obtained the installation program and generated the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- You installed RHCOS on your cluster machines and provided the Ignition config files that the OpenShift Container Platform installation program generated.

**Procedure**

1. Monitor the bootstrap process:

   ```bash
   $ ./openshift-install --dir <installation_directory> wait-for bootstrap-complete \
      --log-level=info
   ```

   **1** For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

   **2** To view different installation details, specify `warn`, `debug`, or `error` instead of `info`. 
Example output

INFO Waiting up to 30m0s for the Kubernetes API at https://api.test.example.com:6443...
INFO API v1.27.3 up
INFO Waiting up to 30m0s for bootstrapping to complete...
INFO It is now safe to remove the bootstrap resources

The command succeeds when the Kubernetes API server signals that it has been bootstrapped on the control plane machines.

2. After the bootstrap process is complete, remove the bootstrap machine from the load balancer.

IMPORTANT
You must remove the bootstrap machine from the load balancer at this point. You can also remove or reformat the bootstrap machine itself.

18.3.14. Logging in to the cluster by using the CLI

You can log in to your cluster as a default system user by exporting the cluster `kubeconfig` file. The `kubeconfig` file contains information about the cluster that is used by the CLI to connect a client to the correct cluster and API server. The file is specific to a cluster and is created during OpenShift Container Platform installation.

Prerequisites

- You deployed an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- You installed the `oc` CLI.

Procedure

1. Export the `kubeadmin` credentials:

   $ export KUBECONFIG=<installation_directory>/auth/kubeconfig

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

2. Verify you can run `oc` commands successfully using the exported configuration:

   $ oc whoami

   Example output

   system:admin

18.3.15. Approving the certificate signing requests for your machines

When you add machines to a cluster, two pending certificate signing requests (CSRs) are generated for each machine that you added. You must confirm that these CSRs are approved or, if necessary, approve them yourself. The client requests must be approved first, followed by the server requests.
Prerequisites

- You added machines to your cluster.

Procedure

1. Confirm that the cluster recognizes the machines:

   $ oc get nodes

   **Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>ROLES</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>VERSION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>master-0</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>63m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>master-1</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>63m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>master-2</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>64m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   The output lists all of the machines that you created.

   **NOTE**

   The preceding output might not include the compute nodes, also known as worker nodes, until some CSRs are approved.

2. Review the pending CSRs and ensure that you see the client requests with the *Pending* or *Approved* status for each machine that you added to the cluster:

   $ oc get csr

   **Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>REQUESTOR</th>
<th>CONDITION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>csr-8b2br</td>
<td>15m</td>
<td>system:serviceaccount:openshift-machine-config-operator:node-bootstrapper</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>csr-8vnps</td>
<td>15m</td>
<td>system:serviceaccount:openshift-machine-config-operator:node-bootstrapper</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   In this example, two machines are joining the cluster. You might see more approved CSRs in the list.

3. If the CSRs were not approved, after all of the pending CSRs for the machines you added are in *Pending* status, approve the CSRs for your cluster machines:
NOTE
Because the CSRs rotate automatically, approve your CSRs within an hour of adding the machines to the cluster. If you do not approve them within an hour, the certificates will rotate, and more than two certificates will be present for each node. You must approve all of these certificates. After the client CSR is approved, the Kubelet creates a secondary CSR for the serving certificate, which requires manual approval. Then, subsequent serving certificate renewal requests are automatically approved by the machine-approver if the Kubelet requests a new certificate with identical parameters.

NOTE
For clusters running on platforms that are not machine API enabled, such as bare metal and other user-provisioned infrastructure, you must implement a method of automatically approving the kubelet serving certificate requests (CSRs). If a request is not approved, then the oc exec, oc rsh, and oc logs commands cannot succeed, because a serving certificate is required when the API server connects to the kubelet. Any operation that contacts the Kubelet endpoint requires this certificate approval to be in place. The method must watch for new CSRs, confirm that the CSR was submitted by the node-bootstrapper service account in the system:node or system:admin groups, and confirm the identity of the node.

- To approve them individually, run the following command for each valid CSR:

  ```bash
  $ oc adm certificate approve <csr_name> 1
  ```

  <csr_name> is the name of a CSR from the list of current CSRs.

- To approve all pending CSRs, run the following command:

  ```bash
  $ oc get csr -o go-template='{{range .items}}{{if not .status}}{{.metadata.name}}{{"\n"}}{{end}}{{end}}' | xargs --no-run-if-empty oc adm certificate approve
  ```

NOTE
Some Operators might not become available until some CSRs are approved.

4. Now that your client requests are approved, you must review the server requests for each machine that you added to the cluster:

  ```bash
  $ oc get csr
  ```

Example output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>REQUESTOR</th>
<th>CONDITION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>csr-bfd72</td>
<td>5m26s</td>
<td>system:node:ip-10-0-50-126.us-east-2.compute.internal</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>csr-c57lv</td>
<td>5m26s</td>
<td>system:node:ip-10-0-95-157.us-east-2.compute.internal</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. If the remaining CSRs are not approved, and are in the **Pending** status, approve the CSRs for your cluster machines:

- To approve them individually, run the following command for each valid CSR:

  ```
  $ oc adm certificate approve <csr_name> 1
  
  
  <csr_name> is the name of a CSR from the list of current CSRs.
  ```

- To approve all pending CSRs, run the following command:

  ```
  $ oc get csr -o go-template="{{range .items}}{{if not .status}}{{.metadata.name}}{{"\n"}}{{end}}{{end}}" | xargs oc adm certificate approve
  ```

6. After all client and server CSRs have been approved, the machines have the **Ready** status. Verify this by running the following command:

  ```
  $ oc get nodes
  
  Example output
  ```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>ROLES</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>VERSION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>master-0</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>73m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>master-1</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>73m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>master-2</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>74m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>worker-0</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>worker</td>
<td>11m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>worker-1</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>worker</td>
<td>11m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**

It can take a few minutes after approval of the server CSRs for the machines to transition to the **Ready** status.

**Additional information**

- For more information on CSRs, see [Certificate Signing Requests](#).

### 18.3.16. Initial Operator configuration

After the control plane initializes, you must immediately configure some Operators so that they all become available.

**Prerequisites**

- Your control plane has initialized.

**Procedure**

1. Watch the cluster components come online:

  ```
  $ watch -n5 oc get clusteroperators
  ```
Example output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>VERSION</th>
<th>AVAILABLE</th>
<th>PROGRESSING</th>
<th>DEGRADED</th>
<th>SINCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>authentication</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>19m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baremetal</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cloud-credential</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>40m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cluster-autoscaler</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config-operator</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>38m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>console</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>26m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>csi-snapshot-controller</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dns</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>etcd</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>36m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>image-registry</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>31m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ingress</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>30m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insights</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>31m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kube-apiserver</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>26m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kube-controller-manager</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>36m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kube-scheduler</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>36m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kube-storage-version-migrator</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>machine-api</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>29m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>machine-applier</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>machine-config</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>36m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marketplace</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monitoring</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>29m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>network</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>38m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node-tuning</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-apiserver</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>32m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-controller-manager</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>30m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-samples</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>32m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>operator-lifecycle-manager</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>operator-lifecycle-manager-catalog</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>operator-lifecycle-manager-packageserver</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>32m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>service-ca</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>38m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>storage</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Configure the Operators that are not available.

18.3.16.1. Disabling the default OperatorHub catalog sources

Operator catalogs that source content provided by Red Hat and community projects are configured for OperatorHub by default during an OpenShift Container Platform installation. In a restricted network environment, you must disable the default catalogs as a cluster administrator.

Procedure

- Disable the sources for the default catalogs by adding `disableAllDefaultSources: true` to the `OperatorHub` object:

  ```bash
  $ oc patch OperatorHub cluster --type json -p '[{"op": "add", "path": "/spec/disableAllDefaultSources", "value": true}]'
  ```
TIP

Alternatively, you can use the web console to manage catalog sources. From the Administration → Cluster Settings → Configuration → OperatorHub page, click the Sources tab, where you can create, update, delete, disable, and enable individual sources.

18.3.16.2. Image registry storage configuration

The Image Registry Operator is not initially available for platforms that do not provide default storage. After installation, you must configure your registry to use storage so that the Registry Operator is made available.

Instructions are shown for configuring a persistent volume, which is required for production clusters. Where applicable, instructions are shown for configuring an empty directory as the storage location, which is available for only non-production clusters.

Additional instructions are provided for allowing the image registry to use block storage types by using the Recreate rollout strategy during upgrades.

18.3.16.2.1. Configuring registry storage for IBM Z

As a cluster administrator, following installation you must configure your registry to use storage.

Prerequisites

- You have access to the cluster as a user with the cluster-admin role.
- You have a cluster on IBM Z®.
- You have provisioned persistent storage for your cluster, such as Red Hat OpenShift Data Foundation.

IMPORTANT

OpenShift Container Platform supports ReadWriteOnce access for image registry storage when you have only one replica. ReadWriteOnce access also requires that the registry uses the Recreate rollout strategy. To deploy an image registry that supports high availability with two or more replicas, ReadWriteMany access is required.

- Must have 100Gi capacity.

Procedure

1. To configure your registry to use storage, change the spec.storage.pvc in the configs.imageregistry/cluster resource.

   NOTE

   When you use shared storage, review your security settings to prevent outside access.

2. Verify that you do not have a registry pod:
$ oc get pod -n openshift-image-registry -l docker-registry=default

Example output

No resources found in openshift-image-registry namespace

NOTE
If you do have a registry pod in your output, you do not need to continue with this procedure.

3. Check the registry configuration:

$ oc edit configs.imageregistry.operator.openshift.io

Example output

storage:
pvc:
   claim:

Leave the claim field blank to allow the automatic creation of an image-registry-storage PVC.

4. Check the clusteroperator status:

$ oc get clusteroperator image-registry

Example output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>VERSION</th>
<th>AVAILABLE</th>
<th>PROGRESSING</th>
<th>DEGRADED</th>
<th>SINCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>image-registry</td>
<td>4.14</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>6h50m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Ensure that your registry is set to managed to enable building and pushing of images.

- Run:

$ oc edit configs.imageregistry/cluster

Then, change the line

managementState: Removed

to

managementState: Managed

18.3.16.2.2. Configuring storage for the image registry in non-production clusters

You must configure storage for the Image Registry Operator. For non-production clusters, you can set the image registry to an empty directory. If you do so, all images are lost if you restart the registry.
Procedure

- To set the image registry storage to an empty directory:

$$oc\ patch\ configs.imageregistry.operator.openshift.io\ cluster\ --type\ merge\ --patch\ \"{"spec":\{"storage":\{"emptyDir":[]}\}\}$$

**WARNING**

Configure this option for only non-production clusters.

If you run this command before the Image Registry Operator initializes its components, the `oc patch` command fails with the following error:

```
Error from server (NotFound): configs.imageregistry.operator.openshift.io "cluster" not found
```

Wait a few minutes and run the command again.

18.3.17. Completing installation on user-provisioned infrastructure

After you complete the Operator configuration, you can finish installing the cluster on infrastructure that you provide.

**Prerequisites**

- Your control plane has initialized.
- You have completed the initial Operator configuration.

**Procedure**

1. Confirm that all the cluster components are online with the following command:

```
$ watch -n5 oc get clusteroperators
```

**Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>VERSION</th>
<th>AVAILABLE</th>
<th>PROGRESSING</th>
<th>DEGRADED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>authentication</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baremetal</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cloud-credential</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cluster-autoscaler</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config-operator</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>console</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>csi-snapshot-controller</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dns</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>etcd</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>image-registry</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Alternatively, the following command notifies you when all of the clusters are available. It also retrieves and displays credentials:

```
$ ./openshift-install --dir <installation_directory> wait-for install-complete
```

For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

Example output

```
INFO Waiting up to 30m0s for the cluster to initialize...
```

The command succeeds when the Cluster Version Operator finishes deploying the OpenShift Container Platform cluster from Kubernetes API server.

**IMPORTANT**

- The Ignition config files that the installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending `node-bootstrapper` certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for *Recovering from expired control plane certificates* for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.
2. Confirm that the Kubernetes API server is communicating with the pods.

   a. To view a list of all pods, use the following command:

   ```bash
   $ oc get pods --all-namespaces
   ```

   **Example output**

   ```
   NAMESPACE                         NAME                                            READY   STATUS
   RESTARTS   AGE                   
   openshift-apiserver-operator     openshift-apiserver-operator-85cb746d55-zqhs8   1/1     Running    1m
   Running     1          9m
   openshift-apiserver               apiserver-67b9g                                 1/1     Running     0
   3m
   openshift-apiserver               apiserver-ljcmx                                 1/1     Running     0
   1m
   openshift-apiserver               apiserver-z25h4                                 1/1     Running     0
   2m
   openshift-authentication-operator authentication-operator-69d5d8bf84-vh2n8        1/1     Running     0
   Running     0          5m
   ...
   ```

   b. View the logs for a pod that is listed in the output of the previous command by using the following command:

   ```bash
   $ oc logs <pod_name> -n <namespace>
   ```

   `Specify the pod name and namespace, as shown in the output of the previous command.

   If the pod logs display, the Kubernetes API server can communicate with the cluster machines.

3. For an installation with Fibre Channel Protocol (FCP), additional steps are required to enable multipathing. Do not enable multipathing during installation.
   See "Enabling multipathing with kernel arguments on RHCOS" in the Post-installation machine configuration tasks documentation for more information.

4. Register your cluster on the Cluster registration page.

**Additional resources**

- How to generate SOSREPORT within OpenShift Container Platform version 4 nodes without SSH.

**18.3.18. Next steps**

- Customize your cluster.

- If the mirror registry that you used to install your cluster has a trusted CA, add it to the cluster by configuring additional trust stores.

- If necessary, you can opt out of remote health reporting.
If necessary, see Registering your disconnected cluster

18.4. INSTALLING A CLUSTER WITH RHEL KVM ON IBM Z AND IBM LINUXONE

In OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14, you can install a cluster on IBM Z® or IBM® LinuxONE infrastructure that you provision.

**NOTE**

While this document refers only to IBM Z®, all information in it also applies to IBM® LinuxONE.

**IMPORTANT**

Additional considerations exist for non-bare metal platforms. Review the information in the guidelines for deploying OpenShift Container Platform on non-tested platforms before you install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

18.4.1. Prerequisites

- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.
- You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.
- Before you begin the installation process, you must clean the installation directory. This ensures that the required installation files are created and updated during the installation process.
- You provisioned persistent storage using OpenShift Data Foundation or other supported storage protocols for your cluster. To deploy a private image registry, you must set up persistent storage with ReadWriteMany access.
- If you use a firewall, you configured it to allow the sites that your cluster requires access to.
  
  **NOTE**
  
  Be sure to also review this site list if you are configuring a proxy.

- You provisioned a RHEL Kernel Virtual Machine (KVM) system that is hosted on the logical partition (LPAR) and based on RHEL 8.6 or later. See Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8 and 9 Life Cycle.

18.4.2. Internet access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you require access to the internet to install your cluster.

You must have internet access to:

- Access OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console to download the installation program and perform subscription management. If the cluster has internet access and you do not disable Telemetry, that service automatically entitles your cluster.
Access Quay.io to obtain the packages that are required to install your cluster.

- Obtain the packages that are required to perform cluster updates.

**IMPORTANT**

If your cluster cannot have direct internet access, you can perform a restricted network installation on some types of infrastructure that you provision. During that process, you download the required content and use it to populate a mirror registry with the installation packages. With some installation types, the environment that you install your cluster in will not require internet access. Before you update the cluster, you update the content of the mirror registry.

18.4.3. Machine requirements for a cluster with user-provisioned infrastructure

For a cluster that contains user-provisioned infrastructure, you must deploy all of the required machines.

One or more KVM host machines based on RHEL 8.6 or later. Each RHEL KVM host machine must have libvirt installed and running. The virtual machines are provisioned under each RHEL KVM host machine.

18.4.3.1. Required machines

The smallest OpenShift Container Platform clusters require the following hosts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 18.31. Minimum required hosts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hosts</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One temporary bootstrap machine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three control plane machines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At least two compute machines, which are also known as worker machines.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IMPORTANT**

To improve high availability of your cluster, distribute the control plane machines over different RHEL instances on at least two physical machines.

The bootstrap, control plane, and compute machines must use Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) as the operating system.

See [Red Hat Enterprise Linux technology capabilities and limits](#).

18.4.3.2. Network connectivity requirements
The OpenShift Container Platform installer creates the Ignition files, which are necessary for all the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) virtual machines. The automated installation of OpenShift Container Platform is performed by the bootstrap machine. It starts the installation of OpenShift Container Platform on each node, starts the Kubernetes cluster, and then finishes. During this bootstrap, the virtual machine must have an established network connection either through a Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) server or static IP address.

18.4.3.3. IBM Z network connectivity requirements

To install on IBM Z® under RHEL KVM, you need:

- A RHEL KVM host configured with an OSA or RoCE network adapter.
- Either a RHEL KVM host that is configured to use bridged networking in libvirt or MacVTap to connect the network to the guests. See Types of virtual network connections.

18.4.3.4. Host machine resource requirements

The RHEL KVM host in your environment must meet the following requirements to host the virtual machines that you plan for the OpenShift Container Platform environment. See Getting started with virtualization.

You can install OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14 on the following IBM® hardware:

- IBM® z16 (all models), IBM® z15 (all models), IBM® z14 (all models)
- IBM® LinuxONE 4 (all models), IBM® LinuxONE III (all models), IBM® LinuxONE Emperor II, IBM® LinuxONE Rockhopper II

18.4.3.5. Minimum IBM Z system environment

**Hardware requirements**

- The equivalent of six Integrated Facilities for Linux (IFL), which are SMT2 enabled, for each cluster.
- At least one network connection to both connect to the LoadBalancer service and to serve data for traffic outside the cluster.

**NOTE**

You can use dedicated or shared IFLs to assign sufficient compute resources. Resource sharing is one of the key strengths of IBM Z®. However, you must adjust capacity correctly on each hypervisor layer and ensure sufficient resources for every OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

**IMPORTANT**

Since the overall performance of the cluster can be impacted, the LPARs that are used to set up the OpenShift Container Platform clusters must provide sufficient compute capacity. In this context, LPAR weight management, entitlements, and CPU shares on the hypervisor level play an important role.

**Operating system requirements**
• One LPAR running on RHEL 8.6 or later with KVM, which is managed by libvirt

On your RHEL KVM host, set up:

• Three guest virtual machines for OpenShift Container Platform control plane machines
• Two guest virtual machines for OpenShift Container Platform compute machines
• One guest virtual machine for the temporary OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap machine

18.4.3.6. Minimum resource requirements

Each cluster virtual machine must meet the following minimum requirements:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Virtual Machine</th>
<th>Operating System</th>
<th>vCPU</th>
<th>Virtual RAM</th>
<th>Storage</th>
<th>IOPS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bootstrap</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control plane</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compute</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. One physical core (IFL) provides two logical cores (threads) when SMT-2 is enabled. The hypervisor can provide two or more vCPUs.

18.4.3.7. Preferred IBM Z system environment

Hardware requirements

• Three LPARS that each have the equivalent of six IFLs, which are SMT2 enabled, for each cluster.

• Two network connections to both connect to the LoadBalancer service and to serve data for traffic outside the cluster.

Operating system requirements

• For high availability, two or three LPARs running on RHEL 8.6 or later with KVM, which are managed by libvirt.

On your RHEL KVM host, set up:

• Three guest virtual machines for OpenShift Container Platform control plane machines, distributed across the RHEL KVM host machines.

• At least six guest virtual machines for OpenShift Container Platform compute machines, distributed across the RHEL KVM host machines.

• One guest virtual machine for the temporary OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap machine.

• To ensure the availability of integral components in an overcommitted environment, increase the priority of the control plane by using cpu_share. Do the same for infrastructure nodes, if they exist. See schedinfo in IBM® Documentation.
18.4.3.8. Preferred resource requirements

The preferred requirements for each cluster virtual machine are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Virtual Machine</th>
<th>Operating System</th>
<th>vCPU</th>
<th>Virtual RAM</th>
<th>Storage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bootstrap</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>120 GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control plane</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>120 GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compute</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8 GB</td>
<td>120 GB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

18.4.3.9. Certificate signing requests management

Because your cluster has limited access to automatic machine management when you use infrastructure that you provision, you must provide a mechanism for approving cluster certificate signing requests (CSRs) after installation. The kube-controller-manager only approves the kubelet client CSRs. The machine-approver cannot guarantee the validity of a serving certificate that is requested by using kubelet credentials because it cannot confirm that the correct machine issued the request. You must determine and implement a method of verifying the validity of the kubelet serving certificate requests and approving them.

Additional resources

- Recommended host practices for IBM Z® & IBM® LinuxONE environments

18.4.3.10. Networking requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure

All the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines require networking to be configured in initramfs during boot to fetch their Ignition config files.

During the initial boot, the machines require an IP address configuration that is set either through a DHCP server or statically by providing the required boot options. After a network connection is established, the machines download their Ignition config files from an HTTP or HTTPS server. The Ignition config files are then used to set the exact state of each machine. The Machine Config Operator completes more changes to the machines, such as the application of new certificates or keys, after installation.

It is recommended to use a DHCP server for long-term management of the cluster machines. Ensure that the DHCP server is configured to provide persistent IP addresses, DNS server information, and hostnames to the cluster machines.

**NOTE**

If a DHCP service is not available for your user-provisioned infrastructure, you can instead provide the IP networking configuration and the address of the DNS server to the nodes at RHCOS install time. These can be passed as boot arguments if you are installing from an ISO image. See the *Installing RHCOS and starting the OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process* section for more information about static IP provisioning and advanced networking options.

The Kubernetes API server must be able to resolve the node names of the cluster machines. If the API
servers and worker nodes are in different zones, you can configure a default DNS search zone to allow the API server to resolve the node names. Another supported approach is to always refer to hosts by their fully-qualified domain names in both the node objects and all DNS requests.

18.4.3.10.1. Setting the cluster node hostnames through DHCP

On Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines, the hostname is set through NetworkManager. By default, the machines obtain their hostname through DHCP. If the hostname is not provided by DHCP, set statically through kernel arguments, or another method, it is obtained through a reverse DNS lookup. Reverse DNS lookup occurs after the network has been initialized on a node and can take time to resolve. Other system services can start prior to this and detect the hostname as localhost or similar. You can avoid this by using DHCP to provide the hostname for each cluster node.

Additionally, setting the hostnames through DHCP can bypass any manual DNS record name configuration errors in environments that have a DNS split-horizon implementation.

18.4.3.10.2. Network connectivity requirements

You must configure the network connectivity between machines to allow OpenShift Container Platform cluster components to communicate. Each machine must be able to resolve the hostnames of all other machines in the cluster.

This section provides details about the ports that are required.

**IMPORTANT**

In connected OpenShift Container Platform environments, all nodes are required to have internet access to pull images for platform containers and provide telemetry data to Red Hat.

**NOTE**

The RHEL KVM host must be configured to use bridged networking in libvirt or MacVTap to connect the network to the virtual machines. The virtual machines must have access to the network, which is attached to the RHEL KVM host. Virtual Networks, for example network address translation (NAT), within KVM are not a supported configuration.

Table 18.32. Ports used for all-machine to all-machine communications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ICMP</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Network reachability tests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Metrics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9000-9999</td>
<td>Host level services, including the node exporter on ports 9100-9101 and the Cluster Version Operator on port 9099.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10250-10259</td>
<td>The default ports that Kubernetes reserves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10256</td>
<td>openshift-sdn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol</td>
<td>Port</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>6443</td>
<td>Kubernetes API</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP/UDP</td>
<td>30000-32767</td>
<td>Kubernetes node port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESP</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>IPsec Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 18.33. Ports used for all-machine to control plane communications**

**Table 18.34. Ports used for control plane machine to control plane machine communications**

**NTP configuration for user-provisioned infrastructure**

OpenShift Container Platform clusters are configured to use a public Network Time Protocol (NTP) server by default. If you want to use a local enterprise NTP server, or if your cluster is being deployed in a disconnected network, you can configure the cluster to use a specific time server. For more information, see the documentation for *Configuring chrony time service*.

If a DHCP server provides NTP server information, the chrony time service on the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines read the information and can sync the clock with the NTP servers.

**Additional resources**

- Configuring chrony time service

**18.4.3.11. User-provisioned DNS requirements**

In OpenShift Container Platform deployments, DNS name resolution is required for the following components:

- The Kubernetes API
The OpenShift Container Platform application wildcard

- The OpenShift Container Platform application wildcard
- The bootstrap, control plane, and compute machines

Reverse DNS resolution is also required for the Kubernetes API, the bootstrap machine, the control plane machines, and the compute machines.

DNS A/AAAA or CNAME records are used for name resolution and PTR records are used for reverse name resolution. The reverse records are important because Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) uses the reverse records to set the hostnames for all the nodes, unless the hostnames are provided by DHCP. Additionally, the reverse records are used to generate the certificate signing requests (CSR) that OpenShift Container Platform needs to operate.

The following DNS records are required for a user-provisioned OpenShift Container Platform cluster and they must be in place before installation. In each record, `<cluster_name>` is the cluster name and `<base_domain>` is the base domain that you specify in the `install-config.yaml` file. A complete DNS record takes the form: `<component>.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>.

**Table 18.35. Required DNS records**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Record</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kubernetes API</td>
<td>api.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;.</td>
<td>A DNS A/AAAA or CNAME record, and a DNS PTR record, to identify the API load balancer. These records must be resolvable by both clients external to the cluster and from all the nodes within the cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>api-int.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;.</td>
<td>A DNS A/AAAA or CNAME record, and a DNS PTR record, to internally identify the API load balancer. These records must be resolvable from all the nodes within the cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Routes</td>
<td>*.apps.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;.</td>
<td>A wildcard DNS A/AAAA or CNAME record that refers to the application ingress load balancer. The application ingress load balancer targets the machines that run the Ingress Controller pods. The Ingress Controller pods run on the compute machines by default. These records must be resolvable by both clients external to the cluster and from all the nodes within the cluster. For example, <code>console-openshift-console.apps.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;</code> is used as a wildcard route to the OpenShift Container Platform console.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IMPORTANT**

The API server must be able to resolve the worker nodes by the hostnames that are recorded in Kubernetes. If the API server cannot resolve the node names, then proxied API calls can fail, and you cannot retrieve logs from pods.
### Component Record Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Record</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bootstrap machine</strong></td>
<td>bootstrap.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;.</td>
<td>A DNS A/AAAA or CNAME record, and a DNS PTR record, to identify the bootstrap machine. These records must be resolvable by the nodes within the cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Control plane machines</strong></td>
<td>&lt;master&gt;&lt;n&gt;.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;.</td>
<td>DNS A/AAAA or CNAME records and DNS PTR records to identify each machine for the control plane nodes. These records must be resolvable by the nodes within the cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Compute machines</strong></td>
<td>&lt;worker&gt;&lt;n&gt;.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;.</td>
<td>DNS A/AAAA or CNAME records and DNS PTR records to identify each machine for the worker nodes. These records must be resolvable by the nodes within the cluster.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### NOTE

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.4 and later, you do not need to specify etcd host and SRV records in your DNS configuration.

#### TIP

You can use the `dig` command to verify name and reverse name resolution. See the section on Validating DNS resolution for user-provisioned infrastructure for detailed validation steps.

**18.4.3.11.1. Example DNS configuration for user-provisioned clusters**

This section provides A and PTR record configuration samples that meet the DNS requirements for deploying OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure. The samples are not meant to provide advice for choosing one DNS solution over another.

In the examples, the cluster name is `ocp4` and the base domain is `example.com`.

**Example DNS A record configuration for a user-provisioned cluster**

The following example is a BIND zone file that shows sample A records for name resolution in a user-provisioned cluster.

```
$TTL 1W
@ IN SOA ns1.example.com. root (
2019070700 ; serial
3H ; refresh (3 hours)
30M ; retry (30 minutes)
2W ; expiry (2 weeks)
1W ) ; minimum (1 week)
IN NS ns1.example.com.
IN MX 10 smtp.example.com.
```
Provides name resolution for the Kubernetes API. The record refers to the IP address of the API load balancer.

Provides name resolution for the Kubernetes API. The record refers to the IP address of the API load balancer and is used for internal cluster communications.

Provides name resolution for the wildcard routes. The record refers to the IP address of the application ingress load balancer. The application ingress load balancer targets the machines that run the Ingress Controller pods. The Ingress Controller pods run on the compute machines by default.

NOTE

In the example, the same load balancer is used for the Kubernetes API and application ingress traffic. In production scenarios, you can deploy the API and application ingress load balancers separately so that you can scale the load balancer infrastructure for each in isolation.

Provides name resolution for the bootstrap machine.

Provides name resolution for the control plane machines.

Provides name resolution for the compute machines.

Example DNS PTR record configuration for a user-provisioned cluster

The following example BIND zone file shows sample PTR records for reverse name resolution in a user-provisioned cluster.
Example 18.8. Sample DNS zone database for reverse records

$TTL 1W
@ IN SOA ns1.example.com. root (  
  2019070700 ; serial  
  3H ; refresh (3 hours)  
  30M ; retry (30 minutes)  
  2W ; expiry (2 weeks)  
  1W ) ; minimum (1 week)
IN NS ns1.example.com.
;
5.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR api.ocp4.example.com. 1  
5.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR api-int.ocp4.example.com. 2  
;
96.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR bootstrap.ocp4.example.com. 3
;
97.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR master0.ocp4.example.com. 4  
98.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR master1.ocp4.example.com. 5  
99.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR master2.ocp4.example.com. 6
;
11.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR worker0.ocp4.example.com. 7  
7.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR worker1.ocp4.example.com. 8
;
;EOF

1 Provides reverse DNS resolution for the Kubernetes API. The PTR record refers to the record name of the API load balancer.
2 Provides reverse DNS resolution for the Kubernetes API. The PTR record refers to the record name of the API load balancer and is used for internal cluster communications.
3 Provides reverse DNS resolution for the bootstrap machine.
4 5 6 Provides reverse DNS resolution for the control plane machines.
7 8 Provides reverse DNS resolution for the compute machines.

NOTE
A PTR record is not required for the OpenShift Container Platform application wildcard.

18.4.3.12. Load balancing requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform, you must provision the API and application Ingress load balancing infrastructure. In production scenarios, you can deploy the API and application Ingress load balancers separately so that you can scale the load balancer infrastructure for each in isolation.

NOTE
If you want to deploy the API and application Ingress load balancers with a Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) instance, you must purchase the RHEL subscription separately.
The load balancing infrastructure must meet the following requirements:

1. **API load balancer**: Provides a common endpoint for users, both human and machine, to interact with and configure the platform. Configure the following conditions:

   - Layer 4 load balancing only. This can be referred to as Raw TCP, SSL Passthrough, or SSL Bridge mode. If you use SSL Bridge mode, you must enable Server Name Indication (SNI) for the API routes.

   - A stateless load balancing algorithm. The options vary based on the load balancer implementation.

   **IMPORTANT**

   Do not configure session persistence for an API load balancer. Configuring session persistence for a Kubernetes API server might cause performance issues from excess application traffic for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster and the Kubernetes API that runs inside the cluster.

Configure the following ports on both the front and back of the load balancers:

**Table 18.36. API load balancer**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Back-end machines (pool members)</th>
<th>Internal</th>
<th>External</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6443</td>
<td>Bootstrap and control plane. You remove the bootstrap machine from the load balancer after the bootstrap machine initializes the cluster control plane. You must configure the /readyz endpoint for the API server health check probe.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Kubernetes API server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22623</td>
<td>Bootstrap and control plane. You remove the bootstrap machine from the load balancer after the bootstrap machine initializes the cluster control plane.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>Machine config server</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**

The load balancer must be configured to take a maximum of 30 seconds from the time the API server turns off the /readyz endpoint to the removal of the API server instance from the pool. Within the time frame after /readyz returns an error or becomes healthy, the endpoint must have been removed or added. Probing every 5 or 10 seconds, with two successful requests to become healthy and three to become unhealthy, are well-tested values.

2. **Application Ingress load balancer**: Provides an ingress point for application traffic flowing in from outside the cluster. A working configuration for the Ingress router is required for an OpenShift Container Platform cluster. Configure the following conditions:
Layer 4 load balancing only. This can be referred to as Raw TCP, SSL Passthrough, or SSL Bridge mode. If you use SSL Bridge mode, you must enable Server Name Indication (SNI) for the ingress routes.

- A connection-based or session-based persistence is recommended, based on the options available and types of applications that will be hosted on the platform.

**TIP**

If the true IP address of the client can be seen by the application Ingress load balancer, enabling source IP-based session persistence can improve performance for applications that use end-to-end TLS encryption.

Configure the following ports on both the front and back of the load balancers:

**Table 18.37. Application Ingress load balancer**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Back-end machines (pool members)</th>
<th>Internal</th>
<th>External</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>443</td>
<td>The machines that run the Ingress Controller pods, compute, or worker, by default.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>HTTPS traffic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>The machines that run the Ingress Controller pods, compute, or worker, by default.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>HTTP traffic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**

If you are deploying a three-node cluster with zero compute nodes, the Ingress Controller pods run on the control plane nodes. In three-node cluster deployments, you must configure your application Ingress load balancer to route HTTP and HTTPS traffic to the control plane nodes.

18.4.3.12.1. Example load balancer configuration for user-provisioned clusters

This section provides an example API and application Ingress load balancer configuration that meets the load balancing requirements for user-provisioned clusters. The sample is an `/etc/haproxy/haproxy.cfg` configuration for an HAProxy load balancer. The example is not meant to provide advice for choosing one load balancing solution over another.

In the example, the same load balancer is used for the Kubernetes API and application ingress traffic. In production scenarios, you can deploy the API and application ingress load balancers separately so that you can scale the load balancer infrastructure for each in isolation.

**NOTE**

If you are using HAProxy as a load balancer and SELinux is set to enforcing, you must ensure that the HAProxy service can bind to the configured TCP port by running `setsebool -P haproxy_connect_any=1`.

Example 18.9. Sample API and application Ingress load balancer configuration
Port 6443 handles the Kubernetes API traffic and points to the control plane machines.

The bootstrap entries must be in place before the OpenShift Container Platform cluster installation and they must be removed after the bootstrap process is complete.

Port 22623 handles the machine config server traffic and points to the control plane machines.

Port 443 handles the HTTPS traffic and points to the machines that run the Ingress Controller pods. The Ingress Controller pods run on the compute machines by default.
pods. The Ingress Controller pods run on the compute machines by default.

Port 80 handles the HTTP traffic and points to the machines that run the Ingress Controller pods. The Ingress Controller pods run on the compute machines by default.

NOTE
If you are deploying a three-node cluster with zero compute nodes, the Ingress Controller pods run on the control plane nodes. In three-node cluster deployments, you must configure your application Ingress load balancer to route HTTP and HTTPS traffic to the control plane nodes.

TIP
If you are using HAProxy as a load balancer, you can check that the haproxy process is listening on ports 6443, 22623, 443, and 80 by running netstat -nltupe on the HAProxy node.

18.4.4. Preparing the user-provisioned infrastructure

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure, you must prepare the underlying infrastructure.

This section provides details about the high-level steps required to set up your cluster infrastructure in preparation for an OpenShift Container Platform installation. This includes configuring IP networking and network connectivity for your cluster nodes, enabling the required ports through your firewall, and setting up the required DNS and load balancing infrastructure.

After preparation, your cluster infrastructure must meet the requirements outlined in the Requirements for a cluster with user-provisioned infrastructure section.

Prerequisites

- You have reviewed the OpenShift Container Platform 4.x Tested Integrations page.
- You have reviewed the infrastructure requirements detailed in the Requirements for a cluster with user-provisioned infrastructure section.

Procedure

1. If you are using DHCP to provide the IP networking configuration to your cluster nodes, configure your DHCP service.
   a. Add persistent IP addresses for the nodes to your DHCP server configuration. In your configuration, match the MAC address of the relevant network interface to the intended IP address for each node.
   b. When you use DHCP to configure IP addressing for the cluster machines, the machines also obtain the DNS server information through DHCP. Define the persistent DNS server address that is used by the cluster nodes through your DHCP server configuration.
NOTE
If you are not using a DHCP service, you must provide the IP networking configuration and the address of the DNS server to the nodes at RHCOS install time. These can be passed as boot arguments if you are installing from an ISO image. See the Installing RHCOS and starting the OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process section for more information about static IP provisioning and advanced networking options.

c. Define the hostnames of your cluster nodes in your DHCP server configuration. See the Setting the cluster node hostnames through DHCP section for details about hostname considerations.

NOTE
If you are not using a DHCP service, the cluster nodes obtain their hostname through a reverse DNS lookup.

2. Choose to perform either a fast track installation of Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) or a full installation of Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS). For the full installation, you must set up an HTTP or HTTPS server to provide Ignition files and install images to the cluster nodes. For the fast track installation an HTTP or HTTPS server is not required, however, a DHCP server is required. See sections "Fast-track installation: Creating Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines" and "Full installation: Creating Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines".

3. Ensure that your network infrastructure provides the required network connectivity between the cluster components. See the Networking requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure section for details about the requirements.

4. Configure your firewall to enable the ports required for the OpenShift Container Platform cluster components to communicate. See Networking requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure section for details about the ports that are required.

IMPORTANT
By default, port 1936 is accessible for an OpenShift Container Platform cluster, because each control plane node needs access to this port.

Avoid using the Ingress load balancer to expose this port, because doing so might result in the exposure of sensitive information, such as statistics and metrics, related to Ingress Controllers.

5. Setup the required DNS infrastructure for your cluster.
   a. Configure DNS name resolution for the Kubernetes API, the application wildcard, the bootstrap machine, the control plane machines, and the compute machines.
   b. Configure reverse DNS resolution for the Kubernetes API, the bootstrap machine, the control plane machines, and the compute machines.
      See the User-provisioned DNS requirements section for more information about the OpenShift Container Platform DNS requirements.

6. Validate your DNS configuration.
a. From your installation node, run DNS lookups against the record names of the Kubernetes API, the wildcard routes, and the cluster nodes. Validate that the IP addresses in the responses correspond to the correct components.

b. From your installation node, run reverse DNS lookups against the IP addresses of the load balancer and the cluster nodes. Validate that the record names in the responses correspond to the correct components.

See the Validating DNS resolution for user-provisioned infrastructure section for detailed DNS validation steps.

7. Provision the required API and application ingress load balancing infrastructure. See the Load balancing requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure section for more information about the requirements.

NOTE

Some load balancing solutions require the DNS name resolution for the cluster nodes to be in place before the load balancing is initialized.

18.4.5. Validating DNS resolution for user-provisioned infrastructure

You can validate your DNS configuration before installing OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure.

IMPORTANT

The validation steps detailed in this section must succeed before you install your cluster.

Prerequisites

- You have configured the required DNS records for your user-provisioned infrastructure.

Procedure

1. From your installation node, run DNS lookups against the record names of the Kubernetes API, the wildcard routes, and the cluster nodes. Validate that the IP addresses contained in the responses correspond to the correct components.

   a. Perform a lookup against the Kubernetes API record name. Check that the result points to the IP address of the API load balancer:

   ```
   $ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> api.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>
   ```

   Replace `<nameserver_ip>` with the IP address of the nameserver, `<cluster_name>` with your cluster name, and `<base_domain>` with your base domain name.

   Example output

   ```
   api.ocp4.example.com. 604800 IN A 192.168.1.5
   ```

   b. Perform a lookup against the Kubernetes internal API record name. Check that the result points to the IP address of the API load balancer:
c. Test an example `*.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>` DNS wildcard lookup. All of the application wildcard lookups must resolve to the IP address of the application ingress load balancer:

```
$ dig +noall +answer @$<nameserver_ip> random.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>
```

**Example output**

```
random.apps.ocp4.example.com.  604800 IN A 192.168.1.5
```

**NOTE**

In the example outputs, the same load balancer is used for the Kubernetes API and application ingress traffic. In production scenarios, you can deploy the API and application ingress load balancers separately so that you can scale the load balancer infrastructure for each in isolation.

You can replace `random` with another wildcard value. For example, you can query the route to the OpenShift Container Platform console:

```
$ dig +noall +answer @$<nameserver_ip> console-openshift-console.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>
```

**Example output**

```
console-openshift-console.apps.ocp4.example.com. 604800 IN A 192.168.1.5
```

d. Run a lookup against the bootstrap DNS record name. Check that the result points to the IP address of the bootstrap node:

```
$ dig +noall +answer @$<nameserver_ip> bootstrap.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>
```

**Example output**

```
bootstrap.ocp4.example.com.  604800 IN A 192.168.1.96
```

e. Use this method to perform lookups against the DNS record names for the control plane and compute nodes. Check that the results correspond to the IP addresses of each node.

2. From your installation node, run reverse DNS lookups against the IP addresses of the load balancer and the cluster nodes. Validate that the record names contained in the responses correspond to the correct components.

a. Perform a reverse lookup against the IP address of the API load balancer. Check that the response includes the record names for the Kubernetes API and the Kubernetes internal API.

```
$ dig +noall +answer @$<nameserver_ip> api-int.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>
```

**Example output**

```
api-int.ocp4.example.com.  604800 IN A 192.168.1.5
```
API:

$ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> -x 192.168.1.5

Example output

1. Provides the record name for the Kubernetes internal API.
2. Provides the record name for the Kubernetes API.

NOTE

A PTR record is not required for the OpenShift Container Platform application wildcard. No validation step is needed for reverse DNS resolution against the IP address of the application ingress load balancer.

b. Perform a reverse lookup against the IP address of the bootstrap node. Check that the result points to the DNS record name of the bootstrap node:

$ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> -x 192.168.1.96

Example output


c. Use this method to perform reverse lookups against the IP addresses for the control plane and compute nodes. Check that the results correspond to the DNS record names of each node.

18.4.6. Generating a key pair for cluster node SSH access

During an OpenShift Container Platform installation, you can provide an SSH public key to the installation program. The key is passed to the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes through their Ignition config files and is used to authenticate SSH access to the nodes. The key is added to the `~/.ssh/authorized_keys` list for the `core` user on each node, which enables password-less authentication.

After the key is passed to the nodes, you can use the key pair to SSH in to the RHCOS nodes as the user core. To access the nodes through SSH, the private key identity must be managed by SSH for your local user.

If you want to SSH in to your cluster nodes to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, you must provide the SSH public key during the installation process. The `/openshift-install gather` command also requires the SSH public key to be in place on the cluster nodes.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not skip this procedure in production environments, where disaster recovery and debugging is required.
Procedure

1. If you do not have an existing SSH key pair on your local machine to use for authentication onto your cluster nodes, create one. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   ```
   $ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -N " -f <path>/<file_name>
   ```

   Specify the path and file name, such as ~/.ssh/id_ed25519, of the new SSH key. If you have an existing key pair, ensure your public key is in the your ~/.ssh directory.

   **NOTE**

   If you plan to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures, do not create a key that uses the ed25519 algorithm. Instead, create a key that uses the rsa or ecdsa algorithm.

2. View the public SSH key:

   ```
   $ cat <path>/<file_name>.pub
   ```

   For example, run the following to view the ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub public key:

   ```
   $ cat ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub
   ```

3. Add the SSH private key identity to the SSH agent for your local user, if it has not already been added. SSH agent management of the key is required for password-less SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes, or if you want to use the ./openshift-install gather command.

   **NOTE**

   On some distributions, default SSH private key identities such as ~/.ssh/id_rsa and ~/.ssh/id_dsa are managed automatically.

   a. If the ssh-agent process is not already running for your local user, start it as a background task:

   ```
   $ eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"
   ```

   **Example output**

   ```
   Agent pid 31874
   ```

   **NOTE**

   If your cluster is in FIPS mode, only use FIPS-compliant algorithms to generate the SSH key. The key must be either RSA or ECDSA.

4. Add your SSH private key to the ssh-agent:

   ```
   $ cat <path>/<file_name>.
   ```

   ```
   $ eval "$((ssh-agent -s))"
   ```

   **Example output**

   ```
   Agent pid 31874
   ```

   **NOTE**

   If your cluster is in FIPS mode, only use FIPS-compliant algorithms to generate the SSH key. The key must be either RSA or ECDSA.
$ ssh-add <path>/<file_name>  

Specify the path and file name for your SSH private key, such as ~/.ssh/id_ed25519

Example output

Identity added: /home/<you>/<path>/<file_name> (<computer_name>)

Next steps

- When you install OpenShift Container Platform, provide the SSH public key to the installation program.

18.4.7. Obtaining the installation program

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform, download the installation file on your provisioning machine.

Prerequisites

- You have a machine that runs Linux, for example Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8, with 500 MB of local disk space.

Procedure

1. Access the Infrastructure Provider page on the OpenShift Cluster Manager site. If you have a Red Hat account, log in with your credentials. If you do not, create an account.

2. Select your infrastructure provider.

3. Navigate to the page for your installation type, download the installation program that corresponds with your host operating system and architecture, and place the file in the directory where you will store the installation configuration files.

   **IMPORTANT**

   The installation program creates several files on the computer that you use to install your cluster. You must keep the installation program and the files that the installation program creates after you finish installing the cluster. Both files are required to delete the cluster.

   **IMPORTANT**

   Deleting the files created by the installation program does not remove your cluster, even if the cluster failed during installation. To remove your cluster, complete the OpenShift Container Platform uninstallation procedures for your specific cloud provider.

4. Extract the installation program. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   $ tar -xvf openshift-install-linux.tar.gz
5. Download your installation pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager. This pull secret allows you to authenticate with the services that are provided by the included authorities, including Quay.io, which serves the container images for OpenShift Container Platform components.

18.4.8. 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 4.14. 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**


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 v4.14 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**


2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.
3. Click **Download Now** next to the **OpenShift v4.14 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**


2. Select the appropriate version from the **Version** drop-down list.

3. Click **Download Now** next to the **OpenShift v4.14 macOS Client** entry and save the file.

   **NOTE**

   For macOS arm64, choose the **OpenShift v4.14 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>
  ```

**18.4.9. Manually creating the installation configuration file**

**Prerequisites**

- You have an SSH public key on your local machine to provide to the installation program. The key will be used for SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes for debugging and disaster recovery.
You have obtained the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.

**Procedure**

1. Create an installation directory to store your required installation assets in:

   ```bash
   $ mkdir <installation_directory>
   ``

   **IMPORTANT**
   
   You must create a directory. Some installation assets, like bootstrap X.509 certificates have short expiration intervals, so you must not reuse an installation directory. If you want to reuse individual files from another cluster installation, you can copy them into your directory. However, the file names for the installation assets might change between releases. Use caution when copying installation files from an earlier OpenShift Container Platform version.

2. Customize the sample `install-config.yaml` file template that is provided and save it in the `<installation_directory>`.

   **NOTE**
   
   You must name this configuration file `install-config.yaml`.

   **NOTE**
   
   For some platform types, you can alternatively run `./openshift-install create install-config --dir <installation_directory>` to generate an `install-config.yaml` file. You can provide details about your cluster configuration at the prompts.

3. Back up the `install-config.yaml` file so that you can use it to install multiple clusters.

   **IMPORTANT**
   
   The `install-config.yaml` file is consumed during the next step of the installation process. You must back it up now.

**Additional resources**

- Installation configuration parameters for IBM Z®

**18.4.9.1. Sample install-config.yaml file for IBM Z**

You can customize the `install-config.yaml` file to specify more details about your OpenShift Container Platform cluster’s platform or modify the values of the required parameters.

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: example.com
compute:
  - hyperthreading: Enabled
    name: worker
```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>replicas: 0</th>
<th>The base domain of the cluster. All DNS records must be sub-domains of this base and include the cluster name.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>architecture: s390x</td>
<td>The <strong>controlPlane</strong> section is a single mapping, but the <strong>compute</strong> section is a sequence of mappings. To meet the requirements of the different data structures, the first line of the <strong>compute</strong> section must begin with a hyphen, <code>-</code>, and the first line of the <strong>controlPlane</strong> section must not. Only one control plane pool is used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hyperthreading: Enabled</td>
<td>Specifies whether to enable or disable simultaneous multithreading (SMT), or hyperthreading. By default, SMT is enabled to increase the performance of the cores in your machines. You can disable it by setting the parameter value to <strong>Disabled</strong>. If you disable SMT, you must disable it in all cluster machines; this includes both control plane and compute machines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name: master</td>
<td><strong>NOTE</strong> Simultaneous multithreading (SMT) is enabled by default. If SMT is not available on your OpenShift Container Platform nodes, the <strong>hyperthreading</strong> parameter has no effect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>replicas: 3</td>
<td><strong>IMPORTANT</strong> If you disable <strong>hyperthreading</strong>, whether on your OpenShift Container Platform nodes or in the <strong>install-config.yaml</strong> file, ensure that your capacity planning accounts for the dramatically decreased machine performance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>architecture: s390x</td>
<td>You must set this value to <strong>0</strong> when you install OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure. In installer-provisioned installations, the parameter controls the number of compute machines that the cluster creates and manages for you. In user-provisioned installations, you must manually deploy the compute machines before you finish installing the cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>metadata:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name: test</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>networking:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clusterNetwork:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- cidr: 10.128.0.0/14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hostPrefix: 23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>networkType: OVNKubernetes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>serviceNetwork:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- 172.30.0.0/16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fips: false</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pullSecret:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sshKey:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTE
If you are installing a three-node cluster, do not deploy any compute machines when you install the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines.

7 The number of control plane machines that you add to the cluster. Because the cluster uses these values as the number of etcd endpoints in the cluster, the value must match the number of control plane machines that you deploy.

8 The cluster name that you specified in your DNS records.

9 A block of IP addresses from which pod IP addresses are allocated. This block must not overlap with existing physical networks. These IP addresses are used for the pod network. If you need to access the pods from an external network, you must configure load balancers and routers to manage the traffic.

NOTE
Class E CIDR range is reserved for a future use. To use the Class E CIDR range, you must ensure your networking environment accepts the IP addresses within the Class E CIDR range.

10 The subnet prefix length to assign to each individual node. For example, if hostPrefix is set to 23, then each node is assigned a /23 subnet out of the given cidr, which allows for 510 \(2^{(32 - 23)} - 2\) pod IP addresses. If you are required to provide access to nodes from an external network, configure load balancers and routers to manage the traffic.

11 The cluster network plugin to install. The supported values are OVNKubernetes and OpenShiftSDN. The default value is OVNKubernetes.

12 The IP address pool to use for service IP addresses. You can enter only one IP address pool. This block must not overlap with existing physical networks. If you need to access the services from an external network, configure load balancers and routers to manage the traffic.

13 You must set the platform to none. You cannot provide additional platform configuration variables for IBM Z® infrastructure.

IMPORTANT
Clusters that are installed with the platform type none are unable to use some features, such as managing compute machines with the Machine API. This limitation applies even if the compute machines that are attached to the cluster are installed on a platform that would normally support the feature. This parameter cannot be changed after installation.

14 Whether to enable or disable FIPS mode. By default, FIPS mode is not enabled. If FIPS mode is enabled, the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines that OpenShift Container Platform runs on bypass the default Kubernetes cryptography suite and use the cryptography modules that are provided with RHCOS instead.
IMPORTANT

To enable FIPS mode for your cluster, you must run the installation program from a Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) computer configured to operate in FIPS mode. For more information about configuring FIPS mode on RHEL, see Installing the system in FIPS mode. When running Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) or Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) booted in FIPS mode, OpenShift Container Platform core components use the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures.

The pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager. This pull secret allows you to authenticate with the services that are provided by the included authorities, including Quay.io, which serves the container images for OpenShift Container Platform components.

The SSH public key for the core user in Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS).

NOTE

For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your ssh-agent process uses.

18.4.9.2. Configuring the cluster-wide proxy during installation

Production environments can deny direct access to the internet and instead have an HTTP or HTTPS proxy available. You can configure a new OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use a proxy by configuring the proxy settings in the install-config.yaml file.

Prerequisites

- You have an existing install-config.yaml file.
- You reviewed the sites that your cluster requires access to and determined whether any of them need to bypass the proxy. By default, all cluster egress traffic is proxied, including calls to hosting cloud provider APIs. You added sites to the Proxy object’s spec.noProxy field to bypass the proxy if necessary.

NOTE

The Proxy object status.noProxy field is populated with the values of the networking.machineNetwork[].cidr, networking.clusterNetwork[].cidr, and networking.serviceNetwork[] fields from your installation configuration.

For installations on Amazon Web Services (AWS), Google Cloud Platform (GCP), Microsoft Azure, and Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP), the Proxy object status.noProxy field is also populated with the instance metadata endpoint (169.254.169.254).

Procedure

1. Edit your install-config.yaml file and add the proxy settings. For example:
A proxy URL to use for creating HTTP connections outside the cluster. The URL scheme must be http.

A proxy URL to use for creating HTTPS connections outside the cluster.

A comma-separated list of destination domain names, IP addresses, or other network CIDRs to exclude from proxying. Preface a domain with . to match subdomains only. For example, .y.com matches x.y.com, but not y.com. Use * to bypass the proxy for all destinations.

If provided, the installation program generates a config map that is named user-ca-bundle in the openshift-config namespace that contains one or more additional CA certificates that are required for proxying HTTPS connections. The Cluster Network Operator then creates a trusted-ca-bundle config map that merges these contents with the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) trust bundle, and this config map is referenced in the trustedCA field of the Proxy object. The additionalTrustBundle field is required unless the proxy’s identity certificate is signed by an authority from the RHCOS trust bundle.

Optional: The policy to determine the configuration of the Proxy object to reference the user-ca-bundle config map in the trustedCA field. The allowed values are Proxyonly and Always. Use Proxyonly to reference the user-ca-bundle config map only when http/https proxy is configured. Use Always to always reference the user-ca-bundle config map. The default value is Proxyonly.

NOTE

The installation program does not support the proxy readinessEndpoints field.

NOTE

If the installer times out, restart and then complete the deployment by using the wait-for command of the installer. For example:

```
$ ./openshift-install wait-for install-complete --log-level debug
```

2. Save the file and reference it when installing OpenShift Container Platform.

The installation program creates a cluster–wide proxy that is named cluster that uses the proxy settings in the provided install-config.yaml file. If no proxy settings are provided, a cluster Proxy object is still created, but it will have a nil spec.
NOTE

Only the Proxy object named cluster is supported, and no additional proxies can be created.

18.4.9.3. Configuring a three-node cluster

Optionally, you can deploy zero compute machines in a minimal three node cluster that consists of three control plane machines only. This provides smaller, more resource efficient clusters for cluster administrators and developers to use for testing, development, and production.

In three-node OpenShift Container Platform environments, the three control plane machines are schedulable, which means that your application workloads are scheduled to run on them.

Prerequisites

- You have an existing install-config.yaml file.

Procedure

- Ensure that the number of compute replicas is set to 0 in your install-config.yaml file, as shown in the following compute stanza:

```
compute:
  - name: worker
    platform: {}
    replicas: 0
```

NOTE

You must set the value of the replicas parameter for the compute machines to 0 when you install OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure, regardless of the number of compute machines you are deploying. In installer-provisioned installations, the parameter controls the number of compute machines that the cluster creates and manages for you. This does not apply to user-provisioned installations, where the compute machines are deployed manually.

NOTE

The preferred resource for control plane nodes is six vCPUs and 21 GB. For three control plane nodes this is the memory + vCPU equivalent of a minimum five-node cluster. You should back the three nodes, each installed on a 120 GB disk, with three IFLs that are SMT2 enabled. The minimum tested setup is three vCPUs and 10 GB on a 120 GB disk for each control plane node.

For three-node cluster installations, follow these next steps:

- If you are deploying a three-node cluster with zero compute nodes, the Ingress Controller pods run on the control plane nodes. In three-node cluster deployments, you must configure your application ingress load balancer to route HTTP and HTTPS traffic to the control plane nodes. See the Load balancing requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure section for more information.
When you create the Kubernetes manifest files in the following procedure, ensure that the `mastersSchedulable` parameter in the `<installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-scheduler-02-config.yml` file is set to `true`. This enables your application workloads to run on the control plane nodes.

- Do not deploy any compute nodes when you create the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines.

### 18.4.10. Cluster Network Operator configuration

The configuration for the cluster network is specified as part of the Cluster Network Operator (CNO) configuration and stored in a custom resource (CR) object that is named `cluster`. The CR specifies the fields for the `Network` API in the `operator.openshift.io` API group.

The CNO configuration inherits the following fields during cluster installation from the `Network` API in the `Network.config.openshift.io` API group and these fields cannot be changed:

**clusterNetwork**
- IP address pools from which pod IP addresses are allocated.

**serviceNetwork**
- IP address pool for services.

**defaultNetwork.type**
- Cluster network plugin, such as OpenShift SDN or OVN-Kubernetes.

You can specify the cluster network plugin configuration for your cluster by setting the fields for the `defaultNetwork` object in the CNO object named `cluster`.

#### 18.4.10.1. Cluster Network Operator configuration object

The fields for the Cluster Network Operator (CNO) are described in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>metadata.name</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>The name of the CNO object. This name is always <code>cluster</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spec.clusterNetwork</td>
<td>array</td>
<td>A list specifying the blocks of IP addresses from which pod IP addresses are allocated and the subnet prefix length assigned to each individual node in the cluster. For example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>spec:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>clusterNetwork:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- cidr: 10.128.0.0/19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>hostPrefix: 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- cidr: 10.128.32.0/19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>hostPrefix: 23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can customize this field only in the `install-config.yaml` file before you create the manifests. The value is read-only in the manifest file.
spec.serviceNetwork

A block of IP addresses for services. The OpenShift SDN and OVN-Kubernetes network plugins support only a single IP address block for the service network. For example:

```
spec:
  serviceNetwork:
  - 172.30.0.0/14
```

You can customize this field only in the `install-config.yaml` file before you create the manifests. The value is read-only in the manifest file.

spec.defaultNetwork

Configures the network plugin for the cluster network.

spec.kubeProxyConfig

The fields for this object specify the kube-proxy configuration. If you are using the OVN-Kubernetes cluster network plugin, the kube-proxy configuration has no effect.

### defaultNetwork object configuration

The values for the `defaultNetwork` object are defined in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Either OpenShiftSDN or OVNKubernetes. The Red Hat OpenShift Networking network plugin is selected during installation. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshiftSDNConfig</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>This object is only valid for the OpenShift SDN network plugin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ovnKubernetesConfig</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>This object is only valid for the OVN-Kubernetes network plugin.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Configuration for the OpenShift SDN network plugin

The following table describes the configuration fields for the OpenShift SDN network plugin:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mode</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Configures the network isolation mode for OpenShift SDN. The default value is <strong>NetworkPolicy</strong>. The values <strong>Multitenant</strong> and <strong>Subnet</strong> are available for backwards compatibility with OpenShift Container Platform 3.x but are not recommended. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mtu</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>The maximum transmission unit (MTU) for the VXLAN overlay network. This is detected automatically based on the MTU of the primary network interface. You do not normally need to override the detected MTU. If the auto-detected value is not what you expect it to be, confirm that the MTU on the primary network interface on your nodes is correct. You cannot use this option to change the MTU value of the primary network interface on the nodes. If your cluster requires different MTU values for different nodes, you must set this value to <strong>50</strong> less than the lowest MTU value in your cluster. For example, if some nodes in your cluster have an MTU of <strong>9001</strong>, and some have an MTU of <strong>1500</strong>, you must set this value to <strong>1450</strong>. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vxlanPort</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>The port to use for all VXLAN packets. The default value is <strong>4789</strong>. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation. If you are running in a virtualized environment with existing nodes that are part of another VXLAN network, then you might be required to change this. For example, when running an OpenShift SDN overlay on top of VMware NSX-T, you must select an alternate port for the VXLAN, because both SDNs use the same default VXLAN port number. On Amazon Web Services (AWS), you can select an alternate port for the VXLAN between port <strong>9000</strong> and port <strong>9999</strong>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example OpenShift SDN configuration**

```yaml
defaultNetwork:
  type: OpenShiftSDN
  openshiftSDNConfig:
    mode: NetworkPolicy
    mtu: 1450
    vxlanPort: 4789
```

**Configuration for the OVN-Kubernetes network plugin**
The following table describes the configuration fields for the OVN-Kubernetes network plugin:
### Table 18.41. ovnKubernetesConfig object

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mtu</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>The maximum transmission unit (MTU) for the Geneve (Generic Network Virtualization Encapsulation) overlay network. This is detected automatically based on the MTU of the primary network interface. You do not normally need to override the detected MTU. If the auto-detected value is not what you expect it to be, confirm that the MTU on the primary network interface on your nodes is correct. You cannot use this option to change the MTU value of the primary network interface on the nodes. If your cluster requires different MTU values for different nodes, you must set this value to 100 less than the lowest MTU value in your cluster. For example, if some nodes in your cluster have an MTU of 9001, and some have an MTU of 1500, you must set this value to 1400.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>genevePort</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>The port to use for all Geneve packets. The default value is 6081. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipsecConfig</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>Specify an empty object to enable IPsec encryption.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>policyAuditConf</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>Specify a configuration object for customizing network policy audit logging. If unset, the defaults audit log settings are used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gatewayConfig</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>Optional: Specify a configuration object for customizing how egress traffic is sent to the node gateway.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**

While migrating egress traffic, you can expect some disruption to workloads and service traffic until the Cluster Network Operator (CNO) successfully rolls out the changes.
If your existing network infrastructure overlaps with the 100.64.0.0/16 IPv4 subnet, you can specify a different IP address range for internal use by OVN-Kubernetes. You must ensure that the IP address range does not overlap with any other subnet used by your OpenShift Container Platform installation. The IP address range must be larger than the maximum number of nodes that can be added to the cluster. For example, if the clusterNetwork.cidr value is 10.128.0.0/14 and the clusterNetwork.hostPrefix value is /23, then the maximum number of nodes is $2^{(23-14)}=512$.

This field cannot be changed after installation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>v4InternalSubnet</td>
<td>If your existing network infrastructure</td>
<td>The default value is 100.64.0.0/16.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>overlaps with the 100.64.0.0/16 IPv4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>subnet, you can specify a different IP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>address range for internal use by OVN-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kubernetes. You must ensure that the IP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>address range does not overlap with any</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>other subnet used by your OpenShift</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Container Platform installation. The IP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>address range must be larger than the</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>maximum number of nodes that can be added</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to the cluster. For example, if the</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>clusterNetwork.cidr value is 10.128.0.0/14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and the clusterNetwork.hostPrefix value</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>is /23, then the maximum number of nodes is</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$2^{(23-14)}=512$. This field cannot</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>be changed after installation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If your existing network infrastructure overlaps with the fd98::/48 IPv6 subnet, you can specify a different IP address range for internal use by OVN-Kubernetes. You must ensure that the IP address range does not overlap with any other subnet used by your OpenShift Container Platform installation. The IP address range must be larger than the maximum number of nodes that can be added to the cluster.

This field cannot be changed after installation.

The default value is \texttt{fd98::/48}.

### Table 18.42. \texttt{policyAuditConfig} object

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rateLimit</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>The maximum number of messages to generate every second per node. The default value is \textbf{20} messages per second.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxFileSize</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>The maximum size for the audit log in bytes. The default value is \textbf{50000000} or 50 MB.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### destination

String

One of the following additional audit log targets:

- **libc**
  - The libc `syslog()` function of the journald process on the host.
- **udp:<host>:<port>**
  - A syslog server. Replace `<host>:<port>` with the host and port of the syslog server.
- **unix:<file>**
  - A Unix Domain Socket file specified by `<file>`.
- **null**
  - Do not send the audit logs to any additional target.

### syslogFacility

String

The syslog facility, such as `kern`, as defined by RFC5424. The default value is `local0`.

### Table 18.43. gatewayConfig object

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>routingViaHost</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>Set this field to <code>true</code> to send egress traffic from pods to the host networking stack. For highly-specialized installations and applications that rely on manually configured routes in the kernel routing table, you might want to route egress traffic to the host networking stack. By default, egress traffic is processed in OVN to exit the cluster and is not affected by specialized routes in the kernel routing table. The default value is <code>false</code>. This field has an interaction with the Open vSwitch hardware offloading feature. If you set this field to <code>true</code>, you do not receive the performance benefits of the offloading because egress traffic is processed by the host networking stack.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipForwarding</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>You can control IP forwarding for all traffic on OVN-Kubernetes managed interfaces by using the <code>ipForwarding</code> specification in the <code>Network</code> resource. Specify <code>Restricted</code> to only allow IP forwarding for Kubernetes related traffic. Specify <code>Global</code> to allow forwarding of all IP traffic. For new installations, the default is <code>Restricted</code>. For updates to OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the default is <code>Global</code>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Example OVN-Kubernetes configuration with IPSec enabled

```yaml
defaultNetwork:
  type: OVNKubernetes
  ovnKubernetesConfig:
```
kubeProxyConfig object configuration

The values for the `kubeProxyConfig` object are defined in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>iptablesSyncPeriod</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>The refresh period for <code>iptables</code> rules. The default value is 30s. Valid suffixes include <code>s</code>, <code>m</code>, and <code>h</code> and are described in the Go time package documentation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NOTE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Because of performance improvements introduced in OpenShift Container Platform 4.3 and greater, adjusting the <code>iptablesSyncPeriod</code> parameter is no longer necessary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>proxyArguments.iptables-</td>
<td>array</td>
<td>The minimum duration before refreshing <code>iptables</code> rules. This field ensures that the refresh does not happen too frequently. Valid suffixes include <code>s</code>, <code>m</code>, and <code>h</code> and are described in the Go time package. The default value is:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>min-sync-period</td>
<td></td>
<td>kubeProxyConfig: proxyArguments: iptables-min-sync-period: - 0s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

18.4.11. Creating the Kubernetes manifest and Ignition config files

Because you must modify some cluster definition files and manually start the cluster machines, you must generate the Kubernetes manifest and Ignition config files that the cluster needs to configure the machines.

The installation configuration file transforms into the Kubernetes manifests. The manifests wrap into the Ignition configuration files, which are later used to configure the cluster machines.
IMPORTANT

- The Ignition config files that the OpenShift Container Platform installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending node-bootstrapper certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for Recovering from expired control plane certificates for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

NOTE

The installation program that generates the manifest and Ignition files is architecture specific and can be obtained from the client image mirror. The Linux version of the installation program runs on s390x only. This installer program is also available as a Mac OS version.

Prerequisites

- You obtained the OpenShift Container Platform installation program.
- You created the install-config.yaml installation configuration file.

Procedure

1. Change to the directory that contains the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and generate the Kubernetes manifests for the cluster:

   $ ./openshift-install create manifests --dir <installation_directory>  

   For <installation_directory>, specify the installation directory that contains the install-config.yaml file you created.

WARNING

If you are installing a three-node cluster, skip the following step to allow the control plane nodes to be schedulable.

IMPORTANT

When you configure control plane nodes from the default unschedulable to schedulable, additional subscriptions are required. This is because control plane nodes then become compute nodes.
2. Check that the `mastersSchedulable` parameter in the
   `<installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-scheduler-02-config.yml` Kubernetes manifest
   file is set to `false`. This setting prevents pods from being scheduled on the control plane
   machines:
   
   a. Open the `<installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-scheduler-02-config.yml` file.
   b. Locate the `mastersSchedulable` parameter and ensure that it is set to `false`.
   c. Save and exit the file.

3. To create the Ignition configuration files, run the following command from the directory that
   contains the installation program:

   $ ./openshift-install create ignition-configs --dir `<installation_directory>`

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the same installation directory.

   Ignition config files are created for the bootstrap, control plane, and compute nodes in the
   installation directory. The `kubeadmin-password` and `kubeconfig` files are created in the
   ./`<installation_directory>/auth` directory:

   ├── auth
   │   └── kubeadmin-password
   │       └── kubeconfig
   │           └── bootstrap.ign
   │   ├── master.ign
   │   └── metadata.json
   │       └── worker.ign

18.4.12. Installing RHCOS and starting the OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap
process

To install OpenShift Container Platform on IBM Z® infrastructure that you provision, you must install Red
Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) as Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) guest virtual machines.
When you install RHCOS, you must provide the Ignition config file that was generated by the OpenShift
Container Platform installation program for the type of machine you are installing. If you have
configured suitable networking, DNS, and load balancing infrastructure, the OpenShift Container
Platform bootstrap process begins automatically after the RHCOS machines have rebooted.

You can perform a fast-track installation of RHCOS that uses a prepackaged QEMU copy-on-write
(QCOW2) disk image. Alternatively, you can perform a full installation on a new QCOW2 disk image.

To add further security to your system, you can optionally install RHCOS using IBM® Secure Execution
before proceeding to the fast-track installation.

18.4.12.1. Installing RHCOS using IBM Secure Execution

Before you install RHCOS using IBM® Secure Execution, you must prepare the underlying infrastructure.

Prerequisites

- IBM® z15 or later, or IBM® LinuxONE III or later.
• Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 8 or later.
• You have a bootstrap Ignition file. The file is not protected, enabling others to view and edit it.
• You have verified that the boot image has not been altered after installation.
• You must run all your nodes as IBM® Secure Execution guests.

Procedure

1. Prepare your RHEL KVM host to support IBM® Secure Execution.
   - By default, KVM hosts do not support guests in IBM® Secure Execution mode. To support guests in IBM® Secure Execution mode, KVM hosts must boot in LPAR mode with the kernel parameter specification `prot_virt=1`. To enable `prot_virt=1` on RHEL 8, follow these steps:
     a. Navigate to `/boot/loader/entries/` to modify your bootloader configuration file `*.conf`.
     b. Add the kernel command line parameter `prot_virt=1`.
     c. Run the `zipl` command and reboot your system.
     d. To verify that the KVM host now supports IBM® Secure Execution, run the following command:

```
# cat /sys/firmware/uv/prot_virt_host
```

Example output

```
1
```

The value of this attribute is 1 for Linux instances that detect their environment as consistent with that of a secure host. For other instances, the value is 0.

2. Add your host keys to the KVM guest via Ignition.
   During the first boot, RHCOS looks for your host keys to re-encrypt itself with them. RHCOS searches for files starting with `ibm-z-hostkey-` in the `/etc/se-hostkeys` directory. All host keys, for each machine the cluster is running on, must be loaded into the directory by the administrator. After first boot, you cannot run the VM on any other machines.

   **NOTE**

   You need to prepare your Ignition file on a safe system. For example, another IBM® Secure Execution guest.

   For example:

   ```
   {
     "ignition": { "version": "3.0.0" },
   ```
You can add as many host keys as required if you want your node to be able to run on multiple IBM Z® machines.

3. To generate the Base64 encoded string, run the following command:

```
base64 <your-hostkey>.crt
```

Compared to guests not running IBM® Secure Execution, the first boot of the machine is longer because the entire image is encrypted with a randomly generated LUKS passphrase before the Ignition phase.

4. Add Ignition protection

To protect the secrets that are stored in the Ignition config file from being read or even modified, you must encrypt the Ignition config file.

NOTE

To achieve the desired security, Ignition logging and local login are disabled by default when running IBM® Secure Execution.

a. Fetch the public GPG key for the `secex-qemu.qcow2` image and encrypt the Ignition config with the key by running the following command:

```
gpg --recipient-file /path/to/ignition.gpg.pub --yes --output /path/to/config.ign.gpg --verbose --armor --encrypt /path/to/config.ign
```

NOTE

Before starting the VM, replace `serial=ignition` with `serial=ignition_crypted` when mounting the Ignition file.
When Ignition runs on the first boot, and the decryption is successful, you will see an output like the following example:

**Example output**

```
[  2.801433] systemd[1]: Starting coreos-ignition-setup-user.service - CoreOS Ignition User Config Setup...

[  2.803959] coreos-secex-ignition-decrypt[731]: gpg: key <key_name>: public key “Secure Execution (secex) 38.20230323.dev.0” imported
[  2.808874] coreos-secex-ignition-decrypt[740]: gpg: encrypted with rsa4096 key, ID <key_name>, created <yyyy-mm-dd>
```

If the decryption fails, you will see an output like the following example:

**Example output**

```
Starting coreos-ignition-setup-user.service - CoreOS Ignition User Config Setup...

[  2.863675] coreos-secex-ignition-decrypt[729]: gpg: key <key_name>: public key “Secure Execution (secex) 38.20230323.dev.0” imported
[  2.869178] coreos-secex-ignition-decrypt[738]: gpg: encrypted with RSA key, ID <key_name>
[  2.870347] coreos-secex-ignition-decrypt[738]: gpg: public key decryption failed: No secret key
[  2.870371] coreos-secex-ignition-decrypt[738]: gpg: decryption failed: No secret key
```

5. Follow the fast-track installation procedure to install nodes using the IBM® Secure Execution QCOW image.

**Additional resources**

- [Introducing IBM® Secure Execution for Linux](#)
- [Linux as an IBM® Secure Execution host or guest](#)

### 18.4.12.2. Configuring NBDE with static IP in an IBM Z or IBM LinuxONE environment

Enabling NBDE disk encryption in an IBM Z® or IBM® LinuxONE environment requires additional steps, which are described in detail in this section.

**Prerequisites**

- You have set up the External Tang Server. See [Network-bound disk encryption](#) for instructions.
- You have installed the **butane** utility.
- You have reviewed the instructions for how to create machine configs with Butane.

**Procedure**

1. Create Butane configuration files for the control plane and compute nodes.
   The following example of a Butane configuration for a control plane node creates a file named `master-storage.bu` for disk encryption:
The cipher option is only required if FIPS mode is enabled. Omit the entry if FIPS is disabled.

Whether to enable or disable FIPS mode. By default, FIPS mode is not enabled. If FIPS mode is enabled, the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines that OpenShift Container Platform runs on bypass the default Kubernetes cryptography suite and use the cryptography modules that are provided with RHCOS instead.

2. Create a customized initramfs file to boot the machine, by running the following command:

```bash
$ coreos-installer pxe customize 
/root/rhcos-bootfiles/rhcos-<release>-live-initramfs.s390x.img 
--dest-device /dev/disk/by-id/scsi-<serial-number> --dest-karg-append 
ip=<ip-address>::<gateway-ip>::<subnet-mask>::<network-device>:none 
--dest-karg-append nameserver=<nameserver-ip> 
--dest-karg-append rd.neednet=1 -o 
/root/rhcos-bootfiles/<Node-name>-initramfs.s390x.img
```

NOTE

Before first boot, you must customize the initramfs for each node in the cluster, and add PXE kernel parameters.

3. Create a parameter file that includes `ignition.platform.id=metal` and `ignition.firstboot`.

Example kernel parameter file for the control plane machine:

```
variant: openshift
version: 4.14.0
metadata:
  name: master-storage
labels:
  machineconfiguration.openshift.io/role: master
storage:
  luks:
    - clevis:
      tang:
        - thumbprint: QcPr_NHFJammnRCA3IFMVdNBwjs
          url: http://clevis.example.com:7500
        options:
          - cipher
          - aes-cbc-essiv:sha256
device: /dev/disk/by-partlabel/root
label: luks-root
name: root
wipe_volume: true
filesystems:
  - device: /dev/mapper/root
    format: xfs
    label: root
    wipe_filesystem: true
openshift:
fips: true
```
NOTE

Write all options in the parameter file as a single line and make sure you have no newline characters.

Additional resources

- Creating machine configs with Butane

18.4.12.3. Fast-track installation by using a prepackaged QCOW2 disk image

Complete the following steps to create the machines in a fast-track installation of Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS), importing a prepackaged Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) QEMU copy-on-write (QCOW2) disk image.

Prerequisites

- At least one LPAR running on RHEL 8.6 or later with KVM, referred to as RHEL KVM host in this procedure.
- The KVM/QEMU hypervisor is installed on the RHEL KVM host.
- A domain name server (DNS) that can perform hostname and reverse lookup for the nodes.
- A DHCP server that provides IP addresses.

Procedure

1. Obtain the RHEL QEMU copy-on-write (QCOW2) disk image file from the Product Downloads page on the Red Hat Customer Portal or from the RHCOS image mirror page.

   **IMPORTANT**

   The RHCOS images might not change with every release of OpenShift Container Platform. You must download images with the highest version that is less than or equal to the OpenShift Container Platform version that you install. Only use the appropriate RHCOS QCOW2 image described in the following procedure.

2. Download the QCOW2 disk image and Ignition files to a common directory on the RHEL KVM host.
   For example: `/var/lib/libvirt/images`
NOTE

The Ignition files are generated by the OpenShift Container Platform installer.

3. Create a new disk image with the QCOW2 disk image backing file for each KVM guest node.

```bash
$ qemu-img create -f qcow2 -F qcow2 -b /var/lib/libvirt/images/{source_rhcos_qemu} /var/lib/libvirt/images/{vmname}.qcow2 {size}
```

4. Create the new KVM guest nodes using the Ignition file and the new disk image.

```bash
$ virt-install --noautoconsole \
  --connect qemu:///system \ 
  --name {vn_name} \ 
  --memory {memory} \ 
  --vcpus {vcpus} \ 
  --disk {disk} \ 
  --import \ 
  --network network={network},mac={mac} \ 
  --disk path={ign_file},format=raw,readonly=on,serial=ignition,startup_policy=optional
```

1. If IBM® Secure Execution is enabled, replace `serial=ignition` with `serial=ignition_crypted`.

18.4.12.4. Full installation on a new QCOW2 disk image

Complete the following steps to create the machines in a full installation on a new QEMU copy-on-write (QCOW2) disk image.

**Prerequisites**

- At least one LPAR running on RHEL 8.6 or later with KVM, referred to as RHEL KVM host in this procedure.
- The KVM/QEMU hypervisor is installed on the RHEL KVM host.
- A domain name server (DNS) that can perform hostname and reverse lookup for the nodes.
- An HTTP or HTTPS server is set up.

**Procedure**

1. Obtain the RHEL kernel, initramfs, and rootfs files from the Product Downloads page on the Red Hat Customer Portal or from the RHCOS image mirror page.

**IMPORTANT**

The RHCO images might not change with every release of OpenShift Container Platform. You must download images with the highest version that is less than or equal to the OpenShift Container Platform version that you install. Only use the appropriate RHCO QCOW2 image described in the following procedure.

The file names contain the OpenShift Container Platform version number. They resemble the following examples:
1. kernel: `rhcos-<version>-live-kernel-<architecture>`
   - initramfs: `rhcos-<version>-live-initramfs.<architecture>.img`
   - rootfs: `rhcos-<version>-live-rootfs.<architecture>.img`

2. Move the downloaded RHEL live kernel, initramfs, and rootfs as well as the Ignition files to an HTTP or HTTPS server before you launch `virt-install`.

   **NOTE**

   The Ignition files are generated by the OpenShift Container Platform installer.

3. Create the new KVM guest nodes using the RHEL kernel, initramfs, and Ignition files, the new disk image, and adjusted parm line arguments.

   - For `--location`, specify the location of the kernel/initrd on the HTTP or HTTPS server.
   - For `coreos.inst.ignition_url`, specify the Ignition file for the machine role. Use `bootstrap.ign`, `master.ign`, or `worker.ign`. Only HTTP and HTTPS protocols are supported.
   - For `coreos.live.rootfs_url`, specify the matching rootfs artifact for the kernel and initramfs you are booting. Only HTTP and HTTPS protocols are supported.

   ```bash
   $ virt-install 
   --connect qemu:///system 
   --name {vn_name} 
   --vcpus {vcpus} 
   --memory {memory_mb} 
   --disk {vn_name}.qcow2,size={image_size| default(10,true)} 
   --network network={virt_network_parm} 
   --boot hd 
   --location {media_location},kernel={rhcos_kernel},initrd={rhcos_initrd} 
   --extra-args "rd.neednet=1 coreos.inst.install_dev=/dev/vda coreos.live.rootfs_url=
   {rhcos_liveos} ip={ip}::{default_gateway}:{subnet_mask_length}:{vn_name}:enc1:none:
   {MTU} nameserver={dns} coreos.inst.ignition_url={rhcos_ign}" 
   --noautoconsole 
   --wait
   ```

### 18.4.12.5. Advanced RHCOS installation reference

This section illustrates the networking configuration and other advanced options that allow you to modify the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) manual installation process. The following tables describe the kernel arguments and command-line options you can use with the RHCOS live installer and the `coreos-installer` command.

#### 18.4.12.5.1. Networking options for ISO installations

If you install RHCOS from an ISO image, you can add kernel arguments manually when you boot the image to configure networking for a node. If no networking arguments are specified, DHCP is activated in the initramfs when RHCOS detects that networking is required to fetch the Ignition config file.
**IMPORTANT**

When adding networking arguments manually, you must also add the `rd.neednet=1` kernel argument to bring the network up in the initramfs.

The following information provides examples for configuring networking on your RHCOS nodes for ISO installations. The examples describe how to use the `ip=` and `nameserver=` kernel arguments.

**NOTE**

Ordering is important when adding the kernel arguments: `ip=` and `nameserver=`.

The networking options are passed to the `dracut` tool during system boot. For more information about the networking options supported by `dracut`, see the `dracut.cmdline` manual page.

The following examples are the networking options for ISO installation.

### Configuring DHCP or static IP addresses

To configure an IP address, either use DHCP (`ip=dhcp`) or set an individual static IP address (`ip=<host_ip>`). If setting a static IP, you must then identify the DNS server IP address (`nameserver=<dns_ip>`) on each node. The following example sets:

- The node's IP address to 10.10.10.2
- The gateway address to 10.10.10.254
- The netmask to 255.255.255.0
- The hostname to `core0.example.com`
- The DNS server address to 4.4.4.41
- The auto-configuration value to `none`. No auto-configuration is required when IP networking is configured statically.

```
ip=10.10.10.2::10.10.10.254:255.255.255.0:core0.example.com:enp1s0:none
nameserver=4.4.4.41
```

**NOTE**

When you use DHCP to configure IP addressing for the RHCOS machines, the machines also obtain the DNS server information through DHCP. For DHCP-based deployments, you can define the DNS server address that is used by the RHCOS nodes through your DHCP server configuration.

### Configuring an IP address without a static hostname

You can configure an IP address without assigning a static hostname. If a static hostname is not set by the user, it will be picked up and automatically set by a reverse DNS lookup. To configure an IP address without a static hostname refer to the following example:

- The node's IP address to 10.10.10.2
- The gateway address to 10.10.10.254
The netmask to 255.255.255.0

The DNS server address to 4.4.4.41

The auto-configuration value to none. No auto-configuration is required when IP networking is configured statically.

```
ip=10.10.10.2::10.10.254:255.255.255.0::enp1s0:none
nameserver=4.4.4.41
```

**Specifying multiple network interfaces**
You can specify multiple network interfaces by setting multiple `ip=` entries.

```
ip=10.10.10.2::10.10.254:255.255.255.0::enp1s0:none
ip=10.10.10.3::10.10.254:255.255.255.0::core0.example.com:enp2s0:none
```

**Configuring default gateway and route**
Optional: You can configure routes to additional networks by setting an `rd.route=` value.

**NOTE**
When you configure one or multiple networks, one default gateway is required. If the additional network gateway is different from the primary network gateway, the default gateway must be the primary network gateway.

- Run the following command to configure the default gateway:
  ```
  ip=::10.10.254:...
  ```

- Enter the following command to configure the route for the additional network:
  ```
  rd.route=20.20.20.0/24:20.20.20.254:enp2s0
  ```

**Disabling DHCP on a single interface**
You can disable DHCP on a single interface, such as when there are two or more network interfaces and only one interface is being used. In the example, the `enp1s0` interface has a static networking configuration and DHCP is disabled for `enp2s0`, which is not used:

```
ip=10.10.10.2::10.10.254:255.255.255.0:core0.example.com:enp1s0:none
ip=::core0.example.com:enp2s0:none
```

**Combining DHCP and static IP configurations**
You can combine DHCP and static IP configurations on systems with multiple network interfaces, for example:

```
ip=enp1s0:dhcp
ip=10.10.10.2::10.10.254:255.255.255.0:core0.example.com:enp2s0:none
```

**Configuring VLANs on individual interfaces**
Optional: You can configure VLANs on individual interfaces by using the `vlan=` parameter.

- To configure a VLAN on a network interface and use a static IP address, run the following command:
To configure a VLAN on a network interface and to use DHCP, run the following command:

```
ip=10.10.10.2::10.10.254:255.255.255.0:core0.example.com:enp2s0.100:none
vlan=enp2s0.100:enp2s0

To use DHCP:
ip=enp2s0.100:dhcp
vlan=enp2s0.100:enp2s0
```

### Providing multiple DNS servers

You can provide multiple DNS servers by adding a `nameserver=` entry for each server, for example:

```
nameserver=1.1.1.1
nameserver=8.8.8.8
```

### 18.4.13. Waiting for the bootstrap process to complete

The OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process begins after the cluster nodes first boot into the persistent RHCOS environment that has been installed to disk. The configuration information provided through the Ignition config files is used to initialize the bootstrap process and install OpenShift Container Platform on the machines. You must wait for the bootstrap process to complete.

#### Prerequisites

- You have created the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- You have configured suitable network, DNS and load balancing infrastructure.
- You have obtained the installation program and generated the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- You installed RHCOS on your cluster machines and provided the Ignition config files that the OpenShift Container Platform installation program generated.
- Your machines have direct internet access or have an HTTP or HTTPS proxy available.

#### Procedure

1. Monitor the bootstrap process:

   ```bash
   $ ./openshift-install --dir <installation_directory> wait-for bootstrap-complete \
   --log-level=info
   
   1 For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.
   
   2 To view different installation details, specify `warn`, `debug`, or `error` instead of `info`.
   
   Example output
   
   INFO Waiting up to 30m0s for the Kubernetes API at https://api.test.example.com:6443...
   INFO API v1.27.3 up
   INFO Waiting up to 30m0s for bootstrapping to complete...
   ```
INFO It is now safe to remove the bootstrap resources.

The command succeeds when the Kubernetes API server signals that it has been bootstrapped on the control plane machines.

2. After the bootstrap process is complete, remove the bootstrap machine from the load balancer.

IMPORTANT

You must remove the bootstrap machine from the load balancer at this point. You can also remove or reformat the bootstrap machine itself.

18.4.14. Logging in to the cluster by using the CLI

You can log in to your cluster as a default system user by exporting the cluster `kubeconfig` file. The `kubeconfig` file contains information about the cluster that is used by the CLI to connect a client to the correct cluster and API server. The file is specific to a cluster and is created during OpenShift Container Platform installation.

Prerequisites

- You deployed an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- You installed the `oc` CLI.

Procedure

1. Export the `kubeadmin` credentials:

   ```bash
   $ export KUBECONFIG=<installation_directory>/auth/kubeconfig
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

2. Verify you can run `oc` commands successfully using the exported configuration:

   ```bash
   $ oc whoami
   ```

   Example output

   ```
   system:admin
   ```

18.4.15. Approving the certificate signing requests for your machines

When you add machines to a cluster, two pending certificate signing requests (CSRs) are generated for each machine that you added. You must confirm that these CSRs are approved or, if necessary, approve them yourself. The client requests must be approved first, followed by the server requests.

Prerequisites

- You added machines to your cluster.
Procedure

1. Confirm that the cluster recognizes the machines:

   $ oc get nodes

   **Example output**

   ```
   NAME      STATUS    ROLES   AGE  VERSION
   master-0  Ready     master  63m  v1.27.3
   master-1  Ready     master  63m  v1.27.3
   master-2  Ready     master  64m  v1.27.3
   ```

   The output lists all of the machines that you created.

   **NOTE**

   The preceding output might not include the compute nodes, also known as worker nodes, until some CSRs are approved.

2. Review the pending CSRs and ensure that you see the client requests with the **Pending** or **Approved** status for each machine that you added to the cluster:

   $ oc get csr

   **Example output**

   ```
   NAME        AGE   REQUESTOR                                   CONDITION
   csr-mddf5   20m   system:node:master-01.example.com   Approved,Issued
   csr-z5rln   16m   system:node:worker-21.example.com   Approved,Issued
   ```

3. If the CSRs were not approved, after all of the pending CSRs for the machines you added are in **Pending** status, approve the CSRs for your cluster machines:

   **NOTE**

   Because the CSRs rotate automatically, approve your CSRs within an hour of adding the machines to the cluster. If you do not approve them within an hour, the certificates will rotate, and more than two certificates will be present for each node. You must approve all of these certificates. After the client CSR is approved, the Kubelet creates a secondary CSR for the serving certificate, which requires manual approval. Then, subsequent serving certificate renewal requests are automatically approved by the **machine-approver** if the Kubelet requests a new certificate with identical parameters.
NOTE

For clusters running on platforms that are not machine API enabled, such as bare metal and other user-provisioned infrastructure, you must implement a method of automatically approving the kubelet serving certificate requests (CSRs). If a request is not approved, then the `oc exec`, `oc rsh`, and `oc logs` commands cannot succeed, because a serving certificate is required when the API server connects to the kubelet. Any operation that contacts the Kubelet endpoint requires this certificate approval to be in place. The method must watch for new CSRs, confirm that the CSR was submitted by the `node-bootstrapper` service account in the `system:node` or `system:admin` groups, and confirm the identity of the node.

- To approve them individually, run the following command for each valid CSR:
  
  ```bash
  $ oc adm certificate approve <csr_name>  
  ``

  `<csr_name>` is the name of a CSR from the list of current CSRs.

- To approve all pending CSRs, run the following command:
  
  ```bash
  $ oc get csr -o go-template='{{range .items}}{{if not .status}}{{.metadata.name}}{{"\n"}}{{end}}{{end}}' | xargs --no-run-if-empty oc adm certificate approve
  ```

  **NOTE**

  Some Operators might not become available until some CSRs are approved.

4. Now that your client requests are approved, you must review the server requests for each machine that you added to the cluster:

   ```bash
   $ oc get csr
   ```

   **Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>REQUESTOR</th>
<th>CONDITION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>csr-bfd72</td>
<td>5m26s</td>
<td>system:node:ip-10-0-50-126.us-east-2.compute.internal</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>csr-c57lv</td>
<td>5m26s</td>
<td>system:node:ip-10-0-95-157.us-east-2.compute.internal</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. If the remaining CSRs are not approved, and are in the **Pending** status, approve the CSRs for your cluster machines:

- To approve them individually, run the following command for each valid CSR:
  
  ```bash
  $ oc adm certificate approve <csr_name>  
  ```

  `<csr_name>` is the name of a CSR from the list of current CSRs.
To approve all pending CSRs, run the following command:

```
$ oc get csr -o go-template="{{range .items}}{{if not .status}}{{.metadata.name}}{{"\n"}}{{end}}{{end}}" | xargs oc adm certificate approve
```

6. After all client and server CSRs have been approved, the machines have the **Ready** status. Verify this by running the following command:

```
$ oc get nodes
```

**Example output**

```
NAME STATUS ROLES   AGE VERSION
master-0 Ready master 73m v1.27.3
master-1 Ready master 73m v1.27.3
master-2 Ready master 74m v1.27.3
worker-0  Ready worker 11m v1.27.3
worker-1  Ready worker 11m v1.27.3
```

**NOTE**

It can take a few minutes after approval of the server CSRs for the machines to transition to the **Ready** status.

**Additional information**

- For more information on CSRs, see [Certificate Signing Requests](#).

**18.4.16. Initial Operator configuration**

After the control plane initializes, you must immediately configure some Operators so that they all become available.

**Prerequisites**

- Your control plane has initialized.

**Procedure**

1. Watch the cluster components come online:

```
$ watch -n5 oc get clusteroperators
```

**Example output**

```
NAME           VERSION AVAILABLE PROGRESSING DEGRADED  SINCE
authentication  4.14.0  True    False   False   19m
baremetal      4.14.0  True    False   False   37m
cloud-credential 4.14.0 True    False   False   40m
cluster-autoscaler 4.14.0 True    False   False   37m
config-operator  4.14.0 True    False   False   38m
```
Configure the Operators that are not available.

### 18.4.16.1. Image registry storage configuration

The Image Registry Operator is not initially available for platforms that do not provide default storage. After installation, you must configure your registry to use storage so that the Registry Operator is made available.

Instructions are shown for configuring a persistent volume, which is required for production clusters. Where applicable, instructions are shown for configuring an empty directory as the storage location, which is available for only non-production clusters.

Additional instructions are provided for allowing the image registry to use block storage types by using the **Recreate** rollout strategy during upgrades.

#### 18.4.16.1.1. Configuring registry storage for IBM Z

As a cluster administrator, following installation you must configure your registry to use storage.

**Prerequisites**

- You have access to the cluster as a user with the **cluster-admin** role.
- You have a cluster on IBM Z®.
- You have provisioned persistent storage for your cluster, such as Red Hat OpenShift Data Foundation.
IMPORTANT

OpenShift Container Platform supports ReadWriteOnce access for image registry storage when you have only one replica. ReadWriteOnce access also requires that the registry uses the Recreate rollout strategy. To deploy an image registry that supports high availability with two or more replicas, ReadWriteMany access is required.

- Must have 100Gi capacity.

Procedure

1. To configure your registry to use storage, change the spec.storage.pvc in the configs.imageregistry/cluster resource.

   **NOTE**

   When you use shared storage, review your security settings to prevent outside access.

2. Verify that you do not have a registry pod:

   ```
   $ oc get pod -n openshift-image-registry -l docker-registry=default
   ```

   **Example output**

   No resources found in openshift-image-registry namespace

   **NOTE**

   If you do have a registry pod in your output, you do not need to continue with this procedure.

3. Check the registry configuration:

   ```
   $ oc edit configs.imageregistry.operator.openshift.io
   ```

   **Example output**

   storage:
   pvc:
   claim:

   Leave the **claim** field blank to allow the automatic creation of an **image-registry-storage** PVC.

4. Check the **clusteroperator** status:

   ```
   $ oc get clusteroperator image-registry
   ```

   **Example output**
5. Ensure that your registry is set to managed to enable building and pushing of images.

- Run:

  ```
  $ oc edit configs.imageregistry/cluster
  ```

  Then, change the line

  ```
  managementState: Removed
  ```

to

  ```
  managementState: Managed
  ```

18.4.16.1.2. Configuring storage for the image registry in non-production clusters

You must configure storage for the Image Registry Operator. For non-production clusters, you can set the image registry to an empty directory. If you do so, all images are lost if you restart the registry.

**Procedure**

- To set the image registry storage to an empty directory:

  ```
  $ oc patch configs.imageregistry.operator.openshift.io cluster --type merge --patch '{"spec": {
  "storage":{"emptyDir":{}}}}'
  ```

**WARNING**

Configure this option for only non-production clusters.

If you run this command before the Image Registry Operator initializes its components, the `oc patch` command fails with the following error:

```
Error from server (NotFound): configs.imageregistry.operator.openshift.io "cluster" not found
```

Wait a few minutes and run the command again.

18.4.17. Completing installation on user-provisioned infrastructure

After you complete the Operator configuration, you can finish installing the cluster on infrastructure that you provide.

**Prerequisites**
Your control plane has initialized.

You have completed the initial Operator configuration.

Procedure

1. Confirm that all the cluster components are online with the following command:

   $ watch -n5 oc get clusteroperators

Example output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>VERSION</th>
<th>AVAILABLE</th>
<th>PROGRESSING</th>
<th>DEGRADED</th>
<th>SINCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>authentication</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>19m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baremetal</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cloud-credential</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>40m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cluster-autoscaler</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config-operator</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>38m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>console</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>26m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>csi-snapshot-controller</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dns</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>etcd</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>36m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>image-registry</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>31m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ingress</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>30m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insights</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>31m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kube-apiserver</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>26m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kube-controller-manager</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>36m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kube-scheduler</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>36m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kube-storage-version-migrator</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>machine-api</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>29m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>machine-approver</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>machine-config</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>36m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marketplace</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monitoring</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>29m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>network</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>38m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node-tuning</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-apiserver</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>32m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-controller-manager</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>30m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-samples</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>32m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>operator-lifecycle-manager</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>operator-lifecycle-manager-catalog</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>operator-lifecycle-manager-package-server</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>32m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>service-ca</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>38m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>storage</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Alternatively, the following command notifies you when all of the clusters are available. It also retrieves and displays credentials:

   $ ./openshift-install --dir <installation_directory> wait-for install-complete

For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.
Example output

INFO Waiting up to 30m0s for the cluster to initialize...

The command succeeds when the Cluster Version Operator finishes deploying the OpenShift Container Platform cluster from Kubernetes API server.

IMPORTANT

- The Ignition config files that the installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending `node-bootstrapper` certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for Recovering from expired control plane certificates for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

2. Confirm that the Kubernetes API server is communicating with the pods.

   a. To view a list of all pods, use the following command:

      ```bash
      $ oc get pods --all-namespaces
      ```

      **Example output**

      ```
      NAMESPACE                         NAME                                            READY   STATUS   RESTARTS AGE
      openshift-apiserver-operator      openshift-apiserver-operator-85cb746d55-zqhs8   1/1     Running   1         9m
      openshift-apiserver               apiserver-67b9g                                 1/1     Running   0         3m
      openshift-apiserver               apiserver-ljcmx                                 1/1     Running   0         1m
      openshift-apiserver               apiserver-z25h4                                 1/1     Running   0         2m
      openshift-authentication-operator authentication-operator-69d5d8bf84-vh2n8 1/1     Running   0         5m
      ...
      ```

   b. View the logs for a pod that is listed in the output of the previous command by using the following command:

      ```bash
      $ oc logs <pod_name> -n <namespace>
      ```

      Specify the pod name and namespace, as shown in the output of the previous command.
If the pod logs display, the Kubernetes API server can communicate with the cluster machines.

3. For an installation with Fibre Channel Protocol (FCP), additional steps are required to enable multipathing. Do not enable multipathing during installation. See "Enabling multipathing with kernel arguments on RHCOS" in the Post-installation machine configuration tasks documentation for more information.

18.4.18. Telemetry access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the Telemetry service, which runs by default to provide metrics about cluster health and the success of updates, requires internet access. If your cluster is connected to the internet, Telemetry runs automatically, and your cluster is registered to OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console.

After you confirm that your OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console inventory is correct, either maintained automatically by Telemetry or manually by using OpenShift Cluster Manager, use subscription watch to track your OpenShift Container Platform subscriptions at the account or multi-cluster level.

Additional resources

- See About remote health monitoring for more information about the Telemetry service
- How to generate SOSREPORT within OpenShift4 nodes without SSH

18.4.19. Next steps

- Customize your cluster.
- If necessary, you can opt out of remote health reporting.

18.5. INSTALLING A CLUSTER WITH RHEL KVM ON IBM Z AND IBM LINUXONE IN A RESTRICTED NETWORK

In OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14, you can install a cluster on IBM Z® or IBM® LinuxONE infrastructure that you provision in a restricted network.

NOTE

While this document refers to only IBM Z®, all information in it also applies to IBM® LinuxONE.

IMPORTANT

Additional considerations exist for non-bare metal platforms. Review the information in the guidelines for deploying OpenShift Container Platform on non-tested platforms before you install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

18.5.1. Prerequisites

- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.
You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.

- You created a registry on your mirror host and obtained the `imageContentSources` data for your version of OpenShift Container Platform.
- You must move or remove any existing installation files, before you begin the installation process. This ensures that the required installation files are created and updated during the installation process.

**IMPORTANT**

Ensure that installation steps are done from a machine with access to the installation media.

- You provisioned persistent storage using OpenShift Data Foundation or other supported storage protocols for your cluster. To deploy a private image registry, you must set up persistent storage with `ReadWriteMany` access.
- If you use a firewall, you configured it to allow the sites that your cluster requires access to.

**NOTE**

Be sure to also review this site list if you are configuring a proxy.

- You provisioned a RHEL Kernel Virtual Machine (KVM) system that is hosted on the logical partition (LPAR) and based on RHEL 8.6 or later. See Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8 and 9 Life Cycle.

### 18.5.2. About installations in restricted networks

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you can perform an installation that does not require an active connection to the internet to obtain software components. Restricted network installations can be completed using installer-provisioned infrastructure or user-provisioned infrastructure, depending on the cloud platform to which you are installing the cluster.

If you choose to perform a restricted network installation on a cloud platform, you still require access to its cloud APIs. Some cloud functions, like Amazon Web Service’s Route 53 DNS and IAM services, require internet access. Depending on your network, you might require less internet access for an installation on bare metal hardware, Nutanix, or on VMware vSphere.

To complete a restricted network installation, you must create a registry that mirrors the contents of the OpenShift image registry and contains the installation media. You can create this registry on a mirror host, which can access both the internet and your closed network, or by using other methods that meet your restrictions.

**IMPORTANT**

Because of the complexity of the configuration for user-provisioned installations, consider completing a standard user-provisioned infrastructure installation before you attempt a restricted network installation using user-provisioned infrastructure. Completing this test installation might make it easier to isolate and troubleshoot any issues that might arise during your installation in a restricted network.
18.5.2.1. Additional limits

Clusters in restricted networks have the following additional limitations and restrictions:

- The `ClusterVersion` status includes an **Unable to retrieve available updates** error.
- By default, you cannot use the contents of the Developer Catalog because you cannot access the required image stream tags.

18.5.3. Internet access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you require access to the internet to obtain the images that are necessary to install your cluster.

You must have internet access to:

- Access [OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console](#) to download the installation program and perform subscription management. If the cluster has internet access and you do not disable Telemetry, that service automatically entitles your cluster.
- Access [Quay.io](#) to obtain the packages that are required to install your cluster.
- Obtain the packages that are required to perform cluster updates.

18.5.4. Machine requirements for a cluster with user-provisioned infrastructure

For a cluster that contains user-provisioned infrastructure, you must deploy all of the required machines.

One or more KVM host machines based on RHEL 8.6 or later. Each RHEL KVM host machine must have libvirt installed and running. The virtual machines are provisioned under each RHEL KVM host machine.

18.5.4.1. Required machines

The smallest OpenShift Container Platform clusters require the following hosts:

**Table 18.45. Minimum required hosts**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hosts</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One temporary bootstrap machine</td>
<td>The cluster requires the bootstrap machine to deploy the OpenShift Container Platform cluster on the three control plane machines. You can remove the bootstrap machine after you install the cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three control plane machines</td>
<td>The control plane machines run the Kubernetes and OpenShift Container Platform services that form the control plane.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At least two compute machines, which are also known as worker machines.</td>
<td>The workloads requested by OpenShift Container Platform users run on the compute machines.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IMPORTANT

To improve high availability of your cluster, distribute the control plane machines over different RHEL instances on at least two physical machines.

The bootstrap, control plane, and compute machines must use Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) as the operating system.

See Red Hat Enterprise Linux technology capabilities and limits.

18.5.4.2. Network connectivity requirements

The OpenShift Container Platform installer creates the Ignition files, which are necessary for all the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) virtual machines. The automated installation of OpenShift Container Platform is performed by the bootstrap machine. It starts the installation of OpenShift Container Platform on each node, starts the Kubernetes cluster, and then finishes. During this bootstrap, the virtual machine must have an established network connection either through a Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) server or static IP address.

18.5.4.3. IBM Z network connectivity requirements

To install on IBM Z® under RHEL KVM, you need:

- A RHEL KVM host configured with an OSA or RoCE network adapter.
- Either a RHEL KVM host that is configured to use bridged networking in libvirt or MacVTap to connect the network to the guests.
  See Types of virtual network connections.

18.5.4.4. Host machine resource requirements

The RHEL KVM host in your environment must meet the following requirements to host the virtual machines that you plan for the OpenShift Container Platform environment. See Getting started with virtualization.

You can install OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14 on the following IBM® hardware:

- IBM® z16 (all models), IBM® z15 (all models), IBM® z14 (all models)
- IBM® LinuxONE 4 (all models), IBM® LinuxONE III (all models), IBM® LinuxONE Emperor II, IBM® LinuxONE Rockhopper II

18.5.4.5. Minimum IBM Z system environment

Hardware requirements

- The equivalent of six Integrated Facilities for Linux (IFL), which are SMT2 enabled, for each cluster.
- At least one network connection to both connect to the LoadBalancer service and to serve data for traffic outside the cluster.
NOTE
You can use dedicated or shared IFLs to assign sufficient compute resources. Resource sharing is one of the key strengths of IBM Z®. However, you must adjust capacity correctly on each hypervisor layer and ensure sufficient resources for every OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

IMPORTANT
Since the overall performance of the cluster can be impacted, the LPARs that are used to set up the OpenShift Container Platform clusters must provide sufficient compute capacity. In this context, LPAR weight management, entitlements, and CPU shares on the hypervisor level play an important role.

Operating system requirements
- One LPAR running on RHEL 8.6 or later with KVM, which is managed by libvirt

On your RHEL KVM host, set up:
- Three guest virtual machines for OpenShift Container Platform control plane machines
- Two guest virtual machines for OpenShift Container Platform compute machines
- One guest virtual machine for the temporary OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap machine

18.5.4.6. Minimum resource requirements
Each cluster virtual machine must meet the following minimum requirements:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bootstrap</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control plane</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compute</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. One physical core (IFL) provides two logical cores (threads) when SMT-2 is enabled. The hypervisor can provide two or more vCPUs.

18.5.4.7. Preferred IBM Z system environment

Hardware requirements
- Three LPARS that each have the equivalent of six IFLs, which are SMT2 enabled, for each cluster.
- Two network connections to both connect to the LoadBalancer service and to serve data for traffic outside the cluster.

Operating system requirements
For high availability, two or three LPARs running on RHEL 8.6 or later with KVM, which are managed by libvirt.

On your RHEL KVM host, set up:

- Three guest virtual machines for OpenShift Container Platform control plane machines, distributed across the RHEL KVM host machines.
- At least six guest virtual machines for OpenShift Container Platform compute machines, distributed across the RHEL KVM host machines.
- One guest virtual machine for the temporary OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap machine.
- To ensure the availability of integral components in an overcommitted environment, increase the priority of the control plane by using `cpu_shares`. Do the same for infrastructure nodes, if they exist. See `schedinfo` in IBM® Documentation.

### 18.5.4.8. Preferred resource requirements

The preferred requirements for each cluster virtual machine are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Virtual Machine</th>
<th>Operating System</th>
<th>vCPU</th>
<th>Virtual RAM</th>
<th>Storage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bootstrap</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>120 GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control plane</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>120 GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compute</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8 GB</td>
<td>120 GB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 18.5.4.9. Certificate signing requests management

Because your cluster has limited access to automatic machine management when you use infrastructure that you provision, you must provide a mechanism for approving cluster certificate signing requests (CSRs) after installation. The `kube-controller-manager` only approves the kubelet client CSRs. The `machine-approver` cannot guarantee the validity of a serving certificate that is requested by using kubelet credentials because it cannot confirm that the correct machine issued the request. You must determine and implement a method of verifying the validity of the kubelet serving certificate requests and approving them.

**Additional resources**

- [Recommended host practices for IBM Z® & IBM® LinuxONE environments](#)

### 18.5.4.10. Networking requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure

All the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines require networking to be configured in `initramfs` during boot to fetch their Ignition config files.

During the initial boot, the machines require an IP address configuration that is set either through a DHCP server or statically by providing the required boot options. After a network connection is established, the machines download their Ignition config files from an HTTP or HTTPS server.
Ignition config files are then used to set the exact state of each machine. The Machine Config Operator completes more changes to the machines, such as the application of new certificates or keys, after installation.

It is recommended to use a DHCP server for long-term management of the cluster machines. Ensure that the DHCP server is configured to provide persistent IP addresses, DNS server information, and hostnames to the cluster machines.

**NOTE**

If a DHCP service is not available for your user-provisioned infrastructure, you can instead provide the IP networking configuration and the address of the DNS server to the nodes at RHCOS install time. These can be passed as boot arguments if you are installing from an ISO image. See the *Installing RHCOS and starting the OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process* section for more information about static IP provisioning and advanced networking options.

The Kubernetes API server must be able to resolve the node names of the cluster machines. If the API servers and worker nodes are in different zones, you can configure a default DNS search zone to allow the API server to resolve the node names. Another supported approach is to always refer to hosts by their fully-qualified domain names in both the node objects and all DNS requests.

### 18.5.4.10.1. Setting the cluster node hostnames through DHCP

On Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines, the hostname is set through NetworkManager. By default, the machines obtain their hostname through DHCP. If the hostname is not provided by DHCP, set statically through kernel arguments, or another method, it is obtained through a reverse DNS lookup. Reverse DNS lookup occurs after the network has been initialized on a node and can take time to resolve. Other system services can start prior to this and detect the hostname as `localhost` or similar. You can avoid this by using DHCP to provide the hostname for each cluster node.

Additionally, setting the hostnames through DHCP can bypass any manual DNS record name configuration errors in environments that have a DNS split-horizon implementation.

### 18.5.4.10.2. Network connectivity requirements

You must configure the network connectivity between machines to allow OpenShift Container Platform cluster components to communicate. Each machine must be able to resolve the hostnames of all other machines in the cluster.

This section provides details about the ports that are required.

**Table 18.46. Ports used for all-machine to all-machine communications**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ICMP</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Network reachability tests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Metrics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9000-9999</td>
<td>Host level services, including the node exporter on ports 9100-9101 and the Cluster Version Operator on port 9099.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The default ports that Kubernetes reserves are:

- **10250-10259**: The default ports that Kubernetes reserves
- **10256**: openshift-sdn

**UDP**
- **4789**: VXLAN
- **6081**: Geneve
- **9000-9999**: Host level services, including the node exporter on ports 9100-9101.
- **500**: IPsec IKE packets
- **4500**: IPsec NAT-T packets

**TCP/UDP**
- **30000-32767**: Kubernetes node port

**ESP**
- **N/A**: IPsec Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP)

### Table 18.47. Ports used for all-machine to control plane communications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>6443</td>
<td>Kubernetes API</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 18.48. Ports used for control plane machine to control plane machine communications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>2379-2380</td>
<td>etcd server and peer ports</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NTP configuration for user-provisioned infrastructure**

OpenShift Container Platform clusters are configured to use a public Network Time Protocol (NTP) server by default. If you want to use a local enterprise NTP server, or if your cluster is being deployed in a disconnected network, you can configure the cluster to use a specific time server. For more information, see the documentation for Configuring chrony time service.

If a DHCP server provides NTP server information, the chrony time service on the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines read the information and can sync the clock with the NTP servers.

### Additional resources

- [Configuring chrony time service](#)

### 18.5.4.11. User-provisioned DNS requirements
In OpenShift Container Platform deployments, DNS name resolution is required for the following components:

- The Kubernetes API
- The OpenShift Container Platform application wildcard
- The bootstrap, control plane, and compute machines

Reverse DNS resolution is also required for the Kubernetes API, the bootstrap machine, the control plane machines, and the compute machines.

DNS A/AAAA or CNAME records are used for name resolution and PTR records are used for reverse name resolution. The reverse records are important because Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) uses the reverse records to set the hostnames for all the nodes, unless the hostnames are provided by DHCP. Additionally, the reverse records are used to generate the certificate signing requests (CSR) that OpenShift Container Platform needs to operate.

The following DNS records are required for a user-provisioned OpenShift Container Platform cluster and they must be in place before installation. In each record, `<cluster_name>` is the cluster name and `<base_domain>` is the base domain that you specify in the `install-config.yaml` file. A complete DNS record takes the form: `<component>.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>`.

**Table 18.49. Required DNS records**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Record</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kubernetes API</td>
<td><code>api.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;</code></td>
<td>A DNS A/AAAA or CNAME record, and a DNS PTR record, to identify the API load balancer. These records must be resolvable by both clients external to the cluster and from all the nodes within the cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>api-int.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;</code></td>
<td>A DNS A/AAAA or CNAME record, and a DNS PTR record, to internally identify the API load balancer. These records must be resolvable from all the nodes within the cluster.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IMPORTANT**

The API server must be able to resolve the worker nodes by the hostnames that are recorded in Kubernetes. If the API server cannot resolve the node names, then proxied API calls can fail, and you cannot retrieve logs from pods.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Record</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Routes</td>
<td>*.apps.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;.</td>
<td>A wildcard DNS A/AAAA or CNAME record that refers to the application ingress load balancer. The application ingress load balancer targets the machines that run the Ingress Controller pods. The Ingress Controller pods run on the compute machines by default. These records must be resolvable by both clients external to the cluster and from all the nodes within the cluster. For example, <code>console-openshift-console.apps.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;</code> is used as a wildcard route to the OpenShift Container Platform console.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bootstrap machine</td>
<td>bootstrap.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;.</td>
<td>A DNS A/AAAA or CNAME record, and a DNS PTR record, to identify the bootstrap machine. These records must be resolvable by the nodes within the cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control plane machines</td>
<td>&lt;master&gt;&lt;n&gt;.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;.</td>
<td>DNS A/AAAA or CNAME records and DNS PTR records to identify each machine for the control plane nodes. These records must be resolvable by the nodes within the cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compute machines</td>
<td>&lt;worker&gt;&lt;n&gt;.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;.</td>
<td>DNS A/AAAA or CNAME records and DNS PTR records to identify each machine for the worker nodes. These records must be resolvable by the nodes within the cluster.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.4 and later, you do not need to specify etcd host and SRV records in your DNS configuration.

**TIP**

You can use the `dig` command to verify name and reverse name resolution. See the section on *Validating DNS resolution for user-provisioned infrastructure* for detailed validation steps.

18.5.4.11.1. Example DNS configuration for user-provisioned clusters

This section provides A and PTR record configuration samples that meet the DNS requirements for deploying OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure. The samples are not meant to provide advice for choosing one DNS solution over another.

In the examples, the cluster name is `ocp4` and the base domain is `example.com`.

**Example DNS A record configuration for a user-provisioned cluster**

The following example is a BIND zone file that shows sample A records for name resolution in a user-provisioned cluster.
Example 18.10. Sample DNS zone database

$TTL 1W
@ IN SOA ns1.example.com. root (2019070700 ; serial
3H ; refresh (3 hours)
30M ; retry (30 minutes)
2W ; expiry (2 weeks)
1W ) ; minimum (1 week)
IN NS ns1.example.com.
IN MX 10 smtp.example.com.

ns1.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5
smtp.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5
helper.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5
helper.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5
api.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5 1
api-int.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5 2
*.apps.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5 3
bootstrap.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.96 4
master0.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.97 5
master1.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.98 6
master2.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.99 7
worker0.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.11 8
worker1.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.17 9

EOF

1 Provides name resolution for the Kubernetes API. The record refers to the IP address of the API load balancer.

2 Provides name resolution for the Kubernetes API. The record refers to the IP address of the API load balancer and is used for internal cluster communications.

3 Provides name resolution for the wildcard routes. The record refers to the IP address of the application ingress load balancer. The application ingress load balancer targets the machines that run the Ingress Controller pods. The Ingress Controller pods run on the compute machines by default.

NOTE

In the example, the same load balancer is used for the Kubernetes API and application ingress traffic. In production scenarios, you can deploy the API and application ingress load balancers separately so that you can scale the load balancer infrastructure for each in isolation.
Provides name resolution for the bootstrap machine.

Provides name resolution for the control plane machines.

Provides name resolution for the compute machines.

Example DNS PTR record configuration for a user-provisioned cluster

The following example BIND zone file shows sample PTR records for reverse name resolution in a user-provisioned cluster.

Example 18.11. Sample DNS zone database for reverse records

```
$TTL 1W
@ IN SOA ns1.example.com. root ( 2019070700 ; serial 3H ; refresh (3 hours) 30M ; retry (30 minutes) 2W ; expiry (2 weeks) 1W ) ; minimum (1 week)
IN NS ns1.example.com.
;
5.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR api.ocp4.example.com. 1
5.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR api-int.ocp4.example.com. 2
;
96.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR bootstrap.ocp4.example.com. 3
;
97.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR master0.ocp4.example.com. 4
98.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR master1.ocp4.example.com. 5
99.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR master2.ocp4.example.com. 6
;
11.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR worker0.ocp4.example.com. 7
7.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR worker1.ocp4.example.com. 8
;
;EOF
```

1 Provides reverse DNS resolution for the Kubernetes API. The PTR record refers to the record name of the API load balancer.

2 Provides reverse DNS resolution for the Kubernetes API. The PTR record refers to the record name of the API load balancer and is used for internal cluster communications.

3 Provides reverse DNS resolution for the bootstrap machine.

4 5 6 Provides reverse DNS resolution for the control plane machines.

7 8 Provides reverse DNS resolution for the compute machines.
A PTR record is not required for the OpenShift Container Platform application wildcard.

18.5.4.12. Load balancing requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform, you must provision the API and application Ingress load balancing infrastructure. In production scenarios, you can deploy the API and application Ingress load balancers separately so that you can scale the load balancer infrastructure for each in isolation.

If you want to deploy the API and application Ingress load balancers with a Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) instance, you must purchase the RHEL subscription separately.

The load balancing infrastructure must meet the following requirements:

1. **API load balancer**: Provides a common endpoint for users, both human and machine, to interact with and configure the platform. Configure the following conditions:
   - Layer 4 load balancing only. This can be referred to as Raw TCP, SSL Passthrough, or SSL Bridge mode. If you use SSL Bridge mode, you must enable Server Name Indication (SNI) for the API routes.
   - A stateless load balancing algorithm. The options vary based on the load balancer implementation.

   **IMPORTANT**

   Do not configure session persistence for an API load balancer. Configuring session persistence for a Kubernetes API server might cause performance issues from excess application traffic for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster and the Kubernetes API that runs inside the cluster.

Configure the following ports on both the front and back of the load balancers:

**Table 18.50. API load balancer**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Back-end machines (pool members)</th>
<th>Internal</th>
<th>External</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6443</td>
<td>Bootstrap and control plane. You remove the bootstrap machine from the load balancer after the bootstrap machine initializes the cluster control plane. You must configure the <code>/readyz</code> endpoint for the API server health check probe.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Kubernetes API server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22623</td>
<td>Bootstrap and control plane. You remove the bootstrap machine from the load balancer after the bootstrap machine initializes the cluster control plane.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>Machine config server</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTE

The load balancer must be configured to take a maximum of 30 seconds from the time the API server turns off the /readyz endpoint to the removal of the API server instance from the pool. Within the time frame after /readyz returns an error or becomes healthy, the endpoint must have been removed or added. Probing every 5 or 10 seconds, with two successful requests to become healthy and three to become unhealthy, are well-tested values.

2. **Application Ingress load balancer** Provides an ingress point for application traffic flowing in from outside the cluster. A working configuration for the Ingress router is required for an OpenShift Container Platform cluster. Configure the following conditions:

   - Layer 4 load balancing only. This can be referred to as Raw TCP, SSL Passthrough, or SSL Bridge mode. If you use SSL Bridge mode, you must enable Server Name Indication (SNI) for the ingress routes.
   
   - A connection-based or session-based persistence is recommended, based on the options available and types of applications that will be hosted on the platform.

TIP

If the true IP address of the client can be seen by the application Ingress load balancer, enabling source IP-based session persistence can improve performance for applications that use end-to-end TLS encryption.

Configure the following ports on both the front and back of the load balancers:

**Table 18.51. Application Ingress load balancer**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Back-end machines (pool members)</th>
<th>Internal</th>
<th>External</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>443</td>
<td>The machines that run the Ingress Controller pods, compute, or worker, by default.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>HTTPS traffic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>The machines that run the Ingress Controller pods, compute, or worker, by default.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>HTTP traffic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**

If you are deploying a three-node cluster with zero compute nodes, the Ingress Controller pods run on the control plane nodes. In three-node cluster deployments, you must configure your application Ingress load balancer to route HTTP and HTTPS traffic to the control plane nodes.

18.5.4.12.1. Example load balancer configuration for user-provisioned clusters

This section provides an example API and application Ingress load balancer configuration that meets the load balancing requirements for user-provisioned clusters. The sample is an /etc/haproxy/haproxy.cfg configuration for an HAPProxy load balancer. The example is not meant to provide advice for choosing
one load balancing solution over another.

In the example, the same load balancer is used for the Kubernetes API and application ingress traffic. In production scenarios, you can deploy the API and application ingress load balancers separately so that you can scale the load balancer infrastructure for each in isolation.

NOTE
If you are using HAProxy as a load balancer and SELinux is set to enforcing, you must ensure that the HAProxy service can bind to the configured TCP port by running `setsebool -P haproxy_connect_any=1`.

Example 18.12. Sample API and application Ingress load balancer configuration

```
global
  log 127.0.0.1 local2
  pidfile /var/run/haproxy.pid
  maxconn 4000

daemon
defaults
  mode http
  log global
  option dontlognull
  option http-server-close
  option redispatch
  retries 3
  timeout http-request 10s
  timeout queue 1m
  timeout connect 10s
  timeout client 1m
  timeout server 1m
  timeout http-keep-alive 10s
  timeout check 10s
  maxconn 3000

listen api-server-6443
  bind *:6443
  mode tcp
  server bootstrap bootstrap.ocp4.example.com:6443 check inter 1s backup
  server master0 master0.ocp4.example.com:6443 check inter 1s
  server master1 master1.ocp4.example.com:6443 check inter 1s
  server master2 master2.ocp4.example.com:6443 check inter 1s

listen machine-config-server-22623
  bind *:22623
  mode tcp
  server bootstrap bootstrap.ocp4.example.com:22623 check inter 1s backup
  server master0 master0.ocp4.example.com:22623 check inter 1s
  server master1 master1.ocp4.example.com:22623 check inter 1s
  server master2 master2.ocp4.example.com:22623 check inter 1s

listen ingress-router-443
  bind *:443
  mode tcp
  balance source
  server worker0 worker0.ocp4.example.com:443 check inter 1s
  server worker1 worker1.ocp4.example.com:443 check inter 1s
```
Port 6443 handles the Kubernetes API traffic and points to the control plane machines.

The bootstrap entries must be in place before the OpenShift Container Platform cluster installation and they must be removed after the bootstrap process is complete.

Port 22623 handles the machine config server traffic and points to the control plane machines.

Port 443 handles the HTTPS traffic and points to the machines that run the Ingress Controller pods. The Ingress Controller pods run on the compute machines by default.

Port 80 handles the HTTP traffic and points to the machines that run the Ingress Controller pods. The Ingress Controller pods run on the compute machines by default.

NOTE
If you are deploying a three-node cluster with zero compute nodes, the Ingress Controller pods run on the control plane nodes. In three-node cluster deployments, you must configure your application Ingress load balancer to route HTTP and HTTPS traffic to the control plane nodes.

TIP
If you are using HAProxy as a load balancer, you can check that the haproxy process is listening on ports 6443, 22623, 443, and 80 by running netstat -nltpue on the HAProxy node.

18.5.5. Preparing the user-provisioned infrastructure

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure, you must prepare the underlying infrastructure.

This section provides details about the high-level steps required to set up your cluster infrastructure in preparation for an OpenShift Container Platform installation. This includes configuring IP networking and network connectivity for your cluster nodes, enabling the required ports through your firewall, and setting up the required DNS and load balancing infrastructure.

After preparation, your cluster infrastructure must meet the requirements outlined in the Requirements for a cluster with user-provisioned infrastructure section.

Prerequisites

- You have reviewed the OpenShift Container Platform 4.x Tested Integrations page.
- You have reviewed the infrastructure requirements detailed in the Requirements for a cluster with user-provisioned infrastructure section.
Procedure

1. If you are using DHCP to provide the IP networking configuration to your cluster nodes, configure your DHCP service.
   a. Add persistent IP addresses for the nodes to your DHCP server configuration. In your configuration, match the MAC address of the relevant network interface to the intended IP address for each node.
   b. When you use DHCP to configure IP addressing for the cluster machines, the machines also obtain the DNS server information through DHCP. Define the persistent DNS server address that is used by the cluster nodes through your DHCP server configuration.

   **NOTE**
   If you are not using a DHCP service, you must provide the IP networking configuration and the address of the DNS server to the nodes at RHCOS install time. These can be passed as boot arguments if you are installing from an ISO image. See the Installing RHCOS and starting the OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process section for more information about static IP provisioning and advanced networking options.

   c. Define the hostnames of your cluster nodes in your DHCP server configuration. See the Setting the cluster node hostnames through DHCP section for details about hostname considerations.

   **NOTE**
   If you are not using a DHCP service, the cluster nodes obtain their hostname through a reverse DNS lookup.

2. Choose to perform either a fast track installation of Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) or a full installation of Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS). For the full installation, you must set up an HTTP or HTTPS server to provide Ignition files and install images to the cluster nodes. For the fast track installation an HTTP or HTTPS server is not required, however, a DHCP server is required. See sections “Fast-track installation: Creating Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines” and “Full installation: Creating Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines”.

3. Ensure that your network infrastructure provides the required network connectivity between the cluster components. See the Networking requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure section for details about the requirements.

4. Configure your firewall to enable the ports required for the OpenShift Container Platform cluster components to communicate. See Networking requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure section for details about the ports that are required.

   **IMPORTANT**
   By default, port 1936 is accessible for an OpenShift Container Platform cluster, because each control plane node needs access to this port.

   Avoid using the Ingress load balancer to expose this port, because doing so might result in the exposure of sensitive information, such as statistics and metrics, related to Ingress Controllers.
5. Setup the required DNS infrastructure for your cluster.
   
   a. Configure DNS name resolution for the Kubernetes API, the application wildcard, the bootstrap machine, the control plane machines, and the compute machines.
   
   b. Configure reverse DNS resolution for the Kubernetes API, the bootstrap machine, the control plane machines, and the compute machines. See the User-provisioned DNS requirements section for more information about the OpenShift Container Platform DNS requirements.

6. Validate your DNS configuration.
   
   a. From your installation node, run DNS lookups against the record names of the Kubernetes API, the wildcard routes, and the cluster nodes. Validate that the IP addresses in the responses correspond to the correct components.
   
   b. From your installation node, run reverse DNS lookups against the IP addresses of the load balancer and the cluster nodes. Validate that the record names in the responses correspond to the correct components. See the Validating DNS resolution for user-provisioned infrastructure section for detailed DNS validation steps.

7. Provision the required API and application ingress load balancing infrastructure. See the Load balancing requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure section for more information about the requirements.

   NOTE

   Some load balancing solutions require the DNS name resolution for the cluster nodes to be in place before the load balancing is initialized.

18.5.6. Validating DNS resolution for user-provisioned infrastructure

You can validate your DNS configuration before installing OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure.

   IMPORTANT

   The validation steps detailed in this section must succeed before you install your cluster.

Prerequisites

- You have configured the required DNS records for your user-provisioned infrastructure.

Procedure

1. From your installation node, run DNS lookups against the record names of the Kubernetes API, the wildcard routes, and the cluster nodes. Validate that the IP addresses contained in the responses correspond to the correct components.
   
   a. Perform a lookup against the Kubernetes API record name. Check that the result points to the IP address of the API load balancer:

   $$
   $ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> api.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>
   $$
Replace `<nameserver_ip>` with the IP address of the nameserver, `<cluster_name>` with your cluster name, and `<base_domain>` with your base domain name.

**Example output**

- api.ocp4.example.com. 604800 IN A 192.168.1.5

b. Perform a lookup against the Kubernetes internal API record name. Check that the result points to the IP address of the API load balancer:

```bash
$ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> api-int.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>
```

**Example output**

- api-int.ocp4.example.com. 604800 IN A 192.168.1.5

c. Test an example `*.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>` DNS wildcard lookup. All of the application wildcard lookups must resolve to the IP address of the application ingress load balancer:

```bash
$ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> random.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>
```

**Example output**

- random.apps.ocp4.example.com. 604800 IN A 192.168.1.5

**NOTE**

In the example outputs, the same load balancer is used for the Kubernetes API and application ingress traffic. In production scenarios, you can deploy the API and application ingress load balancers separately so that you can scale the load balancer infrastructure for each in isolation.

You can replace `random` with another wildcard value. For example, you can query the route to the OpenShift Container Platform console:

```bash
$ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> console-openshift-console.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>
```

**Example output**

- console-openshift-console.apps.ocp4.example.com. 604800 IN A 192.168.1.5

d. Run a lookup against the bootstrap DNS record name. Check that the result points to the IP address of the bootstrap node:

```bash
$ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> bootstrap.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>
```

**Example output**
bootstrap.ocp4.example.com. 604800 IN A 192.168.1.96

e. Use this method to perform lookups against the DNS record names for the control plane and compute nodes. Check that the results correspond to the IP addresses of each node.

2. From your installation node, run reverse DNS lookups against the IP addresses of the load balancer and the cluster nodes. Validate that the record names contained in the responses correspond to the correct components.

a. Perform a reverse lookup against the IP address of the API load balancer. Check that the response includes the record names for the Kubernetes API and the Kubernetes internal API:

bash
$ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> -x 192.168.1.5

Example output

5.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. 604800 IN PTR api-int.ocp4.example.com. 1
5.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. 604800 IN PTR api.ocp4.example.com. 2

1 Provides the record name for the Kubernetes internal API.
2 Provides the record name for the Kubernetes API.

NOTE

A PTR record is not required for the OpenShift Container Platform application wildcard. No validation step is needed for reverse DNS resolution against the IP address of the application ingress load balancer.

b. Perform a reverse lookup against the IP address of the bootstrap node. Check that the result points to the DNS record name of the bootstrap node:

bash
$ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> -x 192.168.1.96

Example output


c. Use this method to perform reverse lookups against the IP addresses for the control plane and compute nodes. Check that the results correspond to the DNS record names of each node.

18.5.7. Generating a key pair for cluster node SSH access

During an OpenShift Container Platform installation, you can provide an SSH public key to the installation program. The key is passed to the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes through their Ignition config files and is used to authenticate SSH access to the nodes. The key is added to the ~/.ssh/authorized_keys list for the core user on each node, which enables password-less authentication.
After the key is passed to the nodes, you can use the key pair to SSH in to the RHCOS nodes as the user core. To access the nodes through SSH, the private key identity must be managed by SSH for your local user.

If you want to SSH in to your cluster nodes to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, you must provide the SSH public key during the installation process. The `./openshift-install gather` command also requires the SSH public key to be in place on the cluster nodes.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not skip this procedure in production environments, where disaster recovery and debugging is required.

**Procedure**

1. If you do not have an existing SSH key pair on your local machine to use for authentication onto your cluster nodes, create one. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   ```shell
   $ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -N "" -f <path>/<file_name>
   ```

   Specify the path and file name, such as `~/.ssh/id_ed25519`, of the new SSH key. If you have an existing key pair, ensure your public key is in the your `~/.ssh` directory.

   **NOTE**

   If you plan to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures, do not create a key that uses the ed25519 algorithm. Instead, create a key that uses the rsa or ecdsa algorithm.

2. View the public SSH key:

   ```shell
   $ cat <path>/<file_name>.pub
   ```

   For example, run the following to view the `~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub` public key:

   ```shell
   $ cat ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub
   ```

3. Add the SSH private key identity to the SSH agent for your local user, if it has not already been added. SSH agent management of the key is required for password-less SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes, or if you want to use the `./openshift-install gather` command.

   **NOTE**

   On some distributions, default SSH private key identities such as `~/.ssh/id_rsa` and `~/.ssh/id_dsa` are managed automatically.

   a. If the ssh-agent process is not already running for your local user, start it as a background task:

   ```shell
   $ ssh-agent
   ```

   ```shell
   $ ssh-add
   ```

   ```shell
   $ ssh-add ~/.ssh/id_ed25519
   ```

   ```shell
   $ ssh-add ~/.ssh/id_rsa
   ```

   ```shell
   $ ssh-add ~/.ssh/id_dsa
   ```

   ```shell
   $ ssh-add ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub
   ```

   ```shell
   $ ssh-add ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub
   ```

   ```shell
   $ ssh-add ~/.ssh/id_dsa.pub
   ```

   ```shell
   $ ssh-add ~/.ssh/id_ed25519
   ```

   ```shell
   $ ssh-add ~/.ssh/id_rsa
   ```

   ```shell
   $ ssh-add ~/.ssh/id_dsa
   ```

   ```shell
   $ ssh-add ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub
   ```

   ```shell
   $ ssh-add ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub
   ```

   ```shell
   $ ssh-add ~/.ssh/id_dsa.pub
   ```

   ```shell
   $ ssh-add ~/.ssh/id_ed25519
   ```

   ```shell
   $ ssh-add ~/.ssh/id_rsa
   ```

   ```shell
   $ ssh-add ~/.ssh/id_dsa
   ```

   ```shell
   $ ssh-add ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub
   ```

   ```shell
   $ ssh-add ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub
   ```

   ```shell
   $ ssh-add ~/.ssh/id_dsa.pub
   ```

   ```shell
   $ ssh-add ~/.ssh/id_ed25519
   ```
NOTE

If your cluster is in FIPS mode, only use FIPS-compliant algorithms to generate the SSH key. The key must be either RSA or ECDSA.

4. Add your SSH private key to the `ssh-agent`:

   ```
   $ ssh-add <path>/<file_name>
   ```

   Specify the path and file name for your SSH private key, such as `~/.ssh/id_ed25519`

   **Example output**

   ```
   Identity added: /home/<you>/<path>/<file_name> (<computer_name>)
   ```

   **Next steps**

   - When you install OpenShift Container Platform, provide the SSH public key to the installation program.

   **18.5.8. Manually creating the installation configuration file**

   **Prerequisites**

   - You have an SSH public key on your local machine to provide to the installation program. The key will be used for SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes for debugging and disaster recovery.

   - You have obtained the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.

   **Procedure**

   1. Create an installation directory to store your required installation assets in:

      ```
      $ mkdir <installation_directory>
      ```
IMPORTANT

You must create a directory. Some installation assets, like bootstrap X.509 certificates have short expiration intervals, so you must not reuse an installation directory. If you want to reuse individual files from another cluster installation, you can copy them into your directory. However, the file names for the installation assets might change between releases. Use caution when copying installation files from an earlier OpenShift Container Platform version.

2. Customize the sample `install-config.yaml` file template that is provided and save it in the `<installation_directory>`.

NOTE

You must name this configuration file `install-config.yaml`.

NOTE

For some platform types, you can alternatively run `./openshift-install create install-config --dir <installation_directory>` to generate an `install-config.yaml` file. You can provide details about your cluster configuration at the prompts.

3. Back up the `install-config.yaml` file so that you can use it to install multiple clusters.

IMPORTANT

The `install-config.yaml` file is consumed during the next step of the installation process. You must back it up now.

Additional resources

- Installation configuration parameters for IBM Z®

18.5.8.1. Sample `install-config.yaml` file for IBM Z

You can customize the `install-config.yaml` file to specify more details about your OpenShift Container Platform cluster’s platform or modify the values of the required parameters.

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: example.com
compute:
  - hyperthreading: Enabled
    name: worker
    replicas: 0
    architecture: s390x
controlPlane:
  hyperthreading: Enabled
  name: master
  replicas: 3
  architecture: s390x
metadata:
  name: test
```
The base domain of the cluster. All DNS records must be sub-domains of this base and include the cluster name.

The **controlPlane** section is a single mapping, but the **compute** section is a sequence of mappings. To meet the requirements of the different data structures, the first line of the **compute** section must begin with a hyphen, -, and the first line of the **controlPlane** section must not. Only one control plane pool is used.

Specifies whether to enable or disable simultaneous multithreading (SMT), or hyperthreading. By default, SMT is enabled to increase the performance of the cores in your machines. You can disable it by setting the parameter value to **Disabled**. If you disable SMT, you must disable it in all cluster machines; this includes both control plane and compute machines.

**NOTE**

Simultaneous multithreading (SMT) is enabled by default. If SMT is not available on your OpenShift Container Platform nodes, the **hyperthreading** parameter has no effect.

**IMPORTANT**

If you disable **hyperthreading**, whether on your OpenShift Container Platform nodes or in the **install-config.yaml** file, ensure that your capacity planning accounts for the dramatically decreased machine performance.

You must set this value to **0** when you install OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure. In installer-provisioned installations, the parameter controls the number of compute machines that the cluster creates and manages for you. In user-provisioned installations, you must manually deploy the compute machines before you finish installing the cluster.
NOTE
If you are installing a three-node cluster, do not deploy any compute machines when you install the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines.

7 The number of control plane machines that you add to the cluster. Because the cluster uses these values as the number of etcd endpoints in the cluster, the value must match the number of control plane machines that you deploy.

8 The cluster name that you specified in your DNS records.

9 A block of IP addresses from which pod IP addresses are allocated. This block must not overlap with existing physical networks. These IP addresses are used for the pod network. If you need to access the pods from an external network, you must configure load balancers and routers to manage the traffic.

NOTE
Class E CIDR range is reserved for a future use. To use the Class E CIDR range, you must ensure your networking environment accepts the IP addresses within the Class E CIDR range.

10 The subnet prefix length to assign to each individual node. For example, if hostPrefix is set to 23, then each node is assigned a /23 subnet out of the given cidr, which allows for 510 (2^(32 - 23) - 2) pod IP addresses. If you are required to provide access to nodes from an external network, configure load balancers and routers to manage the traffic.

11 The cluster network plugin to install. The supported values are OVNKubernetes and OpenShiftSDN. The default value is OVNKubernetes.

12 The IP address pool to use for service IP addresses. You can enter only one IP address pool. This block must not overlap with existing physical networks. If you need to access the services from an external network, configure load balancers and routers to manage the traffic.

13 You must set the platform to none. You cannot provide additional platform configuration variables for IBM Z® infrastructure.

IMPORTANT
Clusters that are installed with the platform type none are unable to use some features, such as managing compute machines with the Machine API. This limitation applies even if the compute machines that are attached to the cluster are installed on a platform that would normally support the feature. This parameter cannot be changed after installation.

14 Whether to enable or disable FIPS mode. By default, FIPS mode is not enabled. If FIPS mode is enabled, the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines that OpenShift Container Platform runs on bypass the default Kubernetes cryptography suite and use the cryptography modules that are provided with RHCOS instead.
IMPORTANT

To enable FIPS mode for your cluster, you must run the installation program from a Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) computer configured to operate in FIPS mode. For more information about configuring FIPS mode on RHEL, see Installing the system in FIPS mode. When running Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) or Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) booted in FIPS mode, OpenShift Container Platform core components use the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures.

For `<local_registry>`, specify the registry domain name, and optionally the port, that your mirror registry uses to serve content. For example, `registry.example.com` or `registry.example.com:5000`. For `<credentials>`, specify the base64-encoded user name and password for your mirror registry.

The SSH public key for the `core` user in Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS).

NOTE

For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your `ssh-agent` process uses.

Add the `additionalTrustBundle` parameter and value. The value must be the contents of the certificate file that you used for your mirror registry. The certificate file can be an existing, trusted certificate authority or the self-signed certificate that you generated for the mirror registry.

Provide the `imageContentSources` section according to the output of the command that you used to mirror the repository.

IMPORTANT

- When using the `oc adm release mirror` command, use the output from the `imageContentSources` section.
- When using `oc mirror` command, use the `repositoryDigestMirrors` section of the `ImageContentSourcePolicy` file that results from running the command.
- `ImageContentSourcePolicy` is deprecated. For more information see Configuring image registry repository mirroring.

18.5.8.2. Configuring the cluster-wide proxy during installation

Production environments can deny direct access to the internet and instead have an HTTP or HTTPS proxy available. You can configure a new OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use a proxy by configuring the proxy settings in the `install-config.yaml` file.

Prerequisites

- You have an existing `install-config.yaml` file.
You reviewed the sites that your cluster requires access to and determined whether any of them need to bypass the proxy. By default, all cluster egress traffic is proxied, including calls to hosting cloud provider APIs. You added sites to the **Proxy** object’s `spec.noProxy` field to bypass the proxy if necessary.

**NOTE**

The **Proxy** object `status.noProxy` field is populated with the values of the `networking.machineNetwork[].cidr`, `networking.clusterNetwork[].cidr`, and `networking.serviceNetwork[]` fields from your installation configuration.

For installations on Amazon Web Services (AWS), Google Cloud Platform (GCP), Microsoft Azure, and Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP), the **Proxy** object `status.noProxy` field is also populated with the instance metadata endpoint (169.254.169.254).

**Procedure**

1. Edit your **install-config.yaml** file and add the proxy settings. For example:

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: v1
   baseDomain: my.domain.com
   proxy:
     httpProxy: http://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port>  
     httpsProxy: https://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port>  
     noProxy: example.com  
   additionalTrustBundle: |  
     -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----  
     <MY_TRUSTED_CA_CERT>  
     -----END CERTIFICATE-----  
   additionalTrustBundlePolicy: <policy_to_add_additionalTrustBundle>  
   
   1  A proxy URL to use for creating HTTP connections outside the cluster. The URL scheme must be `http`.
   
   2  A proxy URL to use for creating HTTPS connections outside the cluster.
   
   3  A comma-separated list of destination domain names, IP addresses, or other network CIDRs to exclude from proxying. Preface a domain with . to match subdomains only. For example, `.y.com` matches `x.y.com`, but not `y.com`. Use `*` to bypass the proxy for all destinations.
   
   4  If provided, the installation program generates a config map that is named **user-ca-bundle** in the **openshift-config** namespace that contains one or more additional CA certificates that are required for proxying HTTPS connections. The Cluster Network Operator then creates a **trusted-ca-bundle** config map that merges these contents with the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) trust bundle, and this config map is referenced in the **trustedCA** field of the **Proxy** object. The **additionalTrustBundle** field is required unless the proxy’s identity certificate is signed by an authority from the RHCOS trust bundle.
   
   5  Optional: The policy to determine the configuration of the **Proxy** object to reference the **user-ca-bundle** config map in the **trustedCA** field. The allowed values are **Proxyonly** and **Always**. Use **Proxyonly** to reference the **user-ca-bundle** config map only when http/https proxy is configured. Use **Always** to always reference the **user-ca-bundle** config map. The default value is **Proxyonly**.
NOTE

The installation program does not support the proxy `readinessEndpoints` field.

NOTE

If the installer times out, restart and then complete the deployment by using the `wait-for` command of the installer. For example:

```
$ ./openshift-install wait-for install-complete --log-level debug
```

2. Save the file and reference it when installing OpenShift Container Platform.

The installation program creates a cluster-wide proxy that is named `cluster` that uses the proxy settings in the provided `install-config.yaml` file. If no proxy settings are provided, a `cluster Proxy` object is still created, but it will have a nil `spec`.

NOTE

Only the `Proxy` object named `cluster` is supported, and no additional proxies can be created.

18.5.8.3. Configuring a three-node cluster

Optionally, you can deploy zero compute machines in a minimal three node cluster that consists of three control plane machines only. This provides smaller, more resource efficient clusters for cluster administrators and developers to use for testing, development, and production.

In three-node OpenShift Container Platform environments, the three control plane machines are schedulable, which means that your application workloads are scheduled to run on them.

Prerequisites

- You have an existing `install-config.yaml` file.

Procedure

- Ensure that the number of compute replicas is set to `0` in your `install-config.yaml` file, as shown in the following `compute` stanza:

```
compute:
  - name: worker
    platform: {}
    replicas: 0
```
NOTE

You must set the value of the `replicas` parameter for the compute machines to 0 when you install OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure, regardless of the number of compute machines you are deploying. In installer-provisioned installations, the parameter controls the number of compute machines that the cluster creates and manages for you. This does not apply to user-provisioned installations, where the compute machines are deployed manually.

NOTE

The preferred resource for control plane nodes is six vCPUs and 21 GB. For three control plane nodes this is the memory + vCPU equivalent of a minimum five-node cluster. You should back the three nodes, each installed on a 120 GB disk, with three IFLs that are SMT2 enabled. The minimum tested setup is three vCPUs and 10 GB on a 120 GB disk for each control plane node.

For three-node cluster installations, follow these next steps:

- If you are deploying a three-node cluster with zero compute nodes, the Ingress Controller pods run on the control plane nodes. In three-node cluster deployments, you must configure your application ingress load balancer to route HTTP and HTTPS traffic to the control plane nodes. See the Load balancing requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure section for more information.

- When you create the Kubernetes manifest files in the following procedure, ensure that the `mastersSchedulable` parameter in the `<installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-scheduler-02-config.yml` file is set to true. This enables your application workloads to run on the control plane nodes.

- Do not deploy any compute nodes when you create the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines.

18.5.9. Cluster Network Operator configuration

The configuration for the cluster network is specified as part of the Cluster Network Operator (CNO) configuration and stored in a custom resource (CR) object that is named `cluster`. The CR specifies the fields for the `Network API` in the `operator.openshift.io` API group.

The CNO configuration inherits the following fields during cluster installation from the `Network API` in the `Network.config.openshift.io` API group and these fields cannot be changed:

- `clusterNetwork`
  - IP address pools from which pod IP addresses are allocated.

- `serviceNetwork`
  - IP address pool for services.

- `defaultNetwork.type`
  - Cluster network plugin, such as OpenShift SDN or OVN-Kubernetes.

You can specify the cluster network plugin configuration for your cluster by setting the fields for the `defaultNetwork` object in the CNO object named `cluster`.

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18.5.9.1. Cluster Network Operator configuration object

The fields for the Cluster Network Operator (CNO) are described in the following table:

Table 18.52. Cluster Network Operator configuration object

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>metadata.name</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>The name of the CNO object. This name is always <code>cluster</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spec.clusterNetwork</td>
<td>array</td>
<td>A list specifying the blocks of IP addresses from which pod IP addresses are allocated and the subnet prefix length assigned to each individual node in the cluster. For example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>spec:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>clusterNetwork:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- cidr: 10.128.0.0/19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>hostPrefix: 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- cidr: 10.128.32.0/19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>hostPrefix: 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>You can customize this field only in the <code>install-config.yaml</code> file before you create the manifests. The value is read-only in the manifest file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spec.serviceNetwork</td>
<td>array</td>
<td>A block of IP addresses for services. The OpenShift SDN and OVN-Kubernetes network plugins support only a single IP address block for the service network. For example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>spec:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>serviceNetwork:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- 172.30.0.0/14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>You can customize this field only in the <code>install-config.yaml</code> file before you create the manifests. The value is read-only in the manifest file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spec.defaultNetwork</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>Configures the network plugin for the cluster network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spec.kubeProxyConfig</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>The fields for this object specify the kube-proxy configuration. If you are using the OVN-Kubernetes cluster network plugin, the kube-proxy configuration has no effect.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

defaultNetwork object configuration

The values for the `defaultNetwork` object are defined in the following table:

Table 18.53. defaultNetwork object

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
**Field** | **Type** | **Description**
--- | --- | ---
**type** | `string` | Either **OpenShiftSDN** or **OVNKubernetes**. The Red Hat OpenShift Networking network plugin is selected during installation. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.

**NOTE**
OpenShift Container Platform uses the OVN-Kubernetes network plugin by default.

**openshiftSDNConfig** | `object` | This object is only valid for the OpenShift SDN network plugin.

**ovnKubernetesConfig** | `object` | This object is only valid for the OVN-Kubernetes network plugin.

### Configuration for the OpenShift SDN network plugin
The following table describes the configuration fields for the OpenShift SDN network plugin:

**Table 18.54. openshiftSDNConfig object**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **mode** | `string` | Configures the network isolation mode for OpenShift SDN. The default value is **NetworkPolicy**.

The values **Multitenant** and **Subnet** are available for backwards compatibility with OpenShift Container Platform 3.x but are not recommended. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.

| **mtu** | `integer` | The maximum transmission unit (MTU) for the VXLAN overlay network. This is detected automatically based on the MTU of the primary network interface. You do not normally need to override the detected MTU.

If the auto-detected value is not what you expect it to be, confirm that the MTU on the primary network interface on your nodes is correct. You cannot use this option to change the MTU value of the primary network interface on the nodes.

If your cluster requires different MTU values for different nodes, you must set this value to **50** less than the lowest MTU value in your cluster. For example, if some nodes in your cluster have an MTU of **9001**, and some have an MTU of **1500**, you must set this value to **1450**.

This value cannot be changed after cluster installation. |
The port to use for all VXLAN packets. The default value is 4789. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.

If you are running in a virtualized environment with existing nodes that are part of another VXLAN network, then you might be required to change this. For example, when running an OpenShift SDN overlay on top of VMware NSX-T, you must select an alternate port for the VXLAN, because both SDNs use the same default VXLAN port number.

On Amazon Web Services (AWS), you can select an alternate port for the VXLAN between port 9000 and port 9999.

Example OpenShift SDN configuration

defaultNetwork:
  type: OpenShiftSDN
  openshiftSDNConfig:
    mode: NetworkPolicy
    mtu: 1450
    vxlanPort: 4789

Configuration for the OVN-Kubernetes network plugin

The following table describes the configuration fields for the OVN-Kubernetes network plugin:

Table 18.55. ovnKubernetesConfig object

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mtu</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>The maximum transmission unit (MTU) for the Geneve (Generic Network Virtualization Encapsulation) overlay network. This is detected automatically based on the MTU of the primary network interface. You do not normally need to override the detected MTU. If the auto-detected value is not what you expect it to be, confirm that the MTU on the primary network interface on your nodes is correct. You cannot use this option to change the MTU value of the primary network interface on the nodes. If your cluster requires different MTU values for different nodes, you must set this value to 100 less than the lowest MTU value in your cluster. For example, if some nodes in your cluster have an MTU of 9001, and some have an MTU of 1500, you must set this value to 1400.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>genevePort</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>The port to use for all Geneve packets. The default value is 6081. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipsecConfig</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>Specify an empty object to enable IPsec encryption.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>policyAuditConfig</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>Specify a configuration object for customizing network policy audit logging. If unset, the defaults audit log settings are used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gatewayConfig</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>Optional: Specify a configuration object for customizing how egress traffic is sent to the node gateway.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**

While migrating egress traffic, you can expect some disruption to workloads and service traffic until the Cluster Network Operator (CNO) successfully rolls out the changes.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>v4InternalSubnet</td>
<td>If your existing network infrastructure overlaps with the 100.64.0.0/16 IPv4 subnet, you can specify a different IP address range for internal use by OVN-Kubernetes. You must ensure that the IP address range does not overlap with any other subnet used by your OpenShift Container Platform installation. The IP address range must be larger than the maximum number of nodes that can be added to the cluster. For example, if the <code>clusterNetwork.cidr</code> value is 10.128.0.0/14 and the <code>clusterNetwork.hostPrefix</code> value is /23, then the maximum number of nodes is $2^{23-14}=512$. This field cannot be changed after installation.</td>
<td>The default value is <strong>100.64.0.0/16</strong>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If your existing network infrastructure overlaps with the fd98::/48 IPv6 subnet, you can specify a different IP address range for internal use by OVN-Kubernetes. You must ensure that the IP address range does not overlap with any other subnet used by your OpenShift Container Platform installation. The IP address range must be larger than the maximum number of nodes that can be added to the cluster.

This field cannot be changed after installation.

The default value is fd98::/48.

**Table 18.56. policyAuditConfig object**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rateLimit</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>The maximum number of messages to generate every second per node. The default value is 20 messages per second.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxFileSize</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>The maximum size for the audit log in bytes. The default value is 50000000 or 50 MB.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### destination

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>string</td>
<td></td>
<td>One of the following additional audit log targets:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libc</td>
<td></td>
<td>The libc syslog() function of the journald process on the host.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>udp:&lt;host&gt;:&lt;port&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td>A syslog server. Replace &lt;host&gt;:&lt;port&gt; with the host and port of the syslog server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unix:&lt;file&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td>A Unix Domain Socket file specified by &lt;file&gt;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>null</td>
<td></td>
<td>Do not send the audit logs to any additional target.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### syslogFacility

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>string</td>
<td></td>
<td>The syslog facility, such as kern, as defined by RFC5424. The default value is local0.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 18.57. gatewayConfig object

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>routingViaHost</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>Set this field to true to send egress traffic from pods to the host networking stack. For highly-specialized installations and applications that rely on manually configured routes in the kernel routing table, you might want to route egress traffic to the host networking stack. By default, egress traffic is processed in OVN to exit the cluster and is not affected by specialized routes in the kernel routing table. The default value is false. This field has an interaction with the Open vSwitch hardware offloading feature. If you set this field to true, you do not receive the performance benefits of the offloading because egress traffic is processed by the host networking stack.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipForwarding</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>You can control IP forwarding for all traffic on OVN-Kubernetes managed interfaces by using the ipForwarding specification in the Network resource. Specify Restricted to only allow IP forwarding for Kubernetes related traffic. Specify Global to allow forwarding of all IP traffic. For new installations, the default is Restricted. For updates to OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the default is Global.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example OVN-Kubernetes configuration with IPSec enabled

defaultNetwork:
type: OVNKubernetes
ovnKubernetesConfig:
  mtu: 1400
genevePort: 6081
ipsecConfig: {}
kubeProxyConfig object configuration
The values for the `kubeProxyConfig` object are defined in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>iptablesSyncPeriod</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>The refresh period for <code>iptables</code> rules. The default value is 30s. Valid suffixes include s, m, and h and are described in the Go time package documentation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>proxyArguments.iptables-min-sync-period</td>
<td>array</td>
<td>The minimum duration before refreshing <code>iptables</code> rules. This field ensures that the refresh does not happen too frequently. Valid suffixes include s, m, and h and are described in the Go time package. The default value is:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
  
```
kubeProxyConfig:
  proxyArguments:
    iptables-min-sync-period: -0s
```

NOTE
Because of performance improvements introduced in OpenShift Container Platform 4.3 and greater, adjusting the `iptablesSyncPeriod` parameter is no longer necessary.

18.5.10. Creating the Kubernetes manifest and Ignition config files
Because you must modify some cluster definition files and manually start the cluster machines, you must generate the Kubernetes manifest and Ignition config files that the cluster needs to configure the machines.

The installation configuration file transforms into the Kubernetes manifests. The manifests wrap into the Ignition configuration files, which are later used to configure the cluster machines.
IMPORTANT

- The Ignition config files that the OpenShift Container Platform installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending node-bootstrapper certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for Recovering from expired control plane certificates for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

NOTE

The installation program that generates the manifest and Ignition files is architecture specific and can be obtained from the client image mirror. The Linux version of the installation program runs on s390x only. This installer program is also available as a Mac OS version.

Prerequisites

- You obtained the OpenShift Container Platform installation program. For a restricted network installation, these files are on your mirror host.

- You created the install-config.yaml installation configuration file.

Procedure

1. Change to the directory that contains the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and generate the Kubernetes manifests for the cluster:

   ```bash
   $ ./openshift-install create manifests --dir <installation_directory>
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the installation directory that contains the install-config.yaml file you created.

   WARNING

   If you are installing a three-node cluster, skip the following step to allow the control plane nodes to be schedulable.
IMPORTANT

When you configure control plane nodes from the default unschedulable to schedulable, additional subscriptions are required. This is because control plane nodes then become compute nodes.

2. Check that the mastersSchedulable parameter in the `<installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-scheduler-02-config.yml` Kubernetes manifest file is set to false. This setting prevents pods from being scheduled on the control plane machines:
   a. Open the `<installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-scheduler-02-config.yml` file.
   b. Locate the mastersSchedulable parameter and ensure that it is set to false.
   c. Save and exit the file.

3. To create the Ignition configuration files, run the following command from the directory that contains the installation program:

   ```
   $ ./openshift-install create ignition-configs --dir <installation_directory>
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the same installation directory.

   Ignition config files are created for the bootstrap, control plane, and compute nodes in the installation directory. The kubeadmin-password and kubeconfig files are created in the ./<installation_directory>/auth directory:

   - auth
     - kubeadmin-password
     - kubeconfig
     - bootstrap.ign
     - master.ign
     - metadata.json
     - worker.ign

18.5.11. Installing RHCOS and starting the OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process

To install OpenShift Container Platform on IBM Z® infrastructure that you provision, you must install Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) as Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) guest virtual machines. When you install RHCOS, you must provide the Ignition config file that was generated by the OpenShift Container Platform installation program for the type of machine you are installing. If you have configured suitable networking, DNS, and load balancing infrastructure, the OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process begins automatically after the RHCOS machines have rebooted.

You can perform a fast-track installation of RHCOS that uses a prepackaged QEMU copy-on-write (QCOW2) disk image. Alternatively, you can perform a full installation on a new QCOW2 disk image.

To add further security to your system, you can optionally install RHCOS using IBM® Secure Execution before proceeding to the fast-track installation.

18.5.11.1. Installing RHCOS using IBM Secure Execution
Before you install RHCOS using IBM® Secure Execution, you must prepare the underlying infrastructure.

**Prerequisites**

- IBM® z15 or later, or IBM® LinuxONE III or later.
- Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 8 or later.
- You have a bootstrap Ignition file. The file is not protected, enabling others to view and edit it.
- You have verified that the boot image has not been altered after installation.
- You must run all your nodes as IBM® Secure Execution guests.

**Procedure**

1. Prepare your RHEL KVM host to support IBM® Secure Execution.
   - By default, KVM hosts do not support guests in IBM® Secure Execution mode. To support guests in IBM® Secure Execution mode, KVM hosts must boot in LPAR mode with the kernel parameter specification `prot_virt=1`. To enable `prot_virt=1` on RHEL 8, follow these steps:
     a. Navigate to `/boot/loader/entries/` to modify your bootloader configuration file `*.conf`.
     b. Add the kernel command line parameter `prot_virt=1`.
     c. Run the `zipl` command and reboot your system.
        KVM hosts that successfully start with support for IBM® Secure Execution for Linux issue the following kernel message:

        ```
        prot_virt: Reserving <amount>MB as ultravisor base storage.
        ```

     d. To verify that the KVM host now supports IBM® Secure Execution, run the following command:
        ```
        # cat /sys/firmware/uv/prot_virt_host
        ```

        **Example output**

        ```
        1
        ```

        The value of this attribute is 1 for Linux instances that detect their environment as consistent with that of a secure host. For other instances, the value is 0.

2. Add your host keys to the KVM guest via Ignition.
   During the first boot, RHCOS looks for your host keys to re-encrypt itself with them. RHCOS searches for files starting with `ibm-z-hostkey-` in the `/etc/se-hostkeys` directory. All host keys, for each machine the cluster is running on, must be loaded into the directory by the administrator. After first boot, you cannot run the VM on any other machines.
NOTE

You need to prepare your Ignition file on a safe system. For example, another IBM® Secure Execution guest.

For example:

```json
{
  "ignition": { "version": "3.0.0" },
  "storage": {
    "files": [
      {
        "path": "/etc/se-hostkeys/ibm-z-hostkey-<your-hostkey>.crt",
        "contents": {
          "source": "data:;base64,<base64 encoded hostkey document>"
        },
        "mode": 420
      },
      {
        "path": "/etc/se-hostkeys/ibm-z-hostkey-<your-hostkey>.crt",
        "contents": {
          "source": "data:;base64,<base64 encoded hostkey document>"
        },
        "mode": 420
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

NOTE

You can add as many host keys as required if you want your node to be able to run on multiple IBM Z® machines.

3. To generate the Base64 encoded string, run the following command:

```bash
base64 <your-hostkey>.crt
```

Compared to guests not running IBM® Secure Execution, the first boot of the machine is longer because the entire image is encrypted with a randomly generated LUKS passphrase before the Ignition phase.

4. Add Ignition protection

To protect the secrets that are stored in the Ignition config file from being read or even modified, you must encrypt the Ignition config file.

NOTE

To achieve the desired security, Ignition logging and local login are disabled by default when running IBM® Secure Execution.
a. Fetch the public GPG key for the secex-qemu.qcow2 image and encrypt the Ignition config with the key by running the following command:

```bash
gpg --recipient-file /path/to/ignition.gpg.pub --yes --output /path/to/config.ign.gpg --verbose --armor --encrypt /path/to/config.ign
```

**NOTE**

Before starting the VM, replace `serial=ignition` with `serial=ignition_crypted` when mounting the Ignition file.

When Ignition runs on the first boot, and the decryption is successful, you will see an output like the following example:

**Example output**

```plaintext
[    2.801433] systemd[1]: Starting coreos-ignition-setup-user.service - CoreOS Ignition User Config Setup...

[    2.803959] coreos-secex-ignition-decrypt[731]: gpg: key <key_name>: public key "Secure Execution (secex) 38.20230323.dev.0" imported
[    2.808874] coreos-secex-ignition-decrypt[740]: gpg: encrypted with rsa4096 key, ID <key_name>, created <yyyy-mm-dd>
```

If the decryption fails, you will see an output like the following example:

**Example output**

```plaintext
Starting coreos-ignition-setup-user.service - CoreOS Ignition User Config Setup...
[    2.863675] coreos-secex-ignition-decrypt[729]: gpg: key <key_name>: public key "Secure Execution (secex) 38.20230323.dev.0" imported
[    2.869178] coreos-secex-ignition-decrypt[738]: gpg: encrypted with RSA key, ID <key_name>
[    2.870347] coreos-secex-ignition-decrypt[738]: gpg: public key decryption failed: No secret key
[    2.870371] coreos-secex-ignition-decrypt[738]: gpg: decryption failed: No secret key
```

5. Follow the fast-track installation procedure to install nodes using the IBM® Secure Exection QCOW image.

**Additional resources**

- Introducing IBM® Secure Execution for Linux
- Linux as an IBM® Secure Execution host or guest

**18.5.11.2. Configuring NBDE with static IP in an IBM Z or IBM LinuxONE environment**

Enabling NBDE disk encryption in an IBM Z® or IBM® LinuxONE environment requires additional steps, which are described in detail in this section.

**Prerequisites**
You have set up the External Tang Server. See Network-bound disk encryption for instructions.

You have installed the butane utility.

You have reviewed the instructions for how to create machine configs with Butane.

Procedure

1. Create Butane configuration files for the control plane and compute nodes.

The following example of a Butane configuration for a control plane node creates a file named master-storage.bu for disk encryption:

```yaml
variant: openshift
version: 4.14.0
metadata:
  name: master-storage
  labels:
    machineconfiguration.openshift.io/role: master
storage:
  luks:
    - clevis:
      tang:
        - thumbprint: QcPr_NHFJammnRCA3fFMVdNBwjs
          url: http://clevis.example.com:7500
        options: 1
          --cipher
          --aes-cbc-essiv:sha256
device: /dev/disk/by-partlabel/root
label: luks-root
name: root
wipe_volume: true
filesystems:
  - device: /dev/mapper/root
    format: xfs
    label: root
    wipe_filesystem: true
openshift:
  fips: true 2
```

1. The cipher option is only required if FIPS mode is enabled. Omit the entry if FIPS is disabled.

2. Whether to enable or disable FIPS mode. By default, FIPS mode is not enabled. If FIPS mode is enabled, the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines that OpenShift Container Platform runs on bypass the default Kubernetes cryptography suite and use the cryptography modules that are provided with RHCOS instead.

2. Create a customized initramfs file to boot the machine, by running the following command:

```bash
$ coreos-installer pxe customize \
/root/rhcos-bootfiles/rhcos-<release>-live-initramfs.s390x.img \
--dest-device /dev/disk/by-id/scsi-<serial-number> --dest-karg-append \
ip=<ip-address>::<gateway-ip>::<subnet-mask>::<network-device>::none \
```
Before first boot, you must customize the initramfs for each node in the cluster, and add PXE kernel parameters.

3. Create a parameter file that includes `ignition.platform.id=metal` and `ignition.firstboot`.

**Example kernel parameter file for the control plane machine:**

```
rd.neednet=1 \  
coreos.live.roots_url=http://10.19.17.2/redhat/ocp/rhcos-413.86.202302201445-0/rhcos-413.86.202302201445-0-live-rootfs.s390x.img \  
coreos.inst.ignition_url=http://bastion.ocp-cluster1.example.com:8080/ignition/master.ign \  
ip=10.19.17.2::10.19.17.1:255.255.255.0::enbdd0:none nameserver=10.19.17.1 \  
rd.zfcp=0.0.5677,0x600606680g7f0056,0x034F000000000000
```

**NOTE**

Write all options in the parameter file as a single line and make sure you have no newline characters.

**Additional resources**

- Creating machine configs with Butane

### 18.5.11.3. Fast-track installation by using a prepackaged QCOW2 disk image

Complete the following steps to create the machines in a fast-track installation of Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS), importing a prepackaged Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) QEMU copy-on-write (QCOW2) disk image.

**Prerequisites**

- At least one LPAR running on RHEL 8.6 or later with KVM, referred to as RHEL KVM host in this procedure.
- The KVM/QEMU hypervisor is installed on the RHEL KVM host.
- A domain name server (DNS) that can perform hostname and reverse lookup for the nodes.
- A DHCP server that provides IP addresses.

**Procedure**

```
--dest-karg-append nameserver=<nameserver-ip> \  
--dest-karg-append rd.neednet=1 -o \  
/root/rhcos-bootfiles/<Node-name>-initramfs.s390x.img
```
1. Obtain the RHEL QEMU copy-on-write (QCOW2) disk image file from the Product Downloads page on the Red Hat Customer Portal or from the RHCOS image mirror page.

   **IMPORTANT**

   The RHCOS images might not change with every release of OpenShift Container Platform. You must download images with the highest version that is less than or equal to the OpenShift Container Platform version that you install. Only use the appropriate RHCOS QCOW2 image described in the following procedure.

2. Download the QCOW2 disk image and Ignition files to a common directory on the RHEL KVM host.
   For example: /var/lib/libvirt/images

   **NOTE**

   The Ignition files are generated by the OpenShift Container Platform installer.

3. Create a new disk image with the QCOW2 disk image backing file for each KVM guest node.

   $ qemu-img create -f qcow2 -F qcow2 -b /var/lib/libvirt/images/{source_rhcos_qemu} /var/lib/libvirt/images/{vmname}.qcow2 {size}

4. Create the new KVM guest nodes using the Ignition file and the new disk image.

   $ virt-install --noautoconsole \ 
   --connect qemu:///system \ 
   --name {vn_name} \ 
   --memory {memory} \ 
   --vcpus {vcpus} \ 
   --disk {disk} \ 
   --import \ 
   --network network={network},mac={mac} \ 
   --disk path={ign_file},format=raw,readonly=on,serial=ignition,startup_policy=optional

   **1** If IBM® Secure Execution is enabled, replace `serial=ignition` with `serial=ignition_crypted`.

### 18.5.11.4. Full installation on a new QCOW2 disk image

Complete the following steps to create the machines in a full installation on a new QEMU copy-on-write (QCOW2) disk image.

**Prerequisites**

- At least one LPAR running on RHEL 8.6 or later with KVM, referred to as RHEL KVM host in this procedure.
- The KVM/QEMU hypervisor is installed on the RHEL KVM host.
- A domain name server (DNS) that can perform hostname and reverse lookup for the nodes.
- An HTTP or HTTPS server is set up.
Procedure

1. Obtain the RHEL kernel, initramfs, and rootfs files from the Product Downloads page on the Red Hat Customer Portal or from the RHCOS image mirror page.

**IMPORTANT**

The RHCOS images might not change with every release of OpenShift Container Platform. You must download images with the highest version that is less than or equal to the OpenShift Container Platform version that you install. Only use the appropriate RHCOS QCOW2 image described in the following procedure.

The file names contain the OpenShift Container Platform version number. They resemble the following examples:

- **kernel**: `rhcos-<version>-live-kernel-<architecture>
- **initramfs**: `rhcos-<version>-live-initramfs.<architecture>.img`
- **rootfs**: `rhcos-<version>-live-rootfs.<architecture>.img`

2. Move the downloaded RHEL live kernel, initramfs, and rootfs as well as the Ignition files to an HTTP or HTTPS server before you launch `virt-install`.

**NOTE**

The Ignition files are generated by the OpenShift Container Platform installer.

3. Create the new KVM guest nodes using the RHEL kernel, initramfs, and Ignition files, the new disk image, and adjusted parm line arguments.

- For **--location**, specify the location of the kernel/initrd on the HTTP or HTTPS server.

- For **coreos.inst.ignition_url**, specify the Ignition file for the machine role. Use `bootstrap.ign`, `master.ign`, or `worker.ign`. Only HTTP and HTTPS protocols are supported.

- For **coreos.live.rootfs_url**, specify the matching rootfs artifact for the kernel and initramfs you are booting. Only HTTP and HTTPS protocols are supported.

```
$ virt-install \
   --connect qemu:///system \
   --name {vn_name} \
   --vcpus {vcpus} \
   --memory {memory_mb} \
   --disk {vn_name}.qcow2,size={image_size| default(10,true)} \
   --network network={virt_network_parm} \
   --boot hd \
   --location {media_location},kernel={rhcos_kernel},initrd={rhcos_initrd} \
   --extra-args "rd.neednet=1 coreos.inst.install_dev=/dev/vda coreos.live.rootfs_url=\n   {rhcos_liveos} ip={ip}::{default_gateway};{subnet_mask_length}:{vn_name};enc1:none:\n   {MTU} nameserver={dns} coreos.inst.ignition_url={rhcos_ign}" \
   --noautoconsole \n   --wait
```
18.5.11.5. Advanced RHCOS installation reference

This section illustrates the networking configuration and other advanced options that allow you to modify the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) manual installation process. The following tables describe the kernel arguments and command-line options you can use with the RHCOS live installer and the `coreos-installer` command.

18.5.11.5.1. Networking options for ISO installations

If you install RHCOS from an ISO image, you can add kernel arguments manually when you boot the image to configure networking for a node. If no networking arguments are specified, DHCP is activated in the initramfs when RHCOS detects that networking is required to fetch the Ignition config file.

**IMPORTANT**

When adding networking arguments manually, you must also add the `rd.neednet=1` kernel argument to bring the network up in the initramfs.

The following information provides examples for configuring networking on your RHCOS nodes for ISO installations. The examples describe how to use the `ip=` and `nameserver=` kernel arguments.

**NOTE**

Ordering is important when adding the kernel arguments: `ip=` and `nameserver=`.

The networking options are passed to the `dracut` tool during system boot. For more information about the networking options supported by `dracut`, see the `dracut.cmdline` manual page.

The following examples are the networking options for ISO installation.

**Configuring DHCP or static IP addresses**

To configure an IP address, either use DHCP (`ip=dhcp`) or set an individual static IP address (`ip=<host_ip>`). If setting a static IP, you must then identify the DNS server IP address (`nameserver=<dns_ip>`) on each node. The following example sets:

- The node’s IP address to `10.10.10.2`
- The gateway address to `10.10.10.254`
- The netmask to `255.255.255.0`
- The hostname to `core0.example.com`
- The DNS server address to `4.4.4.41`
- The auto-configuration value to `none`. No auto-configuration is required when IP networking is configured statically.

```
ip=10.10.10.2::10.10.10.254:255.255.255.0:core0.example.com:enp1s0:none
nameserver=4.4.4.41
```
When you use DHCP to configure IP addressing for the RHCOS machines, the machines also obtain the DNS server information through DHCP. For DHCP-based deployments, you can define the DNS server address that is used by the RHCOS nodes through your DHCP server configuration.

Configuring an IP address without a static hostname
You can configure an IP address without assigning a static hostname. If a static hostname is not set by the user, it will be picked up and automatically set by a reverse DNS lookup. To configure an IP address without a static hostname refer to the following example:

- The node’s IP address to 10.10.10.2
- The gateway address to 10.10.10.254
- The netmask to 255.255.255.0
- The DNS server address to 4.4.4.41
- The auto-configuration value to none. No auto-configuration is required when IP networking is configured statically.

Specifying multiple network interfaces
You can specify multiple network interfaces by setting multiple ip= entries.

```
ip=10.10.10.2::10.10.10.254:255.255.255.0::enp1s0:none
nameserver=4.4.4.41
```

Configuring default gateway and route
Optional: You can configure routes to additional networks by setting an rd.route= value.

```
ip=10.10.10.2::10.10.10.254:255.255.255.0:core0.example.com:enp1s0:none
ip=10.10.10.3::10.10.10.254:255.255.255.0:core0.example.com:enp2s0:none
```

Disabling DHCP on a single interface
You can disable DHCP on a single interface, such as when there are two or more network interfaces and only one interface is being used. In the example, the enp1s0 interface has a static networking configuration and DHCP is disabled for enp2s0, which is not used:

```
ip=::10.10.10.254::::::
```

```
rd.route=20.20.20.0/24:20.20.20.254:enp2s0
```
Combining DHCP and static IP configurations
You can combine DHCP and static IP configurations on systems with multiple network interfaces, for example:

```
ip=enp1s0:dhcp
ip=10.10.10.2::10.10.10.254:255.255.255.0:core0.example.com:enp2s0:one
```

Configuring VLANs on individual interfaces
Optional: You can configure VLANs on individual interfaces by using the `vlan=` parameter.

- To configure a VLAN on a network interface and use a static IP address, run the following command:
  ```
  ip=10.10.10.2::10.10.10.254:255.255.255.0:core0.example.com:enp2s0:100:enp2s0
  vlan=enp2s0.100:enp2s0
  ``

- To configure a VLAN on a network interface and to use DHCP, run the following command:
  ```
  ip=enp2s0.100:dhcp
  vlan=enp2s0.100:enp2s0
  ``

Providing multiple DNS servers
You can provide multiple DNS servers by adding a `nameserver=` entry for each server, for example:

```
nameserver=1.1.1.1
nameserver=8.8.8.8
```

18.5.12. Waiting for the bootstrap process to complete
The OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process begins after the cluster nodes first boot into the persistent RHCOS environment that has been installed to disk. The configuration information provided through the Ignition config files is used to initialize the bootstrap process and install OpenShift Container Platform on the machines. You must wait for the bootstrap process to complete.

Prerequisites

- You have created the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- You have configured suitable network, DNS and load balancing infrastructure.
- You have obtained the installation program and generated the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- You installed RHCOS on your cluster machines and provided the Ignition config files that the OpenShift Container Platform installation program generated.

Procedure

1. Monitor the bootstrap process:
For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

To view different installation details, specify `warn`, `debug`, or `error` instead of `info`.

**Example output**

```
INFO Waiting up to 30m0s for the Kubernetes API at https://api.test.example.com:6443...
INFO API v1.27.3 up
INFO Waiting up to 30m0s for bootstrapping to complete...
INFO It is now safe to remove the bootstrap resources
```

The command succeeds when the Kubernetes API server signals that it has been bootstrapped on the control plane machines.

2. After the bootstrap process is complete, remove the bootstrap machine from the load balancer.

**IMPORTANT**

You must remove the bootstrap machine from the load balancer at this point. You can also remove or reformat the bootstrap machine itself.

### 18.5.13. Logging in to the cluster by using the CLI

You can log in to your cluster as a default system user by exporting the cluster `kubeconfig` file. The `kubeconfig` file contains information about the cluster that is used by the CLI to connect a client to the correct cluster and API server. The file is specific to a cluster and is created during OpenShift Container Platform installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You deployed an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- You installed the `oc` CLI.

**Procedure**

1. Export the `kubeadmin` credentials:

   ```bash
   $ export KUBECONFIG=<installation_directory>/auth/kubeconfig
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

2. Verify you can run `oc` commands successfully using the exported configuration:

   ```bash
   $ oc whoami
   ```
18.5.14. Approving the certificate signing requests for your machines

When you add machines to a cluster, two pending certificate signing requests (CSRs) are generated for each machine that you added. You must confirm that these CSRs are approved or, if necessary, approve them yourself. The client requests must be approved first, followed by the server requests.

Prerequisites

- You added machines to your cluster.

Procedure

1. Confirm that the cluster recognizes the machines:

   ```bash
   $ oc get nodes
   ```

   **Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>ROLES</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>VERSION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>master-0</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>63m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>master-1</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>63m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>master-2</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>64m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   The output lists all of the machines that you created.

   **NOTE**

   The preceding output might not include the compute nodes, also known as worker nodes, until some CSRs are approved.

2. Review the pending CSRs and ensure that you see the client requests with the **Pending** or **Approved** status for each machine that you added to the cluster:

   ```bash
   $ oc get csr
   ```

   **Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>REQUESTOR</th>
<th>CONDITION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>csr-8b2br</td>
<td>15m</td>
<td>system:serviceaccount:openshift-machine-config-operator:node-bootstrapper</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>csr-8vnps</td>
<td>15m</td>
<td>system:serviceaccount:openshift-machine-config-operator:node-bootstrapper</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   In this example, two machines are joining the cluster. You might see more approved CSRs in the list.
3. If the CSRs were not approved, after all of the pending CSRs for the machines you added are in **Pending** status, approve the CSRs for your cluster machines:

   **NOTE**

   Because the CSRs rotate automatically, approve your CSRs within an hour of adding the machines to the cluster. If you do not approve them within an hour, the certificates will rotate, and more than two certificates will be present for each node. You must approve all of these certificates. After the client CSR is approved, the Kubelet creates a secondary CSR for the serving certificate, which requires manual approval. Then, subsequent serving certificate renewal requests are automatically approved by the **machine-approver** if the Kubelet requests a new certificate with identical parameters.

   **NOTE**

   For clusters running on platforms that are not machine API enabled, such as bare metal and other user-provisioned infrastructure, you must implement a method of automatically approving the kubelet serving certificate requests (CSRs). If a request is not approved, then the **oc exec**,**oc rsh**, and **oc logs** commands cannot succeed, because a serving certificate is required when the API server connects to the kubelet. Any operation that contacts the Kubelet endpoint requires this certificate approval to be in place. The method must watch for new CSRs, confirm that the CSR was submitted by the **node-bootstrapper** service account in the **system:node** or **system:admin** groups, and confirm the identity of the node.

   - To approve them individually, run the following command for each valid CSR:

     ```bash
     $ oc adm certificate approve <csr_name> 1
     ```

     `<csr_name>` is the name of a CSR from the list of current CSRs.

   - To approve all pending CSRs, run the following command:

     ```bash
     $ oc get csr -o go-template="{{range .items}}{{if not .status}}{{.metadata.name}}{{"\n"}}{{end}}{{end}}" | xargs --no-run-if-empty oc adm certificate approve
     ```

     **NOTE**

     Some Operators might not become available until some CSRs are approved.

4. Now that your client requests are approved, you must review the server requests for each machine that you added to the cluster:

   ```bash
   $ oc get csr
   ```

   **Example output**

   ```
   NAME        AGE     REQUESTOR                                      CONDITION
   csr-bfd72   5m26s   system:node:ip-10-0-50-126.us-east-2.compute.internal   Pending
   ```
5. If the remaining CSRs are not approved, and are in the Pending status, approve the CSRs for your cluster machines:

- To approve them individually, run the following command for each valid CSR:

  ```
  $ oc adm certificate approve <csr_name>
  ```

  **<csr_name>** is the name of a CSR from the list of current CSRs.

- To approve all pending CSRs, run the following command:

  ```
  $ oc get csr -o go-template="{{range .items}}{{if not .status}}{{.metadata.name}}{{"\n"}}{{end}}{{end}}" | xargs oc adm certificate approve
  ```

6. After all client and server CSRs have been approved, the machines have the Ready status. Verify this by running the following command:

  ```
  $ oc get nodes
  ```

### Example output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>ROLES</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>VERSION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>master-0</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>73m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>master-1</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>73m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>master-2</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>74m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>worker-0</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>worker</td>
<td>11m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>worker-1</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>worker</td>
<td>11m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**

It can take a few minutes after approval of the server CSRs for the machines to transition to the Ready status.

### Additional information

- For more information on CSRs, see Certificate Signing Requests.

### 18.5.15. Initial Operator configuration

After the control plane initializes, you must immediately configure some Operators so that they all become available.

#### Prerequisites

- Your control plane has initialized.

#### Procedure
1. Watch the cluster components come online:

$ watch -n5 oc get clusteroperators

**Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>VERSION</th>
<th>AVAILABLE</th>
<th>PROGRESSING</th>
<th>DEGRADED</th>
<th>SINCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>authentication</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>19m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baremetal</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cloud-credential</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>40m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cluster-autoscaler</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config-operator</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>38m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>console</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>26m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>csi-snapshot-controller</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dns</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>etcd</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>36m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>image-registry</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>31m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ingress</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>30m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insights</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>31m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kube-apiserver</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>26m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kube-controller-manager</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>36m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kube-scheduler</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>36m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kube-storage-version-migrator</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>machine-api</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>29m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>machine-approver</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>machine-config</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>36m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marketplace</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monitoring</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>29m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>network</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>38m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node-tuning</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-apiserver</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>32m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-controller-manager</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>30m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-samples</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>32m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>operator-lifecycle-manager</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>operator-lifecycle-manager-catalog</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>operator-lifecycle-manager-packageserver</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>32m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>service-ca</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>38m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>storage</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Configure the Operators that are not available.

18.5.15.1. Disabling the default OperatorHub catalog sources

Operator catalogs that source content provided by Red Hat and community projects are configured for OperatorHub by default during an OpenShift Container Platform installation. In a restricted network environment, you must disable the default catalogs as a cluster administrator.

**Procedure**

- Disable the sources for the default catalogs by adding `disableAllDefaultSources: true` to the **OperatorHub** object:
Alternatively, you can use the web console to manage catalog sources. From the Administration → Cluster Settings → Configuration → OperatorHub page, click the Sources tab, where you can create, update, delete, disable, and enable individual sources.

18.5.15.2. Image registry storage configuration

The Image Registry Operator is not initially available for platforms that do not provide default storage. After installation, you must configure your registry to use storage so that the Registry Operator is made available.

Instructions are shown for configuring a persistent volume, which is required for production clusters. Where applicable, instructions are shown for configuring an empty directory as the storage location, which is available for only non-production clusters.

Additional instructions are provided for allowing the image registry to use block storage types by using the **Recreate** rollout strategy during upgrades.

18.5.15.2.1. Configuring registry storage for IBM Z

As a cluster administrator, following installation you must configure your registry to use storage.

**Prerequisites**

- You have access to the cluster as a user with the `cluster-admin` role.
- You have a cluster on IBM Z®.
- You have provisioned persistent storage for your cluster, such as Red Hat OpenShift Data Foundation.

**IMPORTANT**

OpenShift Container Platform supports **ReadWriteOnce** access for image registry storage when you have only one replica. **ReadWriteOnce** access also requires that the registry uses the **Recreate** rollout strategy. To deploy an image registry that supports high availability with two or more replicas, **ReadWriteMany** access is required.

- Must have 100Gi capacity.

**Procedure**

1. To configure your registry to use storage, change the `spec.storage.pvc` in the `configs.imageregistry-cluster` resource.
NOTE
When you use shared storage, review your security settings to prevent outside access.

2. Verify that you do not have a registry pod:

   $ oc get pod -n openshift-image-registry -l docker-registry=default

   **Example output**
   
   No resources found in openshift-image-registry namespace

   **NOTE**
   If you do have a registry pod in your output, you do not need to continue with this procedure.

3. Check the registry configuration:

   $ oc edit configs.imageregistry.operator.openshift.io

   **Example output**
   
   ```
   storage:
   pvc:
   claim:
   ```

   Leave the `claim` field blank to allow the automatic creation of an `image-registry-storage` PVC.

4. Check the `clusteroperator` status:

   $ oc get clusteroperator image-registry

   **Example output**
   
   ```
   NAME         VERSION    AVAILABLE   PROGRESSING   DEGRADED   SINCE
   MESSAGE
   image-registry  4.14     True       False        False     6h50m
   ```

5. Ensure that your registry is set to managed to enable building and pushing of images.
   
   - Run:
     
     $ oc edit configs.imageregistry/cluster

     Then, change the line
     
     ```
     managementState: Removed
     ```

     to
18.5.15.2.2. Configuring storage for the image registry in non-production clusters

You must configure storage for the Image Registry Operator. For non-production clusters, you can set the image registry to an empty directory. If you do so, all images are lost if you restart the registry.

Procedure

- To set the image registry storage to an empty directory:

```
$ oc patch configs.imageregistry.operator.openshift.io cluster --type merge --patch '{"spec":
{"storage":{"emptyDir":{}}}'
```

**WARNING**

Configure this option for only non-production clusters.

If you run this command before the Image Registry Operator initializes its components, the `oc patch` command fails with the following error:

```
Error from server (NotFound): configs.imageregistry.operator.openshift.io "cluster" not found
```

Wait a few minutes and run the command again.

18.5.16. Completing installation on user-provisioned infrastructure

After you complete the Operator configuration, you can finish installing the cluster on infrastructure that you provide.

Prerequisites

- Your control plane has initialized.
- You have completed the initial Operator configuration.

Procedure

1. Confirm that all the cluster components are online with the following command:

```
$ watch -n5 oc get clusteroperators
```

**Example output**

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>VERSION</th>
<th>AVAILABLE</th>
<th>PROGRESSING</th>
<th>DEGRADED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>authentication</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
Alternatively, the following command notifies you when all of the clusters are available. It also retrieves and displays credentials:

```
$ ./openshift-install --dir <installation_directory> wait-for install-complete
```

For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

### Example output

```
INFO Waiting up to 30m0s for the cluster to initialize...
```

The command succeeds when the Cluster Version Operator finishes deploying the OpenShift Container Platform cluster from Kubernetes API server.
IMPORTANT

- The Ignition config files that the installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending `node-bootstrapper` certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for Recovering from expired control plane certificates for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

2. Confirm that the Kubernetes API server is communicating with the pods.

   a. To view a list of all pods, use the following command:

   ```
   $ oc get pods --all-namespaces
   ```

   **Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAMESPACE</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>READY</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>openshift-apiserver-operator</td>
<td>openshift-apiserver-operator-85cb746d55-zqhs8</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Running</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Running 1 9m</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-apiserver</td>
<td>apiserver-67b9g</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Running</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Running 3m</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-apiserver</td>
<td>apiserver-ljcmx</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Running</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Running 1m</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-apiserver</td>
<td>apiserver-z25h4</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Running</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Running 2m</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-authentication-operator</td>
<td>authentication-operator-69d5d8bf84-vh2n8</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Running</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Running 0 5m</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   b. View the logs for a pod that is listed in the output of the previous command by using the following command:

   ```
   $ oc logs <pod_name> -n <namespace>  
   ```

   Specify the pod name and namespace, as shown in the output of the previous command.

   If the pod logs display, the Kubernetes API server can communicate with the cluster machines.

3. For an installation with Fibre Channel Protocol (FCP), additional steps are required to enable multipathing. Do not enable multipathing during installation. See "Enabling multipathing with kernel arguments on RHCOS" in the Post-installation machine configuration tasks documentation for more information.
4. Register your cluster on the Cluster registration page.

Additional resources

- How to generate SOSREPORT within OpenShift Container Platform version 4 nodes without SSH.

18.5.17. Next steps

- Customize your cluster.
- If the mirror registry that you used to install your cluster has a trusted CA, add it to the cluster by configuring additional trust stores.
- If necessary, you can opt out of remote health reporting.
- If necessary, see Registering your disconnected cluster

18.6. INSTALLATION CONFIGURATION PARAMETERS FOR IBM Z AND IBM LINUXONE

Before you deploy an OpenShift Container Platform cluster, you provide a customized install-config.yaml installation configuration file that describes the details for your environment.

**NOTE**

While this document refers only to IBM Z®, all information in it also applies to IBM® LinuxONE.

18.6.1. Available installation configuration parameters for IBM Z

The following tables specify the required, optional, and IBM Z-specific installation configuration parameters that you can set as part of the installation process.

**NOTE**

After installation, you cannot modify these parameters in the install-config.yaml file.

18.6.1.1. Required configuration parameters

Required installation configuration parameters are described in the following table:

**Table 18.59. Required parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>apiVersion:</td>
<td>The API version for the install-config.yaml content. The current version is V1. The installation program may also support older API versions.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Parameter** | **Description** | **Values**
---|---|---
baseDomain: | The base domain of your cloud provider. The base domain is used to create routes to your OpenShift Container Platform cluster components. The full DNS name for your cluster is a combination of the `baseDomain` and `metadata.name` parameter values that uses the `<metadata.name>`, `<baseDomain>` format. | A fully-qualified domain or subdomain name, such as `example.com`.
metadata: | Kubernetes resource `ObjectMeta`, from which only the `name` parameter is consumed. | Object
metadata: name: | The name of the cluster. DNS records for the cluster are all subdomains of `{.metadata.name}`. `{.baseDomain}`. | String of lowercase letters, hyphens (-), and periods (.), such as `dev`.
platform: | The configuration for the specific platform upon which to perform the installation: `alibabacloud`, `aws`, `baremetal`, `azure`, `gcp`, `ibmcloud`, `nutanix`, `openstack`, `powervs`, `vsphere`, or `{}`. For additional information about `platform. <platform>` parameters, consult the table for your specific platform that follows. | Object
pullSecret: Get a pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager to authenticate downloading container images for OpenShift Container Platform components from services such as Quay.io.

```
{
  "auths":{
    "cloud.openshift.com":{
      "auth":"b3Blb=",
      "email":"you@example.com"
    },
    "quay.io":{
      "auth":"b3Blb=",
      "email":"you@example.com"
    }
  }
}
```

### 18.6.1.2. Network configuration parameters

You can customize your installation configuration based on the requirements of your existing network infrastructure. For example, you can expand the IP address block for the cluster network or provide different IP address blocks than the defaults.

- If you use the Red Hat OpenShift Networking OVN-Kubernetes network plugin, both IPv4 and IPv6 address families are supported.

- If you use the Red Hat OpenShift Networking OpenShift SDN network plugin, only the IPv4 address family is supported.

If you configure your cluster to use both IP address families, review the following requirements:

- Both IP families must use the same network interface for the default gateway.

- Both IP families must have the default gateway.

- You must specify IPv4 and IPv6 addresses in the same order for all network configuration parameters. For example, in the following configuration IPv4 addresses are listed before IPv6 addresses.

```
networking:
  clusterNetwork:
    - cidr: 10.128.0.0/14
      hostPrefix: 23
    - cidr: fd00:10:128::/56
      hostPrefix: 64
  serviceNetwork:
    - 172.30.0.0/16
    - fd00:172:16::/112
```

**NOTE**

Globalnet is not supported with Red Hat OpenShift Data Foundation disaster recovery solutions. For regional disaster recovery scenarios, ensure that you use a nonoverlapping range of private IP addresses for the cluster and service networks in each cluster.
### Table 18.60. Network parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>networking:</td>
<td>The configuration for the cluster network.</td>
<td>Object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>networking:</td>
<td>The Red Hat OpenShift Networking network plugin to install.</td>
<td>Either <strong>OpenShiftSDN</strong> or <strong>OVNKubernetes</strong>. <strong>OpenShiftSDN</strong> is a CNI plugin for all-Linux networks. <strong>OVNKubernetes</strong> is a CNI plugin for Linux networks and hybrid networks that contain both Linux and Windows servers. The default value is <strong>OVNKubernetes</strong>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| networking:    | The IP address blocks for pods.                                             | An array of objects. For example:  
| clusterNetwork:|                                                                             | networking:            |
|                |                                                                             | clusterNetwork:        |
|                |                                                                             | - cidr: 10.128.0.0/14  |
|                |                                                                             | - hostPrefix: 23       |
| networking:    | Required if you use **networking.clusterNetwork**. An IPv4 network.          | An IP address block in Classless Inter-Domain Routing (CIDR) notation. The prefix length for an IPv4 block is between 0 and 32. |
| clusterNetwork:|                                                                             |                         |
| cidr:          |                                                                             |                         |
|                |                                                                             |                         |
| networking:    | The subnet prefix length to assign to each individual node. For example, if | A subnet prefix.        |
| clusterNetwork:| hostPrefix is set to **23** then each node is assigned a /23 subnet out of | The default value is **23**. |
| hostPrefix:    | the given cidr. A hostPrefix value of **23** provides 510 \(2^{32-23} - 2\) pod IP addresses. |                         |
| networking:    | The IP address block for services. The default value is **172.30.0.0/16**.  | An array with an IP address block in CIDR format. For example:  
| serviceNetwork:|                                                                             | networking:            |
|                |                                                                             | serviceNetwork:        |
|                |                                                                             | - 172.30.0.0/16        |
The IP address blocks for machines. If you specify multiple IP address blocks, the blocks must not overlap. If you specify multiple IP kernel arguments, the `machineNetwork.cidr` value must be the CIDR of the primary network.

An array of objects. For example:
```
networking:
  machineNetwork:
    - cidr: 10.0.0.0/16
```

An IP network block in CIDR notation. For example, `10.0.0.0/16`.

**NOTE**
Set the `networking.machineNetwork` to match the CIDR that the preferred NIC resides in.

### 18.6.1.3. Optional configuration parameters

Optional installation configuration parameters are described in the following table:

**Table 18.61. Optional parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>additionalTrustBundle</code>:</td>
<td>A PEM-encoded X.509 certificate bundle that is added to the nodes' trusted certificate store. This trust bundle may also be used when a proxy has been configured.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>capabilities</code>:</td>
<td>Controls the installation of optional core cluster components. You can reduce the footprint of your OpenShift Container Platform cluster by disabling optional components. For more information, see the &quot;Cluster capabilities&quot; page in <em>Installing</em>.</td>
<td>String array</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>baselineCapabilitySet</code>:</td>
<td>Selects an initial set of optional capabilities to enable. Valid values are <code>None</code>, <code>v4.11</code>, <code>v4.12</code> and <code>vCurrent</code>. The default value is <code>vCurrent</code>.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Parameter | Description | Values
--- | --- | ---
**capabilities:** | Extends the set of optional capabilities beyond what you specify in `baselineCapabilitySet`. You may specify multiple capabilities in this parameter. | String array
**additionalEnabledCapabilities:** | | |
**cpuPartitioningMode:** | Enables workload partitioning, which isolates OpenShift Container Platform services, cluster management workloads, and infrastructure pods to run on a reserved set of CPUs. Workload partitioning can only be enabled during installation and cannot be disabled after installation. While this field enables workload partitioning, it does not configure workloads to use specific CPUs. For more information, see the *Workload partitioning* page in the *Scalability and Performance* section. | `None` or `AllNodes`. `None` is the default value.
**compute:** | The configuration for the machines that comprise the compute nodes. | Array of `MachinePool` objects.
**compute:** | Determines the instruction set architecture of the machines in the pool. Currently, heterogeneous clusters are not supported, so all pools must specify the same architecture. Valid values are `s390x` (the default). | String
**compute:** | Whether to enable or disable simultaneous multithreading, or *hyperthreading*, on compute machines. By default, simultaneous multithreading is enabled to increase the performance of your machines' cores. | `Enabled` or `Disabled`

**IMPORTANT**

If you disable simultaneous multithreading, ensure that your capacity planning accounts for the dramatically decreased machine performance.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>compute: name:</td>
<td>Required if you use <code>compute</code>. The name of the machine pool.</td>
<td>worker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute: platform:</td>
<td>Required if you use <code>compute</code>. Use this parameter to specify the cloud provider to host the worker machines. This parameter value must match the <code>controlPlane.platform</code> parameter value.</td>
<td>alibabacloud, aws, azure, gcp, ibmcloud, nutanix, openstack, powervs, vsphere, or {}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute: replicas:</td>
<td>The number of compute machines, which are also known as worker machines, to provision.</td>
<td>A positive integer greater than or equal to 2. The default value is 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>featureSet:</td>
<td>Enables the cluster for a feature set. A feature set is a collection of OpenShift Container Platform features that are not enabled by default. For more information about enabling a feature set during installation, see &quot;Enabling features using feature gates&quot;.</td>
<td>String. The name of the feature set to enable, such as <code>TechPreviewNoUpgrade</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane:</td>
<td>The configuration for the machines that comprise the control plane.</td>
<td>Array of <code>MachinePool</code> objects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane: architecture:</td>
<td>Determines the instruction set architecture of the machines in the pool. Currently, heterogeneous clusters are not supported, so all pools must specify the same architecture. Valid values are <code>s390x</code> (the default).</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane:</td>
<td>Whether to enable or disable simultaneous multithreading, or <strong>hyperthreading</strong>, on control plane machines. By default, simultaneous multithreading is enabled to increase the performance of your machines' cores.</td>
<td>Enabled or Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hyperthreading:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane:</td>
<td>Required if you use <strong>controlPlane</strong>. The name of the machine pool.</td>
<td>master</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane:</td>
<td>Required if you use <strong>controlPlane</strong>. Use this parameter to specify the cloud provider that hosts the control plane machines. This parameter value must match the <strong>compute.platform</strong> parameter value.</td>
<td>alibabacloud, aws, azure, gcp, ibmcloud, nutanix, openstack, powervs, vsphere, or {}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane:</td>
<td>The number of control plane machines to provision.</td>
<td>The only supported value is 3, which is the default value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>replicas:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>credentialsMode:</td>
<td>The Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) mode. If no mode is specified, the CCO dynamically tries to determine the capabilities of the provided credentials, with a preference for mint mode on the platforms where multiple modes are supported.</td>
<td>Mint, Passthrough, Manual or an empty string (“”).[1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fips:</td>
<td>Enable or disable FIPS mode. The default is <strong>false</strong> (disabled). If FIPS mode is enabled, the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines that OpenShift Container Platform runs on bypass the default</td>
<td>false or true</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Kubernetes cryptography suite and use the cryptography modules that are provided with RHCOS instead.

**IMPORTANT**

To enable FIPS mode for your cluster, you must run the installation program from a Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) computer configured to operate in FIPS mode. For more information about configuring FIPS mode on RHEL, see [Installing the system in FIPS mode](#).

When running Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) or Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) booted in FIPS mode, OpenShift Container Platform core components use the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures.

**NOTE**

If you are using Azure File storage, you cannot enable FIPS mode.

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

---

2679
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>imageContentSources:</td>
<td>Sources and repositories for the release-image content.</td>
<td>Array of objects. Includes a <strong>source</strong> and, optionally, <strong>mirrors</strong>, as described in the following rows of this table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imageContentSources: source:</td>
<td>Required if you use <strong>imageContentSources</strong>. Specify the repository that users refer to, for example, in image pull specifications.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imageContentSources: mirrors:</td>
<td>Specify one or more repositories that may also contain the same images.</td>
<td>Array of strings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>publish:</td>
<td>How to publish or expose the user-facing endpoints of your cluster, such as the Kubernetes API, OpenShift routes.</td>
<td><strong>Internal</strong> or <strong>External</strong>. The default value is <strong>External</strong>. Setting this field to <strong>Internal</strong> is not supported on non-cloud platforms. <strong>IMPORTANT</strong> If the value of the field is set to <strong>Internal</strong>, the cluster will become non-functional. For more information, refer to <strong>BZ#1953035</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sshKey:</td>
<td>The SSH key to authenticate access to your cluster machines.</td>
<td>For example, <code>sshKey: ssh-ed25519 AAAA...</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**
For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your `ssh-agent` process uses.

1. Not all CCO modes are supported for all cloud providers. For more information about CCO modes, see the "Managing cloud provider credentials" entry in the *Authentication and authorization* content.
CHAPTER 19. INSTALLING ON IBM POWER

19.1. PREPARING TO INSTALL ON IBM POWER

19.1.1. Prerequisites

- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.
- You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.

19.1.2. Choosing a method to install OpenShift Container Platform on IBM Power

You can install a cluster on IBM Power® infrastructure that you provision, by using one of the following methods:

- **Installing a cluster on IBM Power®** You can install OpenShift Container Platform on IBM Power® infrastructure that you provision.

- **Installing a cluster on IBM Power® in a restricted network** You can install OpenShift Container Platform on IBM Power® infrastructure that you provision in a restricted or disconnected network, by using an internal mirror of the installation release content. You can use this method to install a cluster that does not require an active internet connection to obtain the software components. You can also use this installation method to ensure that your clusters only use container images that satisfy your organizational controls on external content.

19.2. INSTALLING A CLUSTER ON IBM POWER

In OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14, you can install a cluster on IBM Power® infrastructure that you provision.

**IMPORTANT**

Additional considerations exist for non-bare metal platforms. Review the information in the guidelines for deploying OpenShift Container Platform on non-tested platforms before you install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

19.2.1. Prerequisites

- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.

- You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.

- Before you begin the installation process, you must clean the installation directory. This ensures that the required installation files are created and updated during the installation process.

- You provisioned persistent storage using OpenShift Data Foundation or other supported storage protocols for your cluster. To deploy a private image registry, you must set up persistent storage with ReadWriteMany access.
• If you use a firewall, you configured it to allow the sites that your cluster requires access to.

**NOTE**

Be sure to also review this site list if you are configuring a proxy.

### 19.2.2. Internet access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you require access to the internet to install your cluster.

You must have internet access to:

• Access [OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console](#) to download the installation program and perform subscription management. If the cluster has internet access and you do not disable Telemetry, that service automatically entitles your cluster.

• Access [Quay.io](#) to obtain the packages that are required to install your cluster.

• Obtain the packages that are required to perform cluster updates.

**IMPORTANT**

If your cluster cannot have direct internet access, you can perform a restricted network installation on some types of infrastructure that you provision. During that process, you download the required content and use it to populate a mirror registry with the installation packages. With some installation types, the environment that you install your cluster in will not require internet access. Before you update the cluster, you update the content of the mirror registry.

### 19.2.3. Requirements for a cluster with user-provisioned infrastructure

For a cluster that contains user-provisioned infrastructure, you must deploy all of the required machines.

This section describes the requirements for deploying OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure.

#### 19.2.3.1. Required machines for cluster installation

The smallest OpenShift Container Platform clusters require the following hosts:

**Table 19.1. Minimum required hosts**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hosts</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One temporary bootstrap machine</td>
<td>The cluster requires the bootstrap machine to deploy the OpenShift Container Platform cluster on the three control plane machines. You can remove the bootstrap machine after you install the cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three control plane machines</td>
<td>The control plane machines run the Kubernetes and OpenShift Container Platform services that form the control plane.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
At least two compute machines, which are also known as worker machines. The workloads requested by OpenShift Container Platform users run on the compute machines.

**IMPORTANT**

To maintain high availability of your cluster, use separate physical hosts for these cluster machines.

The bootstrap, control plane, and compute machines must use Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) as the operating system.

Note that RHCOS is based on Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 9.2 and inherits all of its hardware certifications and requirements. See Red Hat Enterprise Linux technology capabilities and limits.

### 19.2.3.2. Minimum resource requirements for cluster installation

Each cluster machine must meet the following minimum requirements:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 19.2. Minimum resource requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bootstrap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control plane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compute</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. One vCPU is equivalent to one physical core when simultaneous multithreading (SMT), or hyperthreading, is not enabled. When enabled, use the following formula to calculate the corresponding ratio: (threads per core × cores) × sockets = vCPUs.

2. OpenShift Container Platform and Kubernetes are sensitive to disk performance, and faster storage is recommended, particularly for etcd on the control plane nodes. Note that on many cloud platforms, storage size and IOPS scale together, so you might need to over-allocate storage volume to obtain sufficient performance.

If an instance type for your platform meets the minimum requirements for cluster machines, it is supported to use in OpenShift Container Platform.

**Additional resources**

- Optimizing storage

### 19.2.3.3. Minimum IBM Power requirements

You can install OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14 on the following IBM® hardware:
• IBM Power®9 or IBM Power®10 processor-based systems

**NOTE**

Support for RHCOS functionality for all IBM Power®8 models, IBM Power® AC922, IBM Power® IC922, and IBM Power® LC922 is deprecated in OpenShift Container Platform 4.14. Red Hat recommends that you use later hardware models.

**Hardware requirements**

- Six logical partitions (LPARs) across multiple PowerVM servers

**Operating system requirements**

- One instance of an IBM Power®9 or Power10 processor-based system

On your IBM Power® instance, set up:

- Three LPARs for OpenShift Container Platform control plane machines
- Two LPARs for OpenShift Container Platform compute machines
- One LPAR for the temporary OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap machine

**Disk storage for the IBM Power guest virtual machines**

- Local storage, or storage provisioned by the Virtual I/O Server using vSCSI, NPIV (N-Port ID Virtualization) or SSP (shared storage pools)

**Network for the PowerVM guest virtual machines**

- Dedicated physical adapter, or SR-IOV virtual function
- Available by the Virtual I/O Server using Shared Ethernet Adapter
- Virtualized by the Virtual I/O Server using IBM® vNIC

**Storage / main memory**

- 100 GB / 16 GB for OpenShift Container Platform control plane machines
- 100 GB / 8 GB for OpenShift Container Platform compute machines
- 100 GB / 16 GB for the temporary OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap machine

**19.2.3.4. Recommended IBM Power system requirements**

**Hardware requirements**

- Six LPARs across multiple PowerVM servers

**Operating system requirements**

- One instance of an IBM Power®9 or IBM Power®10 processor-based system

On your IBM Power® instance, set up:

- Three LPARs for OpenShift Container Platform control plane machines
- Two LPARs for OpenShift Container Platform compute machines
- One LPAR for the temporary OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap machine

**Disk storage for the IBM Power guest virtual machines**
- Local storage, or storage provisioned by the Virtual I/O Server using vSCSI, NPIV (N-Port ID Virtualization) or SSP (shared storage pools)

**Network for the PowerVM guest virtual machines**
- Dedicated physical adapter, or SR-IOV virtual function
- Available by the Virtual I/O Server using Shared Ethernet Adapter
- Virtualized by the Virtual I/O Server using IBM® vNIC

**Storage / main memory**
- 120 GB / 32 GB for OpenShift Container Platform control plane machines
- 120 GB / 32 GB for OpenShift Container Platform compute machines
- 120 GB / 16 GB for the temporary OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap machine

19.2.3.5. **Certificate signing requests management**

Because your cluster has limited access to automatic machine management when you use infrastructure that you provision, you must provide a mechanism for approving cluster certificate signing requests (CSRs) after installation. The `kube-controller-manager` only approves the kubelet client CSRs. The `machine-approver` cannot guarantee the validity of a serving certificate that is requested by using kubelet credentials because it cannot confirm that the correct machine issued the request. You must determine and implement a method of verifying the validity of the kubelet serving certificate requests and approving them.

19.2.3.6. **Networking requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure**

All the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines require networking to be configured in `initramfs` during boot to fetch their Ignition config files.

During the initial boot, the machines require an IP address configuration that is set either through a DHCP server or statically by providing the required boot options. After a network connection is established, the machines download their Ignition config files from an HTTP or HTTPS server. The Ignition config files are then used to set the exact state of each machine. The Machine Config Operator completes more changes to the machines, such as the application of new certificates or keys, after installation.

It is recommended to use a DHCP server for long-term management of the cluster machines. Ensure that the DHCP server is configured to provide persistent IP addresses, DNS server information, and hostnames to the cluster machines.
NOTE

If a DHCP service is not available for your user-provisioned infrastructure, you can instead provide the IP networking configuration and the address of the DNS server to the nodes at RHCOS install time. These can be passed as boot arguments if you are installing from an ISO image. See the Installing RHCOS and starting the OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process section for more information about static IP provisioning and advanced networking options.

The Kubernetes API server must be able to resolve the node names of the cluster machines. If the API servers and worker nodes are in different zones, you can configure a default DNS search zone to allow the API server to resolve the node names. Another supported approach is to always refer to hosts by their fully-qualified domain names in both the node objects and all DNS requests.

19.2.3.6.1. Setting the cluster node hostnames through DHCP

On Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines, the hostname is set through NetworkManager. By default, the machines obtain their hostname through DHCP. If the hostname is not provided by DHCP, set statically through kernel arguments, or another method, it is obtained through a reverse DNS lookup. Reverse DNS lookup occurs after the network has been initialized on a node and can take time to resolve. Other system services can start prior to this and detect the hostname as localhost or similar. You can avoid this by using DHCP to provide the hostname for each cluster node.

Additionally, setting the hostnames through DHCP can bypass any manual DNS record name configuration errors in environments that have a DNS split-horizon implementation.

19.2.3.6.2. Network connectivity requirements

You must configure the network connectivity between machines to allow OpenShift Container Platform cluster components to communicate. Each machine must be able to resolve the hostnames of all other machines in the cluster.

This section provides details about the ports that are required.

IMPORTANT

In connected OpenShift Container Platform environments, all nodes are required to have internet access to pull images for platform containers and provide telemetry data to Red Hat.

Table 19.3. Ports used for all-machine to all-machine communications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ICMP</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Network reachability tests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Metrics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9000-9999</td>
<td>Host level services, including the node exporter on ports 9100-9101 and the Cluster Version Operator on port 9099.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10250-10259</td>
<td>The default ports that Kubernetes reserves</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 19.4. Ports used for all-machine to control plane communications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>6443</td>
<td>Kubernetes API</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 19.5. Ports used for control plane machine to control plane machine communications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>2379-2380</td>
<td>etcd server and peer ports</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NTP configuration for user-provisioned infrastructure**

OpenShift Container Platform clusters are configured to use a public Network Time Protocol (NTP) server by default. If you want to use a local enterprise NTP server, or if your cluster is being deployed in a disconnected network, you can configure the cluster to use a specific time server. For more information, see the documentation for [Configuring chrony time service](#).

If a DHCP server provides NTP server information, the chrony time service on the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines read the information and can sync the clock with the NTP servers.

**Additional resources**

- [Configuring chrony time service](#)

**19.2.3.7. User-provisioned DNS requirements**

In OpenShift Container Platform deployments, DNS name resolution is required for the following components:
The Kubernetes API

- The OpenShift Container Platform application wildcard
- The bootstrap, control plane, and compute machines

Reverse DNS resolution is also required for the Kubernetes API, the bootstrap machine, the control plane machines, and the compute machines.

DNS A/AAAA or CNAME records are used for name resolution and PTR records are used for reverse name resolution. The reverse records are important because Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) uses the reverse records to set the hostnames for all the nodes, unless the hostnames are provided by DHCP. Additionally, the reverse records are used to generate the certificate signing requests (CSR) that OpenShift Container Platform needs to operate.

**NOTE**

It is recommended to use a DHCP server to provide the hostnames to each cluster node. See the [DHCP recommendations for user-provisioned infrastructure](#) section for more information.

The following DNS records are required for a user-provisioned OpenShift Container Platform cluster and they must be in place before installation. In each record, `<cluster_name>` is the cluster name and `<base_domain>` is the base domain that you specify in the `install-config.yaml` file. A complete DNS record takes the form: `<component>.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>`.

### Table 19.6. Required DNS records

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Record</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kubernetes API</td>
<td>api.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;.</td>
<td>A DNS A/AAAA or CNAME record, and a DNS PTR record, to identify the API load balancer. These records must be resolvable by both clients external to the cluster and from all the nodes within the cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>api-int.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;.</td>
<td>A DNS A/AAAA or CNAME record, and a DNS PTR record, to internally identify the API load balancer. These records must be resolvable from all the nodes within the cluster.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IMPORTANT**

The API server must be able to resolve the worker nodes by the hostnames that are recorded in Kubernetes. If the API server cannot resolve the node names, then proxied API calls can fail, and you cannot retrieve logs from pods.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Record</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Routes</td>
<td>*.apps.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;.</td>
<td>A wildcard DNS A/AAAA or CNAME record that refers to the application ingress load balancer. The application ingress load balancer targets the machines that run the Ingress Controller pods. The Ingress Controller pods run on the compute machines by default. These records must be resolvable by both clients external to the cluster and from all the nodes within the cluster. For example, <code>console-openshift-console.apps.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;</code> is used as a wildcard route to the OpenShift Container Platform console.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bootstrap machine</td>
<td>bootstrap.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;.</td>
<td>A DNS A/AAAA or CNAME record, and a DNS PTR record, to identify the bootstrap machine. These records must be resolvable by the nodes within the cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control plane machines</td>
<td>&lt;master&gt;&lt;n&gt;.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;.</td>
<td>DNS A/AAAA or CNAME records and DNS PTR records to identify each machine for the control plane nodes. These records must be resolvable by the nodes within the cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compute machines</td>
<td>&lt;worker&gt;&lt;n&gt;.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;.</td>
<td>DNS A/AAAA or CNAME records and DNS PTR records to identify each machine for the worker nodes. These records must be resolvable by the nodes within the cluster.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.4 and later, you do not need to specify etcd host and SRV records in your DNS configuration.

**TIP**

You can use the `dig` command to verify name and reverse name resolution. See the section on *Validating DNS resolution for user-provisioned infrastructure* for detailed validation steps.

### 19.2.3.7.1. Example DNS configuration for user-provisioned clusters

This section provides A and PTR record configuration samples that meet the DNS requirements for deploying OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure. The samples are not meant to provide advice for choosing one DNS solution over another.

In the examples, the cluster name is `ocp4` and the base domain is `example.com`.

**Example DNS A record configuration for a user-provisioned cluster**

The following example is a BIND zone file that shows sample A records for name resolution in a user-provisioned cluster.
Example 19.1. Sample DNS zone database

```dns
$TTL 1W
@ IN SOA ns1.example.com. root (2019070700 ; serial
3H ; refresh (3 hours)
30M ; retry (30 minutes)
2W ; expiry (2 weeks)
1W ) ; minimum (1 week)
IN NS ns1.example.com.
IN MX 10 smtp.example.com.

ns1.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5
smtp.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5
helper.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5
helper.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5
api.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5
api-int.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5
*.apps.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5
bootstrap.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.96
master0.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.97
master1.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.98
master2.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.99
worker0.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.11
worker1.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.7

;EOF
```

1 Provides name resolution for the Kubernetes API. The record refers to the IP address of the API load balancer.

2 Provides name resolution for the Kubernetes API. The record refers to the IP address of the API load balancer and is used for internal cluster communications.

3 Provides name resolution for the wildcard routes. The record refers to the IP address of the application ingress load balancer. The application ingress load balancer targets the machines that run the Ingress Controller pods. The Ingress Controller pods run on the compute machines by default.

**NOTE**

In the example, the same load balancer is used for the Kubernetes API and application ingress traffic. In production scenarios, you can deploy the API and application ingress load balancers separately so that you can scale the load balancer infrastructure for each in isolation.
Provides name resolution for the bootstrap machine.

Provides name resolution for the control plane machines.

Provides name resolution for the compute machines.

Example DNS PTR record configuration for a user-provisioned cluster

The following example BIND zone file shows sample PTR records for reverse name resolution in a user-provisioned cluster.

Example 19.2. Sample DNS zone database for reverse records

```
$TTL 1W
@ IN SOA ns1.example.com. root (
  2019070700 ; serial
  3H ; refresh (3 hours)
  30M ; retry (30 minutes)
  2W ; expiry (2 weeks)
  1W ) ; minimum (1 week)
IN NS ns1.example.com.
;
5.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR api.ocp4.example.com. 1
5.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR api-int.ocp4.example.com. 2
;
96.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR bootstrap.ocp4.example.com. 3
;
97.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR master0.ocp4.example.com. 4
98.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR master1.ocp4.example.com. 5
99.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR master2.ocp4.example.com. 6
;
11.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR worker0.ocp4.example.com. 7
7.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR worker1.ocp4.example.com. 8
;
;EOF
```

1 Provides reverse DNS resolution for the Kubernetes API. The PTR record refers to the record name of the API load balancer.

2 Provides reverse DNS resolution for the Kubernetes API. The PTR record refers to the record name of the API load balancer and is used for internal cluster communications.

3 Provides reverse DNS resolution for the bootstrap machine.

4, 5, 6 Provides reverse DNS resolution for the control plane machines.

7, 8 Provides reverse DNS resolution for the compute machines.
NOTE

A PTR record is not required for the OpenShift Container Platform application wildcard.

19.2.3.8. Load balancing requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform, you must provision the API and application Ingress load balancing infrastructure. In production scenarios, you can deploy the API and application Ingress load balancers separately so that you can scale the load balancer infrastructure for each in isolation.

NOTE

If you want to deploy the API and application Ingress load balancers with a Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) instance, you must purchase the RHEL subscription separately.

The load balancing infrastructure must meet the following requirements:

1. **API load balancer**: Provides a common endpoint for users, both human and machine, to interact with and configure the platform. Configure the following conditions:
   - Layer 4 load balancing only. This can be referred to as Raw TCP, SSL Passthrough, or SSL Bridge mode. If you use SSL Bridge mode, you must enable Server Name Indication (SNI) for the API routes.
   - A stateless load balancing algorithm. The options vary based on the load balancer implementation.

   **IMPORTANT**

   Do not configure session persistence for an API load balancer. Configuring session persistence for a Kubernetes API server might cause performance issues from excess application traffic for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster and the Kubernetes API that runs inside the cluster.

Configure the following ports on both the front and back of the load balancers:

**Table 19.7. API load balancer**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Back-end machines (pool members)</th>
<th>Internal</th>
<th>External</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6443</td>
<td>Bootstrap and control plane. You remove the bootstrap machine from the load balancer after the bootstrap machine initializes the cluster control plane. You must configure the /readyz endpoint for the API server health check probe.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Kubernetes API server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22623</td>
<td>Bootstrap and control plane. You remove the bootstrap machine from the load balancer after the bootstrap machine initializes the cluster control plane.</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Machine config server</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTE

The load balancer must be configured to take a maximum of 30 seconds from the time the API server turns off the /readyz endpoint to the removal of the API server instance from the pool. Within the time frame after /readyz returns an error or becomes healthy, the endpoint must have been removed or added. Probing every 5 or 10 seconds, with two successful requests to become healthy and three to become unhealthy, are well-tested values.

2. **Application Ingress load balancer** Provides an ingress point for application traffic flowing in from outside the cluster. A working configuration for the Ingress router is required for an OpenShift Container Platform cluster. Configure the following conditions:

   - Layer 4 load balancing only. This can be referred to as Raw TCP, SSL Passthrough, or SSL Bridge mode. If you use SSL Bridge mode, you must enable Server Name Indication (SNI) for the ingress routes.
   
   - A connection-based or session-based persistence is recommended, based on the options available and types of applications that will be hosted on the platform.

TIP

If the true IP address of the client can be seen by the application Ingress load balancer, enabling source IP-based session persistence can improve performance for applications that use end-to-end TLS encryption.

Configure the following ports on both the front and back of the load balancers:

**Table 19.8. Application Ingress load balancer**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Back-end machines (pool members)</th>
<th>Internal</th>
<th>External</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>443</td>
<td>The machines that run the Ingress Controller pods, compute, or worker, by default.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>HTTPS traffic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>The machines that run the Ingress Controller pods, compute, or worker, by default.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>HTTP traffic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE

If you are deploying a three-node cluster with zero compute nodes, the Ingress Controller pods run on the control plane nodes. In three-node cluster deployments, you must configure your application Ingress load balancer to route HTTP and HTTPS traffic to the control plane nodes.

19.2.3.8.1. Example load balancer configuration for user-provisioned clusters

This section provides an example API and application Ingress load balancer configuration that meets the load balancing requirements for user-provisioned clusters. The sample is an /etc/haproxy/haproxy.cfg configuration for an HAProxy load balancer. The example is not meant to provide advice for choosing
one load balancing solution over another.

In the example, the same load balancer is used for the Kubernetes API and application ingress traffic. In production scenarios, you can deploy the API and application ingress load balancers separately so that you can scale the load balancer infrastructure for each in isolation.

NOTE

If you are using HAProxy as a load balancer and SELinux is set to enforcing, you must ensure that the HAProxy service can bind to the configured TCP port by running `setsebool -P haproxy_connect_any=1`.

Example 19.3. Sample API and application Ingress load balancer configuration

```
global
  log         127.0.0.1 local2
  pidfile     /var/run/haproxy.pid
  maxconn     4000
daemon
defaults
  mode                    http
  log                     global
  option                  dontlognull
  option http-server-close
  option                  redispatch
  retries                 3
  timeout http-request    10s
  timeout queue           1m
  timeout connect         10s
  timeout client          1m
  timeout server          1m
  timeout http-keep-alive 10s
  timeout check           10s
  maxconn                 3000
listen api-server-6443
  bind *:6443
  mode tcp
  server bootstrap bootstrap.ocp4.example.com:6443 check inter 1s backup
  server master0 master0.ocp4.example.com:6443 check inter 1s
  server master1 master1.ocp4.example.com:6443 check inter 1s
  server master2 master2.ocp4.example.com:6443 check inter 1s

listen machine-config-server-22623
  bind *:22623
  mode tcp
  server bootstrap bootstrap.ocp4.example.com:22623 check inter 1s backup
  server master0 master0.ocp4.example.com:22623 check inter 1s
  server master1 master1.ocp4.example.com:22623 check inter 1s
  server master2 master2.ocp4.example.com:22623 check inter 1s

listen ingress-router-443
  bind *:443
  mode tcp
  balance source
  server worker0 worker0.ocp4.example.com:443 check inter 1s
  server worker1 worker1.ocp4.example.com:443 check inter 1s
```
Port 6443 handles the Kubernetes API traffic and points to the control plane machines.

The bootstrap entries must be in place before the OpenShift Container Platform cluster installation and they must be removed after the bootstrap process is complete.

Port 22623 handles the machine config server traffic and points to the control plane machines.

Port 443 handles the HTTPS traffic and points to the machines that run the Ingress Controller pods. The Ingress Controller pods run on the compute machines by default.

Port 80 handles the HTTP traffic and points to the machines that run the Ingress Controller pods. The Ingress Controller pods run on the compute machines by default.

NOTE

If you are deploying a three-node cluster with zero compute nodes, the Ingress Controller pods run on the control plane nodes. In three-node cluster deployments, you must configure your application Ingress load balancer to route HTTP and HTTPS traffic to the control plane nodes.

TIP

If you are using HAProxy as a load balancer, you can check that the haproxy process is listening on ports 6443, 22623, 443, and 80 by running netstat -nltupe on the HAProxy node.

19.2.4. Preparing the user-provisioned infrastructure

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure, you must prepare the underlying infrastructure.

This section provides details about the high-level steps required to set up your cluster infrastructure in preparation for an OpenShift Container Platform installation. This includes configuring IP networking and network connectivity for your cluster nodes, enabling the required ports through your firewall, and setting up the required DNS and load balancing infrastructure.

After preparation, your cluster infrastructure must meet the requirements outlined in the Requirements for a cluster with user-provisioned infrastructure section.

Prerequisites

- You have reviewed the OpenShift Container Platform 4.x Tested Integrations page.
- You have reviewed the infrastructure requirements detailed in the Requirements for a cluster with user-provisioned infrastructure section.
Procedure

1. If you are using DHCP to provide the IP networking configuration to your cluster nodes, configure your DHCP service.
   
   a. Add persistent IP addresses for the nodes to your DHCP server configuration. In your configuration, match the MAC address of the relevant network interface to the intended IP address for each node.
   
   b. When you use DHCP to configure IP addressing for the cluster machines, the machines also obtain the DNS server information through DHCP. Define the persistent DNS server address that is used by the cluster nodes through your DHCP server configuration.

   **NOTE**

   If you are not using a DHCP service, you must provide the IP networking configuration and the address of the DNS server to the nodes at RHCOS install time. These can be passed as boot arguments if you are installing from an ISO image. See the **Installing RHCOS and starting the OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process** section for more information about static IP provisioning and advanced networking options.

   c. Define the hostnames of your cluster nodes in your DHCP server configuration. See the **Setting the cluster node hostnames through DHCP** section for details about hostname considerations.

   **NOTE**

   If you are not using a DHCP service, the cluster nodes obtain their hostname through a reverse DNS lookup.

2. Ensure that your network infrastructure provides the required network connectivity between the cluster components. See the **Networking requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure** section for details about the requirements.

3. Configure your firewall to enable the ports required for the OpenShift Container Platform cluster components to communicate. See **Networking requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure** section for details about the ports that are required.

   **IMPORTANT**

   By default, port **1936** is accessible for an OpenShift Container Platform cluster, because each control plane node needs access to this port.

   Avoid using the Ingress load balancer to expose this port, because doing so might result in the exposure of sensitive information, such as statistics and metrics, related to Ingress Controllers.

4. Setup the required DNS infrastructure for your cluster.
   
   a. Configure DNS name resolution for the Kubernetes API, the application wildcard, the bootstrap machine, the control plane machines, and the compute machines.
   
   b. Configure reverse DNS resolution for the Kubernetes API, the bootstrap machine, the control plane machines, and the compute machines.
5. Validate your DNS configuration.

   a. From your installation node, run DNS lookups against the record names of the Kubernetes API, the wildcard routes, and the cluster nodes. Validate that the IP addresses in the responses correspond to the correct components.

   b. From your installation node, run reverse DNS lookups against the IP addresses of the load balancer and the cluster nodes. Validate that the record names in the responses correspond to the correct components.

   See the Validating DNS resolution for user-provisioned infrastructure section for detailed DNS validation steps.

6. Provision the required API and application ingress load balancing infrastructure. See the Load balancing requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure section for more information about the requirements.

NOTE

Some load balancing solutions require the DNS name resolution for the cluster nodes to be in place before the load balancing is initialized.

19.2.5. Validating DNS resolution for user-provisioned infrastructure

You can validate your DNS configuration before installing OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure.

IMPORTANT

The validation steps detailed in this section must succeed before you install your cluster.

Prerequisites

- You have configured the required DNS records for your user-provisioned infrastructure.

Procedure

1. From your installation node, run DNS lookups against the record names of the Kubernetes API, the wildcard routes, and the cluster nodes. Validate that the IP addresses contained in the responses correspond to the correct components.

   a. Perform a lookup against the Kubernetes API record name. Check that the result points to the IP address of the API load balancer:

      ```
      $ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> api.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>
      ``

      Replace `<nameserver_ip>` with the IP address of the nameserver, `<cluster_name>` with your cluster name, and `<base_domain>` with your base domain name.

      Example output

      ```
      api.ocp4.example.com. 604800 IN A 192.168.1.5
      ```
b. Perform a lookup against the Kubernetes internal API record name. Check that the result points to the IP address of the API load balancer:

```bash
$ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> api-int.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>
```

Example output

```
api-int.ocp4.example.com. 604800 IN A 192.168.1.5
```

c. Test an example `*.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>` DNS wildcard lookup. All of the application wildcard lookups must resolve to the IP address of the application ingress load balancer:

```bash
$ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> random.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>
```

Example output

```
random.apps.ocp4.example.com. 604800 IN A 192.168.1.5
```

**NOTE**

In the example outputs, the same load balancer is used for the Kubernetes API and application ingress traffic. In production scenarios, you can deploy the API and application ingress load balancers separately so that you can scale the load balancer infrastructure for each in isolation.

You can replace `random` with another wildcard value. For example, you can query the route to the OpenShift Container Platform console:

```bash
$ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> console-openshift-console.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>
```

Example output

```
console-openshift-console.apps.ocp4.example.com. 604800 IN A 192.168.1.5
```

d. Run a lookup against the bootstrap DNS record name. Check that the result points to the IP address of the bootstrap node:

```bash
$ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> bootstrap.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>
```

Example output

```
bootstrap.ocp4.example.com. 604800 IN A 192.168.1.96
```

e. Use this method to perform lookups against the DNS record names for the control plane and compute nodes. Check that the results correspond to the IP addresses of each node.
2. From your installation node, run reverse DNS lookups against the IP addresses of the load balancer and the cluster nodes. Validate that the record names contained in the responses correspond to the correct components.

   a. Perform a reverse lookup against the IP address of the API load balancer. Check that the response includes the record names for the Kubernetes API and the Kubernetes internal API:

      ```
      $ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> -x 192.168.1.5
      ```

      **Example output**

      ```
      5.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. 604800 IN PTR api-int.ocp4.example.com. ¹
      5.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. 604800 IN PTR api.ocp4.example.com. ²
      ```

      ¹ Provides the record name for the Kubernetes internal API.

      ² Provides the record name for the Kubernetes API.

   b. Perform a reverse lookup against the IP address of the bootstrap node. Check that the result points to the DNS record name of the bootstrap node:

      ```
      $ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> -x 192.168.1.96
      ```

      **Example output**

      ```
      ```

   c. Use this method to perform reverse lookups against the IP addresses for the control plane and compute nodes. Check that the results correspond to the DNS record names of each node.

**NOTE**

A PTR record is not required for the OpenShift Container Platform application wildcard. No validation step is needed for reverse DNS resolution against the IP address of the application ingress load balancer.

b. Perform a reverse lookup against the IP address of the bootstrap node. Check that the result points to the DNS record name of the bootstrap node:

```
$ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> -x 192.168.1.96
```

**Example output**

```
```

c. Use this method to perform reverse lookups against the IP addresses for the control plane and compute nodes. Check that the results correspond to the DNS record names of each node.

19.2.6. Generating a key pair for cluster node SSH access

During an OpenShift Container Platform installation, you can provide an SSH public key to the installation program. The key is passed to the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes through their Ignition config files and is used to authenticate SSH access to the nodes. The key is added to the `~/.ssh/authorized_keys` list for the `core` user on each node, which enables password-less authentication.

After the key is passed to the nodes, you can use the key pair to SSH in to the RHCOS nodes as the user `core`. To access the nodes through SSH, the private key identity must be managed by SSH for your local user.
If you want to SSH in to your cluster nodes to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, you must provide the SSH public key during the installation process. The ./openshift-install gather command also requires the SSH public key to be in place on the cluster nodes.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not skip this procedure in production environments, where disaster recovery and debugging is required.

**NOTE**

You must use a local key, not one that you configured with platform-specific approaches such as AWS key pairs.

**Procedure**

1. If you do not have an existing SSH key pair on your local machine to use for authentication onto your cluster nodes, create one. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   ```
   $ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -N '' -f <path>/<file_name>  
   ```

   Specify the path and file name, such as ~/.ssh/id_ed25519, of the new SSH key. If you have an existing key pair, ensure your public key is in the your ~/.ssh directory.

   **NOTE**

   If you plan to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures, do not create a key that uses the ed25519 algorithm. Instead, create a key that uses the rsa or ecdsa algorithm.

2. View the public SSH key:

   ```
   $ cat <path>/<file_name>.pub
   ```

   For example, run the following to view the ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub public key:

   ```
   $ cat ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub
   ```

3. Add the SSH private key identity to the SSH agent for your local user, if it has not already been added. SSH agent management of the key is required for password-less SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes, or if you want to use the ./openshift-install gather command.

   **NOTE**

   On some distributions, default SSH private key identities such as ~/.ssh/id_rsa and ~/.ssh/id_dsa are managed automatically.
a. If the `ssh-agent` process is not already running for your local user, start it as a background task:

```
$ eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"
```

**Example output**

```
Agent pid 31874
```

**NOTE**

If your cluster is in FIPS mode, only use FIPS-compliant algorithms to generate the SSH key. The key must be either RSA or ECDSA.

4. Add your SSH private key to the `ssh-agent`:

```
$ ssh-add <path>/<file_name>
```

Specify the path and file name for your SSH private key, such as `~/.ssh/id_ed25519`.

**Example output**

```
Identity added: /home/<you>/<path>/<file_name> (<computer_name>)
```

**Next steps**

- When you install OpenShift Container Platform, provide the SSH public key to the installation program.

**19.2.7. Obtaining the installation program**

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform, download the installation file on the host you are using for installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You have a computer that runs Linux or macOS, with 500 MB of local disk space.

**Procedure**

1. Access the **Infrastructure Provider** page on the OpenShift Cluster Manager site. If you have a Red Hat account, log in with your credentials. If you do not, create an account.

2. Select your infrastructure provider.

3. Navigate to the page for your installation type, download the installation program that corresponds with your host operating system and architecture, and place the file in the directory where you will store the installation configuration files.
IMPORTANT

The installation program creates several files on the computer that you use to install your cluster. You must keep the installation program and the files that the installation program creates after you finish installing the cluster. Both files are required to delete the cluster.

IMPORTANT

Deleting the files created by the installation program does not remove your cluster, even if the cluster failed during installation. To remove your cluster, complete the OpenShift Container Platform uninstallation procedures for your specific cloud provider.

4. Extract the installation program. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   `$ tar -xvf openshift-install-linux.tar.gz`

5. Download your installation pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager. This pull secret allows you to authenticate with the services that are provided by the included authorities, including Quay.io, which serves the container images for OpenShift Container Platform components.

19.2.8. 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 4.14. 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


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 v4.14 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**


2. Select the appropriate version from the **Version** drop-down list.

3. Click **Download Now** next to the **OpenShift v4.14 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**


2. Select the appropriate version from the **Version** drop-down list.

3. Click **Download Now** next to the **OpenShift v4.14 macOS Client** entry and save the file.

   **NOTE**
   
   For macOS arm64, choose the **OpenShift v4.14 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>
  ```

19.2.9. Manually creating the installation configuration file

Prerequisites

- You have an SSH public key on your local machine to provide to the installation program. The key will be used for SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes for debugging and disaster recovery.
- You have obtained the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.

Procedure

1. Create an installation directory to store your required installation assets in:

   ```
   $ mkdir <installation_directory>
   ```

   **IMPORTANT**
   
   You must create a directory. Some installation assets, like bootstrap X.509 certificates have short expiration intervals, so you must not reuse an installation directory. If you want to reuse individual files from another cluster installation, you can copy them into your directory. However, the file names for the installation assets might change between releases. Use caution when copying installation files from an earlier OpenShift Container Platform version.

2. Customize the sample `install-config.yaml` file template that is provided and save it in the `<installation_directory>`.

   **NOTE**
   
   You must name this configuration file `install-config.yaml`.

   **NOTE**
   
   For some platform types, you can alternatively run `./openshift-install create install-config --dir <installation_directory>` to generate an `install-config.yaml` file. You can provide details about your cluster configuration at the prompts.

3. Back up the `install-config.yaml` file so that you can use it to install multiple clusters.
IMPORTANT

The install-config.yaml file is consumed during the next step of the installation process. You must back it up now.

Additional resources

- Installation configuration parameters for IBM Power®

19.2.9.1. Sample install-config.yaml file for IBM Power

You can customize the install-config.yaml file to specify more details about your OpenShift Container Platform cluster’s platform or modify the values of the required parameters.

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: example.com
compute:
- hyperthreading: Enabled
  name: worker
  replicas: 0
  architecture: ppc64le
controlPlane:
  hyperthreading: Enabled
  name: master
  replicas: 3
  architecture: ppc64le
metadata:
  name: test
networking:
  clusterNetwork:
- cidr: 10.128.0.0/14
  hostPrefix: 23
  networkType: OVNKubernetes
  serviceNetwork:
- 172.30.0.0/16
platform:
  none: {}
fips: false
pullSecret: '{"auths": ...}'
sshKey: 'ssh-ed25519 AAAA...'
```

1. The base domain of the cluster. All DNS records must be sub-domains of this base and include the cluster name.

2. The controlPlane section is a single mapping, but the compute section is a sequence of mappings. To meet the requirements of the different data structures, the first line of the compute section must begin with a hyphen, -, and the first line of the controlPlane section must not. Only one control plane pool is used.

3. Specifies whether to enable or disable simultaneous multithreading (SMT), or hyperthreading. By default, SMT is enabled to increase the performance of the cores in your machines. You can disable it by setting the parameter value to Disabled. If you disable SMT, you must disable it in all cluster machines; this includes both control plane and compute machines.
NOTE

Simultaneous multithreading (SMT) is enabled by default. If SMT is not enabled in your BIOS settings, the `hyperthreading` parameter has no effect.

IMPORTANT

If you disable `hyperthreading`, whether in the BIOS or in the `install-config.yaml` file, ensure that your capacity planning accounts for the dramatically decreased machine performance.

You must set this value to 0 when you install OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure. In installer-provisioned installations, the parameter controls the number of compute machines that the cluster creates and manages for you. In user-provisioned installations, you must manually deploy the compute machines before you finish installing the cluster.

NOTE

If you are installing a three-node cluster, do not deploy any compute machines when you install the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines.

The number of control plane machines that you add to the cluster. Because the cluster uses these values as the number of etcd endpoints in the cluster, the value must match the number of control plane machines that you deploy.

The cluster name that you specified in your DNS records.

A block of IP addresses from which pod IP addresses are allocated. This block must not overlap with existing physical networks. These IP addresses are used for the pod network. If you need to access the pods from an external network, you must configure load balancers and routers to manage the traffic.

NOTE

Class E CIDR range is reserved for a future use. To use the Class E CIDR range, you must ensure your networking environment accepts the IP addresses within the Class E CIDR range.

The subnet prefix length to assign to each individual node. For example, if `hostPrefix` is set to 23, then each node is assigned a /23 subnet out of the given `cidr`, which allows for 510 \(2^{32 - 23} - 2\) pod IP addresses. If you are required to provide access to nodes from an external network, configure load balancers and routers to manage the traffic.

The cluster network plugin to install. The supported values are `OVNKubernetes` and `OpenShiftSDN`. The default value is `OVNKubernetes`.

The IP address pool to use for service IP addresses. You can enter only one IP address pool. This block must not overlap with existing physical networks. If you need to access the services from an external network, configure load balancers and routers to manage the traffic.

You must set the platform to `none`. You cannot provide additional platform configuration variables for IBM Power® infrastructure.
Clusters that are installed with the platform type `none` are unable to use some features, such as managing compute machines with the Machine API. This limitation applies even if the compute machines that are attached to the cluster are installed on a platform that would normally support the feature. This parameter cannot be changed after installation.

Whether to enable or disable FIPS mode. By default, FIPS mode is not enabled. If FIPS mode is enabled, the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines that OpenShift Container Platform runs on bypass the default Kubernetes cryptography suite and use the cryptography modules that are provided with RHCOS instead.

To enable FIPS mode for your cluster, you must run the installation program from a Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) computer configured to operate in FIPS mode. For more information about configuring FIPS mode on RHEL, see Installing the system in FIPS mode. When running Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) or Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) booted in FIPS mode, OpenShift Container Platform core components use the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures.

The pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager. This pull secret allows you to authenticate with the services that are provided by the included authorities, including Quay.io, which serves the container images for OpenShift Container Platform components.

The SSH public key for the core user in Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS).

For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your `ssh-agent` process uses.

### 19.2.9.2. Configuring the cluster-wide proxy during installation

Production environments can deny direct access to the internet and instead have an HTTP or HTTPS proxy available. You can configure a new OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use a proxy by configuring the proxy settings in the `install-config.yaml` file.

**Prerequisites**

- You have an existing `install-config.yaml` file.
- You reviewed the sites that your cluster requires access to and determined whether any of them need to bypass the proxy. By default, all cluster egress traffic is proxied, including calls to hosting cloud provider APIs. You added sites to the `Proxy` object’s `spec.noProxy` field to bypass the proxy if necessary.
NOTE

The Proxy object status.noProxy field is populated with the values of the networking.machineNetwork[].cidr, networking.clusterNetwork[].cidr, and networking.serviceNetwork[] fields from your installation configuration.

For installations on Amazon Web Services (AWS), Google Cloud Platform (GCP), Microsoft Azure, and Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP), the Proxy object status.noProxy field is also populated with the instance metadata endpoint (169.254.169.254).

Procedure

1. Edit your install-config.yaml file and add the proxy settings. For example:

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: v1
   baseDomain: my.domain.com
   proxy:
     httpProxy: http://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port>
     httpsProxy: https://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port>
     noProxy: example.com
   additionalTrustBundle:
   ----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
   <MY_TRUSTED_CA_CERT>
   ----END CERTIFICATE-----
   additionalTrustBundlePolicy: <policy_to_add_additionalTrustBundle>
   ```

1. A proxy URL to use for creating HTTP connections outside the cluster. The URL scheme must be http.

2. A proxy URL to use for creating HTTPS connections outside the cluster.

3. A comma-separated list of destination domain names, IP addresses, or other network CIDRs to exclude from proxying. Preface a domain with . to match subdomains only. For example, .y.com matches x.y.com, but not y.com. Use * to bypass the proxy for all destinations.

4. If provided, the installation program generates a config map that is named user-ca-bundle in the openshift-config namespace that contains one or more additional CA certificates that are required for proxying HTTPS connections. The Cluster Network Operator then creates a trusted-ca-bundle config map that merges these contents with the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) trust bundle, and this config map is referenced in the trustedCA field of the Proxy object. The additionalTrustBundle field is required unless the proxy’s identity certificate is signed by an authority from the RHCOS trust bundle.

5. Optional: The policy to determine the configuration of the Proxy object to reference the user-ca-bundle config map in the trustedCA field. The allowed values are Proxyonly and Always. Use Proxyonly to reference the user-ca-bundle config map only when http/https proxy is configured. Use Always to always reference the user-ca-bundle config map. The default value is Proxyonly.

NOTE

The installation program does not support the proxy readinessEndpoints field.
NOTE

If the installer times out, restart and then complete the deployment by using the `wait-for` command of the installer. For example:

```
$ ./openshift-install wait-for install-complete --log-level debug
```

2. Save the file and reference it when installing OpenShift Container Platform.

The installation program creates a cluster-wide proxy that is named `cluster` that uses the proxy settings in the provided `install-config.yaml` file. If no proxy settings are provided, a `cluster Proxy` object is still created, but it will have a nil `spec`.

NOTE

Only the `Proxy` object named `cluster` is supported, and no additional proxies can be created.

19.2.9.3. Configuring a three-node cluster

Optionally, you can deploy zero compute machines in a bare metal cluster that consists of three control plane machines only. This provides smaller, more resource efficient clusters for cluster administrators and developers to use for testing, development, and production.

In three-node OpenShift Container Platform environments, the three control plane machines are schedulable, which means that your application workloads are scheduled to run on them.

Prerequisites

- You have an existing `install-config.yaml` file.

Procedure

- Ensure that the number of compute replicas is set to 0 in your `install-config.yaml` file, as shown in the following `compute` stanza:

```yaml
compute:
  - name: worker
    platform: {}
    replicas: 0
```

NOTE

You must set the value of the `replicas` parameter for the compute machines to 0 when you install OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure, regardless of the number of compute machines you are deploying. In installer-provisioned installations, the parameter controls the number of compute machines that the cluster creates and manages for you. This does not apply to user-provisioned installations, where the compute machines are deployed manually.

For three-node cluster installations, follow these next steps:
If you are deploying a three-node cluster with zero compute nodes, the Ingress Controller pods
run on the control plane nodes. In three-node cluster deployments, you must configure your
application ingress load balancer to route HTTP and HTTPS traffic to the control plane nodes.
See the *Load balancing requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure* section for more
information.

When you create the Kubernetes manifest files in the following procedure, ensure that the
`mastersSchedulable` parameter in the `<installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-
scheduler-02-config.yml` file is set to `true`. This enables your application workloads to run on
the control plane nodes.

Do not deploy any compute nodes when you create the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS
(RHCOS) machines.

### 19.2.10. Cluster Network Operator configuration

The configuration for the cluster network is specified as part of the Cluster Network Operator (CNO)
configuration and stored in a custom resource (CR) object that is named `cluster`. The CR specifies the
fields for the `Network` API in the `operator.openshift.io` API group.

The CNO configuration inherits the following fields during cluster installation from the `Network` API in
the `Network.config.openshift.io` API group and these fields cannot be changed:

- **clusterNetwork**: IP address pools from which pod IP addresses are allocated.
- **serviceNetwork**: IP address pool for services.
- **defaultNetwork.type**: Cluster network plugin, such as OpenShift SDN or OVN-Kubernetes.

You can specify the cluster network plugin configuration for your cluster by setting the fields for the
`defaultNetwork` object in the CNO object named `cluster`.

### 19.2.10.1. Cluster Network Operator configuration object

The fields for the Cluster Network Operator (CNO) are described in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>metadata.name</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>The name of the CNO object. This name is always <code>cluster</code>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
spec.clusterNetwork array A list specifying the blocks of IP addresses from which pod IP addresses are allocated and the subnet prefix length assigned to each individual node in the cluster. For example:

```yaml
spec:
  clusterNetwork:
  - cidr: 10.128.0.0/19
    hostPrefix: 23
  - cidr: 10.128.32.0/19
    hostPrefix: 23
```

You can customize this field only in the `install-config.yaml` file before you create the manifests. The value is read-only in the manifest file.

spec.serviceNetwork array A block of IP addresses for services. The OpenShift SDN and OVN-Kubernetes network plugins support only a single IP address block for the service network. For example:

```yaml
spec:
  serviceNetwork:
  - 172.30.0.0/14
```

You can customize this field only in the `install-config.yaml` file before you create the manifests. The value is read-only in the manifest file.

spec.defaultNetwork object Configures the network plugin for the cluster network.

spec.kubeProxyConfig object The fields for this object specify the kube-proxy configuration. If you are using the OVN-Kubernetes cluster network plugin, the kube-proxy configuration has no effect.

defaultNetwork object configuration
The values for the `defaultNetwork` object are defined in the following table:

### Table 19.10. defaultNetwork object

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2712
Either OpenShiftSDN or OVNKubernetes. The Red Hat OpenShift Networking network plugin is selected during installation. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.

**NOTE**

OpenShift Container Platform uses the OVN-Kubernetes network plugin by default.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Either OpenShiftSDN or OVNKubernetes. The Red Hat OpenShift Networking network plugin is selected during installation. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Configuration for the OpenShift SDN network plugin

The following table describes the configuration fields for the OpenShift SDN network plugin:

**Table 19.11. openshiftSDNConfig object**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mode</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Configures the network isolation mode for OpenShift SDN. The default value is NetworkPolicy. The values Multitenant and Subnet are available for backwards compatibility with OpenShift Container Platform 3.x but are not recommended. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**mtu**  
**integer**  
The maximum transmission unit (MTU) for the VXLAN overlay network. This is detected automatically based on the MTU of the primary network interface. You do not normally need to override the detected MTU.

If the auto-detected value is not what you expect it to be, confirm that the MTU on the primary network interface on your nodes is correct. You cannot use this option to change the MTU value of the primary network interface on the nodes.

If your cluster requires different MTU values for different nodes, you must set this value to **50** less than the lowest MTU value in your cluster. For example, if some nodes in your cluster have an MTU of **9001**, and some have an MTU of **1500**, you must set this value to **1450**.

This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.

**vxlanPort**  
**integer**  
The port to use for all VXLAN packets. The default value is **4789**. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.

If you are running in a virtualized environment with existing nodes that are part of another VXLAN network, then you might be required to change this. For example, when running an OpenShift SDN overlay on top of VMware NSX-T, you must select an alternate port for the VXLAN, because both SDNs use the same default VXLAN port number.

On Amazon Web Services (AWS), you can select an alternate port for the VXLAN between port **9000** and port **9999**.

---

**Example OpenShift SDN configuration**

```yaml
defaultNetwork:
  type: OpenShiftSDN
  openshiftSDNConfig:
    mode: NetworkPolicy
    mtu: 1450
    vxlanPort: 4789
```

**Configuration for the OVN-Kubernetes network plugin**

The following table describes the configuration fields for the OVN-Kubernetes network plugin:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ovnKubernetesConfig</td>
<td>object</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mtu</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>The maximum transmission unit (MTU) for the Geneve (Generic Network Virtualization Encapsulation) overlay network. This is detected automatically based on the MTU of the primary network interface. You do not normally need to override the detected MTU. If the auto-detected value is not what you expect it to be, confirm that the MTU on the primary network interface on your nodes is correct. You cannot use this option to change the MTU value of the primary network interface on the nodes. If your cluster requires different MTU values for different nodes, you must set this value to 100 less than the lowest MTU value in your cluster. For example, if some nodes in your cluster have an MTU of 9001, and some have an MTU of 1500, you must set this value to 1400.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>genevePort</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>The port to use for all Geneve packets. The default value is 6081. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipsecConfig</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>Specify an empty object to enable IPsec encryption.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>policyAuditConfig</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>Specify a configuration object for customizing network policy audit logging. If unset, the defaults audit log settings are used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gatewayConfig</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>Optional: Specify a configuration object for customizing how egress traffic is sent to the node gateway.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**

While migrating egress traffic, you can expect some disruption to workloads and service traffic until the Cluster Network Operator (CNO) successfully rolls out the changes.
If your existing network infrastructure overlaps with the 100.64.0.0/16 IPv4 subnet, you can specify a different IP address range for internal use by OVN-Kubernetes. You must ensure that the IP address range does not overlap with any other subnet used by your OpenShift Container Platform installation. The IP address range must be larger than the maximum number of nodes that can be added to the cluster. For example, if the `clusterNetwork.cidr` value is 10.128.0.0/14 and the `clusterNetwork.hostPrefix` value is /23, then the maximum number of nodes is $2^{(23-14)}=512$.

This field cannot be changed after installation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>v4InternalSubnet</td>
<td>If your existing network infrastructure overlaps with the 100.64.0.0/16 IPv4 subnet, you can specify a different IP address range for internal use by OVN-Kubernetes. You must ensure that the IP address range does not overlap with any other subnet used by your OpenShift Container Platform installation. The IP address range must be larger than the maximum number of nodes that can be added to the cluster. For example, if the <code>clusterNetwork.cidr</code> value is 10.128.0.0/14 and the <code>clusterNetwork.hostPrefix</code> value is /23, then the maximum number of nodes is $2^{(23-14)}=512$. This field cannot be changed after installation.</td>
<td>The default value is 100.64.0.0/16.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If your existing network infrastructure overlaps with the `fd98::/48` IPv6 subnet, you can specify a different IP address range for internal use by OVN-Kubernetes. You must ensure that the IP address range does not overlap with any other subnet used by your OpenShift Container Platform installation. The IP address range must be larger than the maximum number of nodes that can be added to the cluster. This field cannot be changed after installation.

The default value is `fd98::/48`.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>v6InternalSubnet</td>
<td></td>
<td>If your existing network infrastructure overlaps with the <code>fd98::/48</code> IPv6 subnet, you can specify a different IP address range for internal use by OVN-Kubernetes. You must ensure that the IP address range does not overlap with any other subnet used by your OpenShift Container Platform installation. The IP address range must be larger than the maximum number of nodes that can be added to the cluster. This field cannot be changed after installation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 19.13. `policyAuditConfig` object

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rateLimit</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>The maximum number of messages to generate every second per node. The default value is 20 messages per second.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxFileSize</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>The maximum size for the audit log in bytes. The default value is 50000000 or 50 MB.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
destination

One of the following additional audit log targets:

- **libc**
  - The libc `syslog()` function of the journald process on the host.
- **udp:<host>:<port>**
  - A syslog server. Replace `<host>:<port>` with the host and port of the syslog server.
- **unix:<file>**
  - A Unix Domain Socket file specified by `<file>`.
- **null**
  - Do not send the audit logs to any additional target.

**syslogFacility**

The syslog facility, such as `kern`, as defined by RFC5424. The default value is `local0`.

### Table 19.14. gatewayConfig object

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>routingViaHost</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>Set this field to <code>true</code> to send egress traffic from pods to the host networking stack. For highly-specialized installations and applications that rely on manually configured routes in the kernel routing table, you might want to route egress traffic to the host networking stack. By default, egress traffic is processed in OVN to exit the cluster and is not affected by specialized routes in the kernel routing table. The default value is <code>false</code>. This field has an interaction with the Open vSwitch hardware offloading feature. If you set this field to <code>true</code>, you do not receive the performance benefits of the offloading because egress traffic is processed by the host networking stack.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipForwarding</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>You can control IP forwarding for all traffic on OVN-Kubernetes managed interfaces by using the <code>ipForwarding</code> specification in the <code>Network</code> resource. Specify <code>Restricted</code> to only allow IP forwarding for Kubernetes related traffic. Specify <code>Global</code> to allow forwarding of all IP traffic. For new installations, the default is <code>Restricted</code>. For updates to OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the default is <code>Global</code>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Example OVN-Kubernetes configuration with IPSec enabled

```yaml
defaultNetwork:
  type: OVNKubernetes
  ovnKubernetesConfig:
    mtu: 1400
    genevePort: 6081
    ipsecConfig: {}
```
kubeProxyConfig object configuration
The values for the **kubeProxyConfig** object are defined in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>iptablesSyncPeriod</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>The refresh period for <strong>iptables</strong> rules. The default value is <em>30s</em>. Valid suffixes include <strong>s</strong>, <strong>m</strong>, and <strong>h</strong> and are described in the Go time package documentation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>proxyArguments.iptables-</td>
<td>array</td>
<td>The minimum duration before refreshing <strong>iptables</strong> rules. This field ensures that the refresh does not happen too frequently. Valid suffixes include <strong>s</strong>, <strong>m</strong>, and <strong>h</strong> and are described in the Go time package.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**
Because of performance improvements introduced in OpenShift Container Platform 4.3 and greater, adjusting the `iptablesSyncPeriod` parameter is no longer necessary.

19.2.11. Creating the Kubernetes manifest and Ignition config files

Because you must modify some cluster definition files and manually start the cluster machines, you must generate the Kubernetes manifest and Ignition config files that the cluster needs to configure the machines.

The installation configuration file transforms into the Kubernetes manifests. The manifests wrap into the Ignition configuration files, which are later used to configure the cluster machines.
IMPORTANT

- The Ignition config files that the OpenShift Container Platform installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending `node-bootstrapper` certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for Recovering from expired control plane certificates for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

NOTE

The installation program that generates the manifest and Ignition files is architecture specific and can be obtained from the client image mirror. The Linux version of the installation program (without an architecture postfix) runs on ppc64le only. This installer program is also available as a Mac OS version.

Prerequisites

- You obtained the OpenShift Container Platform installation program.
- You created the `install-config.yaml` installation configuration file.

Procedure

1. Change to the directory that contains the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and generate the Kubernetes manifests for the cluster:

   ```bash
   $ ./openshift-install create manifests --dir <installation_directory>
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the installation directory that contains the `install-config.yaml` file you created.

   **WARNING**

   If you are installing a three-node cluster, skip the following step to allow the control plane nodes to be schedulable.

   **IMPORTANT**

   When you configure control plane nodes from the default unschedulable to schedulable, additional subscriptions are required. This is because control plane nodes then become compute nodes.
2. Check that the `mastersSchedulable` parameter in the
   `<installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-scheduler-02-config.yml` Kubernetes manifest
   file is set to `false`. This setting prevents pods from being scheduled on the control plane
   machines:
   
a. Open the `<installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-scheduler-02-config.yml` file.

b. Locate the `mastersSchedulable` parameter and ensure that it is set to `false`.

c. Save and exit the file.

3. To create the Ignition configuration files, run the following command from the directory that
   contains the installation program:

   ```bash
   $ ./openshift-install create ignition-configs --dir <installation_directory> 1
   
   1 For `<installation_directory>`, specify the same installation directory.
   ```

   Ignition config files are created for the bootstrap, control plane, and compute nodes in the
   installation directory. The `kubeadmin-password` and `kubeconfig` files are created in the
   `./<installation_directory>/auth` directory:

   ```
   ├── auth
   │   ├── kubeadmin-password
   │   └── kubeconfig
   │       ├── bootstrap.ign
   │       └── master.ign
   │           └── metadata.json
   │                   └── worker.ign
   ```

19.2.12. Installing RHCOS and starting the OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap
   process

To install OpenShift Container Platform on IBM Power® infrastructure that you provision, you must
install Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) on the machines. When you install RHCOS, you must
provide the Ignition config file that was generated by the OpenShift Container Platform installation
program for the type of machine you are installing. If you have configured suitable networking, DNS, and
load balancing infrastructure, the OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process begins automatically
after the RHCOS machines have rebooted.

Follow either the steps to use an ISO image or network PXE booting to install RHCOS on the machines.

19.2.12.1. Installing RHCOS by using an ISO image

You can use an ISO image to install RHCOS on the machines.

Prerequisites

- You have created the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- You have configured suitable network, DNS and load balancing infrastructure.
You have an HTTP server that can be accessed from your computer, and from the machines that you create.

You have reviewed the *Advanced RHCOS installation configuration* section for different ways to configure features, such as networking and disk partitioning.

**Procedure**

1. Obtain the SHA512 digest for each of your Ignition config files. For example, you can use the following on a system running Linux to get the SHA512 digest for your `bootstrap.ign` Ignition config file:

   ```
   $ sha512sum <installation_directory>/bootstrap.ign
   ```

   The digests are provided to the `coreos-installer` in a later step to validate the authenticity of the Ignition config files on the cluster nodes.

2. Upload the bootstrap, control plane, and compute node Ignition config files that the installation program created to your HTTP server. Note the URLs of these files.

   **IMPORTANT**

   You can add or change configuration settings in your Ignition configs before saving them to your HTTP server. If you plan to add more compute machines to your cluster after you finish installation, do not delete these files.

3. From the installation host, validate that the Ignition config files are available on the URLs. The following example gets the Ignition config file for the bootstrap node:

   ```
   $ curl -k http://<HTTP_server>/bootstrap.ign
   ```

   Replace `bootstrap.ign` with `master.ign` or `worker.ign` in the command to validate that the Ignition config files for the control plane and compute nodes are also available.

4. Although it is possible to obtain the RHCOS images that are required for your preferred method of installing operating system instances from the `RHCOS image mirror` page, the recommended way to obtain the correct version of your RHCOS images are from the output of `openshift-install` command:

   ```
   $ openshift-install coreos print-stream-json | grep ".iso[^.]
   ```

   **Example output**

   "location": "<url>/art/storage/releases/rhcos-4.14-aarch64/<release>/aarch64/rhcos-
   <release>-live.aarch64.iso",
   "location": "<url>/art/storage/releases/rhcos-4.14-ppc64le/<release>/ppc64le/rhcos-
   ```

   "location": "<url>/art/storage/releases/rhcos-4.14-aarch64/<release>/aarch64/rhcos-
   ```
The RHCOS images might not change with every release of OpenShift Container Platform. You must download images with the highest version that is less than or equal to the OpenShift Container Platform version that you install. Use the image versions that match your OpenShift Container Platform version if they are available. Use only ISO images for this procedure. RHCOS qcow2 images are not supported for this installation type.

ISO file names resemble the following example:

rhcos-<version>-live.<architecture>.iso

5. Use the ISO to start the RHCOS installation. Use one of the following installation options:

- Burn the ISO image to a disk and boot it directly.
- Use ISO redirection by using a lights-out management (LOM) interface.

6. Boot the RHCOS ISO image without specifying any options or interrupting the live boot sequence. Wait for the installer to boot into a shell prompt in the RHCOS live environment.

**NOTE**

It is possible to interrupt the RHCOS installation boot process to add kernel arguments. However, for this ISO procedure you should use the `coreos-installer` command as outlined in the following steps, instead of adding kernel arguments.

7. Run the `coreos-installer` command and specify the options that meet your installation requirements. At a minimum, you must specify the URL that points to the Ignition config file for the node type, and the device that you are installing to:

```
$ sudo coreos-installer install --ignition-url=http://<HTTP_server>/<node_type>.ign <device>
--ignition-hash=sha512-<digest>
```

1. You must run the `coreos-installer` command by using `sudo`, because the `core` user does not have the required root privileges to perform the installation.

2. The `--ignition-hash` option is required when the Ignition config file is obtained through an HTTP URL to validate the authenticity of the Ignition config file on the cluster node. `<digest>` is the Ignition config file SHA512 digest obtained in a preceding step.

**NOTE**

If you want to provide your Ignition config files through an HTTPS server that uses TLS, you can add the internal certificate authority (CA) to the system trust store before running `coreos-installer`.

```
The following example initializes a bootstrap node installation to the `/dev/sda` device. The Ignition config file for the bootstrap node is obtained from an HTTP web server with the IP address 192.168.1.2:

```
$ sudo coreos-installer install --ignition-url=http://192.168.1.2:80/installation_directory/bootstrap.ign /dev/sda --ignition-hash=sha512-a5a2d43b79232739c6b0af66b44202a1d1248fc01cf156c46d4a79f552b6bad47bc8cc7b8d0116e80c59d2ea9e32ba53bc807afbca581aa059311def2c3e3b
```

8. Monitor the progress of the RHCOS installation on the console of the machine.

**IMPORTANT**

Be sure that the installation is successful on each node before commencing with the OpenShift Container Platform installation. Observing the installation process can also help to determine the cause of RHCOS installation issues that might arise.

9. After RHCOS installs, you must reboot the system. During the system reboot, it applies the Ignition config file that you specified.

10. Check the console output to verify that Ignition ran.

**Example command**

```
Ignition: ran on 2022/03/14 14:48:33 UTC (this boot)
Ignition: user-provided config was applied
```

11. Continue to create the other machines for your cluster.

**IMPORTANT**

You must create the bootstrap and control plane machines at this time. If the control plane machines are not made schedulable, also create at least two compute machines before you install OpenShift Container Platform.

If the required network, DNS, and load balancer infrastructure are in place, the OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process begins automatically after the RHCOS nodes have rebooted.

**NOTE**

RHCOS nodes do not include a default password for the `core` user. You can access the nodes by running `ssh core@<node>.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>` as a user with access to the SSH private key that is paired to the public key that you specified in your `install_config.yaml` file. OpenShift Container Platform 4 cluster nodes running RHCOS are immutable and rely on Operators to apply cluster changes. Accessing cluster nodes by using SSH is not recommended. However, when investigating installation issues, if the OpenShift Container Platform API is not available, or the kubelet is not properly functioning on a target node, SSH access might be required for debugging or disaster recovery.
19.2.12.1. Advanced RHCOS installation reference

This section illustrates the networking configuration and other advanced options that allow you to modify the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) manual installation process. The following tables describe the kernel arguments and command-line options you can use with the RHCOS live installer and the coreos-installer command.

19.2.12.1.1. Networking and bonding options for ISO installations

If you install RHCOS from an ISO image, you can add kernel arguments manually when you boot the image to configure networking for a node. If no networking arguments are specified, DHCP is activated in the initramfs when RHCOS detects that networking is required to fetch the Ignition config file.

**IMPORTANT**

When adding networking arguments manually, you must also add the `rd.neednet=1` kernel argument to bring the network up in the initramfs.

The following information provides examples for configuring networking and bonding on your RHCOS nodes for ISO installations. The examples describe how to use the `ip=`, `nameserver=`, and `bond=` kernel arguments.

**NOTE**

Ordering is important when adding the kernel arguments: `ip=`, `nameserver=`, and then `bond=`.

The networking options are passed to the `dracut` tool during system boot. For more information about the networking options supported by `dracut`, see the `dracut.cmdline` manual page.

The following examples are the networking options for ISO installation.

Configuring DHCP or static IP addresses

To configure an IP address, either use DHCP (`ip= dhcp`) or set an individual static IP address (`ip= <host_ip>`). If setting a static IP, you must then identify the DNS server IP address (`nameserver= <dns_ip>`) on each node. The following example sets:

- The node’s IP address to 10.10.10.2
- The gateway address to 10.10.10.254
- The netmask to 255.255.255.0
- The hostname to core0.example.com
- The DNS server address to 4.4.4.41
- The auto-configuration value to none. No auto-configuration is required when IP networking is configured statically.

```
ip=10.10.10.2::10.10.10.254:255.255.255.0:core0.example.com:enp1s0:none
nameserver=4.4.4.41
```
NOTE

When you use DHCP to configure IP addressing for the RHCOS machines, the machines also obtain the DNS server information through DHCP. For DHCP-based deployments, you can define the DNS server address that is used by the RHCOS nodes through your DHCP server configuration.

Configuring an IP address without a static hostname
You can configure an IP address without assigning a static hostname. If a static hostname is not set by the user, it will be picked up and automatically set by a reverse DNS lookup. To configure an IP address without a static hostname refer to the following example:

- The node’s IP address to 10.10.10.2
- The gateway address to 10.10.10.254
- The netmask to 255.255.255.0
- The DNS server address to 4.4.4.41
- The auto-configuration value to none. No auto-configuration is required when IP networking is configured statically.

Specifying multiple network interfaces
You can specify multiple network interfaces by setting multiple ip= entries.

Configuring default gateway and route
Optional: You can configure routes to additional networks by setting an rd.route= value.

NOTE

When you configure one or multiple networks, one default gateway is required. If the additional network gateway is different from the primary network gateway, the default gateway must be the primary network gateway.

- Run the following command to configure the default gateway:

  ip=:10.10.10.254:::

- Enter the following command to configure the route for the additional network:

  rd.route=20.20.20.0/24:20.20.20.254:enp2s0

Disabling DHCP on a single interface
You can disable DHCP on a single interface, such as when there are two or more network interfaces and only one interface is being used. In the example, the enp1s0 interface has a static networking configuration and DHCP is disabled for enp2s0, which is not used.
Combining DHCP and static IP configurations
You can combine DHCP and static IP configurations on systems with multiple network interfaces, for example:

```
ip=10.10.2::10.10.254:255.255.255.0:core0.example.com:enp2s0:dhcp
ip=10.10.2::10.10.254:255.255.255.0:core0.example.com:enp2s0:none
```

Configuring VLANs on individual interfaces
Optional: You can configure VLANs on individual interfaces by using the `vlan=` parameter.
- To configure a VLAN on a network interface and use a static IP address, run the following command:
  ```
ip=10.10.2::10.10.254:255.255.255.0:core0.example.com:enp2s0.100:dhcp
vlan=enp2s0.100:enp2s0
```
- To configure a VLAN on a network interface and to use DHCP, run the following command:
  ```
ip=enp2s0.100:dhcp
vlan=enp2s0.100:enp2s0
```

Providing multiple DNS servers
You can provide multiple DNS servers by adding a `nameserver=` entry for each server, for example:

```
nameserver=1.1.1.1
nameserver=8.8.8.8
```

Bonding multiple network interfaces to a single interface
Optional: You can bond multiple network interfaces to a single interface by using the `bond=` option. Refer to the following examples:
- The syntax for configuring a bonded interface is: `bond=<name>[:<network_interfaces>][:options]`
  - `<name>` is the bonding device name (bond0), `<network_interfaces>` represents a comma-separated list of physical (ethernet) interfaces (em1,em2), and `options` is a comma-separated list of bonding options. Enter `modinfo bonding` to see available options.
  - When you create a bonded interface using `bond=`, you must specify how the IP address is assigned and other information for the bonded interface.
    - To configure the bonded interface to use DHCP, set the bond’s IP address to `dhcp`. For example:
      ```
bond=bond0:em1,em2:mode=active-backup
ip=bond0:dhcp
```
    - To configure the bonded interface to use a static IP address, enter the specific IP address you want and related information. For example:
      ```
bond=bond0:em1,em2:mode=active-backup
ip=10.10.2::10.10.254:255.255.255.0:core0.example.com:bond0:none
```
Bonding multiple SR-IOV network interfaces to a dual port NIC interface

**IMPORTANT**

Support for Day 1 operations associated with enabling NIC partitioning for SR-IOV devices 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.

Optional: You can bond multiple SR-IOV network interfaces to a dual port NIC interface by using the `bond=` option.

On each node, you must perform the following tasks:

1. Create the SR-IOV virtual functions (VFs) following the guidance in Managing SR-IOV devices. Follow the procedure in the "Attaching SR-IOV networking devices to virtual machines" section.

2. Create the bond, attach the desired VFs to the bond and set the bond link state up following the guidance in Configuring network bonding. Follow any of the described procedures to create the bond.

The following examples illustrate the syntax you must use:

- The syntax for configuring a bonded interface is `bond=<name>[:<network_interfaces>] [:options]`. `<name>` is the bonding device name (`bond0`), `<network_interfaces>` represents the virtual functions (VFs) by their known name in the kernel and shown in the output of the `ip link` command (`eno1f0`, `eno2f0`), and `options` is a comma-separated list of bonding options. Enter `modinfo bonding` to see available options.

- When you create a bonded interface using `bond=`, you must specify how the IP address is assigned and other information for the bonded interface.
  - To configure the bonded interface to use DHCP, set the bond’s IP address to `dhcp`. For example:
    ```
    bond=bond0:eno1f0,eno2f0:mode=active-backup
    ip=bond0:dhcp
    ```
  - To configure the bonded interface to use a static IP address, enter the specific IP address you want and related information. For example:
    ```
    bond=bond0:eno1f0,eno2f0:mode=active-backup
    ip=10.10.10.2::10.10.254:255.255.255.0:core0.example.com:bond0:none
    ```

19.2.12.2. Installing RHCOS by using PXE booting

You can use PXE booting to install RHCOS on the machines.
Prerequisites

- You have created the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- You have configured suitable network, DNS and load balancing infrastructure.
- You have configured suitable PXE infrastructure.
- You have an HTTP server that can be accessed from your computer, and from the machines that you create.
- You have reviewed the Advanced RHCOS installation configuration section for different ways to configure features, such as networking and disk partitioning.

Procedure

1. Upload the bootstrap, control plane, and compute node Ignition config files that the installation program created to your HTTP server. Note the URLs of these files.

   IMPORTANT
   You can add or change configuration settings in your Ignition configs before saving them to your HTTP server. If you plan to add more compute machines to your cluster after you finish installation, do not delete these files.

2. From the installation host, validate that the Ignition config files are available on the URLs. The following example gets the Ignition config file for the bootstrap node:

   $ curl -k http://<HTTP_server>/bootstrap.ign

   Example output

   Replace bootstrap.ign with master.ign or worker.ign in the command to validate that the Ignition config files for the control plane and compute nodes are also available.

3. Although it is possible to obtain the RHCOS kernel, initramfs and rootfs files that are required for your preferred method of installing operating system instances from the RHCOS image mirror page, the recommended way to obtain the correct version of your RHCOS files are from the output of openshift-install command:

   $ openshift-install coreos print-stream-json | grep -Eo "'https.*(kernel-|initramfs.|rootfs.)\w+\(\..img\)?'"

   Example output

   "<url>/art/storage/releases/rhcos-4.14-aarch64/<release>/aarch64/rhcos<release>-live-kernel-aarch64"
   "<url>/art/storage/releases/rhcos-4.14-aarch64/<release>/aarch64/rhcos<release>-live-initramfs.aarch64.img"
"<url>/art/storage/releases/rhcos-4.14-aarch64/<release>/aarch64/rhcos-<release>-live-rootfs.aarch64.img"
"<url>/art/storage/releases/rhcos-4.14-ppc64le/49.84.202110081256-0/ppc64le/rhcos-<release>-live-kernel-ppc64le"
"<url>/art/storage/releases/rhcos-4.14-ppc64le/<release>/ppc64le/rhcos-<release>-live-initramfs.ppc64le.img"
"<url>/art/storage/releases/rhcos-4.14-ppc64le/<release>/ppc64le/rhcos-<release>-live-rootfs.ppc64le.img"
"<url>/art/storage/releases/rhcos-4.14-s390x/<release>/s390x/rhcos-<release>-live-kernel-s390x"
"<url>/art/storage/releases/rhcos-4.14-s390x/<release>/s390x/rhcos-<release>-live-initramfs.s390x.img"
"<url>/art/storage/releases/rhcos-4.14-s390x/<release>/s390x/rhcos-<release>-live-rootfs.s390x.img"
"<url>/art/storage/releases/rhcos-4.14/<release>/x86_64/rhcos-<release>-live-kernel-x86_64"
"<url>/art/storage/releases/rhcos-4.14/<release>/x86_64/rhcos-<release>-live-initramfs.x86_64.img"
"<url>/art/storage/releases/rhcos-4.14/<release>/x86_64/rhcos-<release>-live-rootfs.x86_64.img"

**IMPORTANT**

The RHCOS artifacts might not change with every release of OpenShift Container Platform. You must download images with the highest version that is less than or equal to the OpenShift Container Platform version that you install. Only use the appropriate **kernel**, **initramfs**, and **rootfs** artifacts described below for this procedure. RHCOS QCOW2 images are not supported for this installation type.

The file names contain the OpenShift Container Platform version number. They resemble the following examples:

- **kernel**: `rhcos-<version>-live-kernel-<architecture>`
- **initramfs**: `rhcos-<version>-live-initramfs.<architecture>.img`
- **rootfs**: `rhcos-<version>-live-rootfs.<architecture>.img`

4. Upload the **rootfs**, **kernel**, and **initramfs** files to your HTTP server.

**IMPORTANT**

If you plan to add more compute machines to your cluster after you finish installation, do not delete these files.

5. Configure the network boot infrastructure so that the machines boot from their local disks after RHCOS is installed on them.

6. Configure PXE installation for the RHCOS images and begin the installation.

Modify the following example menu entry for your environment and verify that the image and Ignition files are properly accessible:

```
DEFAULT pxeboot
```
TIMEOUT 20
PROMPT 0
LABEL pxeboot

KERNEL http://<HTTP_server>/rhcos-<version>-live-kernel-<architecture>
APPEND initrd=http://<HTTP_server>/rhcos-<version>-live-initramfs.<architecture>.img
coreos.inst.install_dev=/dev/sda coreos.inst.ignition_url=http://<HTTP_server>/bootstrap.ign

1. Specify the location of the live kernel file that you uploaded to your HTTP server. The URL must be HTTP, TFTP, or FTP; HTTPS and NFS are not supported.

2. If you use multiple NICs, specify a single interface in the ip option. For example, to use DHCP on a NIC that is named eno1, set ip=eno1:dhcp.

3. Specify the locations of the RHCOS files that you uploaded to your HTTP server. The initrd parameter value is the location of the initramfs file, the coreos.live.roots_url parameter value is the location of the rootfs file, and the coreos.inst.ignition_url parameter value is the location of the bootstrap Ignition config file. You can also add more kernel arguments to the APPEND line to configure networking or other boot options.

NOTE

This configuration does not enable serial console access on machines with a graphical console. To configure a different console, add one or more console= arguments to the APPEND line. For example, add console=tt0 console=ttS0 to set the first PC serial port as the primary console and the graphical console as a secondary console. For more information, see How does one set up a serial terminal and/or console in Red Hat Enterprise Linux? and “Enabling the serial console for PXE and ISO installation” in the “Advanced RHCOS installation configuration” section.

7. Monitor the progress of the RHCOS installation on the console of the machine.

IMPORTANT

Be sure that the installation is successful on each node before commencing with the OpenShift Container Platform installation. Observing the installation process can also help to determine the cause of RHCOS installation issues that might arise.

8. After RHCOS installs, the system reboots. During reboot, the system applies the Ignition config file that you specified.

9. Check the console output to verify that Ignition ran.

Example command

Ignition: ran on 2022/03/14 14:48:33 UTC (this boot)
Ignition: user-provided config was applied

10. Continue to create the machines for your cluster.
IMPORTANT

You must create the bootstrap and control plane machines at this time. If the control plane machines are not made schedulable, also create at least two compute machines before you install the cluster.

If the required network, DNS, and load balancer infrastructure are in place, the OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process begins automatically after the RHCOS nodes have rebooted.

NOTE

RHCOS nodes do not include a default password for the core user. You can access the nodes by running `ssh core@<node>.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>` as a user with access to the SSH private key that is paired to the public key that you specified in your `install_config.yaml` file. OpenShift Container Platform 4 cluster nodes running RHCOS are immutable and rely on Operators to apply cluster changes. Accessing cluster nodes by using SSH is not recommended. However, when investigating installation issues, if the OpenShift Container Platform API is not available, or the kubelet is not properly functioning on a target node, SSH access might be required for debugging or disaster recovery.

19.2.12.3. Enabling multipathing with kernel arguments on RHCOS

In OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14, during installation, you can enable multipathing for provisioned nodes. RHCOS supports multipathing on the primary disk. Multipathing provides added benefits of stronger resilience to hardware failure to achieve higher host availability.

During the initial cluster creation, you might want to add kernel arguments to all master or worker nodes. To add kernel arguments to master or worker nodes, you can create a `MachineConfig` object and inject that object into the set of manifest files used by Ignition during cluster setup.

Procedure

1. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and generate the Kubernetes manifests for the cluster:

   ```bash
   $ ./openshift-install create manifests --dir <installation_directory>
   ```

2. Decide if you want to add kernel arguments to worker or control plane nodes.

   - Create a machine config file. For example, create a `99-master-kargs-mpath.yaml` that instructs the cluster to add the `master` label and identify the multipath kernel argument:

     ```yaml
     apiVersion: machineconfiguration.openshift.io/v1
     kind: MachineConfig
     metadata:
       labels:
         machineconfiguration.openshift.io/role: "master"
     name: 99-master-kargs-mpath
     spec:
       kernelArguments:
         - 'rd.multipath=default'
         - 'root=/dev/disk/by-label/dm-mpath-root'
     ```
3. To enable multipathing on worker nodes:

- Create a machine config file. For example, create a `99-worker-kargs-mpath.yaml` that instructs the cluster to add the `worker` label and identify the multipath kernel argument:

```yaml
apiVersion: machineconfiguration.openshift.io/v1
kind: MachineConfig
metadata:
  labels:
    machineconfiguration.openshift.io/role: "worker"
name: 99-worker-kargs-mpath
spec:
  kernelArguments:
  - 'rd.multipath=default'
  - 'root=/dev/disk/by-label/dm-mpath-root'
```

You can now continue on to create the cluster.

**IMPORTANT**

Additional postinstallation steps are required to fully enable multipathing. For more information, see "Enabling multipathing with kernel arguments on RHCOS" in Postinstallation machine configuration tasks.

In case of MPIO failure, use the `bootlist` command to update the boot device list with alternate logical device names. The command displays a boot list and it designates the possible boot devices for when the system is booted in normal mode.

a. To display a boot list and specify the possible boot devices if the system is booted in normal mode, enter the following command:

```bash
$ bootlist -m normal -o 
sda
```

b. To update the boot list for normal mode and add alternate device names, enter the following command:

```bash
$ bootlist -m normal -o /dev/sdc /dev/sdd /dev/sde 
sdc
sdd
sde
```

If the original boot disk path is down, the node reboots from the alternate device registered in the normal boot device list.

### 19.2.13. Waiting for the bootstrap process to complete

The OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process begins after the cluster nodes first boot into the persistent RHCOS environment that has been installed to disk. The configuration information provided through the Ignition config files is used to initialize the bootstrap process and install OpenShift Container Platform on the machines. You must wait for the bootstrap process to complete.

**Prerequisites**
• You have created the Ignition config files for your cluster.
• You have configured suitable network, DNS and load balancing infrastructure.
• You have obtained the installation program and generated the Ignition config files for your cluster.
• You installed RHCOS on your cluster machines and provided the Ignition config files that the OpenShift Container Platform installation program generated.
• Your machines have direct internet access or have an HTTP or HTTPS proxy available.

Procedure

1. Monitor the bootstrap process:

   $ ./openshift-install --dir <installation_directory> wait-for bootstrap-complete \  
   --log-level=info

   
   1 For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

   2 To view different installation details, specify `warn`, `debug`, or `error` instead of `info`.

   Example output

   INFO Waiting up to 30m0s for the Kubernetes API at https://api.test.example.com:6443...
   INFO API v1.27.3 up
   INFO Waiting up to 30m0s for bootstrapping to complete...
   INFO It is now safe to remove the bootstrap resources

   The command succeeds when the Kubernetes API server signals that it has been bootstrapped on the control plane machines.

2. After the bootstrap process is complete, remove the bootstrap machine from the load balancer.

   IMPORTANT

   You must remove the bootstrap machine from the load balancer at this point.
   You can also remove or reformat the bootstrap machine itself.

19.2.14. Logging in to the cluster by using the CLI

You can log in to your cluster as a default system user by exporting the cluster `kubeconfig` file. The `kubeconfig` file contains information about the cluster that is used by the CLI to connect a client to the correct cluster and API server. The file is specific to a cluster and is created during OpenShift Container Platform installation.

Prerequisites

• You deployed an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

• You installed the `oc` CLI.
1. Export the **kubeadmin** credentials:

   ```
   $ export KUBECONFIG=<installation_directory>/auth/kubeconfig
   ```

   1. For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

2. Verify you can run oc commands successfully using the exported configuration:

   ```
   $ oc whoami
   system:admin
   ```

### 19.2.15. Approving the certificate signing requests for your machines

When you add machines to a cluster, two pending certificate signing requests (CSRs) are generated for each machine that you added. You must confirm that these CSRs are approved or, if necessary, approve them yourself. The client requests must be approved first, followed by the server requests.

#### Prerequisites

- You added machines to your cluster.

#### Procedure

1. Confirm that the cluster recognizes the machines:

   ```
   $ oc get nodes
   ```

   **Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>ROLES</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>VERSION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>master-0</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>63m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>master-1</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>63m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>master-2</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>64m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   The output lists all of the machines that you created.

   **NOTE**

   The preceding output might not include the compute nodes, also known as worker nodes, until some CSRs are approved.

2. Review the pending CSRs and ensure that you see the client requests with the **Pending** or **Approved** status for each machine that you added to the cluster:

   ```
   $ oc get csr
   ```
Example output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>REQUESTOR</th>
<th>CONDITION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>csr-8b2br</td>
<td>15m</td>
<td>system:serviceaccount:openshift-machine-config-operator:node-bootstrapper</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>csr-8vnps</td>
<td>15m</td>
<td>system:serviceaccount:openshift-machine-config-operator:node-bootstrapper</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this example, two machines are joining the cluster. You might see more approved CSRs in the list.

3. If the CSRs were not approved, after all of the pending CSRs for the machines you added are in **Pending** status, approve the CSRs for your cluster machines:

```
NOTE
Because the CSRs rotate automatically, approve your CSRs within an hour of adding the machines to the cluster. If you do not approve them within an hour, the certificates will rotate, and more than two certificates will be present for each node. You must approve all of these certificates. After the client CSR is approved, the Kubelet creates a secondary CSR for the serving certificate, which requires manual approval. Then, subsequent serving certificate renewal requests are automatically approved by the **machine-approver** if the Kubelet requests a new certificate with identical parameters.

NOTE
For clusters running on platforms that are not machine API enabled, such as bare metal and other user-provisioned infrastructure, you must implement a method of automatically approving the kubelet serving certificate requests (CSRs). If a request is not approved, then the **oc exec**, **oc rsh**, and **oc logs** commands cannot succeed, because a serving certificate is required when the API server connects to the kubelet. Any operation that contacts the Kubelet endpoint requires this certificate approval to be in place. The method must watch for new CSRs, confirm that the CSR was submitted by the **node-bootstrapper** service account in the **system:node** or **system:admin** groups, and confirm the identity of the node.

- To approve them individually, run the following command for each valid CSR:

  ```
  $ oc adm certificate approve <csr_name>  
  
  <csr_name> is the name of a CSR from the list of current CSRs.
  ```

- To approve all pending CSRs, run the following command:

  ```
  $ oc get csr -o go-template='{{range .items}}{{if not .status}}{{.metadata.name}}{{\n}} {{end}}{{end}}' | xargs --no-run-if-empty oc adm certificate approve
  ```
Some Operators might not become available until some CSRs are approved.

4. Now that your client requests are approved, you must review the server requests for each machine that you added to the cluster:

```
$ oc get csr
```

**Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>REQUESTOR</th>
<th>CONDITION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>csr-bfd72</td>
<td>5m26s</td>
<td>system:node:ip-10-0-50-126.us-east-2.compute.internal</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>csr-c57lv</td>
<td>5m26s</td>
<td>system:node:ip-10-0-95-157.us-east-2.compute.internal</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. If the remaining CSRs are not approved, and are in the **Pending** status, approve the CSRs for your cluster machines:

- To approve them individually, run the following command for each valid CSR:

```
$ oc adm certificate approve <csr_name>
```

6. After all client and server CSRs have been approved, the machines have the **Ready** status. Verify this by running the following command:

```
$ oc get nodes
```

**Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>ROLES</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>VERSION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>master-0</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>73m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>master-1</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>73m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>master-2</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>74m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>worker-0</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>worker</td>
<td>11m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>worker-1</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>worker</td>
<td>11m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. After all client and server CSRs have been approved, the machines have the **Ready** status. Verify this by running the following command:

```
$ oc get nodes
```

**Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>ROLES</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>VERSION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>master-0</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>73m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>master-1</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>73m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>master-2</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>74m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>worker-0</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>worker</td>
<td>11m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>worker-1</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>worker</td>
<td>11m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**

It can take a few minutes after approval of the server CSRs for the machines to transition to the **Ready** status.
Additional information

- For more information on CSRs, see Certificate Signing Requests.

19.2.16. Initial Operator configuration

After the control plane initializes, you must immediately configure some Operators so that they all become available.

Prerequisites

- Your control plane has initialized.

Procedure

1. Watch the cluster components come online:

   $ watch -n5 oc get clusteroperators

Example output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>VERSION</th>
<th>AVAILABLE</th>
<th>PROGRESSING</th>
<th>DEGRADED</th>
<th>SINCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>authentication</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>19m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baremetal</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cloud-credential</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>40m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cluster-autoscaler</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config-operator</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>38m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>console</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>26m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>csi-snapshot-controller</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dns</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>etcd</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>36m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>image-registry</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>31m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ingress</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>30m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insights</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>31m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kube-apiserver</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>26m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kube-controller-manager</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>36m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kube-scheduler</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>36m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kube-storage-version-migrator</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>machine-api</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>29m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>machine-approver</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>machine-config</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>36m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marketplace</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monitoring</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>29m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>network</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>38m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node-tuning</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-apiserver</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>32m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-controller-manager</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>30m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-samples</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>32m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>operator-lifecycle-manager</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>operator-lifecycle-manager-catalog</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>operator-lifecycle-manager-packageserver</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>32m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>service-ca</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>38m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>storage</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Configure the Operators that are not available.

19.2.16.1. Image registry storage configuration

The Image Registry Operator is not initially available for platforms that do not provide default storage. After installation, you must configure your registry to use storage so that the Registry Operator is made available.

Instructions are shown for configuring a persistent volume, which is required for production clusters. Where applicable, instructions are shown for configuring an empty directory as the storage location, which is available for only non-production clusters.

Additional instructions are provided for allowing the image registry to use block storage types by using the **Recreate** rollout strategy during upgrades.

19.2.16.1.1. Configuring registry storage for IBM Power

As a cluster administrator, following installation you must configure your registry to use storage.

**Prerequisites**

- You have access to the cluster as a user with the **cluster-admin** role.
- You have a cluster on IBM Power®.
- You have provisioned persistent storage for your cluster, such as Red Hat OpenShift Data Foundation.

**IMPORTANT**

OpenShift Container Platform supports **ReadWriteOnce** access for image registry storage when you have only one replica. **ReadWriteOnce** access also requires that the registry uses the **Recreate** rollout strategy. To deploy an image registry that supports high availability with two or more replicas, **ReadWriteMany** access is required.

- Must have 100Gi capacity.

**Procedure**

1. To configure your registry to use storage, change the `spec.storage.pvc` in the `configs.imageregistry/cluster` resource.

**NOTE**

When you use shared storage, review your security settings to prevent outside access.

2. Verify that you do not have a registry pod:

```bash
$ oc get pod -n openshift-image-registry -l docker-registry=default
```

**Example output**
NOTE

If you do have a registry pod in your output, you do not need to continue with this procedure.

3. Check the registry configuration:

   $ oc edit configs.imageregistry.operator.openshift.io

   **Example output**

   ```yaml
   storage:
   pvc:
   claim:

   Leave the **claim** field blank to allow the automatic creation of an **image-registry-storage** PVC.

4. Check the **clusteroperator** status:

   $ oc get clusteroperator image-registry

   **Example output**

   ```
   NAME             VERSION              AVAILABLE   PROGRESSING   DEGRADED   SINCE
   MESSAGE
   image-registry   4.14                 True        False         False      6h50m
   ```

5. Ensure that your registry is set to managed to enable building and pushing of images.

   - Run:

     ```bash
     $ oc edit configs.imageregistry/cluster
     
     Then, change the line
     ```

     ```bash
     managementState: Removed
     to
     ```

     ```bash
     managementState: Managed
     ```

19.2.16.1.2. Configuring storage for the image registry in non-production clusters

You must configure storage for the Image Registry Operator. For non-production clusters, you can set the image registry to an empty directory. If you do so, all images are lost if you restart the registry.

**Procedure**

- To set the image registry storage to an empty directory:
$ oc patch configs.imageregistry.operator.openshift.io cluster --type merge --patch '{"spec": {"storage": {"emptyDir": {}}}}'

**WARNING**

Configure this option for only non-production clusters.

If you run this command before the Image Registry Operator initializes its components, the `oc patch` command fails with the following error:

```
Error from server (NotFound): configs.imageregistry.operator.openshift.io "cluster" not found
```

Wait a few minutes and run the command again.

### 19.2.17. Completing installation on user-provisioned infrastructure

After you complete the Operator configuration, you can finish installing the cluster on infrastructure that you provide.

**Prerequisites**

- Your control plane has initialized.
- You have completed the initial Operator configuration.

**Procedure**

1. Confirm that all the cluster components are online with the following command:

   ```
   $ watch -n5 oc get clusteroperators
   ```

**Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>VERSION</th>
<th>AVAILABLE</th>
<th>PROGRESSING</th>
<th>DEGRADED</th>
<th>SINCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>authentication</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>19m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baremetal</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cloud-credential</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>40m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cluster-autoscaler</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config-operator</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>38m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>console</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>26m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>csi-snapshot-controller</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dns</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>etcd</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>36m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>image-registry</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>31m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ingress</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>30m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insights</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>31m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kube-apiserver</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>26m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Alternatively, the following command notifies you when all of the clusters are available. It also retrieves and displays credentials:

```bash
$ ./openshift-install --dir <installation_directory> wait-for install-complete
```

For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

### Example output

INFO Waiting up to 30m0s for the cluster to initialize...

The command succeeds when the Cluster Version Operator finishes deploying the OpenShift Container Platform cluster from Kubernetes API server.

### IMPORTANT

- The Ignition config files that the installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending `node-bootstrapper` certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for *Recovering from expired control plane certificates* for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

2. Confirm that the Kubernetes API server is communicating with the pods.
a. To view a list of all pods, use the following command:

```bash
$ oc get pods --all-namespaces
```

### Example output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAMESPACE</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>READY</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>openshift-apiserver-operator</td>
<td>openshift-apiserver-operator-85cb746d55-zqhs8</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Running 9m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>openshift-apiserver-67b9g</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Running 3m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>openshift-apiserver-ljcmx</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Running 1m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>openshift-apiserver-z25h4</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Running 2m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>openshift-authentication-operator-authentication-operator-69d5d8bf84-vh2n8</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Running 0m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. View the logs for a pod that is listed in the output of the previous command by using the following command:

```bash
$ oc logs <pod_name> -n <namespace> 1
```

1. Specify the pod name and namespace, as shown in the output of the previous command.

If the pod logs display, the Kubernetes API server can communicate with the cluster machines.

3. Additional steps are required to enable multipathing. Do not enable multipathing during installation.
   See "Enabling multipathing with kernel arguments on RHCOS" in the Post-installation machine configuration tasks documentation for more information.

### 19.2.18. Telemetry access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the Telemetry service, which runs by default to provide metrics about cluster health and the success of updates, requires internet access. If your cluster is connected to the internet, Telemetry runs automatically, and your cluster is registered to OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console.

After you confirm that your OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console inventory is correct, either maintained automatically by Telemetry or manually by using OpenShift Cluster Manager, use subscription watch to track your OpenShift Container Platform subscriptions at the account or multi-cluster level.

### Additional resources

- See About remote health monitoring for more information about the Telemetry service

### 19.2.19. Next steps
Enabling multipathing with kernel arguments on RHCOS.

Customize your cluster.

If necessary, you can opt out of remote health reporting.

19.3. INSTALLING A CLUSTER ON IBM POWER IN A RESTRICTED NETWORK

In OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14, you can install a cluster on IBM Power® infrastructure that you provision in a restricted network.

IMPORTANT

Additional considerations exist for non-bare metal platforms. Review the information in the guidelines for deploying OpenShift Container Platform on non-tested platforms before you install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

19.3.1. Prerequisites

- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.
- You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.
- You created a mirror registry for installation in a restricted network and obtained the imageContentSources data for your version of OpenShift Container Platform.
- Before you begin the installation process, you must move or remove any existing installation files. This ensures that the required installation files are created and updated during the installation process.

IMPORTANT

Ensure that installation steps are performed on a machine with access to the installation media.

- You provisioned persistent storage using OpenShift Data Foundation or other supported storage protocols for your cluster. To deploy a private image registry, you must set up persistent storage with ReadWriteMany access.
- If you use a firewall and plan to use the Telemetry service, you configured the firewall to allow the sites that your cluster requires access to.

NOTE

Be sure to also review this site list if you are configuring a proxy.

19.3.2. About installations in restricted networks

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you can perform an installation that does not require an active connection to the internet to obtain software components. Restricted network installations can be
completed using installer-provisioned infrastructure or user-provisioned infrastructure, depending on the cloud platform to which you are installing the cluster.

To complete a restricted network installation, you must create a registry that mirrors the contents of the OpenShift image registry and contains the installation media. You can create this registry on a mirror host, which can access both the internet and your closed network, or by using other methods that meet your restrictions.

**IMPORTANT**

Because of the complexity of the configuration for user-provisioned installations, consider completing a standard user-provisioned infrastructure installation before you attempt a restricted network installation using user-provisioned infrastructure. Completing this test installation might make it easier to isolate and troubleshoot any issues that might arise during your installation in a restricted network.

### 19.3.2.1. Additional limits

Clusters in restricted networks have the following additional limitations and restrictions:

- The `ClusterVersion` status includes an **Unable to retrieve available updates** error.
- By default, you cannot use the contents of the Developer Catalog because you cannot access the required image stream tags.

### 19.3.3. Internet access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you require access to the internet to obtain the images that are necessary to install your cluster.

You must have internet access to:

- Access [OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console](https://example.com) to download the installation program and perform subscription management. If the cluster has internet access and you do not disable Telemetry, that service automatically entitles your cluster.
- Access [Quay.io](https://example.com) to obtain the packages that are required to install your cluster.
- Obtain the packages that are required to perform cluster updates.

### 19.3.4. Requirements for a cluster with user-provisioned infrastructure

For a cluster that contains user-provisioned infrastructure, you must deploy all of the required machines.

This section describes the requirements for deploying OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure.

#### 19.3.4.1. Required machines for cluster installation

The smallest OpenShift Container Platform clusters require the following hosts:

**Table 19.16. Minimum required hosts**
### Hosts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hosts</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One temporary bootstrap machine</td>
<td>The cluster requires the bootstrap machine to deploy the OpenShift Container Platform cluster on the three control plane machines. You can remove the bootstrap machine after you install the cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three control plane machines</td>
<td>The control plane machines run the Kubernetes and OpenShift Container Platform services that form the control plane.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At least two compute machines, which are also known as worker machines.</td>
<td>The workloads requested by OpenShift Container Platform users run on the compute machines.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IMPORTANT**

To maintain high availability of your cluster, use separate physical hosts for these cluster machines.

The bootstrap, control plane, and compute machines must use Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) as the operating system.

Note that RHCOS is based on Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 9.2 and inherits all of its hardware certifications and requirements. See [Red Hat Enterprise Linux technology capabilities and limits](https://access.redhat.com/documentation/en-us/red_hat_enterprise_linux/9/html/technology_capabilities_and_limits).  

#### 19.3.4.2. Minimum resource requirements for cluster installation

Each cluster machine must meet the following minimum requirements:

**Table 19.17. Minimum resource requirements**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bootstrap</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control plane</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compute</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. One vCPU is equivalent to one physical core when simultaneous multithreading (SMT), or hyperthreading, is not enabled. When enabled, use the following formula to calculate the corresponding ratio: (threads per core × cores) × sockets = vCPUs.

2. OpenShift Container Platform and Kubernetes are sensitive to disk performance, and faster storage is recommended, particularly for etcd on the control plane nodes. Note that on many cloud platforms, storage size and IOPS scale together, so you might need to over-allocate.
storage volume to obtain sufficient performance.

If an instance type for your platform meets the minimum requirements for cluster machines, it is supported to use in OpenShift Container Platform.

Additional resources

- Optimizing storage

19.3.4.3. Minimum IBM Power requirements

You can install OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14 on the following IBM® hardware:

- IBM Power®9 or IBM Power®10 processor-based systems

**NOTE**

Support for RHCOS functionality for all IBM Power®8 models, IBM Power® AC922, IBM Power® IC922, and IBM Power® LC922 is deprecated in OpenShift Container Platform 4.14. Red Hat recommends that you use later hardware models.

Hardware requirements

- Six logical partitions (LPARs) across multiple PowerVM servers

Operating system requirements

- One instance of an IBM Power®9 or Power10 processor-based system

On your IBM Power® instance, set up:

- Three LPARs for OpenShift Container Platform control plane machines
- Two LPARs for OpenShift Container Platform compute machines
- One LPAR for the temporary OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap machine

Disk storage for the IBM Power guest virtual machines

- Local storage, or storage provisioned by the Virtual I/O Server using vSCSI, NPIV (N-Port ID Virtualization) or SSP (shared storage pools)

Network for the PowerVM guest virtual machines

- Dedicated physical adapter, or SR-IOV virtual function
- Available by the Virtual I/O Server using Shared Ethernet Adapter
- Virtualized by the Virtual I/O Server using IBM® vNIC

Storage / main memory

- 100 GB / 16 GB for OpenShift Container Platform control plane machines
- 100 GB / 8 GB for OpenShift Container Platform compute machines
- 100 GB / 16 GB for the temporary OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap machine
19.3.4.4. Recommended IBM Power system requirements

Hardware requirements
- Six LPARs across multiple PowerVM servers

Operating system requirements
- One instance of an IBM Power®9 or IBM Power®10 processor-based system

On your IBM Power® instance, set up:
- Three LPARs for OpenShift Container Platform control plane machines
- Two LPARs for OpenShift Container Platform compute machines
- One LPAR for the temporary OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap machine

Disk storage for the IBM Power guest virtual machines
- Local storage, or storage provisioned by the Virtual I/O Server using vSCSI, NPIV (N-Port ID Virtualization) or SSP (shared storage pools)

Network for the PowerVM guest virtual machines
- Dedicated physical adapter, or SR-IOV virtual function
- Available by the Virtual I/O Server using Shared Ethernet Adapter
- Virtualized by the Virtual I/O Server using IBM® vNIC

Storage / main memory
- 120 GB / 32 GB for OpenShift Container Platform control plane machines
- 120 GB / 32 GB for OpenShift Container Platform compute machines
- 120 GB / 16 GB for the temporary OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap machine

19.3.4.5. Certificate signing requests management

Because your cluster has limited access to automatic machine management when you use infrastructure that you provision, you must provide a mechanism for approving cluster certificate signing requests (CSRs) after installation. The kube-controller-manager only approves the kubelet client CSRs. The machine-approver cannot guarantee the validity of a serving certificate that is requested by using kubelet credentials because it cannot confirm that the correct machine issued the request. You must determine and implement a method of verifying the validity of the kubelet serving certificate requests and approving them.

19.3.4.6. Networking requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure

All the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines require networking to be configured in initramfs during boot to fetch their Ignition config files.

During the initial boot, the machines require an IP address configuration that is set either through a DHCP server or statically by providing the required boot options. After a network connection is established, the machines download their Ignition config files from an HTTP or HTTPS server. The
Ignition config files are then used to set the exact state of each machine. The Machine Config Operator completes more changes to the machines, such as the application of new certificates or keys, after installation.

It is recommended to use a DHCP server for long-term management of the cluster machines. Ensure that the DHCP server is configured to provide persistent IP addresses, DNS server information, and hostnames to the cluster machines.

**NOTE**

If a DHCP service is not available for your user-provisioned infrastructure, you can instead provide the IP networking configuration and the address of the DNS server to the nodes at RHCOS install time. These can be passed as boot arguments if you are installing from an ISO image. See the *Installing RHCOS and starting the OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process* section for more information about static IP provisioning and advanced networking options.

The Kubernetes API server must be able to resolve the node names of the cluster machines. If the API servers and worker nodes are in different zones, you can configure a default DNS search zone to allow the API server to resolve the node names. Another supported approach is to always refer to hosts by their fully-qualified domain names in both the node objects and all DNS requests.

### 19.3.4.6.1. Setting the cluster node hostnames through DHCP

On Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines, the hostname is set through NetworkManager. By default, the machines obtain their hostname through DHCP. If the hostname is not provided by DHCP, set statically through kernel arguments, or another method, it is obtained through a reverse DNS lookup. Reverse DNS lookup occurs after the network has been initialized on a node and can take time to resolve. Other system services can start prior to this and detect the hostname as localhost or similar. You can avoid this by using DHCP to provide the hostname for each cluster node.

Additionally, setting the hostnames through DHCP can bypass any manual DNS record name configuration errors in environments that have a DNS split-horizon implementation.

### 19.3.4.6.2. Network connectivity requirements

You must configure the network connectivity between machines to allow OpenShift Container Platform cluster components to communicate. Each machine must be able to resolve the hostnames of all other machines in the cluster.

This section provides details about the ports that are required.

**Table 19.18. Ports used for all-machine to all-machine communications**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ICMP</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Network reachability tests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Metrics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9000-9999</td>
<td>Host level services, including the node exporter on ports 9100-9101 and the Cluster Version Operator on port 9099.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The default ports that Kubernetes reserves include:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10250-10259</td>
<td>The default ports that Kubernetes reserves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10256</td>
<td>openshift-sdn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>4789</td>
<td>VXLAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6081</td>
<td>Geneve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9000-9999</td>
<td>Host level services, including the node exporter on ports 9100-9101.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>500</td>
<td>IPsec IKE packets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4500</td>
<td>IPsec NAT-T packets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP/UDP</td>
<td>30000-32767</td>
<td>Kubernetes node port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESP</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>IPsec Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>6443</td>
<td>Kubernetes API</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>2379-2380</td>
<td>etcd server and peer ports</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### NTP configuration for user-provisioned infrastructure

OpenShift Container Platform clusters are configured to use a public Network Time Protocol (NTP) server by default. If you want to use a local enterprise NTP server, or if your cluster is being deployed in a disconnected network, you can configure the cluster to use a specific time server. For more information, see the documentation for Configuring chrony time service.

If a DHCP server provides NTP server information, the chrony time service on the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines read the information and can sync the clock with the NTP servers.

### Additional resources

- Configuring chrony time service

### 19.3.4.7. User-provisioned DNS requirements
In OpenShift Container Platform deployments, DNS name resolution is required for the following components:

- The Kubernetes API
- The OpenShift Container Platform application wildcard
- The bootstrap, control plane, and compute machines

Reverse DNS resolution is also required for the Kubernetes API, the bootstrap machine, the control plane machines, and the compute machines.

DNS A/AAAA or CNAME records are used for name resolution and PTR records are used for reverse name resolution. The reverse records are important because Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) uses the reverse records to set the hostnames for all the nodes, unless the hostnames are provided by DHCP. Additionally, the reverse records are used to generate the certificate signing requests (CSR) that OpenShift Container Platform needs to operate.

NOTE

It is recommended to use a DHCP server to provide the hostnames to each cluster node. See the DHCP recommendations for user-provisioned infrastructure section for more information.

The following DNS records are required for a user-provisioned OpenShift Container Platform cluster and they must be in place before installation. In each record, `<cluster_name>` is the cluster name and `<base_domain>` is the base domain that you specify in the `install-config.yaml` file. A complete DNS record takes the form: `<component>.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>.

Table 19.21. Required DNS records

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Record</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kubernetes</td>
<td>api.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;</td>
<td>A DNS A/AAAA or CNAME record, and a DNS PTR record, to identify the API load balancer. These records must be resolvable by both clients external to the cluster and from all the nodes within the cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>api-int.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;</td>
<td>A DNS A/AAAA or CNAME record, and a DNS PTR record, to internally identify the API load balancer. These records must be resolvable from all the nodes within the cluster.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IMPORTANT

The API server must be able to resolve the worker nodes by the hostnames that are recorded in Kubernetes. If the API server cannot resolve the node names, then proxied API calls can fail, and you cannot retrieve logs from pods.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Record</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Routes</td>
<td>*.apps.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;.</td>
<td>A wildcard DNS A/AAAA or CNAME record that refers to the application ingress load balancer. The application ingress load balancer targets the machines that run the Ingress Controller pods. The Ingress Controller pods run on the compute machines by default. These records must be resolvable by both clients external to the cluster and from all the nodes within the cluster. For example, console-openshift-console.apps.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt; is used as a wildcard route to the OpenShift Container Platform console.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bootstrap machine</td>
<td>bootstrap.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;.</td>
<td>A DNS A/AAAA or CNAME record, and a DNS PTR record, to identify the bootstrap machine. These records must be resolvable by the nodes within the cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control plane machines</td>
<td>&lt;master&gt;&lt;n&gt;.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;.</td>
<td>DNS A/AAAA or CNAME records and DNS PTR records to identify each machine for the control plane nodes. These records must be resolvable by the nodes within the cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compute machines</td>
<td>&lt;worker&gt;&lt;n&gt;.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;.</td>
<td>DNS A/AAAA or CNAME records and DNS PTR records to identify each machine for the worker nodes. These records must be resolvable by the nodes within the cluster.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.4 and later, you do not need to specify etcd host and SRV records in your DNS configuration.

**TIP**

You can use the `dig` command to verify name and reverse name resolution. See the section on Validating DNS resolution for user-provisioned infrastructure for detailed validation steps.

19.3.4.7.1. Example DNS configuration for user-provisioned clusters

This section provides A and PTR record configuration samples that meet the DNS requirements for deploying OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure. The samples are not meant to provide advice for choosing one DNS solution over another.

In the examples, the cluster name is `ocp4` and the base domain is `example.com`.

Example DNS A record configuration for a user-provisioned cluster
The following example is a BIND zone file that shows sample A records for name resolution in a user-provisioned cluster.

**Example 19.4. Sample DNS zone database**

```text
$TTL 1W
@ IN SOA ns1.example.com. root (2019070700 ; serial 3H ; refresh (3 hours) 30M ; retry (30 minutes) 2W ; expiry (2 weeks) 1W ) ; minimum (1 week)
IN NS ns1.example.com.
IN MX 10 smtp.example.com.
;
ns1.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5
smtp.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5
;
helper.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5
helper.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5
;
api.o cp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5 1
api-int.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5 2
;
*.apps.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5 3
;
bootstrap.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.96 4
;
m aster0.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.97 5
master1.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.98 6
master2.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.99 7
;
worker0.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.11 8
worker1.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.7 9
;
;EOF
```

1. Provides name resolution for the Kubernetes API. The record refers to the IP address of the API load balancer.

2. Provides name resolution for the Kubernetes API. The record refers to the IP address of the API load balancer and is used for internal cluster communications.

3. Provides name resolution for the wildcard routes. The record refers to the IP address of the application ingress load balancer. The application ingress load balancer targets the machines that run the Ingress Controller pods. The Ingress Controller pods run on the compute machines by default.
NOTE

In the example, the same load balancer is used for the Kubernetes API and application ingress traffic. In production scenarios, you can deploy the API and application ingress load balancers separately so that you can scale the load balancer infrastructure for each in isolation.

4 Provides name resolution for the bootstrap machine.
5 6 7 Provides name resolution for the control plane machines.
8 9 Provides name resolution for the compute machines.

Example DNS PTR record configuration for a user-provisioned cluster

The following example BIND zone file shows sample PTR records for reverse name resolution in a user-provisioned cluster.

Example 19.5. Sample DNS zone database for reverse records

```text
$TTL 1W
@ IN SOA ns1.example.com. root (2019070700 ; serial
3H ; refresh (3 hours)
30M ; retry (30 minutes)
2W ; expiry (2 weeks)
1W ) ; minimum (1 week)
IN NS ns1.example.com.
;
5.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR api.ocp4.example.com. 1
5.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR api-int.ocp4.example.com. 2
;
96.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR bootstrap.ocp4.example.com. 3
;
97.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR master0.ocp4.example.com. 4
98.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR master1.ocp4.example.com. 5
99.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR master2.ocp4.example.com. 6
;
11.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR worker0.ocp4.example.com. 7
7.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR worker1.ocp4.example.com. 8
;
;EOF
```

1 Provides reverse DNS resolution for the Kubernetes API. The PTR record refers to the record name of the API load balancer.
2 Provides reverse DNS resolution for the Kubernetes API. The PTR record refers to the record name of the API load balancer and is used for internal cluster communications.
3 Provides reverse DNS resolution for the bootstrap machine.
4 5 6 Provides reverse DNS resolution for the control plane machines.
Provides reverse DNS resolution for the compute machines.

NOTE
A PTR record is not required for the OpenShift Container Platform application wildcard.

19.3.4.8. Load balancing requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform, you must provision the API and application Ingress load balancing infrastructure. In production scenarios, you can deploy the API and application Ingress load balancers separately so that you can scale the load balancer infrastructure for each in isolation.

NOTE
If you want to deploy the API and application Ingress load balancers with a Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) instance, you must purchase the RHEL subscription separately.

The load balancing infrastructure must meet the following requirements:

1. **API load balancer**: Provides a common endpoint for users, both human and machine, to interact with and configure the platform. Configure the following conditions:
   - Layer 4 load balancing only. This can be referred to as Raw TCP, SSL Passthrough, or SSL Bridge mode. If you use SSL Bridge mode, you must enable Server Name Indication (SNI) for the API routes.
   - A stateless load balancing algorithm. The options vary based on the load balancer implementation.

   **IMPORTANT**
   Do not configure session persistence for an API load balancer. Configuring session persistence for a Kubernetes API server might cause performance issues from excess application traffic for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster and the Kubernetes API that runs inside the cluster.

Configure the following ports on both the front and back of the load balancers:

**Table 19.22. API load balancer**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Back-end machines (pool members)</th>
<th>Internal</th>
<th>External</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6443</td>
<td>Bootstrap and control plane. You remove the bootstrap machine from the load balancer after the bootstrap machine initializes the cluster control plane. You must configure the <code>/readyz</code> endpoint for the API server health check probe.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Kubernetes API server</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Bootstrap and control plane. You remove the bootstrap machine from the load balancer after the bootstrap machine initializes the cluster control plane.

**NOTE**

The load balancer must be configured to take a maximum of 30 seconds from the time the API server turns off the /readyz endpoint to the removal of the API server instance from the pool. Within the time frame after /readyz returns an error or becomes healthy, the endpoint must have been removed or added. Probing every 5 or 10 seconds, with two successful requests to become healthy and three to become unhealthy, are well-tested values.

2. **Application Ingress load balancer**: Provides an ingress point for application traffic flowing in from outside the cluster. A working configuration for the Ingress router is required for an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

Configure the following conditions:

- Layer 4 load balancing only. This can be referred to as Raw TCP, SSL Passthrough, or SSL Bridge mode. If you use SSL Bridge mode, you must enable Server Name Indication (SNI) for the ingress routes.

- A connection-based or session-based persistence is recommended, based on the options available and types of applications that will be hosted on the platform.

**TIP**

If the true IP address of the client can be seen by the application Ingress load balancer, enabling source IP-based session persistence can improve performance for applications that use end-to-end TLS encryption.

Configure the following ports on both the front and back of the load balancers:

**Table 19.23. Application Ingress load balancer**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Back-end machines (pool members)</th>
<th>Internal</th>
<th>External</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22623</td>
<td>Bootstrap and control plane. You remove the bootstrap machine from the load balancer after the bootstrap machine initializes the cluster control plane.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>Machine config server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>443</td>
<td>The machines that run the Ingress Controller pods, compute, or worker, by default.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>HTTPS traffic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>The machines that run the Ingress Controller pods, compute, or worker, by default.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>HTTP traffic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTE
If you are deploying a three-node cluster with zero compute nodes, the Ingress Controller pods run on the control plane nodes. In three-node cluster deployments, you must configure your application Ingress load balancer to route HTTP and HTTPS traffic to the control plane nodes.

19.3.4.8.1. Example load balancer configuration for user-provisioned clusters

This section provides an example API and application Ingress load balancer configuration that meets the load balancing requirements for user-provisioned clusters. The sample is an `/etc/haproxy/haproxy.cfg` configuration for an HAProxy load balancer. The example is not meant to provide advice for choosing one load balancing solution over another.

In the example, the same load balancer is used for the Kubernetes API and application ingress traffic. In production scenarios, you can deploy the API and application ingress load balancers separately so that you can scale the load balancer infrastructure for each in isolation.

NOTE
If you are using HAProxy as a load balancer and SELinux is set to enforcing, you must ensure that the HAProxy service can bind to the configured TCP port by running `setsebool -P haproxy_connect_any=1`.

Example 19.6. Sample API and application Ingress load balancer configuration

```
global
  log 127.0.0.1 local2
  pidfile /var/run/haproxy.pid
  maxconn 4000

defaults
  mode http
  log global	no_dontlognull
  option http-server-close
  option redispatch
  retries 3
  timeout http-request 10s
  timeout queue 1m
  timeout connect 10s
  timeout client 1m
  timeout server 1m
  timeout http-keep-alive 10s
  timeout check 10s
  maxconn 3000

listen api-server-6443 1
  bind *:6443
  mode tcp
  server bootstrap bootstrap.ocp4.example.com:6443 check inter 1s backup
  server master0 master0.ocp4.example.com:6443 check inter 1s
  server master1 master1.ocp4.example.com:6443 check inter 1s
  server master2 master2.ocp4.example.com:6443 check inter 1s

listen machine-config-server-22623 3
```
Port 6443 handles the Kubernetes API traffic and points to the control plane machines.

The bootstrap entries must be in place before the OpenShift Container Platform cluster installation and they must be removed after the bootstrap process is complete.

Port 22623 handles the machine config server traffic and points to the control plane machines.

Port 443 handles the HTTPS traffic and points to the machines that run the Ingress Controller pods. The Ingress Controller pods run on the compute machines by default.

Port 80 handles the HTTP traffic and points to the machines that run the Ingress Controller pods. The Ingress Controller pods run on the compute machines by default.

NOTE

If you are deploying a three-node cluster with zero compute nodes, the Ingress Controller pods run on the control plane nodes. In three-node cluster deployments, you must configure your application Ingress load balancer to route HTTP and HTTPS traffic to the control plane nodes.

TIP

If you are using HAProxy as a load balancer, you can check that the haproxy process is listening on ports 6443, 22623, 443, and 80 by running `netstat -tnltpu` on the HAProxy node.

19.3.5. Preparing the user-provisioned infrastructure

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure, you must prepare the underlying infrastructure.

This section provides details about the high-level steps required to set up your cluster infrastructure in preparation for an OpenShift Container Platform installation. This includes configuring IP networking and network connectivity for your cluster nodes, enabling the required ports through your firewall, and
setting up the required DNS and load balancing infrastructure.

After preparation, your cluster infrastructure must meet the requirements outlined in the *Requirements for a cluster with user-provisioned infrastructure* section.

### Prerequisites

- You have reviewed the [OpenShift Container Platform 4.x Tested Integrations](#) page.
- You have reviewed the infrastructure requirements detailed in the *Requirements for a cluster with user-provisioned infrastructure* section.

### Procedure

1. If you are using DHCP to provide the IP networking configuration to your cluster nodes, configure your DHCP service.
   
   a. Add persistent IP addresses for the nodes to your DHCP server configuration. In your configuration, match the MAC address of the relevant network interface to the intended IP address for each node.

   b. When you use DHCP to configure IP addressing for the cluster machines, the machines also obtain the DNS server information through DHCP. Define the persistent DNS server address that is used by the cluster nodes through your DHCP server configuration.

   **NOTE**
   
   If you are not using a DHCP service, you must provide the IP networking configuration and the address of the DNS server to the nodes at RHCOS install time. These can be passed as boot arguments if you are installing from an ISO image. See the *Installing RHCOS and starting the OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process* section for more information about static IP provisioning and advanced networking options.

   c. Define the hostnames of your cluster nodes in your DHCP server configuration. See the *Setting the cluster node hostnames through DHCP* section for details about hostname considerations.

   **NOTE**
   
   If you are not using a DHCP service, the cluster nodes obtain their hostname through a reverse DNS lookup.

2. Ensure that your network infrastructure provides the required network connectivity between the cluster components. See the *Networking requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure* section for details about the requirements.

3. Configure your firewall to enable the ports required for the OpenShift Container Platform cluster components to communicate. See *Networking requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure* section for details about the ports that are required.
4. Setup the required DNS infrastructure for your cluster.
   a. Configure DNS name resolution for the Kubernetes API, the application wildcard, the bootstrap machine, the control plane machines, and the compute machines.
   b. Configure reverse DNS resolution for the Kubernetes API, the bootstrap machine, the control plane machines, and the compute machines.
      See the User-provisioned DNS requirements section for more information about the OpenShift Container Platform DNS requirements.

5. Validate your DNS configuration.
   a. From your installation node, run DNS lookups against the record names of the Kubernetes API, the wildcard routes, and the cluster nodes. Validate that the IP addresses in the responses correspond to the correct components.
   b. From your installation node, run reverse DNS lookups against the IP addresses of the load balancer and the cluster nodes. Validate that the record names in the responses correspond to the correct components.
      See the Validating DNS resolution for user-provisioned infrastructure section for detailed DNS validation steps.

6. Provision the required API and application ingress load balancing infrastructure. See the Load balancing requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure section for more information about the requirements.

**NOTE**
Some load balancing solutions require the DNS name resolution for the cluster nodes to be in place before the load balancing is initialized.

19.3.6. Validating DNS resolution for user-provisioned infrastructure

You can validate your DNS configuration before installing OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure.

**IMPORTANT**
The validation steps detailed in this section must succeed before you install your cluster.

**Prerequisites**

- You have configured the required DNS records for your user-provisioned infrastructure.
1. From your installation node, run DNS lookups against the record names of the Kubernetes API, the wildcard routes, and the cluster nodes. Validate that the IP addresses contained in the responses correspond to the correct components.

   a. Perform a lookup against the Kubernetes API record name. Check that the result points to the IP address of the API load balancer:

   ```
   $ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> api.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>
   ```

   **Example output**

   ```
   api.o cp4.example.com. 604800 IN A 192.168.1.5
   ```

   b. Perform a lookup against the Kubernetes internal API record name. Check that the result points to the IP address of the API load balancer:

   ```
   $ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> api-int.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>
   ```

   **Example output**

   ```
   api-int.o cp4.example.com. 604800 IN A 192.168.1.5
   ```

   c. Test an example `*.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>` DNS wildcard lookup. All of the application wildcard lookups must resolve to the IP address of the application ingress load balancer:

   ```
   $ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> random.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>
   ```

   **Example output**

   ```
   random.apps.o cp4.example.com. 604800 IN A 192.168.1.5
   ```

   **NOTE**

   In the example outputs, the same load balancer is used for the Kubernetes API and application ingress traffic. In production scenarios, you can deploy the API and application ingress load balancers separately so that you can scale the load balancer infrastructure for each in isolation.

   You can replace `random` with another wildcard value. For example, you can query the route to the OpenShift Container Platform console:

   ```
   $ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> console-openshift-console.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>
   ```

   **Example output**

   ```
   console-openshift-console.apps.o cp4.example.com. 604800 IN A 192.168.1.5
d. Run a lookup against the bootstrap DNS record name. Check that the result points to the IP address of the bootstrap node:

$ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> bootstrap.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>

Example output

bootstrap.ocp4.example.com. 604800 IN A 192.168.1.96

e. Use this method to perform lookups against the DNS record names for the control plane and compute nodes. Check that the results correspond to the IP addresses of each node.

2. From your installation node, run reverse DNS lookups against the IP addresses of the load balancer and the cluster nodes. Validate that the record names contained in the responses correspond to the correct components.

a. Perform a reverse lookup against the IP address of the API load balancer. Check that the response includes the record names for the Kubernetes API and the Kubernetes internal API:

$ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> -x 192.168.1.5

Example output

5.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. 604800 IN PTR api-int.ocp4.example.com. 1
5.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. 604800 IN PTR api.ocp4.example.com. 2

1 Provides the record name for the Kubernetes internal API.
2 Provides the record name for the Kubernetes API.

NOTE
A PTR record is not required for the OpenShift Container Platform application wildcard. No validation step is needed for reverse DNS resolution against the IP address of the application ingress load balancer.

b. Perform a reverse lookup against the IP address of the bootstrap node. Check that the result points to the DNS record name of the bootstrap node:

$ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> -x 192.168.1.96

Example output


c. Use this method to perform reverse lookups against the IP addresses for the control plane and compute nodes. Check that the results correspond to the DNS record names of each node.
19.3.7. Generating a key pair for cluster node SSH access

During an OpenShift Container Platform installation, you can provide an SSH public key to the installation program. The key is passed to the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes through their Ignition config files and is used to authenticate SSH access to the nodes. The key is added to the ~/.ssh/authorized_keys list for the core user on each node, which enables password-less authentication.

After the key is passed to the nodes, you can use the key pair to SSH in to the RHCOS nodes as the user core. To access the nodes through SSH, the private key identity must be managed by SSH for your local user.

If you want to SSH in to your cluster nodes to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, you must provide the SSH public key during the installation process. The ./openshift-install gather command also requires the SSH public key to be in place on the cluster nodes.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not skip this procedure in production environments, where disaster recovery and debugging is required.

**NOTE**

You must use a local key, not one that you configured with platform-specific approaches such as AWS key pairs.

**Procedure**

1. If you do not have an existing SSH key pair on your local machine to use for authentication onto your cluster nodes, create one. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   ```
   $ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -N "" -f <path>/<file_name>  
   ```

   Specify the path and file name, such as ~/.ssh/id_ed25519, of the new SSH key. If you have an existing key pair, ensure your public key is in the your ~/.ssh directory.

   **NOTE**

   If you plan to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures, do not create a key that uses the ed25519 algorithm. Instead, create a key that uses the rsa or ecdsa algorithm.

2. View the public SSH key:

   ```
   $ cat <path>/<file_name>.pub
   ```

   For example, run the following to view the ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub public key:

   ```
   $ cat ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub
   ```
3. Add the SSH private key identity to the SSH agent for your local user, if it has not already been added. SSH agent management of the key is required for password-less SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes, or if you want to use the `./openshift-install gather` command.

**NOTE**

On some distributions, default SSH private key identities such as `~/.ssh/id_rsa` and `~/.ssh/id_dsa` are managed automatically.

a. If the `ssh-agent` process is not already running for your local user, start it as a background task:

```sh
$ eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"
```

**Example output**

```
Agent pid 31874
```

**NOTE**

If your cluster is in FIPS mode, only use FIPS-compliant algorithms to generate the SSH key. The key must be either RSA or ECDSA.

4. Add your SSH private key to the `ssh-agent`:

```sh
$ ssh-add <path>/<file_name>
```

Specify the path and file name for your SSH private key, such as `~/.ssh/id_ed25519`

**Example output**

```
Identity added: /home/<you>/<path>/<file_name> (<computer_name>)
```

**Next steps**

- When you install OpenShift Container Platform, provide the SSH public key to the installation program.

**19.3.8. Manually creating the installation configuration file**

**Prerequisites**

- You have an SSH public key on your local machine to provide to the installation program. The key will be used for SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes for debugging and disaster recovery.
- You have obtained the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.

**Procedure**
1. Create an installation directory to store your required installation assets in:

   ```bash
   $ mkdir <installation_directory>
   ```

   **IMPORTANT**
   
   You must create a directory. Some installation assets, like bootstrap X.509 certificates have short expiration intervals, so you must not reuse an installation directory. If you want to reuse individual files from another cluster installation, you can copy them into your directory. However, the file names for the installation assets might change between releases. Use caution when copying installation files from an earlier OpenShift Container Platform version.

2. Customize the sample `install-config.yaml` file template that is provided and save it in the `<installation_directory>`.

   **NOTE**

   You must name this configuration file `install-config.yaml`.

   **NOTE**

   For some platform types, you can alternatively run `./openshift-install create install-config --dir <installation_directory>` to generate an `install-config.yaml` file. You can provide details about your cluster configuration at the prompts.

3. Back up the `install-config.yaml` file so that you can use it to install multiple clusters.

   **IMPORTANT**

   The `install-config.yaml` file is consumed during the next step of the installation process. You must back it up now.

**Additional resources**

- Installation configuration parameters for IBM Power®

**19.3.8.1. Sample install-config.yaml file for IBM Power**

You can customize the `install-config.yaml` file to specify more details about your OpenShift Container Platform cluster’s platform or modify the values of the required parameters.

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: example.com
compute:
  - name: worker
    replicas: 0
    architecture: ppc64le
    controlPlane:
      - name: master
```

1. `baseDomain`
2. `compute`
3. `name: worker`
4. `replicas: 0`
5. `architecture: ppc64le`
6. `controlPlane:`
7. `name: master`
The base domain of the cluster. All DNS records must be sub-domains of this base and include the cluster name.

The controlPlane section is a single mapping, but the compute section is a sequence of mappings. To meet the requirements of the different data structures, the first line of the compute section must begin with a hyphen, -, and the first line of the controlPlane section must not. Only one control plane pool is used.

Specifies whether to enable or disable simultaneous multithreading (SMT), or hyperthreading. By default, SMT is enabled to increase the performance of the cores in your machines. You can disable it by setting the parameter value to Disabled. If you disable SMT, you must disable it in all cluster machines; this includes both control plane and compute machines.

NOTE

Simultaneous multithreading (SMT) is enabled by default. If SMT is not enabled in your BIOS settings, the hyperthreading parameter has no effect.

IMPORTANT

If you disable hyperthreading, whether in the BIOS or in the install-config.yaml file, ensure that your capacity planning accounts for the dramatically decreased machine performance.

You must set this value to 0 when you install OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned
NOTE

If you are installing a three-node cluster, do not deploy any compute machines when you install the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines.

7 The number of control plane machines that you add to the cluster. Because the cluster uses these values as the number of etcd endpoints in the cluster, the value must match the number of control plane machines that you deploy.

8 The cluster name that you specified in your DNS records.

9 A block of IP addresses from which pod IP addresses are allocated. This block must not overlap with existing physical networks. These IP addresses are used for the pod network. If you need to access the pods from an external network, you must configure load balancers and routers to manage the traffic.

NOTE

Class E CIDR range is reserved for a future use. To use the Class E CIDR range, you must ensure your networking environment accepts the IP addresses within the Class E CIDR range.

10 The subnet prefix length to assign to each individual node. For example, if `hostPrefix` is set to 23, then each node is assigned a /23 subnet out of the given `cidr`, which allows for 510 ($2^{32} - 23 - 2$) pod IP addresses. If you are required to provide access to nodes from an external network, configure load balancers and routers to manage the traffic.

11 The cluster network plugin to install. The supported values are OVNKubernetes and OpenShiftSDN. The default value is OVNKubernetes.

12 The IP address pool to use for service IP addresses. You can enter only one IP address pool. This block must not overlap with existing physical networks. If you need to access the services from an external network, configure load balancers and routers to manage the traffic.

13 You must set the platform to none. You cannot provide additional platform configuration variables for IBM Power® infrastructure.

IMPORTANT

Clusters that are installed with the platform type none are unable to use some features, such as managing compute machines with the Machine API. This limitation applies even if the compute machines that are attached to the cluster are installed on a platform that would normally support the feature. This parameter cannot be changed after installation.

14 Whether to enable or disable FIPS mode. By default, FIPS mode is not enabled. If FIPS mode is enabled, the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines that OpenShift Container Platform runs on bypass the default Kubernetes cryptography suite and use the cryptography modules that are provided with RHCOS instead.
IMPORTANT

To enable FIPS mode for your cluster, you must run the installation program from a Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) computer configured to operate in FIPS mode. For more information about configuring FIPS mode on RHEL, see Installing the system in FIPS mode. When running Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) or Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) booted in FIPS mode, OpenShift Container Platform core components use the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures.

For `<local_registry>`, specify the registry domain name, and optionally the port, that your mirror registry uses to serve content. For example, `registry.example.com` or `registry.example.com:5000`. For `<credentials>`, specify the base64-encoded user name and password for your mirror registry.

The SSH public key for the `core` user in Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS).

NOTE

For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your `ssh-agent` process uses.

Provide the contents of the certificate file that you used for your mirror registry.

Provide the `imageContentSources` section according to the output of the command that you used to mirror the repository.

IMPORTANT

- When using the `oc adm release mirror` command, use the output from the `imageContentSources` section.
- When using `oc mirror` command, use the `repositoryDigestMirrors` section of the `ImageContentSourcePolicy` file that results from running the command.
- `ImageContentSourcePolicy` is deprecated. For more information see Configuring image registry repository mirroring.

19.3.8.2. Configuring the cluster-wide proxy during installation

Production environments can deny direct access to the internet and instead have an HTTP or HTTPS proxy available. You can configure a new OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use a proxy by configuring the proxy settings in the `install-config.yaml` file.

Prerequisites

- You have an existing `install-config.yaml` file.
- You reviewed the sites that your cluster requires access to and determined whether any of them need to bypass the proxy. By default, all cluster egress traffic is proxied, including calls to
hosting cloud provider APIs. You added sites to the **Proxy** object’s **spec.noProxy** field to bypass the proxy if necessary.

**NOTE**

The **Proxy** object **status.noProxy** field is populated with the values of the `networking.machineNetwork[].cidr`, `networking.clusterNetwork[].cidr`, and `networking.serviceNetwork[]` fields from your installation configuration.

For installations on Amazon Web Services (AWS), Google Cloud Platform (GCP), Microsoft Azure, and Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP), the **Proxy** object **status.noProxy** field is also populated with the instance metadata endpoint (169.254.169.254).

**Procedure**

1. Edit your **install-config.yaml** file and add the proxy settings. For example:

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: my.domain.com
proxy:
  httpProxy: http://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port>
  httpsProxy: https://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port>
  noProxy: example.com
additionalTrustBundle: |
  -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
  <MY_TRUSTED_CA_CERT>
  -----END CERTIFICATE-----
additionalTrustBundlePolicy: <policy_to_add_additionalTrustBundle>
```

1. A proxy URL to use for creating HTTP connections outside the cluster. The URL scheme must be **http**.
2. A proxy URL to use for creating HTTPS connections outside the cluster.
3. A comma-separated list of destination domain names, IP addresses, or other network CIDRs to exclude from proxying. Preface a domain with . to match subdomains only. For example, .y.com matches x.y.com, but not y.com. Use * to bypass the proxy for all destinations.
4. If provided, the installation program generates a config map that is named **user-ca-bundle** in the **openshift-config** namespace that contains one or more additional CA certificates that are required for proxying HTTPS connections. The Cluster Network Operator then creates a **trusted-ca-bundle** config map that merges these contents with the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) trust bundle, and this config map is referenced in the **trustedCA** field of the **Proxy** object. The **additionalTrustBundle** field is required unless the proxy’s identity certificate is signed by an authority from the RHCOS trust bundle.
5. Optional: The policy to determine the configuration of the **Proxy** object to reference the **user-ca-bundle** config map in the **trustedCA** field. The allowed values are **Proxyonly** and **Always**. Use **Proxyonly** to reference the **user-ca-bundle** config map only when **http/https** proxy is configured. Use **Always** to always reference the **user-ca-bundle** config map. The default value is **Proxyonly**.
NOTE

The installation program does not support the proxy `readinessEndpoints` field.

NOTE

If the installer times out, restart and then complete the deployment by using the `wait-for` command of the installer. For example:

```bash
$ ./openshift-install wait-for install-complete --log-level debug
```

2. Save the file and reference it when installing OpenShift Container Platform.

The installation program creates a cluster-wide proxy that is named `cluster` that uses the proxy settings in the provided `install-config.yaml` file. If no proxy settings are provided, a `cluster Proxy` object is still created, but it will have a nil `spec`.

NOTE

Only the `Proxy` object named `cluster` is supported, and no additional proxies can be created.

19.3.8.3. Configuring a three-node cluster

Optionally, you can deploy zero compute machines in a bare metal cluster that consists of three control plane machines only. This provides smaller, more resource efficient clusters for cluster administrators and developers to use for testing, development, and production.

In three-node OpenShift Container Platform environments, the three control plane machines are schedulable, which means that your application workloads are scheduled to run on them.

Prerequisites

- You have an existing `install-config.yaml` file.

Procedure

- Ensure that the number of compute replicas is set to 0 in your `install-config.yaml` file, as shown in the following `compute` stanza:

```yaml
compute:
  - name: worker
    platform: {}
    replicas: 0
```
NOTE

You must set the value of the `replicas` parameter for the compute machines to 0 when you install OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure, regardless of the number of compute machines you are deploying. In installer-provisioned installations, the parameter controls the number of compute machines that the cluster creates and manages for you. This does not apply to user-provisioned installations, where the compute machines are deployed manually.

For three-node cluster installations, follow these next steps:

- If you are deploying a three-node cluster with zero compute nodes, the Ingress Controller pods run on the control plane nodes. In three-node cluster deployments, you must configure your application ingress load balancer to route HTTP and HTTPS traffic to the control plane nodes. See the Load balancing requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure section for more information.

- When you create the Kubernetes manifest files in the following procedure, ensure that the `mastersSchedulable` parameter in the `<installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-scheduler-02-config.yml` file is set to true. This enables your application workloads to run on the control plane nodes.

- Do not deploy any compute nodes when you create the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines.

19.3.9. Cluster Network Operator configuration

The configuration for the cluster network is specified as part of the Cluster Network Operator (CNO) configuration and stored in a custom resource (CR) object that is named `cluster`. The CR specifies the fields for the Network API in the `operator.openshift.io` API group.

The CNO configuration inherits the following fields during cluster installation from the Network API in the `Network.config.openshift.io` API group and these fields cannot be changed:

- `clusterNetwork`
  - IP address pools from which pod IP addresses are allocated.

- `serviceNetwork`
  - IP address pool for services.

- `defaultNetwork.type`
  - Cluster network plugin, such as OpenShift SDN or OVN-Kubernetes.

You can specify the cluster network plugin configuration for your cluster by setting the fields for the `defaultNetwork` object in the CNO object named `cluster`.

19.3.9.1. Cluster Network Operator configuration object

The fields for the Cluster Network Operator (CNO) are described in the following table:

Table 19.24. Cluster Network Operator configuration object
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>metadata.name</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>The name of the CNO object. This name is always <strong>cluster</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spec.clusterNetwork</td>
<td>array</td>
<td>A list specifying the blocks of IP addresses from which pod IP addresses are allocated and the subnet prefix length assigned to each individual node in the cluster. For example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>spec:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>clusterNetwork:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- cidr: 10.128.0.0/19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>hostPrefix: 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- cidr: 10.128.32.0/19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>hostPrefix: 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>You can customize this field only in the <code>install-config.yaml</code> file before you create the manifests. The value is read-only in the manifest file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spec.serviceNetwork</td>
<td>array</td>
<td>A block of IP addresses for services. The OpenShift SDN and OVN-Kubernetes network plugins support only a single IP address block for the service network. For example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>spec:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>serviceNetwork:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- 172.30.0.0/14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>You can customize this field only in the <code>install-config.yaml</code> file before you create the manifests. The value is read-only in the manifest file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spec.defaultNetwork</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>Configures the network plugin for the cluster network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spec.kubeProxyConfig</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>The fields for this object specify the kube-proxy configuration. If you are using the OVN-Kubernetes cluster network plugin, the kube-proxy configuration has no effect.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**defaultNetwork object configuration**

The values for the **defaultNetwork** object are defined in the following table:

**Table 19.25. defaultNetwork object**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Either **OpenShiftSDN** or **OVNKubernetes**. The Red Hat OpenShift Networking network plugin is selected during installation. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.

**NOTE**

OpenShift Container Platform uses the OVN-Kubernetes network plugin by default.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Either <strong>OpenShiftSDN</strong> or <strong>OVNKubernetes</strong>. The Red Hat OpenShift Networking network plugin is selected during installation. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**openshiftSDNConfig** object

This object is only valid for the OpenShift SDN network plugin.

**ovnKubernetesConfig** object

This object is only valid for the OVN-Kubernetes network plugin.

### Configuration for the OpenShift SDN network plugin

The following table describes the configuration fields for the OpenShift SDN network plugin:

**Table 19.26. openshiftSDNConfig object**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mode</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Configures the network isolation mode for OpenShift SDN. The default value is <strong>NetworkPolicy</strong>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The values **Multitenant** and **Subnet** are available for backwards compatibility with OpenShift Container Platform 3.x but are not recommended. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.
### Field Type Description

| mtu      | integer | The maximum transmission unit (MTU) for the VXLAN overlay network. This is detected automatically based on the MTU of the primary network interface. You do not normally need to override the detected MTU.  
If the auto-detected value is not what you expect it to be, confirm that the MTU on the primary network interface on your nodes is correct. You cannot use this option to change the MTU value of the primary network interface on the nodes.  
If your cluster requires different MTU values for different nodes, you must set this value to **50** less than the lowest MTU value in your cluster. For example, if some nodes in your cluster have an MTU of **9001**, and some have an MTU of **1500**, you must set this value to **1450**.  
This value cannot be changed after cluster installation. |

| vxlanPort | integer | The port to use for all VXLAN packets. The default value is **4789**. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.  
If you are running in a virtualized environment with existing nodes that are part of another VXLAN network, then you might be required to change this. For example, when running an OpenShift SDN overlay on top of VMware NSX-T, you must select an alternate port for the VXLAN, because both SDNs use the same default VXLAN port number.  
On Amazon Web Services (AWS), you can select an alternate port for the VXLAN between port **9000** and port **9999**. |

**Example OpenShift SDN configuration**

```yaml
defaultNetwork:
  type: OpenShiftSDN
  openshiftSDNConfig:
    mode: NetworkPolicy
    mtu: 1450
    vxlanPort: 4789
```

**Configuration for the OVN-Kubernetes network plugin**
The following table describes the configuration fields for the OVN-Kubernetes network plugin:

**Table 19.27. ovnKubernetesConfig object**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>defaultNetwork</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td></td>
<td>OpenShiftSDN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mode</td>
<td></td>
<td>NetworkPolicy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mtu</td>
<td></td>
<td>1450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vxlanPort</td>
<td></td>
<td>4789</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Field | Type | Description
---|---|---
**mtu** | integer | The maximum transmission unit (MTU) for the Geneve (Generic Network Virtualization Encapsulation) overlay network. This is detected automatically based on the MTU of the primary network interface. You do not normally need to override the detected MTU.

If the auto-detected value is not what you expect it to be, confirm that the MTU on the primary network interface on your nodes is correct. You cannot use this option to change the MTU value of the primary network interface on the nodes.

If your cluster requires different MTU values for different nodes, you must set this value to **100** less than the lowest MTU value in your cluster. For example, if some nodes in your cluster have an MTU of **9001**, and some have an MTU of **1500**, you must set this value to **1400**.

**genevePort** | integer | The port to use for all Geneve packets. The default value is **6081**. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.

**ipsecConfig** | object | Specify an empty object to enable IPsec encryption.

**policyAuditConfig** | object | Specify a configuration object for customizing network policy audit logging. If unset, the defaults audit log settings are used.

**gatewayConfig** | object | Optional: Specify a configuration object for customizing how egress traffic is sent to the node gateway.

**NOTE**

While migrating egress traffic, you can expect some disruption to workloads and service traffic until the Cluster Network Operator (CNO) successfully rolls out the changes.
If your existing network infrastructure overlaps with the 100.64.0.0/16 IPv4 subnet, you can specify a different IP address range for internal use by OVN-Kubernetes. You must ensure that the IP address range does not overlap with any other subnet used by your OpenShift Container Platform installation. The IP address range must be larger than the maximum number of nodes that can be added to the cluster. For example, if the `clusterNetwork.cidr` value is 10.128.0.0/14 and the `clusterNetwork.hostPrefix` value is /23, then the maximum number of nodes is $2^{(23-14)}=512$.

This field cannot be changed after installation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>v4InternalSubnet</td>
<td>If your existing network infrastructure overlaps with the 100.64.0.0/16 IPv4 subnet, you can specify a different IP address range for internal use by OVN-Kubernetes. You must ensure that the IP address range does not overlap with any other subnet used by your OpenShift Container Platform installation. The IP address range must be larger than the maximum number of nodes that can be added to the cluster. For example, if the <code>clusterNetwork.cidr</code> value is 10.128.0.0/14 and the <code>clusterNetwork.hostPrefix</code> value is /23, then the maximum number of nodes is $2^{(23-14)}=512$. This field cannot be changed after installation.</td>
<td>The default value is 100.64.0.0/16.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If your existing network infrastructure overlaps with the fd98::/48 IPv6 subnet, you can specify a different IP address range for internal use by OVN-Kubernetes. You must ensure that the IP address range does not overlap with any other subnet used by your OpenShift Container Platform installation. The IP address range must be larger than the maximum number of nodes that can be added to the cluster.

This field cannot be changed after installation.

The default value is fd98::/48.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>v6InternalSubnet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 19.28. policyAuditConfig object

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rateLimit</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>The maximum number of messages to generate every second per node. The default value is 20 messages per second.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxFileSize</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>The maximum size for the audit log in bytes. The default value is 50000000 or 50 MB.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
destination  | string  | One of the following additional audit log targets:
|
| libc         | The libc syslog() function of the journald process on the host.
| udp:<host>:<port> | A syslog server. Replace <host>:<port> with the host and port of the syslog server.
| unix:<file>  | A Unix Domain Socket file specified by <file>.
| null         | Do not send the audit logs to any additional target.

syslogFacility  | string  | The syslog facility, such as kern, as defined by RFC5424. The default value is local0.

**Table 19.29. gatewayConfig object**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>routingViaHost</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>Set this field to true to send egress traffic from pods to the host networking stack. For highly-specialized installations and applications that rely on manually configured routes in the kernel routing table, you might want to route egress traffic to the host networking stack. By default, egress traffic is processed in OVN to exit the cluster and is not affected by specialized routes in the kernel routing table. The default value is false. This field has an interaction with the Open vSwitch hardware offloading feature. If you set this field to true, you do not receive the performance benefits of the offloading because egress traffic is processed by the host networking stack.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipForwarding</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>You can control IP forwarding for all traffic on OVN-Kubernetes managed interfaces by using the ipForwarding specification in the Network resource. Specify Restricted to only allow IP forwarding for Kubernetes related traffic. Specify Global to allow forwarding of all IP traffic. For new installations, the default is Restricted. For updates to OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the default is Global.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example OVN-Kubernetes configuration with IPSec enabled**

```json
defaultNetwork:
  type: OVNKubernetes
  ovnKubernetesConfig:
    mtu: 1400
    genevePort: 6081
    ipsecConfig: {}
```
kubeProxyConfig object configuration

The values for the `kubeProxyConfig` object are defined in the following table:

Table 19.30. `kubeProxyConfig` object

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>iptablesSyncPeriod</code></td>
<td>string</td>
<td>The refresh period for <code>iptables</code> rules. The default value is 30s. Valid suffixes include s, m, and h and are described in the Go time package documentation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>proxyArguments.iptables-min-sync-period</td>
<td>array</td>
<td>The minimum duration before refreshing <code>iptables</code> rules. This field ensures that the refresh does not happen too frequently. Valid suffixes include s, m, and h and are described in the Go time package. The default value is:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```yaml
kubeProxyConfig:
  proxyArguments:
    iptables-min-sync-period: -0s
```

19.3.10. Creating the Kubernetes manifest and Ignition config files

Because you must modify some cluster definition files and manually start the cluster machines, you must generate the Kubernetes manifest and Ignition config files that the cluster needs to configure the machines.

The installation configuration file transforms into the Kubernetes manifests. The manifests wrap into the Ignition configuration files, which are later used to configure the cluster machines.
**IMPORTANT**

- The Ignition config files that the OpenShift Container Platform installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending node-bootstrapper certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for Recovering from expired control plane certificates for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

**NOTE**

The installation program that generates the manifest and Ignition files is architecture specific and can be obtained from the client image mirror. The Linux version of the installation program (without an architecture postfix) runs on ppc64le only. This installer program is also available as a Mac OS version.

**Prerequisites**

- You obtained the OpenShift Container Platform installation program. For a restricted network installation, these files are on your mirror host.

- You created the `install-config.yaml` installation configuration file.

**Procedure**

1. Change to the directory that contains the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and generate the Kubernetes manifests for the cluster:

   ```shell
   $ ./openshift-install create manifests --dir <installation_directory>
   ``

   1. For `<installation_directory>`, specify the installation directory that contains the `install-config.yaml` file you created.

**WARNING**

If you are installing a three-node cluster, skip the following step to allow the control plane nodes to be schedulable.
IMPORTANT

When you configure control plane nodes from the default unschedulable to schedulable, additional subscriptions are required. This is because control plane nodes then become compute nodes.

2. Check that the mastersSchedulable parameter in the `<installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-scheduler-02-config.yml` Kubernetes manifest file is set to false. This setting prevents pods from being scheduled on the control plane machines:

   a. Open the `<installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-scheduler-02-config.yml` file.
   b. Locate the mastersSchedulable parameter and ensure that it is set to false.
   c. Save and exit the file.

3. To create the Ignition configuration files, run the following command from the directory that contains the installation program:

   ```bash
   $ ./openshift-install create ignition-configs --dir <installation_directory>
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the same installation directory.

   Ignition config files are created for the bootstrap, control plane, and compute nodes in the installation directory. The kubeadmin-password and kubeconfig files are created in the `<installation_directory>/auth` directory:

   ```
   ├── auth
   │   ├── kubeadmin-password
   │   └── kubeconfig
   │   └── bootstrap.ign
   ├── master.ign
   ├── metadata.json
   └── worker.ign
   ```

19.3.11. Installing RHCOS and starting the OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process

To install OpenShift Container Platform on IBM Power® infrastructure that you provision, you must install Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) on the machines. When you install RHCOS, you must provide the Ignition config file that was generated by the OpenShift Container Platform installation program for the type of machine you are installing. If you have configured suitable networking, DNS, and load balancing infrastructure, the OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process begins automatically after the RHCOS machines have rebooted.

Follow either the steps to use an ISO image or network PXE booting to install RHCOS on the machines.

19.3.11.1. Installing RHCOS by using an ISO image

You can use an ISO image to install RHCOS on the machines.
Prerequisites

- You have created the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- You have configured suitable network, DNS and load balancing infrastructure.
- You have an HTTP server that can be accessed from your computer, and from the machines that you create.
- You have reviewed the Advanced RHCOS installation configuration section for different ways to configure features, such as networking and disk partitioning.

Procedure

1. Obtain the SHA512 digest for each of your Ignition config files. For example, you can use the following on a system running Linux to get the SHA512 digest for your bootstrap.ign Ignition config file:

   ```
   $ sha512sum <installation_directory>/bootstrap.ign
   ```

   The digests are provided to the coreos-installer in a later step to validate the authenticity of the Ignition config files on the cluster nodes.

2. Upload the bootstrap, control plane, and compute node Ignition config files that the installation program created to your HTTP server. Note the URLs of these files.

   IMPORTANT
   
   You can add or change configuration settings in your Ignition configs before saving them to your HTTP server. If you plan to add more compute machines to your cluster after you finish installation, do not delete these files.

3. From the installation host, validate that the Ignition config files are available on the URLs. The following example gets the Ignition config file for the bootstrap node:

   ```
   $ curl -k http://<HTTP_server>/bootstrap.ign
   ```

   ![Example output]

   Replace bootstrap.ign with master.ign or worker.ign in the command to validate that the Ignition config files for the control plane and compute nodes are also available.

4. Although it is possible to obtain the RHCOS images that are required for your preferred method of installing operating system instances from the RHCOS image mirror page, the recommended way to obtain the correct version of your RHCOS images are from the output of openshift-install command:

   ```
   $ openshift-install coreos print-stream-json | grep '\.iso[^\.]'
   ```
Example output

"location": "<url>/art/storage/releases/rhcos-4.14-aarch64/<release>/aarch64/rhcos-<release>-live.aarch64.iso",
"location": "<url>/art/storage/releases/rhcos-4.14-ppc64le/<release>/ppc64le/rhcos-<release>-live.ppc64le.iso",
"location": "<url>/art/storage/releases/rhcos-4.14-s390x/<release>/s390x/rhcos-<release>-live.s390x.iso",
"location": "<url>/art/storage/releases/rhcos-4.14/<release>/x86_64/rhcos-<release>-live.x86_64.iso",

IMPORTANT

The RHCOS images might not change with every release of OpenShift Container Platform. You must download images with the highest version that is less than or equal to the OpenShift Container Platform version that you install. Use the image versions that match your OpenShift Container Platform version if they are available. Use only ISO images for this procedure. RHCOS qcow2 images are not supported for this installation type.

ISO file names resemble the following example:

rhcos-<version>-live.<architecture>.iso

5. Use the ISO to start the RHCOS installation. Use one of the following installation options:
   - Burn the ISO image to a disk and boot it directly.
   - Use ISO redirection by using a lights-out management (LOM) interface.

6. Boot the RHCOS ISO image without specifying any options or interrupting the live boot sequence. Wait for the installer to boot into a shell prompt in the RHCOS live environment.

NOTE

It is possible to interrupt the RHCOS installation boot process to add kernel arguments. However, for this ISO procedure you should use the `coreos-installer` command as outlined in the following steps, instead of adding kernel arguments.

7. Run the `coreos-installer` command and specify the options that meet your installation requirements. At a minimum, you must specify the URL that points to the Ignition config file for the node type, and the device that you are installing to:

   $ sudo coreos-installer install --ignition-url=http://<HTTP_server>/<node_type>.ign <device> --ignition-hash=sha512-<digest>

   1 You must run the `coreos-installer` command by using `sudo`, because the `core` user does not have the required root privileges to perform the installation.

   2 The `--ignition-hash` option is required when the Ignition config file is obtained through an HTTP URL to validate the authenticity of the Ignition config file on the cluster node. `<digest>` is the Ignition config file SHA512 digest obtained in a preceding step.
NOTE

If you want to provide your Ignition config files through an HTTPS server that uses TLS, you can add the internal certificate authority (CA) to the system trust store before running `coreos-installer`.

The following example initializes a bootstrap node installation to the /dev/sda device. The Ignition config file for the bootstrap node is obtained from an HTTP web server with the IP address 192.168.1.2:

```
$ sudo coreos-installer install --ignition-url=http://192.168.1.2:80/installation_directory/bootstrap.ign /dev/sda --ignition-hash=sha512-a5a2d43879223273c9b60af66b44202a1d1248fc01cf156c46d4a79f552b6bad47bc8cc78ddf0116e80c59d2ea9e32ba53bc807afbca581aa059311def2c3e3b
```

8. Monitor the progress of the RHCOS installation on the console of the machine.

IMPORTANT

Be sure that the installation is successful on each node before commencing with the OpenShift Container Platform installation. Observing the installation process can also help to determine the cause of RHCOS installation issues that might arise.

9. After RHCOS installs, you must reboot the system. During the system reboot, it applies the Ignition config file that you specified.

10. Check the console output to verify that Ignition ran.

Example command

```
Ignition: ran on 2022/03/14 14:48:33 UTC (this boot)
Ignition: user-provided config was applied
```

11. Continue to create the other machines for your cluster.

IMPORTANT

You must create the bootstrap and control plane machines at this time. If the control plane machines are not made schedulable, also create at least two compute machines before you install OpenShift Container Platform.

If the required network, DNS, and load balancer infrastructure are in place, the OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process begins automatically after the RHCOS nodes have rebooted.
NOTE

RHCOS nodes do not include a default password for the core user. You can access the nodes by running ssh core@<node>.<cluster_name>.<base_domain> as a user with access to the SSH private key that is paired to the public key that you specified in your install_config.yaml file. OpenShift Container Platform 4 cluster nodes running RHCOS are immutable and rely on Operators to apply cluster changes. Accessing cluster nodes by using SSH is not recommended. However, when investigating installation issues, if the OpenShift Container Platform API is not available, or the kubelet is not properly functioning on a target node, SSH access might be required for debugging or disaster recovery.

19.3.11.1. Advanced RHCOS installation reference

This section illustrates the networking configuration and other advanced options that allow you to modify the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) manual installation process. The following tables describe the kernel arguments and command-line options you can use with the RHCOS live installer and the coreos-installer command.

19.3.11.1.1. Networking and bonding options for ISO installations

If you install RHCOS from an ISO image, you can add kernel arguments manually when you boot the image to configure networking for a node. If no networking arguments are specified, DHCP is activated in the initramfs when RHCOS detects that networking is required to fetch the Ignition config file.

IMPORTANT

When adding networking arguments manually, you must also add the rd.neednet=1 kernel argument to bring the network up in the initramfs.

The following information provides examples for configuring networking and bonding on your RHCOS nodes for ISO installations. The examples describe how to use the ip=, nameserver=, and bond= kernel arguments.

NOTE

Ordering is important when adding the kernel arguments: ip=, nameserver=, and then bond=.

The networking options are passed to the dracut tool during system boot. For more information about the networking options supported by dracut, see the dracut.cmdline manual page.

The following examples are the networking options for ISO installation.

Configuring DHCP or static IP addresses
To configure an IP address, either use DHCP (ip= dhcp) or set an individual static IP address (ip= <host_ip>). If setting a static IP, you must then identify the DNS server IP address (nameserver= <dns_ip>) on each node. The following example sets:

- The node’s IP address to 10.10.10.2
- The gateway address to 10.10.10.254
- The netmask to 255.255.255.0
- The hostname to `core0.example.com`
- The DNS server address to `4.4.4.41`
- The auto-configuration value to `none`. No auto-configuration is required when IP networking is configured statically.

```
ip=10.10.10.2::10.10.10.254:255.255.255.0:core0.example.com:enp1s0:none
nameserver=4.4.4.41
```

**NOTE**

When you use DHCP to configure IP addressing for the RHCOS machines, the machines also obtain the DNS server information through DHCP. For DHCP-based deployments, you can define the DNS server address that is used by the RHCOS nodes through your DHCP server configuration.

Configuring an IP address without a static hostname

You can configure an IP address without assigning a static hostname. If a static hostname is not set by the user, it will be picked up and automatically set by a reverse DNS lookup. To configure an IP address without a static hostname refer to the following example:

- The node’s IP address to `10.10.10.2`
- The gateway address to `10.10.10.254`
- The netmask to `255.255.255.0`
- The DNS server address to `4.4.4.41`
- The auto-configuration value to `none`. No auto-configuration is required when IP networking is configured statically.

```
ip=10.10.10.2::10.10.10.254:255.255.255.0::enp1s0:none
nameserver=4.4.4.41
```

Specifying multiple network interfaces

You can specify multiple network interfaces by setting multiple `ip=` entries.

```
ip=10.10.10.2::10.10.10.254:255.255.255.0:core0.example.com:enp1s0:none
ip=10.10.10.3::10.10.10.254:255.255.255.0:core0.example.com:enp2s0:none
```

Configuring default gateway and route

Optional: You can configure routes to additional networks by setting an `rd.route=` value.

**NOTE**

When you configure one or multiple networks, one default gateway is required. If the additional network gateway is different from the primary network gateway, the default gateway must be the primary network gateway.

- Run the following command to configure the default gateway:
Enter the following command to configure the route for the additional network:

```
rd.route=20.20.20.0/24:20.20.20.254:enp2s0
```

Disabling DHCP on a single interface
You can disable DHCP on a single interface, such as when there are two or more network interfaces and only one interface is being used. In the example, the `enp1s0` interface has a static networking configuration and DHCP is disabled for `enp2s0`, which is not used:

```
ip=10.10.10.2::10.10.254:255.255.255.0:core0.example.com:enp1s0:none
ip=:::core0.example.com:enp2s0:none
```

Combining DHCP and static IP configurations
You can combine DHCP and static IP configurations on systems with multiple network interfaces, for example:

```
ip=enp1s0:dhcp
ip=10.10.10.2::10.10.254:255.255.255.0:core0.example.com:enp2s0:enp2s0:
```

Configuring VLANs on individual interfaces
Optional: You can configure VLANs on individual interfaces by using the `vlan=` parameter.

- To configure a VLAN on a network interface and use a static IP address, run the following command:

```
ip=10.10.10.2::10.10.254:255.255.255.0:core0.example.com:enp2s0.100:enp2s0
```

- To configure a VLAN on a network interface and to use DHCP, run the following command:

```
ip=enp2s0.100:dhcp
vlan=enp2s0.100:enp2s0
```

Providing multiple DNS servers
You can provide multiple DNS servers by adding a `nameserver=` entry for each server, for example:

```
nameserver=1.1.1.1
nameserver=8.8.8.8
```

Bonding multiple network interfaces to a single interface
Optional: You can bond multiple network interfaces to a single interface by using the `bond=` option. Refer to the following examples:

- The syntax for configuring a bonded interface is: `bond=<name>[::<network_interfaces>]
  [:options]`
  `<name>` is the bonding device name (`bond0`), `<network_interfaces>` represents a comma-separated list of physical (ethernet) interfaces (`em1,em2`), and `options` is a comma-separated list of bonding options. Enter `modinfo bonding` to see available options.

- When you create a bonded interface using `bond=`, you must specify how the IP address is assigned and other information for the bonded interface.
To configure the bonded interface to use DHCP, set the bond’s IP address to `dhcp`. For example:

```
bond=bond0:em1,em2:mode=active-backup
ip=bond0:dhcp
```

To configure the bonded interface to use a static IP address, enter the specific IP address you want and related information. For example:

```
bond=bond0:em1,em2:mode=active-backup
ip=10.10.10.2::10.10.10.254:255.255.255.0:core0.example.com:bond0:none
```

Bonding multiple SR-IOV network interfaces to a dual port NIC interface

**IMPORTANT**

Support for Day 1 operations associated with enabling NIC partitioning for SR-IOV devices 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](#).

Optional: You can bond multiple SR-IOV network interfaces to a dual port NIC interface by using the `bond=` option.

On each node, you must perform the following tasks:

1. Create the SR-IOV virtual functions (VFs) following the guidance in [Managing SR-IOV devices](#). Follow the procedure in the “Attaching SR-IOV networking devices to virtual machines” section.

2. Create the bond, attach the desired VFs to the bond and set the bond link state up following the guidance in [Configuring network bonding](#). Follow any of the described procedures to create the bond.

The following examples illustrate the syntax you must use:

- The syntax for configuring a bonded interface is `bond=<name>[:<network_interfaces>] [:options]`. 
  `<name>` is the bonding device name (`bond0`), `<network_interfaces>` represents the virtual functions (VFs) by their known name in the kernel and shown in the output of the `ip link` command (`eno1f0`, `eno2f0`), and `options` is a comma-separated list of bonding options. Enter `modinfo bonding` to see available options.

- When you create a bonded interface using `bond=`, you must specify how the IP address is assigned and other information for the bonded interface.
  - To configure the bonded interface to use DHCP, set the bond’s IP address to `dhcp`. For example:
    
    ```
    bond=bond0:eno1f0,eno2f0:mode=active-backup
    ip=bond0:dhcp
    ```
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To configure the bonded interface to use a static IP address, enter the specific IP address
you want and related information. For example:
bond=bond0:eno1f0,eno2f0:mode=active-backup
ip=10.10.10.2::10.10.10.254:255.255.255.0:core0.example.com:bond0:none

19.3.11.2. Installing RHCOS by using PXE booting
You can use PXE booting to install RHCOS on the machines.
Prerequisites
You have created the Ignition config files for your cluster.
You have configured suitable network, DNS and load balancing infrastructure.
You have configured suitable PXE infrastructure.
You have an HTTP server that can be accessed from your computer, and from the machines
that you create.
You have reviewed the Advanced RHCOS installation configuration section for different ways to
configure features, such as networking and disk partitioning.
Procedure
1. Upload the bootstrap, control plane, and compute node Ignition config files that the installation
program created to your HTTP server. Note the URLs of these files.

IMPORTANT
You can add or change configuration settings in your Ignition configs before
saving them to your HTTP server. If you plan to add more compute machines to
your cluster after you finish installation, do not delete these files.
2. From the installation host, validate that the Ignition config files are available on the URLs. The
following example gets the Ignition config file for the bootstrap node:
$ curl -k http://<HTTP_server>/bootstrap.ign 1

Example output
% Total

% Received % Xferd Average Speed Time Time Time Current
Dload Upload Total Spent Left Speed
0 0 0 0 0 0
0
0 --:--:-- --:--:-- --:--:-- 0{"ignition":
{"version":"3.2.0"},"passwd":{"users":[{"name":"core","sshAuthorizedKeys":["ssh-rsa...
Replace bootstrap.ign with master.ign or worker.ign in the command to validate that the
Ignition config files for the control plane and compute nodes are also available.
3. Although it is possible to obtain the RHCOS kernel, initramfs and rootfs files that are required
for your preferred method of installing operating system instances from the RHCOS image
mirror page, the recommended way to obtain the correct version of your RHCOS files are from

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the output of **openshift-install** command:

```
$ openshift-install coreos print-stream-json | grep -Eo "https.*\(kernel-|initramfs.|rootfs.\)\w+\(\..img\)?"
```

**Example output**

```
"<url>/art/storage/releases/rhcos-4.14-aarch64/<release>/aarch64/rhcos-<release>-live-kernel-aarch64"
"<url>/art/storage/releases/rhcos-4.14-aarch64/<release>/aarch64/rhcos-<release>-live-initramfs.aarch64.img"
"<url>/art/storage/releases/rhcos-4.14-aarch64/<release>/aarch64/rhcos-<release>-live-rootfs.aarch64.img"
"<url>/art/storage/releases/rhcos-4.14-ppc64le/49.84.202110081256-0/ppc64le/rhcos-<release>-live-kernel-ppc64le"
"<url>/art/storage/releases/rhcos-4.14-ppc64le/<release>/ppc64le/rhcos-<release>-live-initramfs.ppc64le.img"
"<url>/art/storage/releases/rhcos-4.14-ppc64le/<release>/ppc64le/rhcos-<release>-live-rootfs.ppc64le.img"
"<url>/art/storage/releases/rhcos-4.14-s390x/<release>/s390x/rhcos-<release>-live-kernel-s390x"
"<url>/art/storage/releases/rhcos-4.14-s390x/<release>/s390x/rhcos-<release>-live-initramfs.s390x.img"
"<url>/art/storage/releases/rhcos-4.14-s390x/<release>/s390x/rhcos-<release>-live-rootfs.s390x.img"
"<url>/art/storage/releases/rhcos-4.14/<release>/x86_64/rhcos-<release>-live-kernel-x86_64"
"<url>/art/storage/releases/rhcos-4.14/<release>/x86_64/rhcos-<release>-live-initramfs.x86_64.img"
"<url>/art/storage/releases/rhcos-4.14/<release>/x86_64/rhcos-<release>-live-rootfs.x86_64.img"
```

**IMPORTANT**

The RHCOS artifacts might not change with every release of OpenShift Container Platform. You must download images with the highest version that is less than or equal to the OpenShift Container Platform version that you install. Only use the appropriate **kernel**, **initramfs**, and **rootfs** artifacts described below for this procedure. RHCOS QCOW2 images are not supported for this installation type.

The file names contain the OpenShift Container Platform version number. They resemble the following examples:

- **kernel**: `rhcos-<version>-live-kernel-<architecture>`
- **initramfs**: `rhcos-<version>-live-initramfs.<architecture>.img`
- **rootfs**: `rhcos-<version>-live-rootfs.<architecture>.img`

4. Upload the **rootfs**, **kernel**, and **initramfs** files to your HTTP server.
5. Configure the network boot infrastructure so that the machines boot from their local disks after RHCOS is installed on them.

6. Configure PXE installation for the RHCOS images and begin the installation.

   Modify the following example menu entry for your environment and verify that the image and Ignition files are properly accessible:

   ```
   DEFAULT pxeboot
   TIMEOUT 20
   PROMPT 0
   LABEL pxeboot
       KERNEL http://<HTTP_server>/rhcos-<version>-live-kernel-<architecture>
       APPEND initrd=http://<HTTP_server>/rhcos-<version>-live-initramfs.<architecture>.img
       coreos.inst.install_dev=/dev/sda coreos.inst.ignition_url=http://<HTTP_server>/bootstrap.ign
   ```

   1. Specify the location of the live kernel file that you uploaded to your HTTP server. The URL must be HTTP, TFTP, or FTP; HTTPS and NFS are not supported.

   2. If you use multiple NICs, specify a single interface in the `ip` option. For example, to use DHCP on a NIC that is named `eno1`, set `ip=eno1:dhcp`.

   3. Specify the locations of the RHCOS files that you uploaded to your HTTP server. The `initrd` parameter value is the location of the initramfs file, the `coreos.live.rootsfs_url` parameter value is the location of the rootfs file, and the `coreos.inst.ignition_url` parameter value is the location of the bootstrap Ignition config file. You can also add more kernel arguments to the `APPEND` line to configure networking or other boot options.

   **NOTE**

   This configuration does not enable serial console access on machines with a graphical console. To configure a different console, add one or more `console=` arguments to the `APPEND` line. For example, add `console=tty0 console=ttyS0` to set the first PC serial port as the primary console and the graphical console as a secondary console. For more information, see How does one set up a serial terminal and/or console in Red Hat Enterprise Linux? and “Enabling the serial console for PXE and ISO installation” in the “Advanced RHCOS installation configuration” section.

7. Monitor the progress of the RHCOS installation on the console of the machine.

   **IMPORTANT**

   Be sure that the installation is successful on each node before commencing with the OpenShift Container Platform installation. Observing the installation process can also help to determine the cause of RHCOS installation issues that might arise.
8. After RHCOS installs, the system reboots. During reboot, the system applies the Ignition config file that you specified.

9. Check the console output to verify that Ignition ran.

**Example command**

```
Ignition: ran on 2022/03/14 14:48:33 UTC (this boot)
Ignition: user-provided config was applied
```

10. Continue to create the machines for your cluster.

**IMPORTANT**

You must create the bootstrap and control plane machines at this time. If the control plane machines are not made schedulable, also create at least two compute machines before you install the cluster.

If the required network, DNS, and load balancer infrastructure are in place, the OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process begins automatically after the RHCOS nodes have rebooted.

**NOTE**

RHCOS nodes do not include a default password for the `core` user. You can access the nodes by running `ssh core@<node>.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>` as a user with access to the SSH private key that is paired to the public key that you specified in your `install_config.yaml` file. OpenShift Container Platform 4 cluster nodes running RHCOS are immutable and rely on Operators to apply cluster changes. Accessing cluster nodes by using SSH is not recommended. However, when investigating installation issues, if the OpenShift Container Platform API is not available, or the kubelet is not properly functioning on a target node, SSH access might be required for debugging or disaster recovery.

### 19.3.11.3. Enabling multipathing with kernel arguments on RHCOS

In OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14, during installation, you can enable multipathing for provisioned nodes. RHCOS supports multipathing on the primary disk. Multipathing provides added benefits of stronger resilience to hardware failure to achieve higher host availability.

During the initial cluster creation, you might want to add kernel arguments to all master or worker nodes. To add kernel arguments to master or worker nodes, you can create a `MachineConfig` object and inject that object into the set of manifest files used by Ignition during cluster setup.

**Procedure**

1. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and generate the Kubernetes manifests for the cluster:

   ```
   $ ./openshift-install create manifests --dir <installation_directory>
   ```

2. Decide if you want to add kernel arguments to worker or control plane nodes.
Create a machine config file. For example, create a 99-master-kargs-mpath.yaml that instructs the cluster to add the master label and identify the multipath kernel argument:

```yaml
apiVersion: machineconfiguration.openshift.io/v1
kind: MachineConfig
metadata:
  labels:
    machineconfiguration.openshift.io/role: "master"
name: 99-master-kargs-mpath
spec:
  kernelArguments:
  - 'rd.multipath=default'
  - 'root=/dev/disk/by-label/dm-mpath-root'
```

3. To enable multipathing on worker nodes:

Create a machine config file. For example, create a 99-worker-kargs-mpath.yaml that instructs the cluster to add the worker label and identify the multipath kernel argument:

```yaml
apiVersion: machineconfiguration.openshift.io/v1
kind: MachineConfig
metadata:
  labels:
    machineconfiguration.openshift.io/role: "worker"
name: 99-worker-kargs-mpath
spec:
  kernelArguments:
  - 'rd.multipath=default'
  - 'root=/dev/disk/by-label/dm-mpath-root'
```

You can now continue on to create the cluster.

**IMPORTANT**

Additional postinstallation steps are required to fully enable multipathing. For more information, see “Enabling multipathing with kernel arguments on RHCOS” in *Postinstallation machine configuration tasks*.

In case of MPIO failure, use the bootlist command to update the boot device list with alternate logical device names. The command displays a boot list and it designates the possible boot devices for when the system is booted in normal mode.

- **a.** To display a boot list and specify the possible boot devices if the system is booted in normal mode, enter the following command:

  ```
  $ bootlist -m normal -o
  sda
  ```

- **b.** To update the boot list for normal mode and add alternate device names, enter the following command:

  ```
  $ bootlist -m normal -o /dev/sdc /dev/sdd /dev/sde
  sdc
  sdd
  ```
If the original boot disk path is down, the node reboots from the alternate device registered in the normal boot device list.

19.3.12. Waiting for the bootstrap process to complete

The OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process begins after the cluster nodes first boot into the persistent RHCOS environment that has been installed to disk. The configuration information provided through the Ignition config files is used to initialize the bootstrap process and install OpenShift Container Platform on the machines. You must wait for the bootstrap process to complete.

Prerequisites

- You have created the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- You have configured suitable network, DNS and load balancing infrastructure.
- You have obtained the installation program and generated the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- You installed RHCOS on your cluster machines and provided the Ignition config files that the OpenShift Container Platform installation program generated.

Procedure

1. Monitor the bootstrap process:

   ```
   $ ./openshift-install --dir <installation_directory> wait-for bootstrap-complete \  
   --log-level=info
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

   To view different installation details, specify `warn`, `debug`, or `error` instead of `info`.

   Example output

   ```
   INFO Waiting up to 30m0s for the Kubernetes API at https://api.test.example.com:6443...
   INFO API v1.27.3 up
   INFO Waiting up to 30m0s for bootstrapping to complete...
   INFO It is now safe to remove the bootstrap resources
   ```

   The command succeeds when the Kubernetes API server signals that it has been bootstrapped on the control plane machines.

2. After the bootstrap process is complete, remove the bootstrap machine from the load balancer.

   **IMPORTANT**

   You must remove the bootstrap machine from the load balancer at this point. You can also remove or reformat the bootstrap machine itself.
19.3.13. Logging in to the cluster by using the CLI

You can log in to your cluster as a default system user by exporting the cluster kubeconfig file. The kubeconfig file contains information about the cluster that is used by the CLI to connect a client to the correct cluster and API server. The file is specific to a cluster and is created during OpenShift Container Platform installation.

Prerequisites

- You deployed an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- You installed the oc CLI.

Procedure

1. Export the kubeadmin credentials:

   $ export KUBECONFIG=<installation_directory>/auth/kubeconfig

   For <installation_directory>, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

2. Verify you can run oc commands successfully using the exported configuration:

   $ oc whoami

   Example output

   system:admin

19.3.14. Approving the certificate signing requests for your machines

When you add machines to a cluster, two pending certificate signing requests (CSRs) are generated for each machine that you added. You must confirm that these CSRs are approved or, if necessary, approve them yourself. The client requests must be approved first, followed by the server requests.

Prerequisites

- You added machines to your cluster.

Procedure

1. Confirm that the cluster recognizes the machines:

   $ oc get nodes

   Example output

   NAME  STATUS   ROLES    AGE   VERSION
   master-0 Ready master 63m  v1.27.3
   master-1 Ready master 63m  v1.27.3
   master-2 Ready master 64m  v1.27.3
The output lists all of the machines that you created.

NOTE
The preceding output might not include the compute nodes, also known as worker nodes, until some CSRs are approved.

2. Review the pending CSRs and ensure that you see the client requests with the **Pending** or **Approved** status for each machine that you added to the cluster:

```bash
$ oc get csr
```

**Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>REQUESTOR</th>
<th>CONDITION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>csr-8b2br</td>
<td>15m</td>
<td>system:serviceaccount:openshift-machine-config-operator:node-bootstrapper</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>csr-8vnps</td>
<td>15m</td>
<td>system:serviceaccount:openshift-machine-config-operator:node-bootstrapper</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this example, two machines are joining the cluster. You might see more approved CSRs in the list.

3. If the CSRs were not approved, after all of the pending CSRs for the machines you added are in **Pending** status, approve the CSRs for your cluster machines:

NOTE
Because the CSRs rotate automatically, approve your CSRs within an hour of adding the machines to the cluster. If you do not approve them within an hour, the certificates will rotate, and more than two certificates will be present for each node. You must approve all of these certificates. After the client CSR is approved, the Kubelet creates a secondary CSR for the serving certificate, which requires manual approval. Then, subsequent serving certificate renewal requests are automatically approved by the **machine-approver** if the Kubelet requests a new certificate with identical parameters.

NOTE
For clusters running on platforms that are not machine API enabled, such as bare metal and other user-provisioned infrastructure, you must implement a method of automatically approving the kubelet serving certificate requests (CSRs). If a request is not approved, then the **oc exec**, **oc rsh**, and **oc logs** commands cannot succeed, because a serving certificate is required when the API server connects to the kubelet. Any operation that contacts the Kubelet endpoint requires this certificate approval to be in place. The method must watch for new CSRs, confirm that the CSR was submitted by the **node-bootstrapper** service account in the **system:node** or **system:admin** groups, and confirm the identity of the node.

- To approve them individually, run the following command for each valid CSR:
4. Now that your client requests are approved, you must review the server requests for each machine that you added to the cluster:

```
$ oc get csr
```

**Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>REQUESTOR</th>
<th>CONDITION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>csr-bfd72</td>
<td>5m26s</td>
<td>system:node:ip-10-0-50-126.us-east-2.compute.internal</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>csr-c57lv</td>
<td>5m26s</td>
<td>system:node:ip-10-0-95-157.us-east-2.compute.internal</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. If the remaining CSRs are not approved, and are in the **Pending** status, approve the CSRs for your cluster machines:

- To approve them individually, run the following command for each valid CSR:

```
$ oc adm certificate approve <csr_name>  
```

**Example output**

6. After all client and server CSRs have been approved, the machines have the **Ready** status. Verify this by running the following command:

```
$ oc get nodes
```

**Example output**

```
NAME      STATUS    ROLES   AGE  VERSION
master-0  Ready     master  73m  v1.27.3
```
NOTE

It can take a few minutes after approval of the server CSRs for the machines to transition to the **Ready** status.

Additional information

- For more information on CSRs, see [Certificate Signing Requests](#).

19.3.15. Initial Operator configuration

After the control plane initializes, you must immediately configure some Operators so that they all become available.

**Prerequisites**

- Your control plane has initialized.

**Procedure**

1. Watch the cluster components come online:

   ```
   $ watch -n5 oc get clusteroperators
   ```

**Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>VERSION</th>
<th>AVAILABLE</th>
<th>PROGRESSING</th>
<th>DEGRADED</th>
<th>SINCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>authentication</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>19m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baremetal</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cloud-credential</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>40m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cluster-autoscaler</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config-operator</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>38m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>console</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>26m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>csi-snapshot-controller</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dns</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>etcd</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>36m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>image-registry</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>31m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ingress</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>30m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insights</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>31m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kube-apiserver</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>26m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kube-controller-manager</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>36m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kube-scheduler</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>36m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kube-storage-version-migrator</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>machine-api</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>29m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>machine-approver</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>machine-config</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>36m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marketplace</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monitoring</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>29m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Configure the Operators that are not available.

19.3.15.1. Disabling the default OperatorHub catalog sources

Operator catalogs that source content provided by Red Hat and community projects are configured for OperatorHub by default during an OpenShift Container Platform installation. In a restricted network environment, you must disable the default catalogs as a cluster administrator.

Procedure

- Disable the sources for the default catalogs by adding `disableAllDefaultSources: true` to the `OperatorHub` object:

  ```sh
  $ oc patch OperatorHub cluster --type json -p 
  
  $ oc patch OperatorHub cluster --type json
  
  TIP
  Alternatively, you can use the web console to manage catalog sources. From the Administration → Cluster Settings → Configuration → OperatorHub page, click the Sources tab, where you can create, update, delete, disable, and enable individual sources.

19.3.15.2. Image registry storage configuration

The Image Registry Operator is not initially available for platforms that do not provide default storage. After installation, you must configure your registry to use storage so that the Registry Operator is made available.

Instructions are shown for configuring a persistent volume, which is required for production clusters. Where applicable, instructions are shown for configuring an empty directory as the storage location, which is available for only non-production clusters.

Additional instructions are provided for allowing the image registry to use block storage types by using the Recreate rollout strategy during upgrades.

19.3.15.2.1. Changing the image registry’s management state

To start the image registry, you must change the Image Registry Operator configuration’s `managementState` from Removed to Managed.

Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Installed</th>
<th>Ready</th>
<th>Available</th>
<th>Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>network</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>38m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node-tuning</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-apiserver</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>32m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-controller-manager</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>30m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-samples</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>32m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>operator-lifecycle-manager</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>operator-lifecycle-manager-catalog</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>operator-lifecycle-manager-packageserver</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>32m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>service-ca</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>38m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>storage</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
- Change `managementState` Image Registry Operator configuration from **Removed** to **Managed**. For example:

  ```
  $ oc patch configs.imageregistry.operator.openshift.io cluster --type merge --patch '{"spec": {
  "managementState": "Managed"}}'
  ```

19.3.15.2.2. Configuring registry storage for IBM Power

As a cluster administrator, following installation you must configure your registry to use storage.

**Prerequisites**

- You have access to the cluster as a user with the `cluster-admin` role.
- You have a cluster on IBM Power®.
- You have provisioned persistent storage for your cluster, such as Red Hat OpenShift Data Foundation.

**IMPORTANT**

OpenShift Container Platform supports **ReadWriteOnce** access for image registry storage when you have only one replica. **ReadWriteOnce** access also requires that the registry uses the **Recreate** rollout strategy. To deploy an image registry that supports high availability with two or more replicas, **ReadWriteMany** access is required.

- Must have 100Gi capacity.

**Procedure**

1. To configure your registry to use storage, change the `spec.storage.pvc` in the `configs.imageregistry/cluster` resource.

   **NOTE**

   When you use shared storage, review your security settings to prevent outside access.

2. Verify that you do not have a registry pod:

   ```
   $ oc get pod -n openshift-image-registry -l docker-registry=default
   ```

   **Example output**

   ```
   No resources found in openshift-image-registry namespace
   ```

   **NOTE**

   If you do have a registry pod in your output, you do not need to continue with this procedure.
3. Check the registry configuration:

```
$ oc edit configs.imageregistry.operator.openshift.io
```

**Example output**

```
storage:
pvc:
  claim:
```

Leave the **claim** field blank to allow the automatic creation of an **image-registry-storage** PVC.

4. Check the **clusteroperator** status:

```
$ oc get clusteroperator image-registry
```

**Example output**

```
NAME             VERSION              AVAILABLE   PROGRESSING   DEGRADED   SINCE
MESSAGE
image-registry   4.14                 True        False         False      6h50m
```

5. Ensure that your registry is set to managed to enable building and pushing of images.

- Run:

```
$ oc edit configs.imageregistry/operator.openshift.io
```

Then, change the line

```
managementState: Removed
```

to

```
managementState: Managed
```

19.3.15.2.3. Configuring storage for the image registry in non-production clusters

You must configure storage for the Image Registry Operator. For non-production clusters, you can set the image registry to an empty directory. If you do so, all images are lost if you restart the registry.

**Procedure**

- To set the image registry storage to an empty directory:

```
$ oc patch configs.imageregistry.operator.openshift.io cluster --type merge --patch '{"spec": {
  "storage":{"emptyDir":{}}}}'
```
If you run this command before the Image Registry Operator initializes its components, the `oc patch` command fails with the following error:

```
Error from server (NotFound): configs.imageregistry.operator.openshift.io "cluster" not found
```

Wait a few minutes and run the command again.

### 19.3.16. Completing installation on user-provisioned infrastructure

After you complete the Operator configuration, you can finish installing the cluster on infrastructure that you provide.

#### Prerequisites

- Your control plane has initialized.
- You have completed the initial Operator configuration.

#### Procedure

1. Confirm that all the cluster components are online with the following command:

```
$ watch -n5 oc get clusteroperators
```

#### Example output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>VERSION</th>
<th>AVAILABLE</th>
<th>PROGRESSING</th>
<th>DEGRADED</th>
<th>SINCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>authentication</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>19m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baremetal</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cloud-credential</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>40m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cluster-autoscaler</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config-operator</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>38m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>console</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>26m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>csi-snapshot-controller</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dns</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>etcd</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>36m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>image-registry</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>31m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ingress</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>30m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insights</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>31m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kube-apiserver</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>26m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kube-controller-manager</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>36m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kube-scheduler</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>36m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kube-storage-version-migrator</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>machine-api</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>29m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Alternatively, the following command notifies you when all of the clusters are available. It also retrieves and displays credentials:

```
$ ./openshift-install --dir <installation_directory> wait-for install-complete
```

For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

**Example output**

```
INFO Waiting up to 30m0s for the cluster to initialize...
```

The command succeeds when the Cluster Version Operator finishes deploying the OpenShift Container Platform cluster from Kubernetes API server.

**IMPORTANT**

- The Ignition config files that the installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending `node-bootstrapper` certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for *Recovering from expired control plane certificates* for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

2. Confirm that the Kubernetes API server is communicating with the pods.
   a. To view a list of all pods, use the following command:

```
$ oc get pods --all-namespaces
```
Example output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAMESPACE</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>READY</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>openshift-api-server-operator</td>
<td>openshift-api-server-operator-85cb746d55-zqhs8</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Running</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Running</td>
<td>9m</td>
<td></td>
<td>1m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-api-server</td>
<td>apiserver-67b9g</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Running</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3m</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-api-server</td>
<td>apiserver-ljcmx</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Running</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1m</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-api-server</td>
<td>apiserver-z25h4</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Running</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2m</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-authentication-operator</td>
<td>authentication-operator-69d5d8bf84-vh2n8</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Running</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Running</td>
<td>5m</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. View the logs for a pod that is listed in the output of the previous command by using the following command:

$ oc logs <pod_name> -n <namespace>

Specify the pod name and namespace, as shown in the output of the previous command.

If the pod logs display, the Kubernetes API server can communicate with the cluster machines.

3. Additional steps are required to enable multipathing. Do not enable multipathing during installation.
   See “Enabling multipathing with kernel arguments on RHCOS” in the Post-installation machine configuration tasks documentation for more information.

4. Register your cluster on the Cluster registration page.

19.3.17. Next steps

- Enabling multipathing with kernel arguments on RHCOS.
- Customize your cluster.
- If the mirror registry that you used to install your cluster has a trusted CA, add it to the cluster by configuring additional trust stores.
- If necessary, you can opt out of remote health reporting.
- If necessary, see Registering your disconnected cluster

19.4. INSTALLATION CONFIGURATION PARAMETERS FOR IBM POWER

Before you deploy an OpenShift Container Platform cluster, you provide a customized install-config.yaml installation configuration file that describes the details for your environment.
19.4.1. Available installation configuration parameters for IBM Power

The following tables specify the required, optional, and IBM Power-specific installation configuration parameters that you can set as part of the installation process.

**NOTE**

After installation, you cannot modify these parameters in the `install-config.yaml` file.

19.4.1.1. Required configuration parameters

Required installation configuration parameters are described in the following table:

**Table 19.31. Required parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>apiVersion:</td>
<td>The API version for the <code>install-config.yaml</code> content. The current version is <code>v1</code>. The installation program may also support older API versions.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baseDomain:</td>
<td>The base domain of your cloud provider. The base domain is used to create routes to your OpenShift Container Platform cluster components. The full DNS name for your cluster is a combination of the <code>baseDomain</code> and <code>metadata.name</code> parameter values that uses the <code>&lt;metadata.name&gt;.&lt;baseDomain&gt;</code> format.</td>
<td>A fully-qualified domain or subdomain name, such as example.com.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>metadata:</td>
<td>Kubernetes resource <code>ObjectMeta</code>, from which only the <code>name</code> parameter is consumed.</td>
<td>Object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>metadata:</td>
<td>The name of the cluster. DNS records for the cluster are all subdomains of <code>{{.metadata.name}}.{{.baseDomain}}</code>.</td>
<td>String of lowercase letters, hyphens (‐), and periods (.), such as dev.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The configuration for the specific platform upon which to perform the installation: `alibabacloud`, `aws`, `baremetal`, `azure`, `gcp`, `ibmcloud`, `nutanix`, `openstack`, `powervs`, `vsphere`, or `{}`. For additional information about platform parameters, consult the table for your specific platform that follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>platform:</td>
<td>The configuration for the specific platform upon which to perform the installation: <code>alibabacloud</code>, <code>aws</code>, <code>baremetal</code>, <code>azure</code>, <code>gcp</code>, <code>ibmcloud</code>, <code>nutanix</code>, <code>openstack</code>, <code>powervs</code>, <code>vsphere</code>, or <code>{}</code>. For additional information about platform parameters, consult the table for your specific platform that follows.</td>
<td>Object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pullSecret:</td>
<td>Get a pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager to authenticate downloading container images for OpenShift Container Platform components from services such as Quay.io.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```
{  
  "auths": {  
    "cloud.openshift.com": {  
      "auth": "b3Blb="  
    },  
    "quay.io": {  
      "auth": "b3Blb="  
    }  
  },  
  "email": "you@example.com"  
}
```

**19.4.1.2. Network configuration parameters**

You can customize your installation configuration based on the requirements of your existing network infrastructure. For example, you can expand the IP address block for the cluster network or provide different IP address blocks than the defaults.

- If you use the Red Hat OpenShift Networking OVN-Kubernetes network plugin, both IPv4 and IPv6 address families are supported.
- If you use the Red Hat OpenShift Networking OpenShift SDN network plugin, only the IPv4 address family is supported.

If you configure your cluster to use both IP address families, review the following requirements:

- Both IP families must use the same network interface for the default gateway.
- Both IP families must have the default gateway.
- You must specify IPv4 and IPv6 addresses in the same order for all network configuration parameters. For example, in the following configuration IPv4 addresses are listed before IPv6 addresses.

```
networking:  
clusterNetwork:
```
Globalnet is not supported with Red Hat OpenShift Data Foundation disaster recovery solutions. For regional disaster recovery scenarios, ensure that you use a nonoverlapping range of private IP addresses for the cluster and service networks in each cluster.

Table 19.32. Network parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>networking:</td>
<td>The configuration for the cluster network.</td>
<td>Object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>networkType:</td>
<td>The Red Hat OpenShift Networking network plugin to install.</td>
<td>Either <strong>OpenShiftSDN</strong> or <strong>OVNKubernetes</strong>. <strong>OpenShiftSDN</strong> is a CNI plugin for all-Linux networks. <strong>OVNKubernetes</strong> is a CNI plugin for Linux networks and hybrid networks that contain both Linux and Windows servers. The default value is <strong>OVNKubernetes</strong>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| clusterNetwork:      | The IP address blocks for pods.                       | An array of objects. For example: networking:  

clusterNetwork:  

- cidr: 10.128.0.0/14  

hostPrefix: 23  

- cidr: fd00:10:128::/56  

hostPrefix: 64  

serviceNetwork:  

- 172.30.0.0/16  

- fd00:172:16::/112
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>networking: clusterNetwork: hostPrefix:</td>
<td>The subnet prefix length to assign to each individual node. For example, if hostPrefix is set to 23 then each node is assigned a /23 subnet out of the given cidr. A hostPrefix value of 23 provides 510 ((2^{32} - 23) - 2) pod IP addresses.</td>
<td>A subnet prefix. The default value is 23.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>networking: serviceNetwork:</td>
<td>The IP address block for services. The default value is 172.30.0.0/16.</td>
<td>An array with an IP address block in CIDR format. For example: networking: serviceNetwork: - 172.30.0.0/16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>networking: machineNetwork:</td>
<td>The IP address blocks for machines. If you specify multiple IP address blocks, the blocks must not overlap. If you specify multiple IP kernel arguments, the machineNetwork.cidr value must be the CIDR of the primary network.</td>
<td>An array of objects. For example: networking: machineNetwork: - cidr: 10.0.0.0/16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>networking: machineNetwork: cidr:</td>
<td>Required if you use networking.machineNetwork. An IP address block. The default value is 10.0.0.0/16 for all platforms other than libvirt and IBM Power® Virtual Server. For libvirt, the default value is 192.168.126.0/24. For IBM Power® Virtual Server, the default value is 192.168.0.0/24.</td>
<td>An IP network block in CIDR notation. For example, 10.0.0.0/16.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**

Set the networking.machineNetwork to match the CIDR that the preferred NIC resides in.

---

**19.4.1.3. Optional configuration parameters**

Optional installation configuration parameters are described in the following table:

Table 19.33. Optional parameters
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>additionalTrustBundle:</td>
<td>A PEM-encoded X.509 certificate bundle that is added to the nodes' trusted certificate store. This trust bundle may also be used when a proxy has been configured.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capabilities:</td>
<td>Controls the installation of optional core cluster components. You can reduce the footprint of your OpenShift Container Platform cluster by disabling optional components. For more information, see the &quot;Cluster capabilities&quot; page in <em>Installing</em>.</td>
<td>String array</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capabilities:</td>
<td>Selects an initial set of optional capabilities to enable. Valid values are None, v4.11, v4.12 and vCurrent. The default value is vCurrent.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baselineCapabilitySet:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capabilities:</td>
<td>Extends the set of optional capabilities beyond what you specify in baselineCapabilitySet. You may specify multiple capabilities in this parameter.</td>
<td>String array</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>additionalEnabledCapabilities:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cpuPartitioningMode:</td>
<td>Enables workload partitioning, which isolates OpenShift Container Platform services, cluster management workloads, and infrastructure pods to run on a reserved set of CPUs. Workload partitioning can only be enabled during installation and cannot be disabled after installation. While this field enables workload partitioning, it does not configure workloads to use specific CPUs. For more information, see the Workload partitioning page in the Scalability and Performance section.</td>
<td>None or AllNodes. None is the default value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute:</td>
<td>The configuration for the machines that comprise the compute nodes.</td>
<td>Array of MachinePool objects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute:</td>
<td>Determines the instruction set architecture of the machines in the pool. Currently, heterogeneous clusters are not supported, so all pools must specify the same architecture. Valid values are <code>ppc64le</code> (the default).</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>architecture:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute:</td>
<td>Whether to enable or disable simultaneous multithreading, or <strong>hyperthreading</strong>, on compute machines. By default, simultaneous multithreading is enabled to increase the performance of your machines' cores.</td>
<td><strong>Enabled</strong> or <strong>Disabled</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hyperthreading:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute:</td>
<td>Required if you use <code>compute</code>. The name of the machine pool.</td>
<td><code>worker</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute:</td>
<td>Required if you use <code>compute</code>. Use this parameter to specify the cloud provider to host the worker machines. This parameter value must match the <code>controlPlane.platform</code> parameter value.</td>
<td><code>alibabacloud, aws, azure, gcp, ibmcloud, nutanix, openstack, powervs, vsphere, or {}</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute:</td>
<td>The number of compute machines, which are also known as worker machines, to provision.</td>
<td>A positive integer greater than or equal to 2. The default value is 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>replicas:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>featureSet:</td>
<td>Enables the cluster for a feature set. A feature set is a collection of OpenShift Container Platform features that are not enabled by default. For more information about enabling a feature set during installation, see &quot;Enabling features using feature gates&quot;.</td>
<td>String. The name of the feature set to enable, such as <code>TechPreviewNoUpgrade</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane:</td>
<td>The configuration for the machines that comprise the control plane.</td>
<td>Array of MachinePool objects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>architecture:</td>
<td>Determines the instruction set architecture of the machines in the pool.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Currently, heterogeneous clusters are not supported, so all pools must</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>specify the same architecture. Valid values are ppc64le (the default).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane:</td>
<td>Whether to enable or disable simultaneous multithreading, or hyperthreading,</td>
<td>Enabled or Disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hyperthreading:</td>
<td>on control plane machines. By default, simultaneous multithreading is</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>enabled to increase the performance of your machines' cores.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane:</td>
<td>Required if you use controlPlane. The name of the machine pool.</td>
<td>master</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane:</td>
<td>Required if you use controlPlane. Use this parameter to specify the cloud</td>
<td>alibabacloud, aws, azure, gcp,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform:</td>
<td>provider that hosts the control plane machines. This parameter value must</td>
<td>ibmcloud, nutanix, openstack,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>match the compute.platform parameter value.</td>
<td>powervs, vsphere, or {}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane:</td>
<td>The number of control plane machines to provision.</td>
<td>The only supported value is 3,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>replicas:</td>
<td></td>
<td>which is the default value.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) mode. If no mode is specified, the CCO dynamically tries to determine the capabilities of the provided credentials, with a preference for mint mode on the platforms where multiple modes are supported.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>credentialsMode</td>
<td>The Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) mode. If no mode is specified, the CCO</td>
<td>Mint, Passthrough, Manual or an</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dynamically tries to determine the capabilities of the provided credentials,</td>
<td>empty string (&quot;&quot;). [1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>with a preference for mint mode on the platforms where multiple modes are</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>supported.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fips:</td>
<td>Enable or disable FIPS mode. The default is <code>false</code> (disabled). If FIPS mode is enabled, the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines that OpenShift Container Platform runs on bypass the default Kubernetes cryptography suite and use the cryptography modules that are provided with RHCOS instead.</td>
<td><code>false</code> or <code>true</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IMPORTANT**

To enable FIPS mode for your cluster, you must run the installation program from a Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) computer configured to operate in FIPS mode. For more information about configuring FIPS mode on RHEL, see [*Installing the system in FIPS mode*](#). When running Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) or Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) booted in FIPS mode, OpenShift Container Platform core components use the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures.

**NOTE**

If you are using Azure File storage, you cannot enable FIPS mode.
**imageContentSources:**
Sources and repositories for the release-image content. Array of objects. Includes a `source` and, optionally, `mirrors`, as described in the following rows of this table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>imageContentSources:</td>
<td>Required if you use <code>imageContentSources</code>. Specify the repository that users refer to, for example, in image pull specifications.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imageContentSources:</td>
<td>Specify one or more repositories that may also contain the same images.</td>
<td>Array of strings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>publish:</td>
<td>How to publish or expose the user-facing endpoints of your cluster, such as the Kubernetes API, OpenShift routes.</td>
<td><strong>Internal</strong> or <strong>External</strong>. The default value is <strong>External</strong>. Setting this field to <strong>Internal</strong> is not supported on non-cloud platforms. <strong>IMPORTANT</strong> If the value of the field is set to <strong>Internal</strong>, the cluster will become non-functional. For more information, refer to BZ#1953035.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sshKey:</td>
<td>The SSH key to authenticate access to your cluster machines.</td>
<td>For example, <code>sshKey: ssh-ed25519 AAAA...</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**
For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your `ssh-agent` process uses.
1. Not all CCO modes are supported for all cloud providers. For more information about CCO modes, see the "Managing cloud provider credentials" entry in the Authentication and authorization content.
CHAPTER 20. INSTALLING ON IBM POWER VIRTUAL SERVER

20.1. PREPARING TO INSTALL ON IBM POWER VIRTUAL SERVER

The installation workflows documented in this section are for IBM Power® Virtual Server infrastructure environments.

20.1.1. Prerequisites

- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.
- You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.

IMPORTANT

IBM Power® Virtual Server using installer-provisioned infrastructure 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.

20.1.2. Requirements for installing OpenShift Container Platform on IBM Power Virtual Server

Before installing OpenShift Container Platform on IBM Power® Virtual Server you must create a service account and configure an IBM Cloud® account. See Configuring an IBM Cloud® account for details about creating an account, configuring DNS and supported IBM Power® Virtual Server regions.

You must manually manage your cloud credentials when installing a cluster to IBM Power® Virtual Server. Do this by configuring the Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) for manual mode before you install the cluster.

20.1.3. Choosing a method to install OpenShift Container Platform on IBM Power Virtual Server

You can install OpenShift Container Platform on IBM Power® Virtual Server using installer-provisioned infrastructure. This process involves using an installation program to provision the underlying infrastructure for your cluster. Installing OpenShift Container Platform on IBM Power® Virtual Server using user-provisioned infrastructure is not supported at this time.

See Installation process for more information about installer-provisioned installation processes.

20.1.3.1. Installing a cluster on installer-provisioned infrastructure

You can install a cluster on IBM Power® Virtual Server infrastructure that is provisioned by the OpenShift Container Platform installation program by using one of the following methods:
Installing a customized cluster on IBM Power® Virtual Server: You can install a customized cluster on IBM Power® Virtual Server infrastructure that the installation program provisions. The installation program allows for some customization to be applied at the installation stage. Many other customization options are available post-installation.

Installing a cluster on IBM Power® Virtual Server into an existing VPC: You can install OpenShift Container Platform on IBM Power® Virtual Server into an existing Virtual Private Cloud (VPC). You can use this installation method if you have constraints set by the guidelines of your company, such as limits when creating new accounts or infrastructure.

Installing a private cluster on IBM Power® Virtual Server: You can install a private cluster on IBM Power® Virtual Server. You can use this method to deploy OpenShift Container Platform on an internal network that is not visible to the internet.

Installing a cluster on IBM Power® Virtual Server in a restricted network: You can install OpenShift Container Platform on IBM Power® Virtual Server on installer-provisioned infrastructure by using an internal mirror of the installation release content. You can use this method to install a cluster that does not require an active internet connection to obtain the software components.

### 20.1.4. Configuring the Cloud Credential Operator utility

The Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) manages cloud provider credentials as Kubernetes custom resource definitions (CRDs). To install a cluster on IBM Power® Virtual Server, you must set the CCO to manual mode as part of the installation process.

To create and manage cloud credentials from outside of the cluster when the Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) is operating in manual mode, extract and prepare the CCO utility (ccocctl) binary.

**NOTE**

The ccocctl utility is a Linux binary that must run in a Linux environment.

#### Prerequisites

- You have access to an OpenShift Container Platform account with cluster administrator access.
- You have installed the OpenShift CLI (oc).

#### Procedure

1. Obtain the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```
   $ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
   ```

2. Obtain the CCO container image from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```
   $ CCO_IMAGE=$(oc adm release info --image-for='cloud-credential-operator'
   $RELEASE_IMAGE -a ~/.pull-secret)
   ```
NOTE

Ensure that the architecture of the $RELEASE_IMAGE matches the architecture of the environment in which you will use the ccoctl tool.

3. Extract the ccoctl binary from the CCO container image within the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   $ oc image extract $CCO_IMAGE --file="/usr/bin/ccoctl" -a ~/.pull-secret

4. Change the permissions to make ccoctl executable by running the following command:

   $ chmod 775 ccoctl

Verification

- To verify that ccoctl is ready to use, display the help file by running the following command:

   $ ccoctl --help

**Output of ccoctl --help**

OpenShift credentials provisioning tool

Usage:

ccoctl [command]

Available Commands:

  alibabacloud Manage credentials objects for alibaba cloud
  aws Manage credentials objects for AWS cloud
  azure Manage credentials objects for Azure
  gcp Manage credentials objects for Google cloud
  help Help about any command
  ibmcloud Manage credentials objects for IBM Cloud
  nutanix Manage credentials objects for Nutanix

Flags:

  -h, --help help for ccoctl

Use "ccoctl [command] --help" for more information about a command.

Additional resources

- Rotating API keys

20.1.5. Next steps

- Configuring an IBM Cloud® account

20.2. CONFIGURING AN IBM CLOUD ACCOUNT

Before you can install OpenShift Container Platform, you must configure an IBM Cloud® account.
IMPORTANT

IBM Power Virtual Server using installer-provisioned infrastructure 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.

20.2.1. Prerequisites

- You have an IBM Cloud® account with a subscription. You cannot install OpenShift Container Platform on a free or on a trial IBM Cloud® account.

20.2.2. Quotas and limits on IBM Power Virtual Server

The OpenShift Container Platform cluster uses several IBM Cloud® and IBM Power® Virtual Server components, and the default quotas and limits affect your ability to install OpenShift Container Platform clusters. If you use certain cluster configurations, deploy your cluster in certain regions, or run multiple clusters from your account, you might need to request additional resources for your IBM Cloud® account.

For a comprehensive list of the default IBM Cloud® quotas and service limits, see the IBM Cloud® documentation for Quotas and service limits.

Virtual Private Cloud

Each OpenShift Container Platform cluster creates its own Virtual Private Cloud (VPC). The default quota of VPCs per region is 10. If you have 10 VPCs created, you will need to increase your quota before attempting an installation.

Application load balancer

By default, each cluster creates two application load balancers (ALBs):

- Internal load balancer for the control plane API server
- External load balancer for the control plane API server

You can create additional LoadBalancer service objects to create additional ALBs. The default quota of VPC ALBs are 50 per region. To have more than 50 ALBs, you must increase this quota.

VPC ALBs are supported. Classic ALBs are not supported for IBM Power® Virtual Server.

Cloud connections

There is a limit of two cloud connections per IBM Power® Virtual Server instance. It is recommended that you have only one cloud connection in your IBM Power® Virtual Server instance to serve your cluster.

NOTE

Cloud Connections are no longer supported in dal10. A transit gateway is used instead.

Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol Service
There is a limit of one Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) service per IBM Power® Virtual Server instance.

**Networking**
Due to networking limitations, there is a restriction of one OpenShift cluster installed through IPI per zone per account. This is not configurable.

**Virtual Server Instances**
By default, a cluster creates server instances with the following resources:

- 0.5 CPUs
- 32 GB RAM
- System Type: s922
- Processor Type: uncapped, shared
- Storage Tier: Tier-3

The following nodes are created:

- One bootstrap machine, which is removed after the installation is complete
- Three control plane nodes
- Three compute nodes

For more information, see Creating a Power Systems Virtual Server in the IBM Cloud® documentation.

### 20.2.3. Configuring DNS resolution

How you configure DNS resolution depends on the type of OpenShift Container Platform cluster you are installing:

- If you are installing a public cluster, you use IBM Cloud® Internet Services (CIS).
- If you are installing a private cluster, you use IBM Cloud® DNS Services (DNS Services).

### 20.2.4. Using IBM Cloud Internet Services for DNS resolution

The installation program uses IBM Cloud® Internet Services (CIS) to configure cluster DNS resolution and provide name lookup for a public cluster.

**NOTE**

This offering does not support IPv6, so dual stack or IPv6 environments are not possible.

You must create a domain zone in CIS in the same account as your cluster. You must also ensure the zone is authoritative for the domain. You can do this using a root domain or subdomain.

**Prerequisites**

- You have installed the IBM Cloud® CLI.
- You have an existing domain and registrar. For more information, see the IBM® documentation.
Procedure

1. Create a CIS instance to use with your cluster:
   a. Install the CIS plugin:
      
      ```
      $ ibmcloud plugin install cis
      ```
   b. Log in to IBM Cloud® by using the CLI:
      
      ```
      $ ibmcloud login
      ```
   c. Create the CIS instance:
      
      ```
      $ ibmcloud cis instance-create <instance_name> standard
      ```

      At a minimum, a **Standard** plan is required for CIS to manage the cluster subdomain and its DNS records.

2. Connect an existing domain to your CIS instance:
   a. Set the context instance for CIS:
      
      ```
      $ ibmcloud cis instance-set <instance_CRN>
      ```

      The instance CRN (Cloud Resource Name). For example: `ibmcloud cis instance-set crn:v1:bluemix:public:power-iaas:osa21:a/65b64c1f1c29460d8c2e4bbfbd893c2c:c09233ac-48a5-4ccb-a051-d1cfb3fc7eb5::`

   b. Add the domain for CIS:
      
      ```
      $ ibmcloud cis domain-add <domain_name>
      ```

      The fully qualified domain name. You can use either the root domain or subdomain value as the domain name, depending on which you plan to configure.

   **NOTE**


3. Open the **CIS web console**, navigate to the **Overview** page, and note your CIS name servers. These name servers will be used in the next step.

4. Configure the name servers for your domains or subdomains at the domain's registrar or DNS provider. For more information, see the IBM Cloud® documentation.

**20.2.5. IBM Cloud IAM Policies and API Key**
To install OpenShift Container Platform into your IBM Cloud® account, the installation program requires an IAM API key, which provides authentication and authorization to access IBM Cloud® service APIs. You can use an existing IAM API key that contains the required policies or create a new one.

For an IBM Cloud® IAM overview, see the IBM Cloud® documentation.

20.2.5.1. Pre-requisite permissions

Table 20.1. Pre-requisite permissions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Access</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Viewer, Operator, Editor, Administrator, Reader, Writer, Manager</td>
<td>Internet Services service in &lt;resource_group&gt; resource group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viewer, Operator, Editor, Administrator, User API key creator, Service ID creator</td>
<td>IAM Identity Service service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viewer, Operator, Administrator, Editor, Reader, Writer, Manager, Console Administrator</td>
<td>VPC Infrastructure Services service in &lt;resource_group&gt; resource group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viewer</td>
<td>Resource Group: Access to view the resource group itself. The resource type should equal Resource group, with a value of &lt;your_resource_group_name&gt;.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

20.2.5.2. Cluster-creation permissions

Table 20.2. Cluster-creation permissions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Access</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Viewer</td>
<td>&lt;resource_group&gt; (Resource Group Created for Your Team)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viewer, Operator, Editor, Reader, Writer, Manager</td>
<td>All service in Default resource group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viewer, Reader</td>
<td>Internet Services service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viewer, Operator, Reader, Writer, Manager, Content Reader, Object Reader, Object Writer, Editor</td>
<td>Cloud Object Storage service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viewer</td>
<td>Default resource group: The resource type should equal Resource group, with a value of Default. If your account administrator changed your account’s default resource group to something other than Default, use that value instead.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 20.2.5.3. Access policy assignment

In IBM Cloud® IAM, access policies can be attached to different subjects:

- Access group (Recommended)
- Service ID
- User

The recommended method is to define IAM access policies in an access group. This helps organize all the access required for OpenShift Container Platform and enables you to onboard users and service IDs to this group. You can also assign access to users and service IDs directly, if desired.

#### 20.2.5.4. Creating an API key

You must create a user API key or a service ID API key for your IBM Cloud® account.

**Prerequisites**

- You have assigned the required access policies to your IBM Cloud® account.
- You have attached you IAM access policies to an access group, or other appropriate resource.

**Procedure**

- Create an API key, depending on how you defined your IAM access policies. For example, if you assigned your access policies to a user, you must create a user API key. If you assigned your access policies to a service ID, you must create a service ID API key. If your access policies are assigned to an access group, you can use either API key type. For more information on IBM Cloud® API keys, see Understanding API keys.

### 20.2.6. Supported IBM Power Virtual Server regions and zones

You can deploy an OpenShift Container Platform cluster to the following regions:

- **dal** (Dallas, USA)
- **dal10**
You might optionally specify the IBM Cloud® region in which the installer will create any VPC components. Supported regions in IBM Cloud® are:

- us-east
  - us-east
- eu-de (Frankfurt, Germany)
  - eu-de-1
  - eu-de-2
- lon (London, UK)
  - lon04
  - lon06
- osa (Osaka, Japan)
  - osa21
- sao (Sao Paulo, Brazil)
  - sao01
- syd (Sydney, Australia)
  - syd04
- tok (Tokyo, Japan)
  - tok04
- tor (Toronto, Canada)
  - tor01
20.2.7. Next steps

- Creating an IBM Power® Virtual Server workspace

20.3. CREATING AN IBM POWER VIRTUAL SERVER WORKSPACE

IMPORTANT

IBM Power® Virtual Server using installer-provisioned infrastructure 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.

20.3.1. Creating an IBM Power Virtual Server workspace

Use the following procedure to create an IBM Power® Virtual Server workspace.

Procedure

1. To create an IBM Power® Virtual Server workspace, complete step 1 to step 5 from the IBM Cloud® documentation for Creating an IBM Power® Virtual Server.

2. After it has finished provisioning, retrieve the 32-character alphanumeric Globally Unique Identifier (GUID) of your new workspace by entering the following command:

   $ ibmcloud resource service-instance <workspace name>

20.3.2. Next steps

- Installing a cluster on IBM Power® Virtual Server with customizations

20.4. INSTALLING A CLUSTER ON IBM POWER VIRTUAL SERVER WITH CUSTOMIZATIONS

In OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14, you can install a customized cluster on infrastructure that the installation program provisions on IBM Power Virtual Server. To customize the installation, you modify parameters in the install-config.yaml file before you install the cluster.
IMPORTANT

IBM Power Virtual Server using installer-provisioned infrastructure 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.

20.4.1. Prerequisites

- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.
- You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.
- You configured an IBM Cloud® account to host the cluster.
- If you use a firewall, you configured it to allow the sites that your cluster requires access to.
- You configured the ccoct utility before you installed the cluster. For more information, see Configuring the Cloud Credential Operator utility.

20.4.2. Internet access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you require access to the internet to install your cluster.

You must have internet access to:

- Access OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console to download the installation program and perform subscription management. If the cluster has internet access and you do not disable Telemetry, that service automatically entitles your cluster.
- Access Quay.io to obtain the packages that are required to install your cluster.
- Obtain the packages that are required to perform cluster updates.

IMPORTANT

If your cluster cannot have direct internet access, you can perform a restricted network installation on some types of infrastructure that you provision. During that process, you download the required content and use it to populate a mirror registry with the installation packages. With some installation types, the environment that you install your cluster in will not require internet access. Before you update the cluster, you update the content of the mirror registry.

20.4.3. Generating a key pair for cluster node SSH access

During an OpenShift Container Platform installation, you can provide an SSH public key to the installation program. The key is passed to the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes through their Ignition config files and is used to authenticate SSH access to the nodes. The key is added
to the ~/.ssh/authorized_keys list for the core user on each node, which enables password-less authentication.

After the key is passed to the nodes, you can use the key pair to SSH in to the RHCOS nodes as the user core. To access the nodes through SSH, the private key identity must be managed by SSH for your local user.

If you want to SSH in to your cluster nodes to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, you must provide the SSH public key during the installation process. The ./openshift-install gather command also requires the SSH public key to be in place on the cluster nodes.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not skip this procedure in production environments, where disaster recovery and debugging is required.

**NOTE**

You must use a local key, not one that you configured with platform-specific approaches such as AWS key pairs.

**Procedure**

1. If you do not have an existing SSH key pair on your local machine to use for authentication onto your cluster nodes, create one. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   ```
   $ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -N "" -f <path>/<file_name>  
   ```

   Specify the path and file name, such as ~/.ssh/id_ed25519, of the new SSH key. If you have an existing key pair, ensure your public key is in the your ~/.ssh directory.

2. View the public SSH key:

   ```
   $ cat <path>/<file_name>.pub
   ```

   For example, run the following to view the ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub public key:

   ```
   $ cat ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub
   ```

3. Add the SSH private key identity to the SSH agent for your local user, if it has not already been added. SSH agent management of the key is required for password-less SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes, or if you want to use the ./openshift-install gather command.

   **NOTE**

   On some distributions, default SSH private key identities such as ~/.ssh/id_rsa and ~/.ssh/id_dsa are managed automatically.

   a. If the ssh-agent process is not already running for your local user, start it as a background task:
4. Add your SSH private key to the **ssh-agent**:

   ```
   $ ssh-add <path>/<file_name>
   ```

   **Example output**

   ```
   Identity added: /home/<you>/<path>/<file_name> (<computer_name>)
   ```

**Next steps**

- When you install OpenShift Container Platform, provide the SSH public key to the installation program.

**20.4.4. Obtaining the installation program**

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform, download the installation file on the host you are using for installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You have a computer that runs Linux or macOS, with 500 MB of local disk space.

**Procedure**

1. Access the **Infrastructure Provider** page on the OpenShift Cluster Manager site. If you have a Red Hat account, log in with your credentials. If you do not, create an account.

2. Select your infrastructure provider.

3. Navigate to the page for your installation type, download the installation program that corresponds with your host operating system and architecture, and place the file in the directory where you will store the installation configuration files.

**IMPORTANT**

The installation program creates several files on the computer that you use to install your cluster. You must keep the installation program and the files that the installation program creates after you finish installing the cluster. Both files are required to delete the cluster.
4. Extract the installation program. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

```bash
$ tar -xvf openshift-install-linux.tar.gz
```

5. Download your installation pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager. This pull secret allows you to authenticate with the services that are provided by the included authorities, including Quay.io, which serves the container images for OpenShift Container Platform components.

### 20.4.5. Exporting the API key

You must set the API key you created as a global variable; the installation program ingests the variable during startup to set the API key.

**Prerequisites**

- You have created either a user API key or service ID API key for your IBM Cloud® account.

**Procedure**

- Export your API key for your account as a global variable:

  ```bash
  $ export IBMCloud_API_KEY=<api_key>
  ```

**IMPORTANT**

You must set the variable name exactly as specified; the installation program expects the variable name to be present during startup.

### 20.4.6. Creating the installation configuration file

You can customize the OpenShift Container Platform cluster you install on

**Prerequisites**

- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.

**Procedure**

1. Create the `install-config.yaml` file.
   
   a. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and run the following command:
For `<installation_directory>`, specify the directory name to store the files that the installation program creates.

When specifying the directory:

- Verify that the directory has the `execute` permission. This permission is required to run Terraform binaries under the installation directory.

- Use an empty directory. Some installation assets, such as bootstrap X.509 certificates, have short expiration intervals, therefore you must not reuse an installation directory. If you want to reuse individual files from another cluster installation, you can copy them into your directory. However, the file names for the installation assets might change between releases. Use caution when copying installation files from an earlier OpenShift Container Platform version.

```
NOTE
Always delete the ~/.powervs directory to avoid reusing a stale configuration. Run the following command:
```

```
$ rm -rf ~/.powervs
```

b. At the prompts, provide the configuration details for your cloud:

i. Optional: Select an SSH key to use to access your cluster machines.

```
NOTE
For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your ssh-agent process uses.
```

ii. Select `powervs` as the platform to target.

iii. Select the region to deploy the cluster to.

iv. Select the zone to deploy the cluster to.

v. Select the base domain to deploy the cluster to. The base domain corresponds to the public DNS zone that you created for your cluster.

vi. Enter a descriptive name for your cluster.

2. Modify the `install-config.yaml` file. You can find more information about the available parameters in the "Installation configuration parameters" section.

3. Back up the `install-config.yaml` file so that you can use it to install multiple clusters.
IMPORTANT

The `install-config.yaml` file is consumed during the installation process. If you want to reuse the file, you must back it up now.

Additional resources

- Installation configuration parameters for IBM Power® Virtual Server

20.4.6.1. Sample customized install-config.yaml file for IBM Power Virtual Server

You can customize the `install-config.yaml` file to specify more details about your OpenShift Container Platform cluster’s platform or modify the values of the required parameters.

IMPORTANT

This sample YAML file is provided for reference only. You must obtain your `install-config.yaml` file by using the installation program and modify it.

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: example.com
compute:
  - architecture: ppc64le
    hyperthreading: Enabled
    name: worker
    platform: {}
    replicas: 3
controlPlane:
  - architecture: ppc64le
    hyperthreading: Enabled
    name: master
    platform: {}
    replicas: 3
metadata:
  creationTimestamp: null
  name: example-cluster-name
networking:
  clusterNetwork:
    - cidr: 10.128.0.0/14
      hostPrefix: 23
  machineNetwork:
    - cidr: 192.168.0.0/24
  networkType: OVN Kubernetes
  serviceNetwork:
    - 172.30.0.0/16
platform:
  powervs:
    userID: ibm-user-id
    region: powervs-region
    zone: powervs-zone
    powervsResourceGroup: "ibmcloud-resource-group"
    serviceInstanceId: "powervs-region-service-instance-id"
vpcRegion : vpc-region
```
If you do not provide these parameters and values, the installation program provides the default value.

The **controlPlane** section is a single mapping, but the compute section is a sequence of mappings. To meet the requirements of the different data structures, the first line of the **compute** section must begin with a hyphen, `-`, and the first line of the **controlPlane** section must not. Although both sections currently define a single machine pool, it is possible that OpenShift Container Platform will support defining multiple compute pools during installation. Only one control plane pool is used.

Whether to enable or disable simultaneous multithreading, or **hyperthreading**. By default, simultaneous multithreading is enabled to increase the performance of your machines’ cores. You can disable it by setting the parameter value to **Disabled**. If you disable simultaneous multithreading in some cluster machines, you must disable it in all cluster machines.

**IMPORTANT**

If you disable simultaneous multithreading, ensure that your capacity planning accounts for the dramatically decreased machine performance.

The cluster network plugin to install. The supported values are **OVNKubernetes** and **OpenShiftSDN**. The default value is **OVNKubernetes**.

The name of an existing resource group.

Required. The installation program prompts you for this value.

**NOTE**

For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your **ssh-agent** process uses.

### 20.4.6.2. Configuring the cluster-wide proxy during installation

Production environments can deny direct access to the internet and instead have an HTTP or HTTPS proxy available. You can configure a new OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use a proxy by configuring the proxy settings in the **install-config.yaml** file.

**Prerequisites**

- You have an existing **install-config.yaml** file.
- You reviewed the sites that your cluster requires access to and determined whether any of them need to bypass the proxy. By default, all cluster egress traffic is proxied, including calls to hosting cloud provider APIs. You added sites to the **Proxy** object’s **spec.noProxy** field to bypass the proxy if necessary.
NOTE

The Proxy object status.noProxy field is populated with the values of the networking.machineNetwork[].cidr, networking.clusterNetwork[].cidr, and networking.serviceNetwork[] fields from your installation configuration.

For installations on Amazon Web Services (AWS), Google Cloud Platform (GCP), Microsoft Azure, and Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP), the Proxy object status.noProxy field is also populated with the instance metadata endpoint (169.254.169.254).

Procedure

1. Edit your install-config.yaml file and add the proxy settings. For example:

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: v1
   baseDomain: my.domain.com
   proxy:
     httpProxy: http://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port>
     httpsProxy: https://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port>
     noProxy: example.com
   additionalTrustBundle: |
     -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
     <MY_TRUSTED_CA_CERT>
     -----END CERTIFICATE-----
   additionalTrustBundlePolicy: <policy_to_add_additionalTrustBundle>
   ```

1. A proxy URL to use for creating HTTP connections outside the cluster. The URL scheme must be http.

2. A proxy URL to use for creating HTTPS connections outside the cluster.

3. A comma-separated list of destination domain names, IP addresses, or other network CIDRs to exclude from proxying. Preface a domain with . to match subdomains only. For example, .y.com matches x.y.com, but not y.com. Use * to bypass the proxy for all destinations.

4. If provided, the installation program generates a config map that is named user-ca-bundle in the openshift-config namespace that contains one or more additional CA certificates that are required for proxying HTTPS connections. The Cluster Network Operator then creates a trusted-ca-bundle config map that merges these contents with the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) trust bundle, and this config map is referenced in the trustedCA field of the Proxy object. The additionalTrustBundle field is required unless the proxy’s identity certificate is signed by an authority from the RHCOS trust bundle.

5. Optional: The policy to determine the configuration of the Proxy object to reference the user-ca-bundle config map in the trustedCA field. The allowed values are Proxyonly and Always. Use Proxyonly to reference the user-ca-bundle config map only when http/https proxy is configured. Use Always to always reference the user-ca-bundle config map. The default value is Proxyonly.

NOTE

The installation program does not support the proxy readinessEndpoints field.
NOTE
If the installer times out, restart and then complete the deployment by using the `wait-for` command of the installer. For example:

```bash
./openshift-install wait-for install-complete --log-level debug
```

2. Save the file and reference it when installing OpenShift Container Platform.

The installation program creates a cluster-wide proxy that is named `cluster` that uses the proxy settings in the provided `install-config.yaml` file. If no proxy settings are provided, a `cluster Proxy` object is still created, but it will have a nil `spec`.

NOTE
Only the `Proxy` object named `cluster` is supported, and no additional proxies can be created.

20.4.7. Manually creating IAM

Installing the cluster requires that the Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) operate in manual mode. While the installation program configures the CCO for manual mode, you must specify the identity and access management secrets for your cloud provider.

You can use the Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) utility (`ccocctl`) to create the required IBM Cloud® resources.

Prerequisites

- You have configured the `ccocctl` binary.
- You have an existing `install-config.yaml` file.

Procedure

1. Edit the `install-config.yaml` configuration file so that it contains the `credentialsMode` parameter set to `Manual`.

   **Example install-config.yaml configuration file**

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: v1
   baseDomain: cluster1.example.com
   credentialsMode: Manual
   compute:
     - architecture: ppc64le
       hyperthreading: Enabled
   
   1 This line is added to set the `credentialsMode` parameter to `Manual`.
   ```

2. To generate the manifests, run the following command from the directory that contains the installation program:
From the directory that contains the installation program, set a `RELEASE_IMAGE` variable with the release image from your installation file by running the following command:

```
$ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
```

Extract the list of `CredentialsRequest` custom resources (CRs) from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

```
$ oc adm release extract \ 
   --from=$RELEASE_IMAGE \ 
   --credentials-requests \ 
   --included \ 
   --install-config=<path_to_directory_with_installation_configuration>/install-config.yaml \ 
   --to=<path_to_directory_for_credentials_requests>
```

1. The `--included` parameter includes only the manifests that your specific cluster configuration requires.
2. Specify the location of the `install-config.yaml` file.
3. Specify the path to the directory where you want to store the `CredentialsRequest` objects. If the specified directory does not exist, this command creates it.

This command creates a YAML file for each `CredentialsRequest` object.

**Sample `CredentialsRequest` object**

```yaml
apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
kind: CredentialsRequest
metadata:
  labels:
    controller-tools.k8s.io: "1.0"
name: openshift-image-registry-ibmcos
namespace: openshift-image-registry-ibmcos
spec:
  secretRef:
    name: installer-cloud-credentials
    namespace: openshift-image-registry-ibmcos
  providerSpec:
    apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
    kind: IBMCloudProviderSpec
    policies:
      - attributes:
        - name: serviceName
          value: cloud-object-storage
        roles:
          - crn:v1:bluemix:public:iam::::role:Viewer
          - crn:v1:bluemix:public:iam::::role:Operator
          - crn:v1:bluemix:public:iam::::role:Editor
          - crn:v1:bluemix:public:iam::::serviceRole:Reader
          - crn:v1:bluemix:public:iam::::serviceRole:Writer
```

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5. Create the service ID for each credential request, assign the policies defined, create an API key, and generate the secret:

$ ccoctl ibmcloud create-service-id \ 
--credentials-requests-dir=<path_to_credential_requests_directory> \ ①
--name=<cluster_name> \ ②
--output-dir=<installation_directory> \ ③
--resource-group-name=<resource_group_name> ④

① Specify the directory containing the files for the component CredentialsRequest objects.
② Specify the name of the OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
③ Optional: Specify the directory in which you want the ccoctl utility to create objects. By default, the utility creates objects in the directory in which the commands are run.
④ Optional: Specify the name of the resource group used for scoping the access policies.

NOTE

If your cluster uses Technology Preview features that are enabled by the TechPreviewNoUpgrade feature set, you must include the --enable-tech-preview parameter.

If an incorrect resource group name is provided, the installation fails during the bootstrap phase. To find the correct resource group name, run the following command:

$ grep resourceGroup <installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-infrastructure-02-config.yml

Verification

- Ensure that the appropriate secrets were generated in your cluster’s manifests directory.

20.4.8. Deploying the cluster

You can install OpenShift Container Platform on a compatible cloud platform.

IMPORTANT

You can run the create cluster command of the installation program only once, during initial installation.

Prerequisites
You have configured an account with the cloud platform that hosts your cluster.

You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.

You have verified that the cloud provider account on your host has the correct permissions to deploy the cluster. An account with incorrect permissions causes the installation process to fail with an error message that displays the missing permissions.

**Procedure**

- Change to the directory that contains the installation program and initialize the cluster deployment:
  
  ```bash
  $ ./openshift-install create cluster --dir <installation_directory> \ 
   --log-level=info
  ```

  1. For `<installation_directory>`, specify the location of your customized `.install-config.yaml` file.
  2. To view different installation details, specify `warn`, `debug`, or `error` instead of `info`.

**Verification**

When the cluster deployment completes successfully:

- The terminal displays directions for accessing your cluster, including a link to the web console and credentials for the `kubeadmin` user.

- Credential information also outputs to `<installation_directory>/.openshift_install.log`.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not delete the installation program or the files that the installation program creates. Both are required to delete the cluster.

**Example output**

```
... INFO Install complete!
INFO To access the cluster as the system:admin user when using 'oc', run 'export KUBECONFIG=/home/myuser/install_dir/auth/kubeconfig'
INFO Access the OpenShift web-console here: https://console-openshift-console.apps.mycluster.example.com
INFO Login to the console with user: "kubeadmin", and password: "password"
INFO Time elapsed: 36m22s
```
IMPORTANT

- The Ignition config files that the installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending node-bootstrapper certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for Recovering from expired control plane certificates for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

20.4.9. 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 4.14. 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


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 v4.14 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**


2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.

3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 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**


2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.

3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 macOS Client entry and save the file.

   **NOTE**
   
   For macOS arm64, choose the OpenShift v4.14 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:
20.4.10. Logging in to the cluster by using the CLI

You can log in to your cluster as a default system user by exporting the cluster `kubeconfig` file. The `kubeconfig` file contains information about the cluster that is used by the CLI to connect a client to the correct cluster and API server. The file is specific to a cluster and is created during OpenShift Container Platform installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You deployed an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- You installed the `oc` CLI.

**Procedure**

1. Export the `kubeadmin` credentials:

   ```bash
   $ export KUBECONFIG=<installation_directory>/auth/kubeconfig
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

2. Verify you can run `oc` commands successfully using the exported configuration:

   ```bash
   $ oc whoami
   ```

   **Example output**

   ```
   system:admin
   ```

**Additional resources**

- Accessing the web console

20.4.11. Telemetry access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the Telemetry service, which runs by default to provide metrics about cluster health and the success of updates, requires internet access. If your cluster is connected to the internet, Telemetry runs automatically, and your cluster is registered to **OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console**.

After you confirm that your **OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console** inventory is correct, either maintained automatically by Telemetry or manually by using OpenShift Cluster Manager, use **subscription watch** to track your OpenShift Container Platform subscriptions at the account or multi-cluster level.

**Additional resources**

- About remote health monitoring
20.4.12. Next steps

- Customize your cluster
- If necessary, you can opt out of remote health reporting

20.5. INSTALLING A CLUSTER ON IBM POWER VIRTUAL SERVER INTO AN EXISTING VPC

In OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14, you can install a cluster into an existing Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) on IBM Cloud®. The installation program provisions the rest of the required infrastructure, which you can then further customize. To customize the installation, you modify parameters in the `install-config.yaml` file before you install the cluster.

**IMPORTANT**

IBM Power® Virtual Server using installer-provisioned infrastructure 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.

20.5.1. Prerequisites

- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.
- You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.
- You configured an IBM Cloud® account to host the cluster.
- If you use a firewall, you configured it to allow the sites that your cluster requires access to.
- You configured the `ccoctl` utility before you installed the cluster. For more information, see Configuring the Cloud Credential Operator utility.

20.5.2. About using a custom VPC

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you can deploy a cluster using an existing IBM® Virtual Private Cloud (VPC).

Because the installation program cannot know what other components are in your existing subnets, it cannot choose subnet CIDRs and so forth. You must configure networking for the subnets to which you will install the cluster.

20.5.2.1. Requirements for using your VPC

You must correctly configure the existing VPC and its subnets before you install the cluster. The installation program does not create a VPC or VPC subnet in this scenario.
The installation program cannot:

- Subdivide network ranges for the cluster to use
- Set route tables for the subnets
- Set VPC options like DHCP

**NOTE**

The installation program requires that you use the cloud-provided DNS server. Using a custom DNS server is not supported and causes the installation to fail.

**20.5.2.2. VPC validation**

The VPC and all of the subnets must be in an existing resource group. The cluster is deployed to this resource group.

As part of the installation, specify the following in the `install-config.yaml` file:

- The name of the resource group
- The name of VPC
- The name of the VPC subnet

To ensure that the subnets that you provide are suitable, the installation program confirms that all of the subnets you specify exists.

**NOTE**

Subnet IDs are not supported.

**20.5.2.3. Isolation between clusters**

If you deploy OpenShift Container Platform to an existing network, the isolation of cluster services is reduced in the following ways:

- ICMP Ingress is allowed to the entire network.
- TCP port 22 Ingress (SSH) is allowed to the entire network.
- Control plane TCP 6443 Ingress (Kubernetes API) is allowed to the entire network.
- Control plane TCP 22623 Ingress (MCS) is allowed to the entire network.

**20.5.3. Internet access for OpenShift Container Platform**

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you require access to the internet to install your cluster.

You must have internet access to:

- Access [OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console](https://console.redhat.com/) to download the installation program and perform subscription management. If the cluster has internet access and you do not disable Telemetry, that service automatically entitles your cluster.
• Access Quay.io to obtain the packages that are required to install your cluster.
• Obtain the packages that are required to perform cluster updates.

**IMPORTANT**

If your cluster cannot have direct internet access, you can perform a restricted network installation on some types of infrastructure that you provision. During that process, you download the required content and use it to populate a mirror registry with the installation packages. With some installation types, the environment that you install your cluster in will not require internet access. Before you update the cluster, you update the content of the mirror registry.

### 20.5.4. Generating a key pair for cluster node SSH access

During an OpenShift Container Platform installation, you can provide an SSH public key to the installation program. The key is passed to the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes through their Ignition config files and is used to authenticate SSH access to the nodes. The key is added to the `~/.ssh/authorized_keys` list for the `core` user on each node, which enables password-less authentication.

After the key is passed to the nodes, you can use the key pair to SSH in to the RHCOS nodes as the user `core`. To access the nodes through SSH, the private key identity must be managed by SSH for your local user.

If you want to SSH in to your cluster nodes to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, you must provide the SSH public key during the installation process. The `/openshift-install gather` command also requires the SSH public key to be in place on the cluster nodes.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not skip this procedure in production environments, where disaster recovery and debugging is required.

**NOTE**

You must use a local key, not one that you configured with platform-specific approaches such as AWS key pairs.

**Procedure**

1. If you do not have an existing SSH key pair on your local machine to use for authentication onto your cluster nodes, create one. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   ```bash
   $ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -N " -f <path>/<file_name>
   ```

   Specify the path and file name, such as `~/.ssh/id_ed25519`, of the new SSH key. If you have an existing key pair, ensure your public key is in the your `~/.ssh` directory.
NOTE

If you plan to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures, do not create a key that uses the ed25519 algorithm. Instead, create a key that uses the rsa or ecdsa algorithm.

2. View the public SSH key:

   ```
   $ cat <path>/<file_name>.pub
   
   For example, run the following to view the ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub public key:
   
   $ cat ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub
   ```

3. Add the SSH private key identity to the SSH agent for your local user, if it has not already been added. SSH agent management of the key is required for password-less SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes, or if you want to use the /openshift-install gather command.

   NOTE

   On some distributions, default SSH private key identities such as ~/.ssh/id_rsa and ~/.ssh/id_dsa are managed automatically.

   a. If the ssh-agent process is not already running for your local user, start it as a background task:

      ```
      $ eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"
      
      Example output
      
      Agent pid 31874
      ```

   b. If your cluster is in FIPS mode, only use FIPS-compliant algorithms to generate the SSH key. The key must be either RSA or ECDSA.

4. Add your SSH private key to the ssh-agent:

   ```
   $ ssh-add <path>/<file_name> 1
   
   1 Specify the path and file name for your SSH private key, such as ~/.ssh/id_ed25519
   ```

   Example output

   ```
   Identity added: /home/<you>/<path>/<file_name> (<computer_name>)
   ```

Next steps
When you install OpenShift Container Platform, provide the SSH public key to the installation program.

20.5.5. Obtaining the installation program

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform, download the installation file on the host you are using for installation.

Prerequisites

- You have a computer that runs Linux or macOS, with 500 MB of local disk space.

Procedure

1. Access the Infrastructure Provider page on the OpenShift Cluster Manager site. If you have a Red Hat account, log in with your credentials. If you do not, create an account.

2. Select your infrastructure provider.

3. Navigate to the page for your installation type, download the installation program that corresponds with your host operating system and architecture, and place the file in the directory where you will store the installation configuration files.

   **IMPORTANT**

   The installation program creates several files on the computer that you use to install your cluster. You must keep the installation program and the files that the installation program creates after you finish installing the cluster. Both files are required to delete the cluster.

   **IMPORTANT**

   Deleting the files created by the installation program does not remove your cluster, even if the cluster failed during installation. To remove your cluster, complete the OpenShift Container Platform uninstallation procedures for your specific cloud provider.

4. Extract the installation program. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   ```bash
   $ tar -xvf openshift-install-linux.tar.gz
   ```

5. Download your installation pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager. This pull secret allows you to authenticate with the services that are provided by the included authorities, including Quay.io, which serves the container images for OpenShift Container Platform components.

20.5.6. Exporting the API key

You must set the API key you created as a global variable; the installation program ingests the variable during startup to set the API key.

Prerequisites
• You have created either a user API key or service ID API key for your IBM Cloud® account.

Procedure

• Export your API key for your account as a global variable:

```
$ export IBM_CLOUD_API_KEY=<api_key>
```

**IMPORTANT**
You must set the variable name exactly as specified; the installation program expects the variable name to be present during startup.

20.5.7. Creating the installation configuration file

You can customize the OpenShift Container Platform cluster you install on

Prerequisites

• You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.

Procedure

1. Create the `install-config.yaml` file.

   a. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and run the following command:

```
$. /openshift-install create install-config --dir <installation_directory>
```

   1. For `<installation_directory>`, specify the directory name to store the files that the installation program creates.

When specifying the directory:

• Verify that the directory has the `execute` permission. This permission is required to run Terraform binaries under the installation directory.

• Use an empty directory. Some installation assets, such as bootstrap X.509 certificates, have short expiration intervals, therefore you must not reuse an installation directory. If you want to reuse individual files from another cluster installation, you can copy them into your directory. However, the file names for the installation assets might change between releases. Use caution when copying installation files from an earlier OpenShift Container Platform version.

**NOTE**

Always delete the `~/.powervs` directory to avoid reusing a stale configuration. Run the following command:

```
$ rm -rf ~/.powervs
```
b. At the prompts, provide the configuration details for your cloud:

i. Optional: Select an SSH key to use to access your cluster machines.

NOTE

For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your ssh-agent process uses.

ii. Enter a descriptive name for your cluster.

2. Modify the install-config.yaml file. You can find more information about the available parameters in the "Installation configuration parameters" section.

3. Back up the install-config.yaml file so that you can use it to install multiple clusters.

IMPORTANT

The install-config.yaml file is consumed during the installation process. If you want to reuse the file, you must back it up now.

Additional resources

- Installation configuration parameters for IBM Power® Virtual Server

20.5.7.1. Minimum resource requirements for cluster installation

Each cluster machine must meet the following minimum requirements:

Table 20.3. Minimum resource requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bootstrap</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control plane</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compute</td>
<td>RHCOS, RHEL 8.6 and later [3]</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. One vCPU is equivalent to one physical core when simultaneous multithreading (SMT), or hyperthreading, is not enabled. When enabled, use the following formula to calculate the corresponding ratio: (threads per core × cores) × sockets = vCPUs.

2. OpenShift Container Platform and Kubernetes are sensitive to disk performance, and faster storage is recommended, particularly for etcd on the control plane nodes which require a 10 ms p99 fsync duration. Note that on many cloud platforms, storage size and IOPS scale together, so you might need to over-allocate storage volume to obtain sufficient performance.
3. As with all user-provisioned installations, if you choose to use RHEL compute machines in your cluster, you take responsibility for all operating system life cycle management and maintenance, including performing system updates, applying patches, and completing all other required tasks. Use of RHEL 7 compute machines is deprecated and has been removed in OpenShift Container Platform 4.10 and later.

If an instance type for your platform meets the minimum requirements for cluster machines, it is supported to use in OpenShift Container Platform.

Additional resources

- Optimizing storage

20.5.7.2. Sample customized install-config.yaml file for IBM Power Virtual Server

You can customize the `install-config.yaml` file to specify more details about your OpenShift Container Platform cluster’s platform or modify the values of the required parameters.

**IMPORTANT**

This sample YAML file is provided for reference only. You must obtain your `install-config.yaml` file by using the installation program and modify it.

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: example.com
compute: 12
- architecture: ppc64le
  hyperthreading: Enabled 3
  name: worker
  platform: {}
  replicas: 3
controlPlane: 45
  architecture: ppc64le
  hyperthreading: Enabled 6
  name: master
  platform: {}
  replicas: 3
metadata:
  creationTimestamp: null
  name: example-cluster-existing-vpc
networking:
  clusterNetwork:
    - cidr: 10.128.0.0/14 7
      hostPrefix: 23
  machineNetwork:
    - cidr: 192.168.0.0/24
  networkType: OVNKubernetes 8
  serviceNetwork:
    - 172.30.0.0/16
platform:
  powervs:
    userID: ibm-user-id
    powervsResourceGroup: "ibmcloud-resource-group"
  region: powervs-region
```
If you do not provide these parameters and values, the installation program provides the default value.

The controlPlane section is a single mapping, but the compute section is a sequence of mappings. To meet the requirements of the different data structures, the first line of the compute section must begin with a hyphen, -, and the first line of the controlPlane section must not. Both sections currently define a single machine pool. Only one control plane pool is used.

Whether to enable or disable simultaneous multithreading, or hyperthreading. By default, simultaneous multithreading is enabled to increase the performance of your machines' cores. You can disable it by setting the parameter value to Disabled. If you disable simultaneous multithreading in some cluster machines, you must disable it in all cluster machines.

The machine CIDR must contain the subnets for the compute machines and control plane machines.

The cluster network plugin to install. The supported values are OVNKubernetes and OpenShiftSDN. The default value is OVNKubernetes.

Specify the name of an existing VPC.

Specify the name of the existing VPC subnet. The subnets must belong to the VPC that you specified. Specify a subnet for each availability zone in the region.

How to publish the user-facing endpoints of your cluster.

Required. The installation program prompts you for this value.

Provide the sshKey value that you use to access the machines in your cluster.

IMPORTANT

If you disable simultaneous multithreading, ensure that your capacity planning accounts for the dramatically decreased machine performance.

NOTE

For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your ssh-agent process uses.
20.5.7.3. Configuring the cluster-wide proxy during installation

Production environments can deny direct access to the internet and instead have an HTTP or HTTPS proxy available. You can configure a new OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use a proxy by configuring the proxy settings in the `install-config.yaml` file.

Prerequisites

- You have an existing `install-config.yaml` file.
- You reviewed the sites that your cluster requires access to and determined whether any of them need to bypass the proxy. By default, all cluster egress traffic is proxied, including calls to hosting cloud provider APIs. You added sites to the `Proxy` object’s `spec.noProxy` field to bypass the proxy if necessary.

NOTE

The `Proxy` object `status.noProxy` field is populated with the values of the `networking.machineNetwork[].cidr`, `networking.clusterNetwork[].cidr`, and `networking.serviceNetwork[]` fields from your installation configuration.

For installations on Amazon Web Services (AWS), Google Cloud Platform (GCP), Microsoft Azure, and Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP), the `Proxy` object `status.noProxy` field is also populated with the instance metadata endpoint (169.254.169.254).

Procedure

1. Edit your `install-config.yaml` file and add the proxy settings. For example:

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: my.domain.com
proxy:
  httpProxy: http://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port>
  httpsProxy: https://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port>
noProxy: example.com
additionalTrustBundle: |
  -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
  <MY_TRUSTED_CA_CERT>
  -----END CERTIFICATE-----
additionalTrustBundlePolicy: <policy_to_add_additionalTrustBundle>
```

1. A proxy URL to use for creating HTTP connections outside the cluster. The URL scheme must be `http`.
2. A proxy URL to use for creating HTTPS connections outside the cluster.
3. A comma-separated list of destination domain names, IP addresses, or other network CIDRs to exclude from proxying. Preface a domain with . to match subdomains only. For example, `.y.com` matches `x.y.com`, but not `y.com`. Use * to bypass the proxy for all destinations.
4. If provided, the installation program generates a config map that is named `user-ca-bundle` in the `openshift-config` namespace that contains one or more additional CA certificates that are required for proxying HTTPS connections. The Cluster Network Operator then
creates a trusted-ca-bundle config map that merges these contents with the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) trust bundle, and this config map is referenced in the trustedCA field of the Proxy object. The additionalTrustBundle field is required unless the proxy’s identity certificate is signed by an authority from the RHCOS trust bundle.

5 Optional: The policy to determine the configuration of the Proxy object to reference the user-ca-bundle config map in the trustedCA field. The allowed values are Proxyonly and Always. Use Proxyonly to reference the user-ca-bundle config map only when http/https proxy is configured. Use Always to always reference the user-ca-bundle config map. The default value is Proxyonly.

NOTE
The installation program does not support the proxy readinessEndpoints field.

NOTE
If the installer times out, restart and then complete the deployment by using the wait-for command of the installer. For example:

$ ./openshift-install wait-for install-complete --log-level debug

2. Save the file and reference it when installing OpenShift Container Platform.

The installation program creates a cluster-wide proxy that is named cluster that uses the proxy settings in the provided install-config.yaml file. If no proxy settings are provided, a cluster Proxy object is still created, but it will have a nil spec.

NOTE
Only the Proxy object named cluster is supported, and no additional proxies can be created.

20.5.8. Manually creating IAM

Installing the cluster requires that the Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) operate in manual mode. While the installation program configures the CCO for manual mode, you must specify the identity and access management secrets for your cloud provider.

You can use the Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) utility (ccoctl) to create the required IBM Cloud® resources.

Prerequisites

- You have configured the ccoctl binary.
- You have an existing install-config.yaml file.

Procedure

1. Edit the install-config.yaml configuration file so that it contains the credentialsMode parameter set to Manual.
Example install-config.yaml configuration file

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: cluster1.example.com
credentialsMode: Manual
compute:
  - architecture: ppc64le
    hyperthreading: Enabled
```

1. This line is added to set the `credentialsMode` parameter to `Manual`.

2. To generate the manifests, run the following command from the directory that contains the installation program:

   ```bash
   $ openshift-install create manifests --dir <installation_directory>
   ```

3. From the directory that contains the installation program, set a `$RELEASE_IMAGE` variable with the release image from your installation file by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
   ```

4. Extract the list of `CredentialsRequest` custom resources (CRs) from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ oc adm release extract --from=$RELEASE_IMAGE --credentials-requests --included --install-config=<path_to_directory_with_installation_configuration>/install-config.yaml --to=<path_to_directory_for_credentials_requests>
   ```

   1. The `--included` parameter includes only the manifests that your specific cluster configuration requires.

   2. Specify the location of the `install-config.yaml` file.

   3. Specify the path to the directory where you want to store the `CredentialsRequest` objects. If the specified directory does not exist, this command creates it.

   This command creates a YAML file for each `CredentialsRequest` object.

Sample CredentialsRequest object

```yaml
apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
kind: CredentialsRequest
metadata:
  labels:
    controller-tools.k8s.io: "1.0"
name: openshift-image-registry-ibmcos
namespace: openshift-cloud-credential-operator
spec:
  secretRef:
```

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5. Create the service ID for each credential request, assign the policies defined, create an API key, and generate the secret:

```
$ ccoctl ibmcloud create-service-id \
  --credentials-requests-dir=<path_to_credential_requests_directory> \1
  --name=<cluster_name> \2
  --output-dir=<installation_directory> \3
  --resource-group-name=<resource_group_name> \4
```

1. Specify the directory containing the files for the component `CredentialsRequest` objects.
2. Specify the name of the OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
3. Optional: Specify the directory in which you want the `ccoctl` utility to create objects. By default, the utility creates objects in the directory in which the commands are run.
4. Optional: Specify the name of the resource group used for scoping the access policies.

**NOTE**

If your cluster uses Technology Preview features that are enabled by the `TechPreviewNoUpgrade` feature set, you must include the `--enable-tech-preview` parameter.

If an incorrect resource group name is provided, the installation fails during the bootstrap phase. To find the correct resource group name, run the following command:

```
$ grep resourceGroup <installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-infrastructure-02-config.yml
```
• Ensure that the appropriate secrets were generated in your cluster’s manifests directory.

20.5.9. Deploying the cluster

You can install OpenShift Container Platform on a compatible cloud platform.

**IMPORTANT**

You can run the create cluster command of the installation program only once, during initial installation.

Prerequisites

• You have configured an account with the cloud platform that hosts your cluster.

• You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.

• You have verified that the cloud provider account on your host has the correct permissions to deploy the cluster. An account with incorrect permissions causes the installation process to fail with an error message that displays the missing permissions.

Procedure

• Change to the directory that contains the installation program and initialize the cluster deployment:

  ```
  $ ./openshift-install create cluster --dir <installation_directory> \ 
  --log-level=info
  
  1  For <installation_directory>, specify the location of your customized ./install-config.yaml file.
  
  2  To view different installation details, specify warn, debug, or error instead of info.
  ```

Verification

When the cluster deployment completes successfully:

• The terminal displays directions for accessing your cluster, including a link to the web console and credentials for the kubeadmin user.

• Credential information also outputs to <installation_directory>/openshift_install.log.

  **IMPORTANT**

  Do not delete the installation program or the files that the installation program creates. Both are required to delete the cluster.

Example output

```
... INFO Install complete!
```
INFO To access the cluster as the system:admin user when using 'oc', run 'export KUBECONFIG=/home/myuser/install_dir/auth/kubeconfig'
INFO Access the OpenShift web-console here: https://console-openshift-console.apps.mycluster.example.com
INFO Login to the console with user: "kubeadmin", and password: "password"
INFO Time elapsed: 36m22s

IMPORTANT

- The Ignition config files that the installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending node-bootstrapper certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for Recovering from expired control plane certificates for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

20.5.10. 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 4.14. 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


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 v4.14 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:
Verification

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

```bash
$ oc <command>
```

Installing the OpenShift CLI on Windows

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

**Procedure**

2. Select the appropriate version from the **Version** drop-down list.
3. Click **Download Now** next to the **OpenShift v4.14 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**

2. Select the appropriate version from the **Version** drop-down list.
3. Click **Download Now** next to the **OpenShift v4.14 macOS Client** entry and save the file.
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
```

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

**NOTE**

For macOS arm64, choose the **OpenShift v4.14 macOS arm64 Client** entry.
After you install the OpenShift CLI, it is available using the `oc` command:

```
$ oc <command>
```

### 20.5.11. Logging in to the cluster by using the CLI

You can log in to your cluster as a default system user by exporting the cluster `kubeconfig` file. The `kubeconfig` file contains information about the cluster that is used by the CLI to connect a client to the correct cluster and API server. The file is specific to a cluster and is created during OpenShift Container Platform installation.

#### Prerequisites

- You deployed an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- You installed the `oc` CLI.

#### Procedure

1. Export the `kubeadmin` credentials:

   ```
   $ export KUBECONFIG=<installation_directory>/auth/kubeconfig
   ```

   1. For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

2. Verify you can run `oc` commands successfully using the exported configuration:

   ```
   $ oc whoami
   ```

   **Example output**

   ```
   system:admin
   ```

#### Additional resources

- Accessing the web console

### 20.5.12. Telemetry access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the Telemetry service, which runs by default to provide metrics about cluster health and the success of updates, requires internet access. If your cluster is connected to the internet, Telemetry runs automatically, and your cluster is registered to OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console.

After you confirm that your OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console inventory is correct, either maintained automatically by Telemetry or manually by using OpenShift Cluster Manager, use...
subscription watch to track your OpenShift Container Platform subscriptions at the account or multi-cluster level.

Additional resources

- About remote health monitoring

20.5.13. Next steps

- Customize your cluster
- Optional: Opt out of remote health reporting

20.6. INSTALLING A PRIVATE CLUSTER ON IBM POWER VIRTUAL SERVER

In OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14, you can install a private cluster into an existing VPC and IBM Power® Virtual Server Workspace. The installation program provisions the rest of the required infrastructure, which you can further customize. To customize the installation, you modify parameters in the `install-config.yaml` file before you install the cluster.

**IMPORTANT**

IBM Power® Virtual Server using installer-provisioned infrastructure 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](#).

20.6.1. Prerequisites

- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.
- You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.
- You configured an IBM Cloud® account to host the cluster.
- If you use a firewall, you configured it to allow the sites that your cluster requires access to.
- You configured the `ccoctl` utility before you installed the cluster. For more information, see [Configuring the Cloud Credential Operator utility](#).

20.6.2. Private clusters

You can deploy a private OpenShift Container Platform cluster that does not expose external endpoints. Private clusters are accessible from only an internal network and are not visible to the internet.
By default, OpenShift Container Platform is provisioned to use publicly-accessible DNS and endpoints. A private cluster sets the DNS, Ingress Controller, and API server to private when you deploy your cluster. This means that the cluster resources are only accessible from your internal network and are not visible to the internet.

**IMPORTANT**

If the cluster has any public subnets, load balancer services created by administrators might be publicly accessible. To ensure cluster security, verify that these services are explicitly annotated as private.

To deploy a private cluster, you must:

- Use existing networking that meets your requirements.
- Create a DNS zone using IBM Cloud® DNS Services and specify it as the base domain of the cluster. For more information, see "Using IBM Cloud® DNS Services to configure DNS resolution".
- Deploy from a machine that has access to:
  - The API services for the cloud to which you provision.
  - The hosts on the network that you provision.
  - The internet to obtain installation media.

You can use any machine that meets these access requirements and follows your company’s guidelines. For example, this machine can be a bastion host on your cloud network or a machine that has access to the network through a VPN.

### 20.6.3. Private clusters in IBM Power Virtual Server

To create a private cluster on IBM Power® Virtual Server, you must provide an existing private Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) and subnets to host the cluster. The installation program must also be able to resolve the DNS records that the cluster requires. The installation program configures the Ingress Operator and API server for only internal traffic.

The cluster still requires access to internet to access the IBM Cloud® APIs.

The following items are not required or created when you install a private cluster:

- Public subnets
- Public network load balancers, which support public Ingress
- A public DNS zone that matches the `baseDomain` for the cluster

You will also need to create an IBM® DNS service containing a DNS zone that matches your `baseDomain`. Unlike standard deployments on Power VS which use IBM® CIS for DNS, you must use IBM® DNS for your DNS service.

### 20.6.3.1. Limitations

Private clusters on IBM Power® Virtual Server are subject only to the limitations associated with the existing VPC that was used for cluster deployment.
20.6.4. Requirements for using your VPC

You must correctly configure the existing VPC and its subnets before you install the cluster. The installation program does not create a VPC or VPC subnet in this scenario.

The installation program cannot:

- Subdivide network ranges for the cluster to use
- Set route tables for the subnets
- Set VPC options like DHCP

**NOTE**

The installation program requires that you use the cloud-provided DNS server. Using a custom DNS server is not supported and causes the installation to fail.

20.6.4.1. VPC validation

The VPC and all of the subnets must be in an existing resource group. The cluster is deployed to this resource group.

As part of the installation, specify the following in the `install-config.yaml` file:

- The name of the resource group
- The name of VPC
- The name of the VPC subnet

To ensure that the subnets that you provide are suitable, the installation program confirms that all of the subnets you specify exists.

**NOTE**

Subnet IDs are not supported.

20.6.4.2. Isolation between clusters

If you deploy OpenShift Container Platform to an existing network, the isolation of cluster services is reduced in the following ways:

- ICMP Ingress is allowed to the entire network.
- TCP port 22 Ingress (SSH) is allowed to the entire network.
- Control plane TCP 6443 Ingress (Kubernetes API) is allowed to the entire network.
- Control plane TCP 22623 Ingress (MCS) is allowed to the entire network.

20.6.5. Internet access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you require access to the internet to install your cluster.

You must have internet access to:
- Access OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console to download the installation program and perform subscription management. If the cluster has internet access and you do not disable Telemetry, that service automatically entitles your cluster.

- Access Quay.io to obtain the packages that are required to install your cluster.

- Obtain the packages that are required to perform cluster updates.

**IMPORTANT**

If your cluster cannot have direct internet access, you can perform a restricted network installation on some types of infrastructure that you provision. During that process, you download the required content and use it to populate a mirror registry with the installation packages. With some installation types, the environment that you install your cluster in will not require internet access. Before you update the cluster, you update the content of the mirror registry.

### 20.6.6. Generating a key pair for cluster node SSH access

During an OpenShift Container Platform installation, you can provide an SSH public key to the installation program. The key is passed to the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes through their Ignition config files and is used to authenticate SSH access to the nodes. The key is added to the `~/.ssh/authorized_keys` list for the **core** user on each node, which enables password-less authentication.

After the key is passed to the nodes, you can use the key pair to SSH in to the RHCOS nodes as the user **core**. To access the nodes through SSH, the private key identity must be managed by SSH for your local user.

If you want to SSH in to your cluster nodes to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, you must provide the SSH public key during the installation process. The `./openshift-install gather` command also requires the SSH public key to be in place on the cluster nodes.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not skip this procedure in production environments, where disaster recovery and debugging is required.

**NOTE**

You must use a local key, not one that you configured with platform-specific approaches such as AWS key pairs.

**Procedure**

1. If you do not have an existing SSH key pair on your local machine to use for authentication onto your cluster nodes, create one. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   ```bash
   $ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -N " -f <path>/<file_name>  
   ```

   Specify the path and file name, such as `~/.ssh/id_ed25519`, of the new SSH key. If you have an existing key pair, ensure your public key is in the your `~/.ssh` directory.
2. View the public SSH key:

   $ cat <path>/<file_name>.pub

   For example, run the following to view the ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub public key:

   $ cat ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub

3. Add the SSH private key identity to the SSH agent for your local user, if it has not already been added. SSH agent management of the key is required for password-less SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes, or if you want to use the /openshift-install gather command.

   NOTE

   On some distributions, default SSH private key identities such as ~/.ssh/id_rsa and ~/.ssh/id_dsa are managed automatically.

   a. If the ssh-agent process is not already running for your local user, start it as a background task:

      $ eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"

   Example output

      Agent pid 31874

4. Add your SSH private key to the ssh-agent:

   $ ssh-add <path>/<file_name> 1

   Specify the path and file name for your SSH private key, such as ~/.ssh/id_ed25519

   Example output

   Identity added: /home/<you>/<path>/<file_name> (<computer_name>)

Next steps

- When you install OpenShift Container Platform, provide the SSH public key to the installation program.

20.6.7. Obtaining the installation program

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform, download the installation file on the host you are using for installation.

Prerequisites

- You have a computer that runs Linux or macOS, with 500 MB of local disk space.
Procedure

1. Access the Infrastructure Provider page on the OpenShift Cluster Manager site. If you have a Red Hat account, log in with your credentials. If you do not, create an account.

2. Select your infrastructure provider.

3. Navigate to the page for your installation type, download the installation program that corresponds with your host operating system and architecture, and place the file in the directory where you will store the installation configuration files.

   **IMPORTANT**

   The installation program creates several files on the computer that you use to install your cluster. You must keep the installation program and the files that the installation program creates after you finish installing the cluster. Both files are required to delete the cluster.

   **IMPORTANT**

   Deleting the files created by the installation program does not remove your cluster, even if the cluster failed during installation. To remove your cluster, complete the OpenShift Container Platform uninstallation procedures for your specific cloud provider.

4. Extract the installation program. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   ```
   $ tar -xvf openshift-install-linux.tar.gz
   ```

5. Download your installation pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager. This pull secret allows you to authenticate with the services that are provided by the included authorities, including Quay.io, which serves the container images for OpenShift Container Platform components.

20.6.8. Exporting the API key

You must set the API key you created as a global variable; the installation program ingests the variable during startup to set the API key.

**Prerequisites**

- You have created either a user API key or service ID API key for your IBM Cloud® account.

**Procedure**

- Export your API key for your account as a global variable:

  ```
  $ export IBMCLOUD_API_KEY=<api_key>
  ```
20.6.9. Manually creating the installation configuration file

When installing a private OpenShift Container Platform cluster, you must manually generate the installation configuration file.

Prerequisites

- You have an SSH public key on your local machine to provide to the installation program. The key will be used for SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes for debugging and disaster recovery.
- You have obtained the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.

Procedure

1. Create an installation directory to store your required installation assets in:

   ```
   $ mkdir <installation_directory>
   ```

   **IMPORTANT**

   You must create a directory. Some installation assets, like bootstrap X.509 certificates have short expiration intervals, so you must not reuse an installation directory. If you want to reuse individual files from another cluster installation, you can copy them into your directory. However, the file names for the installation assets might change between releases. Use caution when copying installation files from an earlier OpenShift Container Platform version.

2. Customize the sample `install-config.yaml` file template that is provided and save it in the `<installation_directory>`.

   **NOTE**

   You must name this configuration file `install-config.yaml`.

3. Back up the `install-config.yaml` file so that you can use it to install multiple clusters.

   **IMPORTANT**

   The `install-config.yaml` file is consumed during the next step of the installation process. You must back it up now.

Additional resources

- Installation configuration parameters for IBM Power® Virtual Server
20.6.9.1. Minimum resource requirements for cluster installation

Each cluster machine must meet the following minimum requirements:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bootstrap</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control plane</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compute</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. One vCPU is equivalent to one physical core when simultaneous multithreading (SMT), or hyperthreading, is not enabled. When enabled, use the following formula to calculate the corresponding ratio: (threads per core × cores) × sockets = vCPUs.

2. OpenShift Container Platform and Kubernetes are sensitive to disk performance, and faster storage is recommended, particularly for etcd on the control plane nodes. Note that on many cloud platforms, storage size and IOPS scale together, so you might need to over-allocate storage volume to obtain sufficient performance.

If an instance type for your platform meets the minimum requirements for cluster machines, it is supported to use in OpenShift Container Platform.

Additional resources

- Optimizing storage

20.6.9.2. Sample customized install-config.yaml file for IBM Power Virtual Server

You can customize the `install-config.yaml` file to specify more details about your OpenShift Container Platform cluster’s platform or modify the values of the required parameters.

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: example.com
compute: 1 2
  - architecture: ppc64le
    hyperthreading: Enabled 3
    name: worker
    platform: {}
    replicas: 3
controlPlane: 4 5
  architecture: ppc64le
```

**IMPORTANT**

This sample YAML file is provided for reference only. You must obtain your `install-config.yaml` file by using the installation program and modify it.
If you do not provide these parameters and values, the installation program provides the default value.

The controlPlane section is a single mapping, but the compute section is a sequence of mappings. To meet the requirements of the different data structures, the first line of the compute section must begin with a hyphen, -, and the first line of the controlPlane section must not. Both sections currently define a single machine pool. Only one control plane pool is used.

Whether to enable or disable simultaneous multithreading, or hyperthreading. By default, simultaneous multithreading is enabled to increase the performance of your machines’ cores. You can disable it by setting the parameter value to Disabled. If you disable simultaneous multithreading in some cluster machines, you must disable it in all cluster machines.

The machine CIDR must contain the subnets for the compute machines and control plane machines.

The cluster network plugin to install. The supported values are OVNKubernetes and OpenShiftSDN. The default value is OVNKubernetes.

Specify the name of an existing VPC.

How to publish the user-facing endpoints of your cluster. Set publish to Internal to deploy a private cluster.
Required. The installation program prompts you for this value.

Provide the \texttt{sshKey} value that you use to access the machines in your cluster.

\textbf{IMPORTANT}

If you disable simultaneous multithreading, ensure that your capacity planning accounts for the dramatically decreased machine performance.

\textbf{NOTE}

For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your \texttt{ssh-agent} process uses.

\textbf{20.6.9.3. Configuring the cluster-wide proxy during installation}

Production environments can deny direct access to the internet and instead have an HTTP or HTTPS proxy available. You can configure a new OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use a proxy by configuring the proxy settings in the \texttt{install-config.yaml} file.

\textbf{Prerequisites}

- You have an existing \texttt{install-config.yaml} file.
- You reviewed the sites that your cluster requires access to and determined whether any of them need to bypass the proxy. By default, all cluster egress traffic is proxied, including calls to hosting cloud provider APIs. You added sites to the \texttt{Proxy} object’s \texttt{spec.noProxy} field to bypass the proxy if necessary.

\textbf{NOTE}

The \texttt{Proxy} object \texttt{status.noProxy} field is populated with the values of the \texttt{networking.machineNetwork[].cidr}, \texttt{networking.clusterNetwork[].cidr}, and \texttt{networking.serviceNetwork[]} fields from your installation configuration.

For installations on Amazon Web Services (AWS), Google Cloud Platform (GCP), Microsoft Azure, and Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP), the \texttt{Proxy} object \texttt{status.noProxy} field is also populated with the instance metadata endpoint (169.254.169.254).

\textbf{Procedure}

1. Edit your \texttt{install-config.yaml} file and add the proxy settings. For example:

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: my.domain.com
proxy:
  httpProxy: http://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port>
  httpsProxy: https://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port>
  noProxy: example.com
additionalTrustBundle: |
```
A proxy URL to use for creating HTTP connections outside the cluster. The URL scheme must be http.

A proxy URL to use for creating HTTPS connections outside the cluster.

A comma-separated list of destination domain names, IP addresses, or other network CIDRs to exclude from proxying. Preface a domain with . to match subdomains only. For example, .y.com matches x.y.com, but not y.com. Use * to bypass the proxy for all destinations.

If provided, the installation program generates a config map that is named user-ca-bundle in the openshift-config namespace that contains one or more additional CA certificates that are required for proxying HTTPS connections. The Cluster Network Operator then creates a trusted-ca-bundle config map that merges these contents with the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) trust bundle, and this config map is referenced in the trustedCA field of the Proxy object. The additionalTrustBundle field is required unless the proxy’s identity certificate is signed by an authority from the RHCOS trust bundle.

Optional: The policy to determine the configuration of the Proxy object to reference the user-ca-bundle config map in the trustedCA field. The allowed values are Proxyonly and Always. Use Proxyonly to reference the user-ca-bundle config map only when http/https proxy is configured. Use Always to always reference the user-ca-bundle config map. The default value is Proxyonly.

The installation program does not support the proxy readinessEndpoints field.

If the installer times out, restart and then complete the deployment by using the wait-for command of the installer. For example:

```
$ ./openshift-install wait-for install-complete --log-level debug
```

2. Save the file and reference it when installing OpenShift Container Platform.

The installation program creates a cluster-wide proxy that is named cluster that uses the proxy settings in the provided install-config.yaml file. If no proxy settings are provided, a cluster Proxy object is still created, but it will have a nil spec.

Only the Proxy object named cluster is supported, and no additional proxies can be created.

20.6.10. Manually creating IAM
Installing the cluster requires that the Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) operate in manual mode. While the installation program configures the CCO for manual mode, you must specify the identity and access management secrets for your cloud provider.

You can use the Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) utility (ccoctl) to create the required IBM Cloud® resources.

Prerequisites

- You have configured the ccoctl binary.
- You have an existing install-config.yaml file.

Procedure

1. Edit the install-config.yaml configuration file so that it contains the credentialsMode parameter set to Manual.

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: v1
   baseDomain: cluster1.example.com
   credentialsMode: Manual
   compute:
     - architecture: ppc64le
       hyperthreading: Enabled
   ```

   This line is added to set the credentialsMode parameter to Manual.

2. To generate the manifests, run the following command from the directory that contains the installation program:

   ```bash
   $ openshift-install create manifests --dir <installation_directory>
   ```

3. From the directory that contains the installation program, set a $RELEASE_IMAGE variable with the release image from your installation file by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')
   ```

4. Extract the list of CredentialsRequest custom resources (CRs) from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ oc adm release extract \
   --from=$RELEASE_IMAGE \
   --credentials-requests \
   --included \
   --install-config=<path_to_directory_with_installation_configuration>/install-config.yaml \
   --to=<path_to_directory_for_credentials_requests>
   ```

   The --included parameter includes only the manifests that your specific cluster configuration requires.
Specify the location of the install-config.yaml file.

Specify the path to the directory where you want to store the CredentialsRequest objects. If the specified directory does not exist, this command creates it.

This command creates a YAML file for each CredentialsRequest object.

Sample CredentialsRequest object

```yaml
apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
kind: CredentialsRequest
metadata:
  labels:
    controller-tools.k8s.io: "1.0"
name: openshift-image-registry-ibmcos
namespace: openshift-cloud-credential-operator
spec:
  secretRef:
    name: installer-cloud-credentials
    namespace: openshift-image-registry
  providerSpec:
    apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
    kind: IBMCloudProviderSpec
    policies:
      - attributes:
          - name: serviceName
            value: cloud-object-storage
        roles:
          - crn: v1:bluemix:public:iam::::role:Viewer
          - crn: v1:bluemix:public:iam::::role:Operator
          - crn: v1:bluemix:public:iam::::role:Editor
          - crn: v1:bluemix:public:iam::::serviceRole:Reader
          - crn: v1:bluemix:public:iam::::serviceRole:Writer
      - attributes:
          - name: resourceType
            value: resource-group
        roles:
          - crn: v1:bluemix:public:iam::::role:Viewer
```

5. Create the service ID for each credential request, assign the policies defined, create an API key, and generate the secret:

```
$ ccoctl ibmcloud create-service-id \
   --credentials-requests-dir=<path_to_credential_requests_directory> \ 1
   --name=<cluster_name> \ 2
   --output-dir=<installation_directory> \ 3
   --resource-group-name=<resource_group_name> 4
```

1. Specify the directory containing the files for the component CredentialsRequest objects.

2. Specify the name of the OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

3. Optional: Specify the directory in which you want the ccoctl utility to create objects. By default, the utility creates objects in the directory in which the commands are run.
Optional: Specify the name of the resource group used for scoping the access policies.

**NOTE**

If your cluster uses Technology Preview features that are enabled by the `TechPreviewNoUpgrade` feature set, you must include the `--enable-tech-preview` parameter.

If an incorrect resource group name is provided, the installation fails during the bootstrap phase. To find the correct resource group name, run the following command:

```
$ grep resourceGroup <installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-infrastructure-02-config.yml
```

**Verification**

- Ensure that the appropriate secrets were generated in your cluster’s `manifests` directory.

### 20.6.11. Deploying the cluster

You can install OpenShift Container Platform on a compatible cloud platform.

**IMPORTANT**

You can run the `create cluster` command of the installation program only once, during initial installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You have configured an account with the cloud platform that hosts your cluster.
- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.
- You have verified that the cloud provider account on your host has the correct permissions to deploy the cluster. An account with incorrect permissions causes the installation process to fail with an error message that displays the missing permissions.

**Procedure**

- Change to the directory that contains the installation program and initialize the cluster deployment:

  ```
  $ ./openshift-install create cluster --dir <installation_directory> \ 1
  --log-level=info 2
  ```

1. For `<installation_directory>`, specify the location of your customized `./install-config.yaml` file.
2. To view different installation details, specify `warn`, `debug`, or `error` instead of `info`. 

---

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Verification

When the cluster deployment completes successfully:

- The terminal displays directions for accessing your cluster, including a link to the web console and credentials for the kubeadmin user.

- Credential information also outputs to `<installation_directory>/openshift_install.log`.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not delete the installation program or the files that the installation program creates. Both are required to delete the cluster.

Example output

```
... INFO Install complete!
INFO To access the cluster as the system:admin user when using 'oc', run 'export KUBECONFIG=/home/myuser/install_dir/auth/kubeconfig'
INFO Access the OpenShift web-console here: https://console-openshift-console.apps.mycluster.example.com
INFO Login to the console with user: "kubeadmin", and password: "password"
INFO Time elapsed: 36m22s
```

**IMPORTANT**

- The Ignition config files that the installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending node-bootstrapper certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for Recovering from expired control plane certificates for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

20.6.12. 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 4.14. 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


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 v4.14 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


2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.

3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 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


2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.

3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 macOS Client entry and save the file.

   **NOTE**
   For macOS arm64, choose the OpenShift v4.14 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>

20.6.13. Logging in to the cluster by using the CLI

You can log in to your cluster as a default system user by exporting the cluster kubeconfig file. The kubeconfig file contains information about the cluster that is used by the CLI to connect a client to the correct cluster and API server. The file is specific to a cluster and is created during OpenShift Container Platform installation.

Prerequisites

- You deployed an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- You installed the oc CLI.

Procedure

1. Export the kubeadmin credentials:

   $ export KUBECONFIG=<installation_directory>/auth/kubeconfig

   1 For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

2. Verify you can run oc commands successfully using the exported configuration:

   $ oc whoami
Example output

```
$ system:admin
```

Additional resources

- Accessing the web console

### 20.6.14. Telemetry access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the Telemetry service, which runs by default to provide metrics about cluster health and the success of updates, requires internet access. If your cluster is connected to the internet, Telemetry runs automatically, and your cluster is registered to OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console.

After you confirm that your OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console inventory is correct, either maintained automatically by Telemetry or manually by using OpenShift Cluster Manager, use subscription watch to track your OpenShift Container Platform subscriptions at the account or multi-cluster level.

Additional resources

- About remote health monitoring

### 20.6.15. Next steps

- Customize your cluster
- Optional: Opt out of remote health reporting

### 20.7. INSTALLING A CLUSTER ON IBM POWER VIRTUAL SERVER IN A RESTRICTED NETWORK

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you can install a cluster on IBM Cloud® in a restricted network by creating an internal mirror of the installation release content on an existing Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) on IBM Cloud®.

**IMPORTANT**

IBM Power® Virtual Server using installer-provisioned infrastructure 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.

### 20.7.1. Prerequisites

- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.
You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.

You configured an IBM Cloud® account to host the cluster.

You mirrored the images for a disconnected installation to your registry and obtained the imageContentSources data for your version of OpenShift Container Platform.

**IMPORTANT**

Because the installation media is on the mirror host, you can use that computer to complete all installation steps.

You have an existing VPC in IBM Cloud®. When installing a cluster in a restricted network, you cannot use the installer-provisioned VPC. You must use a user-provisioned VPC that satisfies one of the following requirements:

- Contains the mirror registry
- Has firewall rules or a peering connection to access the mirror registry hosted elsewhere
- If you use a firewall, you configured it to allow the sites that your cluster requires access to.
- You configured the ccoctl utility before you installed the cluster. For more information, see Configuring the Cloud Credential Operator utility.

### 20.7.2. About installations in restricted networks

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you can perform an installation that does not require an active connection to the internet to obtain software components. Restricted network installations can be completed using installer-provisioned infrastructure or user-provisioned infrastructure, depending on the cloud platform to which you are installing the cluster.

If you choose to perform a restricted network installation on a cloud platform, you still require access to its cloud APIs. Some cloud functions, like Amazon Web Service’s Route 53 DNS and IAM services, require internet access. Depending on your network, you might require less internet access for an installation on bare metal hardware, Nutanix, or on VMware vSphere.

To complete a restricted network installation, you must create a registry that mirrors the contents of the OpenShift image registry and contains the installation media. You can create this registry on a mirror host, which can access both the internet and your closed network, or by using other methods that meet your restrictions.

#### 20.7.2.1. Additional limits

Clusters in restricted networks have the following additional limitations and restrictions:

- The ClusterVersion status includes an Unable to retrieve available updates error.
- By default, you cannot use the contents of the Developer Catalog because you cannot access the required image stream tags.

### 20.7.3. About using a custom VPC
In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you can deploy a cluster into the subnets of an existing IBM® Virtual Private Cloud (VPC).

### 20.7.3.1. Requirements for using your VPC

You must correctly configure the existing VPC and its subnets before you install the cluster. The installation program does not create a VPC or VPC subnet in this scenario.

The installation program cannot:

- Subdivide network ranges for the cluster to use
- Set route tables for the subnets
- Set VPC options like DHCP

**NOTE**

The installation program requires that you use the cloud-provided DNS server. Using a custom DNS server is not supported and causes the installation to fail.

### 20.7.3.2. VPC validation

The VPC and all of the subnets must be in an existing resource group. The cluster is deployed to this resource group.

As part of the installation, specify the following in the `install-config.yaml` file:

- The name of the resource group
- The name of VPC
- The name of the VPC subnet

To ensure that the subnets that you provide are suitable, the installation program confirms that all of the subnets you specify exist.

**NOTE**

Subnet IDs are not supported.

### 20.7.3.3. Isolation between clusters

If you deploy OpenShift Container Platform to an existing network, the isolation of cluster services is reduced in the following ways:

- ICMP Ingress is allowed to the entire network.
- TCP port 22 Ingress (SSH) is allowed to the entire network.
- Control plane TCP 6443 Ingress (Kubernetes API) is allowed to the entire network.
- Control plane TCP 22623 Ingress (MCS) is allowed to the entire network.

### 20.7.4. Internet access for OpenShift Container Platform
In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you require access to the internet to obtain the images that are necessary to install your cluster.

You must have internet access to:

- Access [OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console](https://console.redhat.com) to download the installation program and perform subscription management. If the cluster has internet access and you do not disable Telemetry, that service automatically entitles your cluster.

- Access [Quay.io](https://quay.io) to obtain the packages that are required to install your cluster.

- Obtain the packages that are required to perform cluster updates.

### 20.7.5. Generating a key pair for cluster node SSH access

During an OpenShift Container Platform installation, you can provide an SSH public key to the installation program. The key is passed to the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes through their Ignition config files and is used to authenticate SSH access to the nodes. The key is added to the `~/.ssh/authorized_keys` list for the `core` user on each node, which enables password-less authentication.

After the key is passed to the nodes, you can use the key pair to SSH in to the RHCOS nodes as the user `core`. To access the nodes through SSH, the private key identity must be managed by SSH for your local user.

If you want to SSH in to your cluster nodes to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, you must provide the SSH public key during the installation process. The `./openshift-install gather` command also requires the SSH public key to be in place on the cluster nodes.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not skip this procedure in production environments, where disaster recovery and debugging is required.

**NOTE**

You must use a local key, not one that you configured with platform-specific approaches such as [AWS key pairs](https://aws.amazon.com/keys/).

**Procedure**

1. If you do not have an existing SSH key pair on your local machine to use for authentication onto your cluster nodes, create one. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   ```bash
   $ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -N "" -f <path>/<file_name>  
   ```

   Specify the path and file name, such as `~/.ssh/id_ed25519`, of the new SSH key. If you have an existing key pair, ensure your public key is in the your `~/.ssh` directory.

2. View the public SSH key:

   ```bash
   $ cat <path>/<file_name>.pub
   ```
For example, run the following to view the ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub public key:

```
$ cat ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub
```

3. Add the SSH private key identity to the SSH agent for your local user, if it has not already been added. SSH agent management of the key is required for password-less SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes, or if you want to use the ./openshift-install gather command.

```
NOTE
On some distributions, default SSH private key identities such as ~/.ssh/id_rsa and ~/.ssh/id_dsa are managed automatically.
```

a. If the ssh-agent process is not already running for your local user, start it as a background task:

```
$ eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"
```

Example output

```
Agent pid 31874
```

4. Add your SSH private key to the ssh-agent:

```
$ ssh-add <path>/<file_name> 1
```

1 Specify the path and file name for your SSH private key, such as ~/.ssh/id_ed25519

Example output

```
Identity added: /home/<you>/<path>/<file_name> (<computer_name>)
```

Next steps

- When you install OpenShift Container Platform, provide the SSH public key to the installation program.

20.7.6. Exporting the API key

You must set the API key you created as a global variable; the installation program ingests the variable during startup to set the API key.

Prerequisites

- You have created either a user API key or service ID API key for your IBM Cloud® account.

Procedure

- Export your API key for your account as a global variable:

```
$ export IBMCLoud_API_KEY=<api_key>
```
IMPORTANT

You must set the variable name exactly as specified; the installation program expects the variable name to be present during startup.

20.7.7. Creating the installation configuration file

You can customize the OpenShift Container Platform cluster you install on

Prerequisites

- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster. For a restricted network installation, these files are on your mirror host.
- You have the `imageContentSources` values that were generated during mirror registry creation.
- You have obtained the contents of the certificate for your mirror registry.
- You have retrieved a Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) image and uploaded it to an accessible location.

Procedure

1. Create the `install-config.yaml` file.
   
a. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and run the following command:

   ```
   $ ./openshift-install create install-config --dir <installation_directory>
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the directory name to store the files that the installation program creates.

   When specifying the directory:

   - Verify that the directory has the `execute` permission. This permission is required to run Terraform binaries under the installation directory.
   - Use an empty directory. Some installation assets, such as bootstrap X.509 certificates, have short expiration intervals, therefore you must not reuse an installation directory. If you want to reuse individual files from another cluster installation, you can copy them into your directory. However, the file names for the installation assets might change between releases. Use caution when copying installation files from an earlier OpenShift Container Platform version.

   NOTE

   Always delete the `~/.powervs` directory to avoid reusing a stale configuration. Run the following command:

   ```
   $ rm -rf ~/.powervs
   ```
b. At the prompts, provide the configuration details for your cloud:

   i. Optional: Select an SSH key to use to access your cluster machines.

   NOTE

   For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your ssh-agent process uses.

   ii. Select powervs as the platform to target.

   iii. Select the region to deploy the cluster to.

   iv. Select the zone to deploy the cluster to.

   v. Select the base domain to deploy the cluster to. The base domain corresponds to the public DNS zone that you created for your cluster.

   vi. Enter a descriptive name for your cluster.

2. Edit the `install-config.yaml` file to give the additional information that is required for an installation in a restricted network.

   a. Update the `pullSecret` value to contain the authentication information for your registry:

      ```yaml
      pullSecret: '{"auths":{"<mirror_host_name>:5000": {"auth": "<credentials>","email": "you@example.com"}}}"
      ```

      For `<mirror_host_name>`, specify the registry domain name that you specified in the certificate for your mirror registry, and for `<credentials>`, specify the base64-encoded user name and password for your mirror registry.

   b. Add the `additionalTrustBundle` parameter and value.

      ```yaml
      additionalTrustBundle: |
      -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
      ZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZ
      -----END CERTIFICATE-----
      ```

      The value must be the contents of the certificate file that you used for your mirror registry. The certificate file can be an existing, trusted certificate authority, or the self-signed certificate that you generated for the mirror registry.

   c. Define the network and subnets for the VPC to install the cluster in under the parent `platform.ibmcloud` field:

      ```yaml
      vpcName: <existing_vpc>
      vpcSubnets: <vpcSubnet>
      ```

      For `platform.powervs.vpcName`, specify the name for the existing IBM Cloud®. For `platform.powervs.vpcSubnets`, specify the existing subnets.

   d. Add the image content resources, which resemble the following YAML excerpt:
imageContentSources:
- mirrors:
  - `<mirror_host_name>:5000/<repo_name>/release`
    source: quay.io/openshift-release-dev/ocp-release
- mirrors:
  - `<mirror_host_name>:5000/<repo_name>/release`
    source: registry.redhat.io/ocp/release

For these values, use the `imageContentSources` that you recorded during mirror registry creation.

e. Optional: Set the publishing strategy to `Internal`:

   publish: Internal

   By setting this option, you create an internal Ingress Controller and a private load balancer.

   **IMPORTANT**

   Azure Firewall does not work seamlessly with Azure Public Load balancers. Thus, when using Azure Firewall for restricting internet access, the `publish` field in `install-config.yaml` should be set to `Internal`.

3. Make any other modifications to the `install-config.yaml` file that you require. You can find more information about the available parameters in the `Installation configuration parameters` section.

4. Back up the `install-config.yaml` file so that you can use it to install multiple clusters.

   **IMPORTANT**

   The `install-config.yaml` file is consumed during the installation process. If you want to reuse the file, you must back it up now.

**Additional resources**

- Installation configuration parameters for IBM Power® Virtual Server

**20.7.7.1. Minimum resource requirements for cluster installation**

Each cluster machine must meet the following minimum requirements:

**Table 20.5. Minimum resource requirements**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bootstrap</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control plane</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. One vCPU is equivalent to one physical core when simultaneous multithreading (SMT), or hyperthreading, is not enabled. When enabled, use the following formula to calculate the corresponding ratio: \((\text{threads per core} \times \text{cores}) \times \text{sockets} = \text{vCPUs}\).

2. OpenShift Container Platform and Kubernetes are sensitive to disk performance, and faster storage is recommended, particularly for etcd on the control plane nodes. Note that on many cloud platforms, storage size and IOPS scale together, so you might need to over-allocate storage volume to obtain sufficient performance.

If an instance type for your platform meets the minimum requirements for cluster machines, it is supported to use in OpenShift Container Platform.

**Additional resources**

- [Optimizing storage](#)

### 20.7.7.2. Sample customized install-config.yaml file for IBM Power Virtual Server

You can customize the `install-config.yaml` file to specify more details about your OpenShift Container Platform cluster’s platform or modify the values of the required parameters.

**IMPORTANT**

This sample YAML file is provided for reference only. You must obtain your `install-config.yaml` file by using the installation program and modify it.

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: example.com
controlPlane: 
  hyperthreading: Enabled
  name: master
  platform:
    replicas: 3
  compute: 
    name: worker
    platform:
      ibmcloud: {}
      replicas: 3
      metadata:
        name: example-restricted-cluster-name
  networking:
    clusterNetwork:
      - cidr: 10.128.0.0/14
      hostPrefix: 23
```
Required.

If you do not provide these parameters and values, the installation program provides the default value.

The `controlPlane` section is a single mapping, but the `compute` section is a sequence of mappings. To meet the requirements of the different data structures, the first line of the `compute` section must begin with a hyphen, `-`, and the first line of the `controlPlane` section must not. Only one control plane pool is used.

Enables or disables simultaneous multithreading, also known as Hyper-Threading. By default, simultaneous multithreading is enabled to increase the performance of your machines' cores. You can disable it by setting the parameter value to `Disabled`. If you disable simultaneous multithreading in some cluster machines, you must disable it in all cluster machines.

**IMPORTANT**

If you disable simultaneous multithreading, ensure that your capacity planning accounts for the dramatically decreased machine performance. Use larger machine types, such as `n1-standard-8`, for your machines if you disable simultaneous multithreading.
The machine CIDR must contain the subnets for the compute machines and control plane machines.

The CIDR must contain the subnets defined in `platform.ibmcloud.controlPlaneSubnets` and `platform.ibmcloud.computeSubnets`.

The cluster network plugin to install. The supported values are `OVNKubernetes` and `OpenShiftSDN`. The default value is `OVNKubernetes`.

The name of an existing resource group. The existing VPC and subnets should be in this resource group. The cluster is deployed to this resource group.

Specify the name of an existing VPC.

Specify the name of the existing VPC subnet. The subnets must belong to the VPC that you specified. Specify a subnet for each availability zone in the region.

For `<local_registry>`, specify the registry domain name, and optionally the port, that your mirror registry uses to serve content. For example, registry.example.com or registry.example.com:5000. For `<credentials>`, specify the base64-encoded user name and password for your mirror registry.

You can optionally provide the `sshKey` value that you use to access the machines in your cluster.

Provide the contents of the certificate file that you used for your mirror registry.

Provide the `imageContentSources` section from the output of the command to mirror the repository.

**NOTE**

For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your `ssh-agent` process uses.

### 20.7.7.3. Configuring the cluster-wide proxy during installation

Production environments can deny direct access to the internet and instead have an HTTP or HTTPS proxy available. You can configure a new OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use a proxy by configuring the proxy settings in the `install-config.yaml` file.

**Prerequisites**

- You have an existing `install-config.yaml` file.

- You reviewed the sites that your cluster requires access to and determined whether any of them need to bypass the proxy. By default, all cluster egress traffic is proxied, including calls to hosting cloud provider APIs. You added sites to the `Proxy` object’s `spec.noProxy` field to bypass the proxy if necessary.
NOTE

The **Proxy** object **status.noProxy** field is populated with the values of the **networking.machineNetwork[].cidr**, **networking.clusterNetwork[].cidr**, and **networking.serviceNetwork[]** fields from your installation configuration.

For installations on Amazon Web Services (AWS), Google Cloud Platform (GCP), Microsoft Azure, and Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP), the **Proxy** object **status.noProxy** field is also populated with the instance metadata endpoint (169.254.169.254).

Procedure

1. Edit your **install-config.yaml** file and add the proxy settings. For example:

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: v1
   baseDomain: my.domain.com
   proxy:
     httpProxy: http://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port>  # 1
     httpsProxy: https://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port>  # 2
     noProxy: example.com  # 3
   additionalTrustBundle: |
     -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
     <MY_TRUSTED_CA_CERT>
     -----END CERTIFICATE-----
   additionalTrustBundlePolicy: <policy_to_add_additionalTrustBundle>  # 5
   
   1 A proxy URL to use for creating HTTP connections outside the cluster. The URL scheme must be **http**.
   
   2 A proxy URL to use for creating HTTPS connections outside the cluster.
   
   3 A comma-separated list of destination domain names, IP addresses, or other network CIDRs to exclude from proxying. Preface a domain with . to match subdomains only. For example, .y.com matches x.y.com, but not y.com. Use * to bypass the proxy for all destinations.
   
   4 If provided, the installation program generates a config map that is named **user-ca-bundle** in the **openshift-config** namespace that contains one or more additional CA certificates that are required for proxying HTTPS connections. The Cluster Network Operator then creates a **trusted-ca-bundle** config map that merges these contents with the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) trust bundle, and this config map is referenced in the **trustedCA** field of the **Proxy** object. The **additionalTrustBundle** field is required unless the proxy’s identity certificate is signed by an authority from the RHCOS trust bundle.
   
   5 Optional: The policy to determine the configuration of the **Proxy** object to reference the **user-ca-bundle** config map in the **trustedCA** field. The allowed values are **Proxyonly** and **Always**. Use **Proxyonly** to reference the **user-ca-bundle** config map only when http/https proxy is configured. Use **Always** to always reference the **user-ca-bundle** config map. The default value is **Proxyonly**.

NOTE

The installation program does not support the proxy **readinessEndpoints** field.
NOTE
If the installer times out, restart and then complete the deployment by using the wait-for command of the installer. For example:

```
$ ./openshift-install wait-for install-complete --log-level debug
```

2. Save the file and reference it when installing OpenShift Container Platform.

The installation program creates a cluster-wide proxy that is named **cluster** that uses the proxy settings in the provided **install-config.yaml** file. If no proxy settings are provided, a **cluster Proxy** object is still created, but it will have a nil **spec**.

NOTE
Only the **Proxy** object named **cluster** is supported, and no additional proxies can be created.

20.7.8. Manually creating IAM

Installing the cluster requires that the Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) operate in manual mode. While the installation program configures the CCO for manual mode, you must specify the identity and access management secrets for your cloud provider.

You can use the Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) utility (**ccocll**) to create the required IBM Cloud® resources.

**Prerequisites**

- You have configured the **ccocll** binary.
- You have an existing **install-config.yaml** file.

**Procedure**

1. Edit the **install-config.yaml** configuration file so that it contains the **credentialsMode** parameter set to **Manual**.

   **Example install-config.yaml configuration file**

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: v1
   baseDomain: cluster1.example.com
   credentialsMode: Manual
   compute:
     - architecture: ppc64le
       hyperthreading: Enabled
   ```

   This line is added to set the **credentialsMode** parameter to **Manual**.

2. To generate the manifests, run the following command from the directory that contains the installation program:
From the directory that contains the installation program, set a $RELEASE_IMAGE variable with the release image from your installation file by running the following command:

$ RELEASE_IMAGE=$(./openshift-install version | awk '/release image/ {print $3}')

Extract the list of CredentialsRequest custom resources (CRs) from the OpenShift Container Platform release image by running the following command:

$ oc adm release extract --from=$RELEASE_IMAGE --credentials-requests --included --install-config=<path_to_directory_with_installation_configuration>/install-config.yaml --to=<path_to_directory_for_credentials_requests>

The --included parameter includes only the manifests that your specific cluster configuration requires.

Specify the location of the install-config.yaml file.

Specify the path to the directory where you want to store the CredentialsRequest objects. If the specified directory does not exist, this command creates it.

This command creates a YAML file for each CredentialsRequest object.

Sample CredentialsRequest object

```
apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
kind: CredentialsRequest
metadata:
  labels:
    controller-tools.k8s.io: "1.0"
name: openshift-image-registry-ibmcos
namespace: openshift-cloud-credential-operator
spec:
  secretRef:
    name: installer-cloud-credentials
    namespace: openshift-image-registry
  providerSpec:
    apiVersion: cloudcredential.openshift.io/v1
    kind: IBMCloudProviderSpec
    policies:
    - attributes:
      - name: serviceName
        value: cloud-object-storage
      roles:
        - crn:v1:bluemix:public:iam:::role:Viewer
        - crn:v1:bluemix:public:iam:::role:Operator
        - crn:v1:bluemix:public:iam:::role:Editor
        - crn:v1:bluemix:public:iam:::serviceRole:Reader
        - crn:v1:bluemix:public:iam:::serviceRole:Writer
```
5. Create the service ID for each credential request, assign the policies defined, create an API key, and generate the secret:

```
$ ccoctl ibmcloud create-service-id \
  --credentials-requests-dir=<path_to_credential_requests_directory> \1
  --name=<cluster_name> \2
  --output-dir=<installation_directory> \3
  --resource-group-name=<resource_group_name> \4
```

1. Specify the directory containing the files for the component `CredentialsRequest` objects.
2. Specify the name of the OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
3. Optional: Specify the directory in which you want the `ccoctl` utility to create objects. By default, the utility creates objects in the directory in which the commands are run.
4. Optional: Specify the name of the resource group used for scoping the access policies.

**NOTE**

If your cluster uses Technology Preview features that are enabled by the `TechPreviewNoUpgrade` feature set, you must include the `--enable-tech-preview` parameter.

If an incorrect resource group name is provided, the installation fails during the bootstrap phase. To find the correct resource group name, run the following command:

```
$ grep resourceGroup <installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-infrastructure-02-config.yml
```

**Verification**

- Ensure that the appropriate secrets were generated in your cluster’s `manifests` directory.

20.7.9. Deploying the cluster

You can install OpenShift Container Platform on a compatible cloud platform.

**IMPORTANT**

You can run the `create cluster` command of the installation program only once, during initial installation.
You have configured an account with the cloud platform that hosts your cluster.

You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.

You have verified that the cloud provider account on your host has the correct permissions to deploy the cluster. An account with incorrect permissions causes the installation process to fail with an error message that displays the missing permissions.

### Procedure

- Change to the directory that contains the installation program and initialize the cluster deployment:

  ```
  $ ./openshift-install create cluster --dir <installation_directory> \  
  --log-level=info
  ```

  1. For `<installation_directory>`, specify the location of your customized `.install-config.yaml` file.

  2. To view different installation details, specify `warn`, `debug`, or `error` instead of `info`.

### Verification

When the cluster deployment completes successfully:

- The terminal displays directions for accessing your cluster, including a link to the web console and credentials for the `kubeadmin` user.

- Credential information also outputs to `<installation_directory>/.openshift_install.log`.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not delete the installation program or the files that the installation program creates. Both are required to delete the cluster.

### Example output

```
...  
INFO Install complete!  
INFO To access the cluster as the system:admin user when using 'oc', run 'export KUBECONFIG=/home/myuser/install_dir/auth/kubeconfig'  
INFO Access the OpenShift web-console here: https://console-openshift-console.apps.mycluster.example.com  
INFO Login to the console with user: "kubeadmin", and password: "password"  
INFO Time elapsed: 36m22s
```
The Ignition config files that the installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending node-bootstrapper certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for Recovering from expired control plane certificates for more information.

It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

20.7.10. 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.

If you installed an earlier version of oc, you cannot use it to complete all of the commands in OpenShift Container Platform 4.14. 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


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 v4.14 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

2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.
3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 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

2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.
3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 macOS Client entry and save the file.
   
   **NOTE**
   For macOS arm64, choose the OpenShift v4.14 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:
20.7.11. Logging in to the cluster by using the CLI

You can log in to your cluster as a default system user by exporting the cluster `kubeconfig` file. The `kubeconfig` file contains information about the cluster that is used by the CLI to connect a client to the correct cluster and API server. The file is specific to a cluster and is created during OpenShift Container Platform installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You deployed an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- You installed the `oc` CLI.

**Procedure**

1. Export the `kubeadmin` credentials:

   ```bash
   $ export KUBECONFIG=<installation_directory>/auth/kubeconfig
   ```

   **TIP**
   
   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

2. Verify you can run `oc` commands successfully using the exported configuration:

   ```bash
   $ oc whoami
   ```

   **Example output**

   system:admin

**Additional resources**

- Accessing the web console

20.7.12. Disabling the default OperatorHub catalog sources

Operator catalogs that source content provided by Red Hat and community projects are configured for OperatorHub by default during an OpenShift Container Platform installation. In a restricted network environment, you must disable the default catalogs as a cluster administrator.

**Procedure**

- Disable the sources for the default catalogs by adding `disableAllDefaultSources: true` to the `OperatorHub` object:

  ```bash
  $ oc patch OperatorHub cluster --type json \n  -p '[{"op": "add", "path": "/spec/disableAllDefaultSources", "value": true}]'
  ```
TIP

Alternatively, you can use the web console to manage catalog sources. From the Administration → Cluster Settings → Configuration → OperatorHub page, click the Sources tab, where you can create, update, delete, disable, and enable individual sources.

20.7.13. Telemetry access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the Telemetry service, which runs by default to provide metrics about cluster health and the success of updates, requires internet access. If your cluster is connected to the internet, Telemetry runs automatically, and your cluster is registered to OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console.

After you confirm that your OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console inventory is correct, either maintained automatically by Telemetry or manually by using OpenShift Cluster Manager, use subscription watch to track your OpenShift Container Platform subscriptions at the account or multi-cluster level.

Additional resources

- About remote health monitoring

20.7.14. Next steps

- Customize your cluster
- Optional: Opt out of remote health reporting
- Optional: Registering your disconnected cluster

20.8. UNINSTALLING A CLUSTER ON IBM POWER VIRTUAL SERVER

You can remove a cluster that you deployed to IBM Power® Virtual Server.

20.8.1. Removing a cluster that uses installer-provisioned infrastructure

You can remove a cluster that uses installer-provisioned infrastructure from your cloud.

NOTE

After uninstallation, check your cloud provider for any resources not removed properly, especially with User Provisioned Infrastructure (UPI) clusters. There might be resources that the installer did not create or that the installer is unable to access.

Prerequisites

- You have a copy of the installation program that you used to deploy the cluster.
- You have the files that the installation program generated when you created your cluster.
- You have configured the ccoctl binary.
- You have installed the IBM Cloud® CLI and installed or updated the VPC infrastructure service plugin. For more information see "Prerequisites" in the IBM Cloud® CLI documentation.
Procedure

1. If the following conditions are met, this step is required:
   - The installer created a resource group as part of the installation process.
   - You or one of your applications created persistent volume claims (PVCs) after the cluster was deployed.

In which case, the PVCs are not removed when uninstalling the cluster, which might prevent the resource group from being successfully removed. To prevent a failure:
   a. Log in to the IBM Cloud® using the CLI.
   b. To list the PVCs, run the following command:
      
      ```
      $ ibmcloud is volumes --resource-group-name <infrastructure_id>
      
      For more information about listing volumes, see the IBM Cloud® CLI documentation.
      ```
   c. To delete the PVCs, run the following command:
      
      ```
      $ ibmcloud is volume-delete --force <volume_id>
      
      For more information about deleting volumes, see the IBM Cloud® CLI documentation.
      ```

2. Export the API key that was created as part of the installation process.
   
   ```
   $ export IBMCLOUD_API_KEY=<api_key>
   ```

   **NOTE**
   
   You must set the variable name exactly as specified. The installation program expects the variable name to be present to remove the service IDs that were created when the cluster was installed.

3. From the directory that contains the installation program on the computer that you used to install the cluster, run the following command:
   
   ```
   $ ./openshift-install destroy cluster \  
   --dir <installation_directory> --log-level info
   ```

   **1** For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

   **2** To view different details, specify `warn`, `debug`, or `error` instead of `info`.  

   **2895**
NOTE

- You must specify the directory that contains the cluster definition files for your cluster. The installation program requires the `metadata.json` file in this directory to delete the cluster.

- You might have to run the `openshift-install destroy` command up to three times to ensure a proper cleanup.

4. Remove the manual CCO credentials that were created for the cluster:

   ```bash
   $ ccoctl ibmcloud delete-service-id \
   --credentials-requests-dir <path_to_credential_requests_directory> \
   --name <cluster_name>
   ```

NOTE

If your cluster uses Technology Preview features that are enabled by the `TechPreviewNoUpgrade` feature set, you must include the `--enable-tech-preview` parameter.

5. Optional: Delete the `<installation_directory>` directory and the OpenShift Container Platform installation program.

20.9. INSTALLATION CONFIGURATION PARAMETERS FOR IBM POWER VIRTUAL SERVER

Before you deploy an OpenShift Container Platform on IBM Power® Virtual Server, you provide parameters to customize your cluster and the platform that hosts it. When you create the `install-config.yaml` file, you provide values for the required parameters through the command line. You can then modify the `install-config.yaml` file to customize your cluster further.

20.9.1. Available installation configuration parameters for IBM Power Virtual Server

The following tables specify the required, optional, and IBM Power Virtual Server-specific installation configuration parameters that you can set as part of the installation process.

NOTE

After installation, you cannot modify these parameters in the `install-config.yaml` file.

20.9.1.1. Required configuration parameters

Required installation configuration parameters are described in the following table:

Table 20.6. Required parameters
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>apiVersion:</td>
<td>The API version for the <code>install-config.yaml</code> content. The current version is <code>v1</code>. The installation program may also support older API versions.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baseDomain:</td>
<td>The base domain of your cloud provider. The base domain is used to create routes to your OpenShift Container Platform cluster components. The full DNS name for your cluster is a combination of the <code>baseDomain</code> and <code>metadata.name</code> parameter values that uses the <code>&lt;metadata.name&gt;</code>, <code>&lt;baseDomain&gt;</code> format.</td>
<td>A fully-qualified domain or subdomain name, such as example.com.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>metadata:</td>
<td>Kubernetes resource <code>ObjectMeta</code>, from which only the <code>name</code> parameter is consumed.</td>
<td>Object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>metadata:</td>
<td>The name of the cluster. DNS records for the cluster are all subdomains of <code>{.metadata.name}</code>. <code>{.baseDomain}</code>.</td>
<td>String of lowercase letters, hyphens (-), and periods (.), such as dev.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform:</td>
<td>The configuration for the specific platform upon which to perform the installation: alibabacloud, aws, baremetal, azure, gcp, ibmcloud, nutanix, openstack, powervs, vsphere, or {}. For additional information about platform. <code>&lt;platform&gt;</code> parameters, consult the table for your specific platform that follows.</td>
<td>Object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pullSecret</td>
<td>Get a pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager to authenticate downloading container images for OpenShift Container Platform components from services such as Quay.io.</td>
<td>{ &quot;auths&quot;: { &quot;cloud.openshift.com&quot;: { &quot;auth&quot;: &quot;b3Blb=&quot;, &quot;email&quot;: &quot;<a href="mailto:you@example.com">you@example.com</a>&quot; }, &quot;quay.io&quot;: { &quot;auth&quot;: &quot;b3Blb=&quot;, &quot;email&quot;: &quot;<a href="mailto:you@example.com">you@example.com</a>&quot; } } }</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>powervs:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>userID:</td>
<td>The UserID is the login for the user’s IBM Cloud® account.</td>
<td>String. For example, existing_user_id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>powervs:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>powervsReso</td>
<td>The PowerVSResourceGroup is the resource group in which IBM Power® Virtual Server resources are created. If using an existing VPC, the existing VPC and subnets should be in this resource group.</td>
<td>String. For example, existing_resource_group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resourceGroup:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>region:</td>
<td>Specifies the IBM Cloud® colo region where the cluster will be created.</td>
<td>String. For example, existing_region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zone:</td>
<td>Specifies the IBM Cloud® colo region where the cluster will be created.</td>
<td>String. For example, existing_zone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>serviceInstanceID:</td>
<td>The ServiceInstanceID is the ID of the Power IAAS instance created from the IBM Cloud® Catalog.</td>
<td>String. For example, existing_service_instance_ID.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

20.9.1.2. Network configuration parameters
You can customize your installation configuration based on the requirements of your existing network infrastructure. For example, you can expand the IP address block for the cluster network or provide different IP address blocks than the defaults.

Only IPv4 addresses are supported.

**NOTE**
Globalnet is not supported with Red Hat OpenShift Data Foundation disaster recovery solutions. For regional disaster recovery scenarios, ensure that you use a nonoverlapping range of private IP addresses for the cluster and service networks in each cluster.

### Table 20.7. Network parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>networking:</td>
<td>The configuration for the cluster network.</td>
<td>Object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>networkType:</td>
<td>The Red Hat OpenShift Networking network plugin to install.</td>
<td>The default value is <strong>OVNKubernetes</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clusterNetwork:</td>
<td>The IP address blocks for pods.</td>
<td>An array of objects. For example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The default value is <strong>10.128.0.0/14</strong> with a host prefix of <strong>/23</strong>.</td>
<td><strong>networking:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If you specify multiple IP address blocks, the blocks must not overlap.</td>
<td><strong>clusterNetwork:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>cidr</strong></td>
<td><strong>- cidr:</strong> <strong>10.128.0.0/14</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>hostPrefix:</strong> <strong>23</strong></td>
<td><strong>hostPrefix:</strong> <strong>23</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clusterNetwork:</td>
<td>Required if you use <strong>networking.clusterNetwork</strong>. An IP address block.</td>
<td>An IP address block in Classless Inter-Domain Routing (CIDR) notation. The prefix length for an IPv4 block is between <strong>0</strong> and <strong>32</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>An IPv4 network.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hostPrefix:</td>
<td>The subnet prefix length to assign to each individual node. For example, if <strong>hostPrefix</strong> is set to <strong>23</strong> then each node is assigned a <strong>/23</strong> subnet out of the given <strong>cidr</strong>. A <strong>hostPrefix</strong> value of <strong>23</strong> provides <strong>510</strong> ((2^{32} - 23) - 2) pod IP addresses.</td>
<td>A subnet prefix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The default value is <strong>23</strong>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### networking.serviceNetwork:

The IP address block for services. The default value is `172.30.0.0/16`.

The OpenShift SDN and OVN-Kubernetes network plugins support only a single IP address block for the service network.

An array with an IP address block in CIDR format. For example:

```
networking:
  serviceNetwork:
    - 172.30.0.0/16
```

### networking.machineNetwork:

The IP address blocks for machines.

An array of objects. For example:

```
networking:
  machineNetwork:
```

### networking.machineNetwork.cidr:

Required if you use `networking.machineNetwork`. An IP address block. The default value is `10.0.0.0/16` for all platforms other than libvirt and IBM Power® Virtual Server. For libvirt, the default value is `192.168.126.0/24`. For IBM Power® Virtual Server, the default value is `192.168.0.0/24`.

An IP network block in CIDR notation. For example, `192.168.0.0/24`.

**NOTE**

Set the `networking.machineNetwork` to match the CIDR that the preferred NIC resides in.

### 20.9.1.3. Optional configuration parameters

Optional installation configuration parameters are described in the following table:

**Table 20.8. Optional parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>additionalTrustBundle:</td>
<td>A PEM-encoded X.509 certificate bundle that is added to the nodes’ trusted certificate store. This trust bundle may also be used when a proxy has been configured.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capabilities:</td>
<td>Controls the installation of optional core cluster components. You can reduce the footprint of your OpenShift Container Platform cluster by disabling optional components. For more information, see the ”Cluster capabilities” page in Installing.</td>
<td>String array</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capabilities: baselineCapabilitySet:</td>
<td>Selects an initial set of optional capabilities to enable. Valid values are None, v4.11, v4.12 and vCurrent. The default value is vCurrent.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capabilities: additionalEnabledCapabilities:</td>
<td>Extends the set of optional capabilities beyond what you specify in baselineCapabilitySet. You may specify multiple capabilities in this parameter.</td>
<td>String array</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cpuPartitioningMode:</td>
<td>Enables workload partitioning, which isolates OpenShift Container Platform services, cluster management workloads, and infrastructure pods to run on a reserved set of CPUs. Workload partitioning can only be enabled during installation and cannot be disabled after installation. While this field enables workload partitioning, it does not configure workloads to use specific CPUs. For more information, see the Workload partitioning page in the Scalability and Performance section.</td>
<td>None or AllNodes. None is the default value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute:</td>
<td>The configuration for the machines that comprise the compute nodes.</td>
<td>Array of MachinePool objects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute: architecture:</td>
<td>Determines the instruction set architecture of the machines in the pool. Currently, heterogeneous clusters are not supported, so all pools must specify the same architecture. Valid values are ppc64le (the default).</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>compute: hyperthreading:</strong></td>
<td>Whether to enable or disable simultaneous multithreading, or hyperthreading on compute machines. By default, simultaneous multithreading is enabled to increase the performance of your machines' cores.</td>
<td><strong>Enabled</strong> or <strong>Disabled</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>compute: name:</strong></td>
<td>Required if you use compute. The name of the machine pool.</td>
<td><strong>worker</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>compute: platform:</strong></td>
<td>Required if you use compute. Use this parameter to specify the cloud provider to host the worker machines. This parameter value must match the controlPlane.platform parameter value. Example usage, compute.platform.powervs.sysType.</td>
<td><strong>alibabacloud, aws, azure, gcp, ibmcloud, nutanix, openstack, powervs, vsphere, or {}</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>compute: replicas:</strong></td>
<td>The number of compute machines, which are also known as worker machines, to provision.</td>
<td>A positive integer greater than or equal to 2. The default value is 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>featureSet:</td>
<td>Enables the cluster for a feature set. A feature set is a collection of OpenShift Container Platform features that are not enabled by default. For more information about enabling a feature set during installation, see &quot;Enabling features using feature gates&quot;.</td>
<td>String. The name of the feature set to enable, such as TechPreviewNoUpgrade.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane:</td>
<td>The configuration for the machines that comprise the control plane.</td>
<td>Array of <strong>MachinePool</strong> objects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane:</td>
<td></td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>architecture:</td>
<td>Determines the instruction set architecture of the machines in the pool. Currently, heterogeneous clusters are not supported, so all pools must specify the same architecture. Valid values are <strong>ppc64le</strong> (the default).</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane:</td>
<td>Whether to enable or disable simultaneous multithreading, or <strong>hyperthreading</strong>, on control plane machines. By default, simultaneous multithreading is enabled to increase the performance of your machines' cores.</td>
<td><strong>Enabled</strong> or <strong>Disabled</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name:</td>
<td>Required if you use <strong>controlPlane</strong>. The name of the machine pool.</td>
<td><strong>master</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane: platform:</td>
<td>Required if you use controlPlane. Use this parameter to specify the cloud provider that hosts the control plane machines. This parameter value must match the compute.platform parameter value. Example usage, controlPlane.platform.powervs.processors.</td>
<td>alibabacloud, aws, azure, gcp, ibmcloud, nutanix, openstack, powervs, vsphere, or {}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane: replicas:</td>
<td>The number of control plane machines to provision.</td>
<td>The only supported value is 3, which is the default value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>credentialsMode:</td>
<td>The Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) mode. If no mode is specified, the CCO dynamically tries to determine the capabilities of the provided credentials, with a preference for mint mode on the platforms where multiple modes are supported.</td>
<td>Mint, Passthrough, Manual or an empty string (&quot;&quot;&quot;).[1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imageContentSources:</td>
<td>Sources and repositories for the release-image content.</td>
<td>Array of objects. Includes a source and, optionally, mirrors, as described in the following rows of this table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imageContentSources: source:</td>
<td>Required if you use imageContentSources. Specify the repository that users refer to, for example, in image pull specifications.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imageContentSources: mirrors:</td>
<td>Specify one or more repositories that may also contain the same images.</td>
<td>Array of strings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>publish:</td>
<td>How to publish or expose the user-facing endpoints of your cluster, such as the Kubernetes API, OpenShift routes.</td>
<td>Internal or External. The default value is External. Setting this field to Internal is not supported on non-cloud platforms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sshKey:</td>
<td>The SSH key to authenticate access to your cluster machines.</td>
<td>For example, <strong>sshKey: ssh-ed25519 AAAA</strong>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NOTE</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform: powervs:</td>
<td>The DefaultMachinePlatform is the default configuration used when installing on IBM Power® Virtual Server for machine pools that do not define their own platform configuration.</td>
<td>String. For example, <code>existing_machine_platform</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>defaultMachinePlatform:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform: powervs:</td>
<td>The size of a virtual machine’s memory, in GB.</td>
<td>The valid integer must be an integer number of GB that is at least 2 and no more than 64, depending on the machine type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>memoryGiB:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform: powervs:</td>
<td>The ProcType defines the processor sharing model for the instance.</td>
<td>The valid values are Capped, Dedicated, and Shared.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>procType:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform: powervs:</td>
<td>The Processors defines the processing units for the instance.</td>
<td>The number of processors must be from .5 to 32 cores. The processors must be in increments of .25.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>processors:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform: powervs:</td>
<td>The SysType defines the system type for the instance.</td>
<td>The system type must be either <code>e980</code> or <code>s922</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sysType:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Not all CCO modes are supported for all cloud providers. For more information about CCO modes, see the “Managing cloud provider credentials” entry in the Authentication and authorization content.

**NOTE**

Cloud connections are no longer supported in the `install-config.yaml` while deploying in the `dal10` region, as they have been replaced by the Power Edge Router (PER).
CHAPTER 21. INSTALLING ON OPENSTACK

21.1. PREPARING TO INSTALL ON OPENSTACK

You can install OpenShift Container Platform on Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP).

21.1.1. Prerequisites

- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.
- You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.

21.1.2. Choosing a method to install OpenShift Container Platform on OpenStack

You can install OpenShift Container Platform on installer-provisioned or user-provisioned infrastructure. The default installation type uses installer-provisioned infrastructure, where the installation program provisions the underlying infrastructure for the cluster. You can also install OpenShift Container Platform on infrastructure that you provision. If you do not use infrastructure that the installation program provisions, you must manage and maintain the cluster resources yourself.

See Installation process for more information about installer-provisioned and user-provisioned installation processes.

21.1.2.1. Installing a cluster on installer-provisioned infrastructure

You can install a cluster on Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) infrastructure that is provisioned by the OpenShift Container Platform installation program, by using one of the following methods:

- **Installing a cluster on OpenStack with customizations** You can install a customized cluster on RHOSP. The installation program allows for some customization to be applied at the installation stage. Many other customization options are available post-installation.

- **Installing a cluster on OpenStack with Kuryr** You can install a customized OpenShift Container Platform cluster on RHOSP that uses Kuryr SDN. Kuryr and OpenShift Container Platform integration is primarily designed for OpenShift Container Platform clusters running on RHOSP VMs. Kuryr improves the network performance by plugging OpenShift Container Platform pods into RHOSP SDN. In addition, it provides interconnectivity between pods and RHOSP virtual instances.

- **Installing a cluster on OpenStack in a restricted network** You can install OpenShift Container Platform on RHOSP in a restricted or disconnected network by creating an internal mirror of the installation release content. You can use this method to install a cluster that does not require an active internet connection to obtain the software components. You can also use this installation method to ensure that your clusters only use container images that satisfy your organizational controls on external content.

21.1.2.2. Installing a cluster on user-provisioned infrastructure

You can install a cluster on RHOSP infrastructure that you provision, by using one of the following methods:

- **Installing a cluster on OpenStack on your own infrastructure** You can install OpenShift
Container Platform on user-provisioned RHOSP infrastructure. By using this installation method, you can integrate your cluster with existing infrastructure and modifications. For installations on user-provisioned infrastructure, you must create all RHOSP resources, like Nova servers, Neutron ports, and security groups. You can use the provided Ansible playbooks to assist with the deployment process.

- **Installing a cluster on OpenStack with Kuryr on your own infrastructure**: You can install OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned RHOSP infrastructure that uses Kuryr SDN.

### 21.1.3. Scanning RHOSP endpoints for legacy HTTPS certificates

Beginning with OpenShift Container Platform 4.10, HTTPS certificates must contain subject alternative name (SAN) fields. Run the following script to scan each HTTPS endpoint in a Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) catalog for legacy certificates that only contain the **CommonName** field.

**IMPORTANT**

OpenShift Container Platform does not check the underlying RHOSP infrastructure for legacy certificates prior to installation or updates. Use the provided script to check for these certificates yourself. Failing to update legacy certificates prior to installing or updating a cluster will result in cluster dysfunction.

**Prerequisites**

- On the machine where you run the script, have the following software:
  - Bash version 4.0 or greater
  - `grep`
  - `OpenStack client`
  - `jq`
  - `OpenSSL` version 1.1.1l or greater
- Populate the machine with RHOSP credentials for the target cloud.

**Procedure**

1. Save the following script to your machine:

```
#!/usr/bin/env bash
set -Eeuo pipefail

declare catalog san
catalog="$<mktemp>"
san="$<mktemp>"
readonly catalog san

declare invalid=0

openstack catalog list --format json --column Name --column Endpoints \
  | jq -r '.Name as $name | .Endpoints[] | select(.interface=="public") | [$name, .interface,'
while read -r name interface url; do
  # Ignore HTTP
  if [[ "${url#"http://"}" != "$url" ]]; then
    continue
  fi

  # Remove the schema from the URL
  noschema=${url#"https://"}

  # If the schema was not HTTPS, error
  if [[ "${noschema}" == "$url" ]]; then
    echo "ERROR (unknown schema): $name $interface $url"
    exit 2
  fi

  # Remove the path and only keep host and port
  noschema="${noschema%%/*}
  host="${noschema%%:*}
  port="${noschema##*:}"

  # Add the port if was implicit
  if [[ ""$port"" == "$host" ]]; then
    port='443'
  fi

  # Get the SAN fields
  openssl s_client -showcerts -servername "$host" -connect "$host:$port" <dev/null
  2>/dev/null \
  | openssl x509 -noout -ext subjectAltName

  # openssl returns the empty string if no SAN is found.
  # If a SAN is found, openssl is expected to return something like:
  #
  #   X509v3 Subject Alternative Name:
  #     DNS:standalone, DNS:osp1, IP Address:192.168.2.1, IP Address:10.254.1.2
  if [[ "$(grep -c "Subject Alternative Name" "$san" || true)" -gt 0 ]]; then
    echo "PASS: $name $interface $url"
    invalid=$((invalid+1))
  else
    echo "INVALID: $name $interface $url"
  fi
done < "$catalog"

# clean up temporary files
rm "$catalog" "$san"

if [[ "$invalid" -gt 0 ]]; then
  echo "$invalid legacy certificates were detected. Update your certificates to include a SAN field."
  exit 1
else
echo "All HTTPS certificates for this cloud are valid."
fi

2. Run the script.

3. Replace any certificates that the script reports as INVALID with certificates that contain SAN fields.

**IMPORTANT**

You must replace all legacy HTTPS certificates before you install OpenShift Container Platform 4.10 or update a cluster to that version. Legacy certificates will be rejected with the following message:

```
x509: certificate relies on legacy Common Name field, use SANs instead
```

### 21.1.3.1. Scanning RHOSP endpoints for legacy HTTPS certificates manually

Beginning with OpenShift Container Platform 4.10, HTTPS certificates must contain subject alternative name (SAN) fields. If you do not have access to the prerequisite tools that are listed in "Scanning RHOSP endpoints for legacy HTTPS certificates", perform the following steps to scan each HTTPS endpoint in a Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) catalog for legacy certificates that only contain the CommonName field.

**IMPORTANT**

OpenShift Container Platform does not check the underlying RHOSP infrastructure for legacy certificates prior to installation or updates. Use the following steps to check for these certificates yourself. Failing to update legacy certificates prior to installing or updating a cluster will result in cluster dysfunction.

**Procedure**

1. On a command line, run the following command to view the URL of RHOSP public endpoints:

   ```bash
   $ openstack catalog list
   ```

   Record the URL for each HTTPS endpoint that the command returns.

2. For each public endpoint, note the host and the port.

   **TIP**

   Determine the host of an endpoint by removing the scheme, the port, and the path.

3. For each endpoint, run the following commands to extract the SAN field of the certificate:

   a. Set a `host` variable:

      ```bash
      $ host=<host_name>
      ```

   b. Set a `port` variable:
If the URL of the endpoint does not have a port, use the value 443.

c. Retrieve the SAN field of the certificate:

```bash
$ port=<port_number>  
If the URL of the endpoint does not have a port, use the value 443.

c. Retrieve the SAN field of the certificate:

```bash
$ openssl s_client -servername "$host" -connect "$host:$port" <dev/null 2>/dev/null  
  | openssl x509 -noout -ext subjectAltName
```

**Example output**

```
X509v3 Subject Alternative Name:
  DNS:your.host.example.net
```

For each endpoint, look for output that resembles the previous example. If there is no output for an endpoint, the certificate of that endpoint is invalid and must be re-issued.

**IMPORTANT**

You must replace all legacy HTTPS certificates before you install OpenShift Container Platform 4.10 or update a cluster to that version. Legacy certificates are rejected with the following message:

```
x509: certificate relies on legacy Common Name field, use SANs instead
```

## 21.2. PREPARING TO INSTALL A CLUSTER THAT USES SR-IOV OR OVS-DPDK ON OPENSTACK

Before you install a OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses single-root I/O virtualization (SR-IOV) or Open vSwitch with the Data Plane Development Kit (OVS-DPDK) on Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP), you must understand the requirements for each technology and then perform preparatory tasks.

### 21.2.1. Requirements for clusters on RHOSP that use either SR-IOV or OVS-DPDK

If you use SR-IOV or OVS-DPDK with your deployment, you must meet the following requirements:

- RHOSP compute nodes must use a flavor that supports huge pages.

#### 21.2.1.1. Requirements for clusters on RHOSP that use SR-IOV

To use single-root I/O virtualization (SR-IOV) with your deployment, you must meet the following requirements:

- Plan your Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) SR-IOV deployment.

- OpenShift Container Platform must support the NICs that you use. For a list of supported NICs, see "About Single Root I/O Virtualization (SR-IOV) hardware networks" in the "Hardware networks" subsection of the "Networking" documentation.

- For each node that will have an attached SR-IOV NIC, your RHOSP cluster must have:
One instance from the RHOSP quota
One port attached to the machines subnet
One port for each SR-IOV Virtual Function
A flavor with at least 16 GB memory, 4 vCPUs, and 25 GB storage space

SR-IOV deployments often employ performance optimizations, such as dedicated or isolated CPUs. For maximum performance, configure your underlying RHOSP deployment to use these optimizations, and then run OpenShift Container Platform compute machines on the optimized infrastructure.

For more information about configuring performant RHOSP compute nodes, see Configuring Compute nodes for performance.

### 21.2.1.2. Requirements for clusters on RHOSP that use OVS-DPDK

To use Open vSwitch with the Data Plane Development Kit (OVS-DPDK) with your deployment, you must meet the following requirements:

- Plan your Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) OVS-DPDK deployment by referring to Planning your OVS-DPDK deployment in the Network Functions Virtualization Planning and Configuration Guide.

- Configure your RHOSP OVS-DPDK deployment according to Configuring an OVS-DPDK deployment in the Network Functions Virtualization Planning and Configuration Guide.

### 21.2.2. Preparing to install a cluster that uses SR-IOV

You must configure RHOSP before you install a cluster that uses SR-IOV on it.

When installing a cluster using SR-IOV, you must deploy clusters using cgroup v1. For more information, see Enabling Linux control group version 1 (cgroup v1).

### 21.2.2.1. Creating SR-IOV networks for compute machines

If your Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) deployment supports single root I/O virtualization (SR-IOV), you can provision SR-IOV networks that compute machines run on.

**NOTE**

The following instructions entail creating an external flat network and an external, VLAN-based network that can be attached to a compute machine. Depending on your RHOSP deployment, other network types might be required.

**Prerequisites**

- Your cluster supports SR-IOV.

**NOTE**

If you are unsure about what your cluster supports, review the OpenShift Container Platform SR-IOV hardware networks documentation.
You created radio and uplink provider networks as part of your RHOSP deployment. The names radio and uplink are used in all example commands to represent these networks.

**Procedure**

1. On a command line, create a radio RHOSP network:
   
   ```bash
   $ openstack network create radio --provider-physical-network radio --provider-network-type flat --external
   ```

2. Create an uplink RHOSP network:
   
   ```bash
   $ openstack network create uplink --provider-physical-network uplink --provider-network-type vlan --external
   ```

3. Create a subnet for the radio network:
   
   ```bash
   $ openstack subnet create --network radio --subnet-range <radio_network_subnet_range>
   ```

4. Create a subnet for the uplink network:
   
   ```bash
   $ openstack subnet create --network uplink --subnet-range <uplink_network_subnet_range>
   ```

**21.2.3. Preparing to install a cluster that uses OVS-DPDK**

You must configure RHOSP before you install a cluster that uses SR-IOV on it.

- Complete [Creating a flavor and deploying an instance for OVS-DPDK](#) before you install a cluster on RHOSP.

After you perform preinstallation tasks, install your cluster by following the most relevant OpenShift Container Platform on RHOSP installation instructions. Then, perform the tasks under "Next steps" on this page.

**21.2.4. Next steps**

- For either type of deployment:
  - Configure the Node Tuning Operator with huge pages support.

- To complete SR-IOV configuration after you deploy your cluster:
  - Install the SR-IOV Operator.
  - Configure your SR-IOV network device.
  - Create SR-IOV compute machines.

- Consult the following references after you deploy your cluster to improve its performance:
  - A test pod template for clusters that use OVS-DPDK on OpenStack.
  - A test pod template for clusters that use SR-IOV on OpenStack.
A performance profile template for clusters that use OVS-DPDK on OpenStack.

21.3. INSTALLING A CLUSTER ON OPENSTACK WITH CUSTOMIZATIONS

In OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14, you can install a customized cluster on Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP). To customize the installation, modify parameters in the `install-config.yaml` before you install the cluster.

21.3.1. Prerequisites

- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.
- You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.
- You verified that OpenShift Container Platform 4.14 is compatible with your RHOSP version by using the Supported platforms for OpenShift clusters section. You can also compare platform support across different versions by viewing the OpenShift Container Platform on RHOSP support matrix.
- You have a storage service installed in RHOSP, such as block storage (Cinder) or object storage (Swift). Object storage is the recommended storage technology for OpenShift Container Platform registry cluster deployment. For more information, see Optimizing storage.
- You understand performance and scalability practices for cluster scaling, control plane sizing, and etcd. For more information, see Recommended practices for scaling the cluster.
- You have the metadata service enabled in RHOSP.

21.3.2. Resource guidelines for installing OpenShift Container Platform on RHOSP

To support an OpenShift Container Platform installation, your Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) quota must meet the following requirements:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Floating IP addresses</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ports</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Routers</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subnets</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAM</td>
<td>88 GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vCPUs</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource</td>
<td>Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume storage</td>
<td>275 GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instances</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security groups</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security group rules</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Server groups</td>
<td>2 - plus 1 for each additional availability zone in each machine pool</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A cluster might function with fewer than recommended resources, but its performance is not guaranteed.

**IMPORTANT**

If RHOSP object storage (Swift) is available and operated by a user account with the `swiftoperator` role, it is used as the default backend for the OpenShift Container Platform image registry. In this case, the volume storage requirement is 175 GB. Swift space requirements vary depending on the size of the image registry.

**NOTE**

By default, your security group and security group rule quotas might be low. If you encounter problems, run `openstack quota set --secgroups 3 --secgroup-rules 60 <project>` as an administrator to increase them.

An OpenShift Container Platform deployment comprises control plane machines, compute machines, and a bootstrap machine.

### 21.3.2.1. Control plane machines

By default, the OpenShift Container Platform installation process creates three control plane machines.

Each machine requires:

- An instance from the RHOSP quota
- A port from the RHOSP quota
- A flavor with at least 16 GB memory and 4 vCPUs
- At least 100 GB storage space from the RHOSP quota

### 21.3.2.2. Compute machines

By default, the OpenShift Container Platform installation process creates three compute machines.

Each machine requires:
An instance from the RHOSP quota

A port from the RHOSP quota

A flavor with at least 8 GB memory and 2 vCPUs

At least 100 GB storage space from the RHOSP quota

TIP

Compute machines host the applications that you run on OpenShift Container Platform; aim to run as many as you can.

21.3.2.3. Bootstrap machine

During installation, a bootstrap machine is temporarily provisioned to stand up the control plane. After the production control plane is ready, the bootstrap machine is deprovisioned.

The bootstrap machine requires:

- An instance from the RHOSP quota
- A port from the RHOSP quota
- A flavor with at least 16 GB memory and 4 vCPUs
- At least 100 GB storage space from the RHOSP quota

21.3.2.4. Load balancing requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform, you can provision your own API and application ingress load balancing infrastructure to use in place of the default, internal load balancing solution. In production scenarios, you can deploy the API and application Ingress load balancers separately so that you can scale the load balancer infrastructure for each in isolation.

NOTE

If you want to deploy the API and application Ingress load balancers with a Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) instance, you must purchase the RHEL subscription separately.

The load balancing infrastructure must meet the following requirements:

1. **API load balancer**: Provides a common endpoint for users, both human and machine, to interact with and configure the platform. Configure the following conditions:
   
   - Layer 4 load balancing only. This can be referred to as Raw TCP, SSL Passthrough, or SSL Bridge mode. If you use SSL Bridge mode, you must enable Server Name Indication (SNI) for the API routes.
   
   - A stateless load balancing algorithm. The options vary based on the load balancer implementation.
**IMPORTANT**

Do not configure session persistence for an API load balancer. Configuring session persistence for a Kubernetes API server might cause performance issues from excess application traffic for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster and the Kubernetes API that runs inside the cluster.

Configure the following ports on both the front and back of the load balancers:

**Table 21.2. API load balancer**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Back-end machines (pool members)</th>
<th>Internal</th>
<th>External</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6443</td>
<td>Bootstrap and control plane. You remove the bootstrap machine from the load balancer after the bootstrap machine initializes the cluster control plane. You must configure the <code>/readyz</code> endpoint for the API server health check probe.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Kubernetes API server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22623</td>
<td>Bootstrap and control plane. You remove the bootstrap machine from the load balancer after the bootstrap machine initializes the cluster control plane.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>Machine config server</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**

The load balancer must be configured to take a maximum of 30 seconds from the time the API server turns off the `/readyz` endpoint to the removal of the API server instance from the pool. Within the time frame after `/readyz` returns an error or becomes healthy, the endpoint must have been removed or added. Probing every 5 or 10 seconds, with two successful requests to become healthy and three to become unhealthy, are well-tested values.

2. **Application Ingress load balancer** Provides an ingress point for application traffic flowing in from outside the cluster. A working configuration for the Ingress router is required for an OpenShift Container Platform cluster. Configure the following conditions:

- Layer 4 load balancing only. This can be referred to as Raw TCP, SSL Passthrough, or SSL Bridge mode. If you use SSL Bridge mode, you must enable Server Name Indication (SNI) for the ingress routes.

- A connection-based or session-based persistence is recommended, based on the options available and types of applications that will be hosted on the platform.

**TIP**

If the true IP address of the client can be seen by the application Ingress load balancer, enabling source IP-based session persistence can improve performance for applications that use end-to-end TLS encryption.
Configure the following ports on both the front and back of the load balancers:

### Table 21.3. Application Ingress load balancer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Back-end machines (pool members)</th>
<th>Internal</th>
<th>External</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>443</td>
<td>The machines that run the Ingress Controller pods, compute, or worker, by default.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>HTTPS traffic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>The machines that run the Ingress Controller pods, compute, or worker, by default.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>HTTP traffic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**

If you are deploying a three-node cluster with zero compute nodes, the Ingress Controller pods run on the control plane nodes. In three-node cluster deployments, you must configure your application Ingress load balancer to route HTTP and HTTPS traffic to the control plane nodes.

### 21.3.2.4.1. Example load balancer configuration for clusters that are deployed with user-managed load balancers

This section provides an example API and application Ingress load balancer configuration that meets the load balancing requirements for clusters that are deployed with user-managed load balancers. The sample is an `/etc/haproxy/haproxy.cfg` configuration for an HAProxy load balancer. The example is not meant to provide advice for choosing one load balancing solution over another.

In the example, the same load balancer is used for the Kubernetes API and application ingress traffic. In production scenarios, you can deploy the API and application ingress load balancers separately so that you can scale the load balancer infrastructure for each in isolation.

**NOTE**

If you are using HAProxy as a load balancer and SELinux is set to enforcing, you must ensure that the HAProxy service can bind to the configured TCP port by running `setsebool -P haproxy_connect_any=1`.

### Example 21.1. Sample API and application Ingress load balancer configuration

```sh
global
log        127.0.0.1 local2
pidfile    /var/run/haproxy.pid
maxconn    4000
daemon
defaults
mode       http
log        global
option     dontlognull
option     http-server-close
option     redispatch
retries    3
```
Port 6443 handles the Kubernetes API traffic and points to the control plane machines.

The bootstrap entries must be in place before the OpenShift Container Platform cluster installation and they must be removed after the bootstrap process is complete.

Port 22623 handles the machine config server traffic and points to the control plane machines.

Port 443 handles the HTTPS traffic and points to the machines that run the Ingress Controller pods. The Ingress Controller pods run on the compute machines by default.

Port 80 handles the HTTP traffic and points to the machines that run the Ingress Controller pods. The Ingress Controller pods run on the compute machines by default.

NOTE

If you are deploying a three-node cluster with zero compute nodes, the Ingress Controller pods run on the control plane nodes. In three-node cluster deployments, you must configure your application Ingress load balancer to route HTTP and HTTPS traffic to the control plane nodes.
TIP

If you are using HAProxy as a load balancer, you can check that the haproxy process is listening on ports 6443, 22623, 443, and 80 by running netstat -nltupe on the HAProxy node.

21.3.3. Internet access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you require access to the internet to install your cluster.

You must have internet access to:

- Access OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console to download the installation program and perform subscription management. If the cluster has internet access and you do not disable Telemetry, that service automatically entitles your cluster.
- Access Quay.io to obtain the packages that are required to install your cluster.
- Obtain the packages that are required to perform cluster updates.

IMPORTANT

If your cluster cannot have direct internet access, you can perform a restricted network installation on some types of infrastructure that you provision. During that process, you download the required content and use it to populate a mirror registry with the installation packages. With some installation types, the environment that you install your cluster in will not require internet access. Before you update the cluster, you update the content of the mirror registry.

21.3.4. Enabling Swift on RHOSP

Swift is operated by a user account with the.swiftoperator role. Add the role to an account before you run the installation program.

IMPORTANT

If the Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) object storage service, commonly known as Swift, is available, OpenShift Container Platform uses it as the image registry storage. If it is unavailable, the installation program relies on the RHOSP block storage service, commonly known as Cinder.

If Swift is present and you want to use it, you must enable access to it. If it is not present, or if you do not want to use it, skip this section.

IMPORTANT

RHOSP 17 sets the rgw_max_attr_size parameter of Ceph RGW to 256 characters. This setting causes issues with uploading container images to the OpenShift Container Platform registry. You must set the value of rgw_max_attr_size to at least 1024 characters.

Before installation, check if your RHOSP deployment is affected by this problem. If it is, reconfigure Ceph RGW.
Prerequisites

- You have a RHOSP administrator account on the target environment.
- The Swift service is installed.
- On Ceph RGW, the account in url option is enabled.

Procedure

To enable Swift on RHOSP:

1. As an administrator in the RHOSP CLI, add the `swiftoperator` role to the account that will access Swift:

   ```
   $ openstack role add --user <user> --project <project> swiftoperator
   ```

   Your RHOSP deployment can now use Swift for the image registry.

21.3.5. Configuring an image registry with custom storage on clusters that run on RHOSP

After you install a cluster on Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP), you can use a Cinder volume that is in a specific availability zone for registry storage.

Procedure

1. Create a YAML file that specifies the storage class and availability zone to use. For example:

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: storage.k8s.io/v1
   kind: StorageClass
   metadata:
     name: custom-csi-storageclass
     provisioner: cinder.csi.openstack.org
     volumeBindingMode: WaitForFirstConsumer
   allowVolumeExpansion: true
   parameters:
     availability: <availability_zone_name>
   ```

   **NOTE**

   OpenShift Container Platform does not verify the existence of the availability zone you choose. Verify the name of the availability zone before you apply the configuration.

2. From a command line, apply the configuration:

   ```
   $ oc apply -f <storage_class_file_name>
   ```

   **Example output**

   ```
   storageclass.storage.k8s.io/custom-csi-storageclass created
   ```
3. Create a YAML file that specifies a persistent volume claim (PVC) that uses your storage class and the `openshift-image-registry` namespace. For example:

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
dkind: PersistentVolumeClaim
metadata:
  name: csi-pvc-imageregistry
  namespace: openshift-image-registry 1
  annotations:
    imageregistry.openshift.io: "true"
spec:
  accessModes:
  - ReadWriteOnce
  volumeMode: Filesystem
  resources:
    requests:
      storage: 100Gi 2
  storageClassName: <your_custom_storage_class> 3
```

1. Enter the namespace `openshift-image-registry`. This namespace allows the Cluster Image Registry Operator to consume the PVC.

2. Optional: Adjust the volume size.

3. Enter the name of the storage class that you created.

4. From a command line, apply the configuration:

   ```bash
   $ oc apply -f <pvc_file_name>
   ```

   **Example output**

   ```bash
   persistentvolumeclaim/csi-pvc-imageregistry created
   ```

5. Replace the original persistent volume claim in the image registry configuration with the new claim:

   ```bash
   $ oc patch configs.imageregistry.operator.openshift.io/cluster --type 'json' -p=[{"op": "replace", "path": "/spec/storage/pvc/claim", "value": "csi-pvc-imageregistry"}]
   ```

   **Example output**

   ```bash
   config.imageregistry.operator.openshift.io/cluster patched
   ```

   Over the next several minutes, the configuration is updated.

**Verification**

To confirm that the registry is using the resources that you defined:

1. Verify that the PVC claim value is identical to the name that you provided in your PVC definition:

   ```bash
   $ oc get configs.imageregistry.operator.openshift.io/cluster -o yaml
   ```
Example output

```
... status:
... managementState: Managed
pvc:
  claim: csi-pvc-imageregistry
...```

2. Verify that the status of the PVC is **Bound**:

```
$ oc get pvc -n openshift-image-registry csi-pvc-imageregistry
```

Example output

```
NAME                   STATUS   VOLUME                                     CAPACITY   ACCESS MODES
STORAGECLASS             AGE
csi-pvc-imageregistry    Bound   pvc-72a8f9c9-f462-11e8-b6b6-fa163e18b7b5  100Gi
RWO            custom-csi-storageclass  11m
```

### 21.3.6. Verifying external network access

The OpenShift Container Platform installation process requires external network access. You must provide an external network value to it, or deployment fails. Before you begin the process, verify that a network with the external router type exists in Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP).

#### Prerequisites

- Configure OpenStack’s networking service to have DHCP agents forward instances’ DNS queries

#### Procedure

1. Using the RHOSP CLI, verify the name and ID of the 'External' network:

```
$ openstack network list --long -c ID -c Name -c "Router Type"
```

Example output

```
+--------------------------------------+----------------+-------------+
| ID                                   | Name           | Router Type |
+--------------------------------------+----------------+-------------+
| 148a8023-62a7-4672-b018-003462f8d7dc | public_network | External    |
```

A network with an external router type appears in the network list. If at least one does not, see [Creating a default floating IP network](#) and [Creating a default provider network](#).
IMPORTANT

If the external network’s CIDR range overlaps one of the default network ranges, you must change the matching network ranges in the `install-config.yaml` file before you start the installation process.

The default network ranges are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Network</th>
<th>Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>machineNetwork</td>
<td>10.0.0.0/16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>serviceNetwork</td>
<td>172.30.0.0/16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clusterNetwork</td>
<td>10.128.0.0/14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WARNING

If the installation program finds multiple networks with the same name, it sets one of them at random. To avoid this behavior, create unique names for resources in RHOSP.

NOTE

If the Neutron trunk service plugin is enabled, a trunk port is created by default. For more information, see Neutron trunk port.

21.3.7. Defining parameters for the installation program

The OpenShift Container Platform installation program relies on a file that is called `clouds.yaml`. The file describes Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) configuration parameters, including the project name, login information, and authorization service URLs.

Procedure

1. Create the `clouds.yaml` file:
   - If your RHOSP distribution includes the Horizon web UI, generate a `clouds.yaml` file in it.

     IMPORTANT

     Remember to add a password to the `auth` field. You can also keep secrets in a separate file from `clouds.yaml`.

     - If your RHOSP distribution does not include the Horizon web UI, or you do not want to use Horizon, create the file yourself. For detailed information about `clouds.yaml`, see Config files in the RHOSP documentation.
2. If your RHOSP installation uses self-signed certificate authority (CA) certificates for endpoint authentication:
   
   a. Copy the certificate authority file to your machine.
   
   b. Add the `cacerts` key to the `clouds.yaml` file. The value must be an absolute, non-root-accessible path to the CA certificate:

   ```yaml
   clouds:
   shiftstack:
      auth:
         ...  
         cacert: "/etc/pki/ca-trust/source/anchors/ca.crt.pem"
   
   TIP
   
   After you run the installer with a custom CA certificate, you can update the certificate by editing the value of the `ca-cert.pem` key in the `cloud-provider-config` keymap. On a command line, run:

   ```bash
   $ oc edit configmap -n openshift-config cloud-provider-config
   
   3. Place the `clouds.yaml` file in one of the following locations:
      
      a. The value of the `OS_CLIENT_CONFIG_FILE` environment variable
      
      b. The current directory
      
      c. A Unix-specific user configuration directory, for example `~/.config/openstack/clouds.yaml`
      
      d. A Unix-specific site configuration directory, for example `/etc/openstack/clouds.yaml`
   
   The installation program searches for `clouds.yaml` in that order.

21.3.8. Setting OpenStack Cloud Controller Manager options

Optionally, you can edit the OpenStack Cloud Controller Manager (CCM) configuration for your cluster. This configuration controls how OpenShift Container Platform interacts with Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP).
For a complete list of configuration parameters, see the "OpenStack Cloud Controller Manager reference guide" page in the "Installing on OpenStack" documentation.

Procedure

1. If you have not already generated manifest files for your cluster, generate them by running the following command:

   ```
   $ openshift-install --dir <destination_directory> create manifests
   ```

2. In a text editor, open the cloud-provider configuration manifest file. For example:

   ```
   $ vi openshift/manifests/cloud-provider-config.yaml
   ```

3. Modify the options according to the CCM reference guide.

Configuring Octavia for load balancing is a common case for clusters that do not use Kuryr. For example:

   ```yaml
   [LoadBalancer]
   lb-provider = "amphora"

   floating-network-id="d3deb660-4190-40a3-91f1-37326fe6ec4a"

   create-monitor = True

   monitor-delay = 10s

   monitor-timeout = 10s

   monitor-max-retries = 1
   ```

1. This property sets the Octavia provider that your load balancer uses. It accepts "ovn" or "amphora" as values. If you choose to use OVN, you must also set `lb-method` to `SOURCE_IP_PORT`.

2. This property is required if you want to use multiple external networks with your cluster. The cloud provider creates floating IP addresses on the network that is specified here.

3. This property controls whether the cloud provider creates health monitors for Octavia load balancers. Set the value to `True` to create health monitors. As of RHOSP 16.2, this feature is only available for the Amphora provider.

4. This property sets the frequency with which endpoints are monitored. The value must be in the `time.ParseDuration()` format. This property is required if the value of the `create-monitor` property is `True`.

5. This property sets the time that monitoring requests are open before timing out. The value must be in the `time.ParseDuration()` format. This property is required if the value of the `create-monitor` property is `True`.

6. This property defines how many successful monitoring requests are required before a load balancer is marked as online. The value must be an integer. This property is required if the value of the `create-monitor` property is `True`. 
IMPORTANT

Prior to saving your changes, verify that the file is structured correctly. Clusters might fail if properties are not placed in the appropriate section.

IMPORTANT

You must set the value of the `create-monitor` property to `True` if you use services that have the value of the `.spec.externalTrafficPolicy` property set to `Local`. The OVN Octavia provider in RHOSP 16.2 does not support health monitors. Therefore, services that have `ETP` parameter values set to `Local` might not respond when the `lb-provider` value is set to `“ovn”`.

IMPORTANT

For installations that use Kuryr, Kuryr handles relevant services. There is no need to configure Octavia load balancing in the cloud provider.

4. Save the changes to the file and proceed with installation.

TIP

You can update your cloud provider configuration after you run the installer. On a command line, run:

```
$ oc edit configmap -n openshift-config cloud-provider-config
```

After you save your changes, your cluster will take some time to reconfigure itself. The process is complete if none of your nodes have a `SchedulingDisabled` status.

21.3.9. Obtaining the installation program

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform, download the installation file on the host you are using for installation.

Prerequisites

- You have a computer that runs Linux or macOS, with 500 MB of local disk space.

Procedure

1. Access the Infrastructure Provider page on the OpenShift Cluster Manager site. If you have a Red Hat account, log in with your credentials. If you do not, create an account.

2. Select your infrastructure provider.

3. Navigate to the page for your installation type, download the installation program that corresponds with your host operating system and architecture, and place the file in the directory where you will store the installation configuration files.
IMPORTANT

The installation program creates several files on the computer that you use to install your cluster. You must keep the installation program and the files that the installation program creates after you finish installing the cluster. Both files are required to delete the cluster.

IMPORTANT

Deleting the files created by the installation program does not remove your cluster, even if the cluster failed during installation. To remove your cluster, complete the OpenShift Container Platform uninstallation procedures for your specific cloud provider.

4. Extract the installation program. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

```
$ tar -xvf openshift-install-linux.tar.gz
```

5. Download your installation pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager. This pull secret allows you to authenticate with the services that are provided by the included authorities, including Quay.io, which serves the container images for OpenShift Container Platform components.

21.3.10. Creating the installation configuration file

You can customize the OpenShift Container Platform cluster you install on Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP).

Prerequisites

- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.

Procedure

1. Create the `install-config.yaml` file.
   
a. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and run the following command:

```
$ ./openshift-install create install-config --dir <installation_directory>
```

For `<installation_directory>`, specify the directory name to store the files that the installation program creates.

When specifying the directory:

- Verify that the directory has the `execute` permission. This permission is required to run Terraform binaries under the installation directory.

- Use an empty directory. Some installation assets, such as bootstrap X.509 certificates, have short expiration intervals, therefore you must not reuse an installation directory. If
you want to reuse individual files from another cluster installation, you can copy them into your directory. However, the file names for the installation assets might change between releases. Use caution when copying installation files from an earlier OpenShift Container Platform version.

**NOTE**
Always delete the `~/.powervs` directory to avoid reusing a stale configuration. Run the following command:

```
$ rm -rf ~/.powervs
```

b. At the prompts, provide the configuration details for your cloud:

i. Optional: Select an SSH key to use to access your cluster machines.

**NOTE**
For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your `ssh-agent` process uses.

ii. Select **openstack** as the platform to target.

iii. Specify the Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) external network name to use for installing the cluster.

iv. Specify the floating IP address to use for external access to the OpenShift API.

v. Specify a RHOSP flavor with at least 16 GB RAM to use for control plane nodes and 8 GB RAM for compute nodes.

vi. Select the base domain to deploy the cluster to. All DNS records will be sub-domains of this base and will also include the cluster name.

vii. Enter a name for your cluster. The name must be 14 or fewer characters long.

2. Modify the `install-config.yaml` file. You can find more information about the available parameters in the "Installation configuration parameters" section.

3. Back up the `install-config.yaml` file so that you can use it to install multiple clusters.

**IMPORTANT**
The `install-config.yaml` file is consumed during the installation process. If you want to reuse the file, you must back it up now.

**Additional resources**
- Installation configuration parameters for OpenStack

21.3.10.1. Configuring the cluster-wide proxy during installation
Production environments can deny direct access to the internet and instead have an HTTP or HTTPS proxy available. You can configure a new OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use a proxy by configuring the proxy settings in the `install-config.yaml` file.

Prerequisites

- You have an existing `install-config.yaml` file.
- You reviewed the sites that your cluster requires access to and determined whether any of them need to bypass the proxy. By default, all cluster egress traffic is proxied, including calls to hosting cloud provider APIs. You added sites to the Proxy object’s `spec.noProxy` field to bypass the proxy if necessary.

**NOTE**
The Proxy object `status.noProxy` field is populated with the values of the `networking.machineNetwork[].cidr`, `networking.clusterNetwork[].cidr`, and `networking.serviceNetwork[]` fields from your installation configuration.

For installations on Amazon Web Services (AWS), Google Cloud Platform (GCP), Microsoft Azure, and Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP), the Proxy object `status.noProxy` field is also populated with the instance metadata endpoint (169.254.169.254).

Procedure

1. Edit your `install-config.yaml` file and add the proxy settings. For example:

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: v1
   baseDomain: my.domain.com
   proxy:
     httpProxy: http://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port> 1
     httpsProxy: https://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port> 2
     noProxy: example.com 3
   additionalTrustBundle: |
     -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
     <MY_TRUSTED_CA_CERT>
     -----END CERTIFICATE-----
     additionalTrustBundlePolicy: <policy_to_add_additionalTrustBundle> 4
   
   1 A proxy URL to use for creating HTTP connections outside the cluster. The URL scheme must be `http`.
   2 A proxy URL to use for creating HTTPS connections outside the cluster.
   3 A comma-separated list of destination domain names, IP addresses, or other network CIDRs to exclude from proxying. Preface a domain with . to match subdomains only. For example, .y.com matches x.y.com, but not y.com. Use * to bypass the proxy for all destinations.
   4 If provided, the installation program generates a config map that is named `user-ca-bundle` in the `openshift-config` namespace that contains one or more additional CA certificates that are required for proxying HTTPS connections. The Cluster Network Operator then creates a `trusted-ca-bundle` config map that merges these contents with the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) trust bundle, and this config map is referenced in the
trustedCA field of the Proxy object. The additionalTrustBundle field is required unless the proxy’s identity certificate is signed by an authority from the RHCOS trust bundle.

Optional: The policy to determine the configuration of the Proxy object to reference the user-ca-bundle config map in the trustedCA field. The allowed values are Proxyonly and Always. Use Proxyonly to reference the user-ca-bundle config map only when http/https proxy is configured. Use Always to always reference the user-ca-bundle config map. The default value is Proxyonly.

NOTE

The installation program does not support the proxy readinessEndpoints field.

NOTE

If the installer times out, restart and then complete the deployment by using the wait-for command of the installer. For example:

$ ./openshift-install wait-for install-complete --log-level debug

2. Save the file and reference it when installing OpenShift Container Platform.

The installation program creates a cluster-wide proxy that is named cluster that uses the proxy settings in the provided install-config.yaml file. If no proxy settings are provided, a cluster Proxy object is still created, but it will have a nil spec.

NOTE

Only the Proxy object named cluster is supported, and no additional proxies can be created.

21.3.10.2. Custom subnets in RHOSP deployments

Optionally, you can deploy a cluster on a Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) subnet of your choice. The subnet’s GUID is passed as the value of platform.openstack.machinesSubnet in the install-config.yaml file.

This subnet is used as the cluster’s primary subnet. By default, nodes and ports are created on it. You can create nodes and ports on a different RHOSP subnet by setting the value of the platform.openstack.machinesSubnet property to the subnet’s UUID.

Before you run the OpenShift Container Platform installer with a custom subnet, verify that your configuration meets the following requirements:

- The subnet that is used by platform.openstack.machinesSubnet has DHCP enabled.
- The CIDR of platform.openstack.machinesSubnet matches the CIDR of networking.machineNetwork.
- The installation program user has permission to create ports on this network, including ports with fixed IP addresses.

Clusters that use custom subnets have the following limitations:
If you plan to install a cluster that uses floating IP addresses, the `platform.openstack.machinesSubnet` subnet must be attached to a router that is connected to the `externalNetwork` network.

If the `platform.openstack.machinesSubnet` value is set in the `install-config.yaml` file, the installation program does not create a private network or subnet for your RHOSP machines.

You cannot use the `platform.openstack.externalDNS` property at the same time as a custom subnet. To add DNS to a cluster that uses a custom subnet, configure DNS on the RHOSP network.

**NOTE**

By default, the API VIP takes x.x.x.5 and the Ingress VIP takes x.x.x.7 from your network’s CIDR block. To override these default values, set values for `platform.openstack.apiVIPs` and `platform.openstack.ingressVIPs` that are outside of the DHCP allocation pool.

**IMPORTANT**

The CIDR ranges for networks are not adjustable after cluster installation. Red Hat does not provide direct guidance on determining the range during cluster installation because it requires careful consideration of the number of created pods per namespace.

### 21.3.10.3. Deploying a cluster with bare metal machines

If you want your cluster to use bare metal machines, modify the `install-config.yaml` file. Your cluster can have both control plane and compute machines running on bare metal, or just compute machines.

Bare-metal compute machines are not supported on clusters that use Kuryr.

**NOTE**

Be sure that your `install-config.yaml` file reflects whether the RHOSP network that you use for bare metal workers supports floating IP addresses or not.

**Prerequisites**

- The RHOSP Bare Metal service (Ironic) is enabled and accessible via the RHOSP Compute API.
- Bare metal is available as a RHOSP flavor.
- If your cluster runs on an RHOSP version that is more than 16.1.6 and less than 16.2.4, bare metal workers do not function due to a known issue that causes the metadata service to be unavailable for services on OpenShift Container Platform nodes.
- The RHOSP network supports both VM and bare metal server attachment.
- Your network configuration does not rely on a provider network. Provider networks are not supported.
- If you want to deploy the machines on a pre-existing network, a RHOSP subnet is provisioned.
- If you want to deploy the machines on an installer-provisioned network, the RHOSP Bare Metal service (Ironic) is able to listen for and interact with Preboot eXecution Environment (PXE) boot machines that run on tenant networks.
You created an install-config.yaml file as part of the OpenShift Container Platform installation process.

**Procedure**

1. In the install-config.yaml file, edit the flavors for machines:
   a. If you want to use bare-metal control plane machines, change the value of controlPlane.platform.openstack.type to a bare metal flavor.
   b. Change the value of compute.platform.openstack.type to a bare metal flavor.
   c. If you want to deploy your machines on a pre-existing network, change the value of platform.openstack.machinesSubnet to the RHOSP subnet UUID of the network. Control plane and compute machines must use the same subnet.

An example bare metal install-config.yaml file

```yaml
controlPlane:
  platform:
    openstack:
      type: <bare_metal_control_plane_flavor> ①
...

compute:
- architecture: amd64
  hyperthreading: Enabled
  name: worker
  platform:
    openstack:
      type: <bare_metal_compute_flavor> ②
      replicas: 3
...

platform:
  openstack:
    machinesSubnet: <subnet_UUID> ③
...
```

1. If you want to have bare-metal control plane machines, change this value to a bare metal flavor.
2. Change this value to a bare metal flavor to use for compute machines.
3. If you want to use a pre-existing network, change this value to the UUID of the RHOSP subnet.

Use the updated install-config.yaml file to complete the installation process. The compute machines that are created during deployment use the flavor that you added to the file.
NOTE

The installer may time out while waiting for bare metal machines to boot.

If the installer times out, restart and then complete the deployment by using the wait-for command of the installer. For example:

```
$ ./openshift-install wait-for install-complete --log-level debug
```

21.3.10.4. Cluster deployment on RHOSP provider networks

You can deploy your OpenShift Container Platform clusters on Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) with a primary network interface on a provider network. Provider networks are commonly used to give projects direct access to a public network that can be used to reach the internet. You can also share provider networks among projects as part of the network creation process.

RHOSP provider networks map directly to an existing physical network in the data center. A RHOSP administrator must create them.

In the following example, OpenShift Container Platform workloads are connected to a data center by using a provider network:
OpenShift Container Platform clusters that are installed on provider networks do not require tenant networks or floating IP addresses. The installer does not create these resources during installation.

Example provider network types include flat (untagged) and VLAN (802.1Q tagged).

**NOTE**

A cluster can support as many provider network connections as the network type allows. For example, VLAN networks typically support up to 4096 connections.

You can learn more about provider and tenant networks in the RHOSP documentation.

### 21.3.10.4.1. RHOSP provider network requirements for cluster installation

Before you install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster, your Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) deployment and provider network must meet a number of conditions:

- The RHOSP networking service (Neutron) is enabled and accessible through the RHOSP networking API.
- The RHOSP networking service has the port security and allowed address pairs extensions enabled.
- The provider network can be shared with other tenants.

**TIP**

Use the `openstack network create` command with the `--share` flag to create a network that can be shared.

- The RHOSP project that you use to install the cluster must own the provider network, as well as an appropriate subnet.

**TIP**

**To create a network for a project that is named "openshift," enter the following command**

```
$ openstack network create --project openshift
```

**To create a subnet for a project that is named "openshift," enter the following command**

```
$ openstack subnet create --project openshift
```

To learn more about creating networks on RHOSP, read the provider networks documentation.

If the cluster is owned by the admin user, you must run the installer as that user to create ports on the network.
**IMPORTANT**

Provider networks must be owned by the RHOSP project that is used to create the cluster. If they are not, the RHOSP Compute service (Nova) cannot request a port from that network.

- Verify that the provider network can reach the RHOSP metadata service IP address, which is 169.254.169.254 by default. Depending on your RHOSP SDN and networking service configuration, you might need to provide the route when you create the subnet. For example:

  ```bash
  $ openstack subnet create --dhcp --host-route destination=169.254.169.254/32,gateway=192.0.2.2 ...
  ```

- Optional: To secure the network, create role-based access control (RBAC) rules that limit network access to a single project.

### 21.3.10.4.2. Deploying a cluster that has a primary interface on a provider network

You can deploy an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that has its primary network interface on an Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) provider network.

**Prerequisites**

- Your Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) deployment is configured as described by “RHOSP provider network requirements for cluster installation”.

**Procedure**

1. In a text editor, open the `install-config.yaml` file.
2. Set the value of the `platform.openstack.apiVIPs` property to the IP address for the API VIP.
3. Set the value of the `platform.openstack.ingressVIPs` property to the IP address for the Ingress VIP.
4. Set the value of the `platform.openstack.machinesSubnet` property to the UUID of the provider network subnet.
5. Set the value of the `networking.machineNetwork.cidr` property to the CIDR block of the provider network subnet.

**IMPORTANT**

The `platform.openstack.apiVIPs` and `platform.openstack.ingressVIPs` properties must both be unassigned IP addresses from the `networking.machineNetwork.cidr` block.

Section of an installation configuration file for a cluster that relies on a RHOSP provider network

```yaml
...
platform:
  openstack:
    apiVIPs: 1
```
In OpenShift Container Platform 4.12 and later, the apiVIP and ingressVIP configuration settings are deprecated. Instead, use a list format to enter values in the apiVIPs and ingressVIPs configuration settings.

**WARNING**

You cannot set the platform.openstack.externalNetwork or platform.openstack.externalDNS parameters while using a provider network for the primary network interface.

When you deploy the cluster, the installer uses the install-config.yaml file to deploy the cluster on the provider network.

**TIP**

You can add additional networks, including provider networks, to the platform.openstack.additionalNetworkIDs list.

After you deploy your cluster, you can attach pods to additional networks. For more information, see Understanding multiple networks.

21.3.10.5. Sample customized install-config.yaml file for RHOSP

This sample install-config.yaml demonstrates all of the possible Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) customization options.

**IMPORTANT**

This sample file is provided for reference only. You must obtain your install-config.yaml file by using the installation program.

apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: example.com
controlPlane:
  name: master
  platform: {}
  replicas: 3
compute:
  - name: worker
21.3.10.6. Optional: Configuring a cluster with dual-stack networking

IMPORTANT

Dual-stack configuration for OpenStack 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.

You can create a dual-stack cluster on RHOSP. However, the dual-stack configuration is enabled only if you are using an RHOSP network with IPv4 and IPv6 subnets.

NOTE

RHOSP does not support the following configurations:

- Conversion of an IPv4 single-stack cluster to a dual-stack cluster network.
- IPv6 as the primary address family for dual-stack cluster network.

21.3.10.6.1. Deploying the dual-stack cluster

Procedure

```yaml
platform:
  openstack:
    type: ml.large
  replicas: 3
metadata:
  name: example
networking:
  clusterNetwork:
    - cidr: 10.128.0.0/14
      hostPrefix: 23
  machineNetwork:
    - cidr: 10.0.0.0/16
      serviceNetwork:
        - cidr: 172.30.0.0/16
  networkType: OVNKubernetes
platform:
  openstack:
    cloud: mycloud
  externalNetwork: external
  computeFlavor: m1.xlarge
  apiFloatingIP: 128.0.0.1
fips: false
pullSecret: '{"auths": ...}'
sshKey: ssh-ed25519 AAAA...
```
1. Create a network with IPv4 and IPv6 subnets. The available address modes for `ipv6-ra-mode` and `ipv6-address-mode` fields are: stateful, stateless and slaac.

**NOTE**

The dualstack network MTU must accommodate both the minimum MTU for IPv6, which is 1280, and the OVN-Kubernetes encapsulation overhead, which is 100.

**NOTE**

DHCP must be enabled on the subnets.

2. Create the API and Ingress VIPs ports.

3. Add the IPv6 subnet to the router to enable router advertisements. If you are using a provider network, you can enable router advertisements by adding the network as an external gateway, which also enables external connectivity.

4. To configure IPv4 and IPv6 address endpoints for cluster nodes, edit the `install-config.yaml` file. The following is an example of an `install-config.yaml` file.

**Example install-config.yaml**

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: mydomain.test
featureSet: TechPreviewNoUpgrade
compute:
- name: worker
  platform:
    openstack:
      type: m1.xlarge
      replicas: 3
controlPlane:
  name: master
  platform:
    openstack:
      type: m1.xlarge
      replicas: 3
metadata:
  name: mycluster
networking:
  machineNetwork:
  - cidr: "192.168.25.0/24"
  - cidr: "fd2e:6f44:5dd8:c956::/64"
clusterNetwork:
  - cidr: 10.128.0.0/14
    hostPrefix: 23
  - cidr: fd01::/48
    hostPrefix: 64
serviceNetwork:
  - 172.30.0.0/16
  - fd02::/112
platform:
```
Dual-stack clusters are supported only with the `TechPreviewNoUpgrade` value.

You must specify an IP address range in the `cidr` field for both IPv4 and IPv6 address families.

Specify the virtual IP (VIP) address endpoints for the Ingress VIP services to provide an interface to the cluster.

Specify the virtual IP (VIP) address endpoints for the API VIP services to provide an interface to the cluster.

Specify the dual-stack network details that are used by all the nodes across the cluster.

The CIDR of any subnet specified in this field must match the CIDRs listed on `networks.machineNetwork`.

You can specify a value for either `name` or `id`, or both.

### 21.3.10.7. Installation configuration for a cluster on OpenStack with a user-managed load balancer

The following example `install-config.yaml` file demonstrates how to configure a cluster that uses an external, user-managed load balancer rather than the default internal load balancer.
Regardless of which load balancer you use, the load balancer is deployed to this subnet.

The **UserManaged** value indicates that you are using an user-managed load balancer.

21.3.11. Generating a key pair for cluster node SSH access

During an OpenShift Container Platform installation, you can provide an SSH public key to the installation program. The key is passed to the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes through their Ignition config files and is used to authenticate SSH access to the nodes. The key is added to the `~/.ssh/authorized_keys` list for the `core` user on each node, which enables password-less authentication.

After the key is passed to the nodes, you can use the key pair to SSH in to the RHCOS nodes as the user `core`. To access the nodes through SSH, the private key identity must be managed by SSH for your local user.

If you want to SSH in to your cluster nodes to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, you must provide the SSH public key during the installation process. The `./openshift-install gather` command also requires the SSH public key to be in place on the cluster nodes.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not skip this procedure in production environments, where disaster recovery and debugging is required.

**Procedure**

1. If you do not have an existing SSH key pair on your local machine to use for authentication onto your cluster nodes, create one. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   ```bash
   $ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -N "" -f <path>/<file_name>
   ```

   Specify the path and file name, such as `~/.ssh/id_ed25519`, of the new SSH key. If you have an existing key pair, ensure your public key is in the your `~/.ssh` directory.
1. If you plan to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures, do not create a key that uses the ed25519 algorithm. Instead, create a key that uses the rsa or ecdsa algorithm.

2. View the public SSH key:

   $ cat <path>/<file_name>.pub

   For example, run the following to view the ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub public key:

   $ cat ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub

3. Add the SSH private key identity to the SSH agent for your local user, if it has not already been added. SSH agent management of the key is required for password-less SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes, or if you want to use the ./openshift-install gather command.

   **NOTE**

   On some distributions, default SSH private key identities such as ~/.ssh/id_rsa and ~/.ssh/id_dsa are managed automatically.

   a. If the ssh-agent process is not already running for your local user, start it as a background task:

   $ eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"

      Example output

      Agent pid 31874

   **NOTE**

   If your cluster is in FIPS mode, only use FIPS-compliant algorithms to generate the SSH key. The key must be either RSA or ECDSA.

4. Add your SSH private key to the ssh-agent:

   $ ssh-add <path>/<file_name>

   Specify the path and file name for your SSH private key, such as ~/.ssh/id_ed25519

   **Example output**

   Identity added: /home/<you>/<path>/<file_name> (<computer_name>)

   **Next steps**

   2942
When you install OpenShift Container Platform, provide the SSH public key to the installation program.

### 21.3.12. Enabling access to the environment

At deployment, all OpenShift Container Platform machines are created in a Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP)-tenant network. Therefore, they are not accessible directly in most RHOSP deployments.

You can configure OpenShift Container Platform API and application access by using floating IP addresses (FIPs) during installation. You can also complete an installation without configuring FIPs, but the installer will not configure a way to reach the API or applications externally.

#### 21.3.12.1. Enabling access with floating IP addresses

Create floating IP (FIP) addresses for external access to the OpenShift Container Platform API and cluster applications.

**Procedure**

1. Using the Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) CLI, create the API FIP:
   
   ```
   $ openstack floating ip create --description "API <cluster_name>.<base_domain>" 
   <external_network>
   ```

2. Using the Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) CLI, create the apps, or Ingress, FIP:
   
   ```
   $ openstack floating ip create --description "Ingress <cluster_name>.<base_domain>" 
   <external_network>
   ```

3. Add records that follow these patterns to your DNS server for the API and Ingress FIPs:

   ```
   api.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>. IN A <API_FIP>
   *.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>. IN A <apps_FIP>
   ```
If you do not control the DNS server, you can access the cluster by adding the cluster domain names such as the following to your `/etc/hosts` file:

- `<api_floating_ip> api.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>`
- `<application_floating_ip> grafana-openshift-monitoring.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>`
- `<application_floating_ip> prometheus-k8s-openshift-monitoring.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>`
- `<application_floating_ip> oauth-openshift.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>`
- `<application_floating_ip> console-openshift-console.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>`
- `<application_floating_ip> integrated-oauth-server-openshift-authentication.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>`

The cluster domain names in the `/etc/hosts` file grant access to the web console and the monitoring interface of your cluster locally. You can also use the `kubectl` or `oc`. You can access the user applications by using the additional entries pointing to the `<application_floating_ip>`. This action makes the API and applications accessible to only you, which is not suitable for production deployment, but does allow installation for development and testing.

4. Add the FIPs to the `install-config.yaml` file as the values of the following parameters:

- `platform.openstack.ingressFloatingIP`
- `platform.openstack.apiFloatingIP`

If you use these values, you must also enter an external network as the value of the `platform.openstack.externalNetwork` parameter in the `install-config.yaml` file.

**TIP**

You can make OpenShift Container Platform resources available outside of the cluster by assigning a floating IP address and updating your firewall configuration.

21.3.12.2. Completing installation without floating IP addresses

You can install OpenShift Container Platform on Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) without providing floating IP addresses.

In the `install-config.yaml` file, do not define the following parameters:

- `platform.openstack.ingressFloatingIP`
- `platform.openstack.apiFloatingIP`

If you cannot provide an external network, you can also leave `platform.openstack.externalNetwork` blank. If you do not provide a value for `platform.openstack.externalNetwork`, a router is not created for
you, and, without additional action, the installer will fail to retrieve an image from Glance. You must configure external connectivity on your own.

If you run the installer from a system that cannot reach the cluster API due to a lack of floating IP addresses or name resolution, installation fails. To prevent installation failure in these cases, you can use a proxy network or run the installer from a system that is on the same network as your machines.

NOTE

You can enable name resolution by creating DNS records for the API and Ingress ports. For example:

- api.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>. IN A <api_port_IP>
- *apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>. IN A <ingress_port_IP>

If you do not control the DNS server, you can add the record to your /etc/hosts file. This action makes the API accessible to only you, which is not suitable for production deployment but does allow installation for development and testing.

21.3.13. Deploying the cluster

You can install OpenShift Container Platform on a compatible cloud platform.

IMPORTANT

You can run the create cluster command of the installation program only once, during initial installation.

Prerequisites

- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.
- You have verified that the cloud provider account on your host has the correct permissions to deploy the cluster. An account with incorrect permissions causes the installation process to fail with an error message that displays the missing permissions.

Procedure

- Change to the directory that contains the installation program and initialize the cluster deployment:

  ```bash
  $ ./openshift-install create cluster --dir <installation_directory> --log-level=info
  ```

  1 For <installation_directory>, specify the location of your customized ./install-config.yaml file.
  2 To view different installation details, specify warn, debug, or error instead of info.

Verification

When the cluster deployment completes successfully:
The terminal displays directions for accessing your cluster, including a link to the web console and credentials for the kubeadmin user.

Credential information also outputs to `<installation_directory>/.openshift_install.log`.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not delete the installation program or the files that the installation program creates. Both are required to delete the cluster.

Example output

```bash
INFO Install complete!
INFO To access the cluster as the system:admin user when using 'oc', run 'export KUBECONFIG=/home/myuser/install_dir/auth/kubeconfig'
INFO Access the OpenShift web-console here: https://console-openshift-console.apps.mycluster.example.com
INFO Login to the console with user: "kubeadmin", and password: "password"
INFO Time elapsed: 36m22s
```

**IMPORTANT**

- The Ignition config files that the installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending node-bootstrapper certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for Recovering from expired control plane certificates for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

### 21.3.14. Verifying cluster status

You can verify your OpenShift Container Platform cluster’s status during or after installation.

**Procedure**

1. In the cluster environment, export the administrator’s kubeconfig file:

   ```bash
   $ export KUBECONFIG=<installation_directory>/auth/kubeconfig
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

   The kubeconfig file contains information about the cluster that is used by the CLI to connect a client to the correct cluster and API server.
2. View the control plane and compute machines created after a deployment:

   $ oc get nodes

3. View your cluster’s version:

   $ oc get clusterversion

4. View your Operators’ status:

   $ oc get clusteroperator

5. View all running pods in the cluster:

   $ oc get pods -A

21.3.15. Logging in to the cluster by using the CLI

You can log in to your cluster as a default system user by exporting the cluster kubeconfig file. The kubeconfig file contains information about the cluster that is used by the CLI to connect a client to the correct cluster and API server. The file is specific to a cluster and is created during OpenShift Container Platform installation.

Prerequisites

- You deployed an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- You installed the oc CLI.

Procedure

1. Export the kubeadmin credentials:

   $ export KUBECONFIG=<installation_directory>/auth/kubeconfig

   1 For <installation_directory>, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

2. Verify you can run oc commands successfully using the exported configuration:

   $ oc whoami

   Example output

   system:admin

Additional resources

- See Accessing the web console for more details about accessing and understanding the OpenShift Container Platform web console.
21.3.16. Telemetry access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the Telemetry service, which runs by default to provide metrics about cluster health and the success of updates, requires internet access. If your cluster is connected to the internet, Telemetry runs automatically, and your cluster is registered to OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console.

After you confirm that your OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console inventory is correct, either maintained automatically by Telemetry or manually by using OpenShift Cluster Manager, use subscription watch to track your OpenShift Container Platform subscriptions at the account or multi-cluster level.

Additional resources
- See About remote health monitoring for more information about the Telemetry service.

21.3.17. Next steps
- Customize your cluster.
- If necessary, you can opt out of remote health reporting.
- If you need to enable external access to node ports, configure ingress cluster traffic by using a node port.
- If you did not configure RHOSP to accept application traffic over floating IP addresses, configure RHOSP access with floating IP addresses.

21.4. INSTALLING A CLUSTER ON OPENSTACK WITH KURYR

**IMPORTANT**

Kuryr 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.

In OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14, you can install a customized cluster on Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) that uses Kuryr SDN. To customize the installation, modify parameters in the install-config.yaml before you install the cluster.

21.4.1. Prerequisites
- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.
- You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.
- You verified that OpenShift Container Platform 4.14 is compatible with your RHOSP version by using the Supported platforms for OpenShift clusters section. You can also compare platform
support across different versions by viewing the OpenShift Container Platform on RHOSP support matrix.

- You have a storage service installed in RHOSP, such as block storage (Cinder) or object storage (Swift). Object storage is the recommended storage technology for OpenShift Container Platform registry cluster deployment. For more information, see Optimizing storage.

- You understand performance and scalability practices for cluster scaling, control plane sizing, and etcd. For more information, see Recommended practices for scaling the cluster.

### 21.4.2. About Kuryr SDN

**IMPORTANT**

Kuryr 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.

Kuryr is a container network interface (CNI) plugin solution that uses the Neutron and Octavia Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) services to provide networking for pods and Services.

Kuryr and OpenShift Container Platform integration is primarily designed for OpenShift Container Platform clusters running on RHOSP VMs. Kuryr improves the network performance by plugging OpenShift Container Platform pods into RHOSP SDN. In addition, it provides interconnectivity between pods and RHOSP virtual instances.

Kuryr components are installed as pods in OpenShift Container Platform using the openshift-kuryr namespace:

- **kuryr-controller** - a single service instance installed on a master node. This is modeled in OpenShift Container Platform as a Deployment object.

- **kuryr-cni** - a container installing and configuring Kuryr as a CNI driver on each OpenShift Container Platform node. This is modeled in OpenShift Container Platform as a DaemonSet object.

The Kuryr controller watches the OpenShift Container Platform API server for pod, service, and namespace create, update, and delete events. It maps the OpenShift Container Platform API calls to corresponding objects in Neutron and Octavia. This means that every network solution that implements the Neutron trunk port functionality can be used to back OpenShift Container Platform via Kuryr. This includes open source solutions such as Open vSwitch (OVS) and Open Virtual Network (OVN) as well as Neutron-compatible commercial SDNs.

Kuryr is recommended for OpenShift Container Platform deployments on encapsulated RHOSP tenant networks to avoid double encapsulation, such as running an encapsulated OpenShift Container Platform SDN over an RHOSP network.

If you use provider networks or tenant VLANs, you do not need to use Kuryr to avoid double encapsulation. The performance benefit is negligible. Depending on your configuration, though, using Kuryr to avoid having two overlays might still be beneficial.

Kuryr is not recommended in deployments where all of the following criteria are true:
• The RHOSP version is less than 16.
• The deployment uses UDP services, or a large number of TCP services on few hypervisors.

or

• The ovn-octavia Octavia driver is disabled.
• The deployment uses a large number of TCP services on few hypervisors.

21.4.3. Resource guidelines for installing OpenShift Container Platform on RHOSP with Kuryr

When using Kuryr SDN, the pods, services, namespaces, and network policies are using resources from the RHOSP quota; this increases the minimum requirements. Kuryr also has some additional requirements on top of what a default install requires.

Use the following quota to satisfy a default cluster’s minimum requirements:

Table 21.4. Recommended resources for a default OpenShift Container Platform cluster on RHOSP with Kuryr

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Floating IP addresses</td>
<td>3 - plus the expected number of Services of LoadBalancer type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ports</td>
<td>1500 - 1 needed per Pod</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Routers</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subnets</td>
<td>250 - 1 needed per Namespace/Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Networks</td>
<td>250 - 1 needed per Namespace/Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAM</td>
<td>112 GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vCPUs</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume storage</td>
<td>275 GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instances</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security groups</td>
<td>250 - 1 needed per Service and per NetworkPolicy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security group rules</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Server groups</td>
<td>2 - plus 1 for each additional availability zone in each machine pool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Load balancers</td>
<td>100 - 1 needed per Service</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A cluster might function with fewer than recommended resources, but its performance is not guaranteed.

**IMPORTANT**

If RHOSP object storage (Swift) is available and operated by a user account with the `swiftoperator` role, it is used as the default backend for the OpenShift Container Platform image registry. In this case, the volume storage requirement is 175 GB. Swift space requirements vary depending on the size of the image registry.

**IMPORTANT**

If you are using Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) version 16 with the Amphora driver rather than the OVN Octavia driver, security groups are associated with service accounts instead of user projects.

Take the following notes into consideration when setting resources:

- The number of ports that are required is larger than the number of pods. Kuryr uses ports pools to have pre-created ports ready to be used by pods and speed up the pods’ booting time.

- Each network policy is mapped into an RHOSP security group, and depending on the `NetworkPolicy` spec, one or more rules are added to the security group.

- Each service is mapped to an RHOSP load balancer. Consider this requirement when estimating the number of security groups required for the quota.
  - If you are using RHOSP version 15 or earlier, or the `ovn-octavia` driver, each load balancer has a security group with the user project.
  - If you are using RHOSP version 16 with the OVN Octavia driver enabled, only one load balancer VM is generated; services are load balanced through OVN flows.

An OpenShift Container Platform deployment comprises control plane machines, compute machines, and a bootstrap machine.

To enable Kuryr SDN, your environment must meet the following requirements:

- Run RHOSP 13+.
- Have Overcloud with Octavia.
- Use Neutron Trunk ports extension.
• Use **openvswitch** firewall driver if ML2/OVS Neutron driver is used instead of **ovs-hybrid**.

### 21.4.3.1. Increasing quota

When using Kuryr SDN, you must increase quotas to satisfy the Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) resources used by pods, services, namespaces, and network policies.

**Procedure**

- Increase the quotas for a project by running the following command:

  ```
  $ sudo openstack quota set --secgroups 250 --secgroup-rules 1000 --ports 1500 --subnets 250 --networks 250 <project>
  ```

### 21.4.3.2. Configuring Neutron

Kuryr CNI leverages the Neutron Trunks extension to plug containers into the Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) SDN, so you must use the **trunks** extension for Kuryr to properly work.

In addition, if you leverage the default ML2/OVS Neutron driver, the firewall must be set to **openvswitch** instead of **ovs_hybrid** so that security groups are enforced on trunk subports and Kuryr can properly handle network policies.

### 21.4.3.3. Configuring Octavia

Kuryr SDN uses Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP)'s Octavia LBaaS to implement OpenShift Container Platform services. Thus, you must install and configure Octavia components in RHOSP to use Kuryr SDN.

To enable Octavia, you must include the Octavia service during the installation of the RHOSP Overcloud, or upgrade the Octavia service if the Overcloud already exists. The following steps for enabling Octavia apply to both a clean install of the Overcloud or an Overcloud update.

**NOTE**

The following steps only capture the key pieces required during the deployment of RHOSP when dealing with Octavia. It is also important to note that registry methods vary.

This example uses the local registry method.

**Procedure**

1. If you are using the local registry, create a template to upload the images to the registry. For example:

   ```
   (undercloud) $ openstack overcloud container image prepare -e /usr/share/openstack-tripleo-heat-templates/environments/services-docker/octavia.yaml
   --namespace=registry.access.redhat.com/rhosp13
   --push-destination=<local-ip-from-undercloud.conf>:8787
   --prefix=openstack-
   --tag-from-label {version}-{product-version}
   --output-env-file=/home/stack/templates/overcloud_images.yaml
   --output-images-file /home/stack/local_registry_images.yaml
   ```
2. Verify that the `local_registry_images.yaml` file contains the Octavia images. For example:

```yaml
- imagename: registry.access.redhat.com/rhosp13/openstack-octavia-api:13.0-43
  push_destination: <local-ip-from-undercloud.conf>:8787
- imagename: registry.access.redhat.com/rhosp13/openstack-octavia-health-manager:13.0-45
  push_destination: <local-ip-from-undercloud.conf>:8787
- imagename: registry.access.redhat.com/rhosp13/openstack-octavia-housekeeping:13.0-45
  push_destination: <local-ip-from-undercloud.conf>:8787
- imagename: registry.access.redhat.com/rhosp13/openstack-octavia-worker:13.0-44
  push_destination: <local-ip-from-undercloud.conf>:8787
```

**NOTE**
The Octavia container versions vary depending upon the specific RHOSP release installed.

3. Pull the container images from `registry.redhat.io` to the Undercloud node:

```bash
(undercloud) $ sudo openstack overcloud container image upload
   --config-file /home/stack/local_registry_images.yaml
   --verbose
```

This may take some time depending on the speed of your network and Undercloud disk.

4. Install or update your Overcloud environment with Octavia:

```bash
$ openstack overcloud deploy --templates
   -e /usr/share/openstack-tripleo-heat-templates/environments/services-docker/octavia.yaml
   -e octavia_timeouts.yaml
```

**NOTE**
This command only includes the files associated with Octavia; it varies based on your specific installation of RHOSP. See the RHOSP documentation for further information. For more information on customizing your Octavia installation, see installation of Octavia using Director.

**NOTE**
When leveraging Kuryr SDN, the Overcloud installation requires the Neutron trunk extension. This is available by default on director deployments. Use the openvswitch firewall instead of the default ovs-hybrid when the Neutron backend is ML2/OVS. There is no need for modifications if the backend is ML2/OVN.

21.4.3.3.1. The Octavia OVN Driver

Octavia supports multiple provider drivers through the Octavia API.

To see all available Octavia provider drivers, on a command line, enter:
Beginning with RHOSP version 16, the Octavia OVN provider driver (ovn) is supported on OpenShift Container Platform on RHOSP deployments.

ovn is an integration driver for the load balancing that Octavia and OVN provide. It supports basic load balancing capabilities, and is based on OpenFlow rules. The driver is automatically enabled in Octavia by Director on deployments that use OVN Neutron ML2.

The Amphora provider driver is the default driver. If ovn is enabled, however, Kuryr uses it.

If Kuryr uses ovn instead of Amphora, it offers the following benefits:

- Decreased resource requirements. Kuryr does not require a load balancer VM for each service.
- Reduced network latency.
- Increased service creation speed by using OpenFlow rules instead of a VM for each service.
- Distributed load balancing actions across all nodes instead of centralized on Amphora VMs.

You can configure your cluster to use the Octavia OVN driver after your RHOSP cloud is upgraded from version 13 to version 16.

### 21.4.3.4. Known limitations of installing with Kuryr

Using OpenShift Container Platform with Kuryr SDN has several known limitations.

#### RHOSP general limitations

Using OpenShift Container Platform with Kuryr SDN has several limitations that apply to all versions and environments:

- **Service** objects with the **NodePort** type are not supported.
- Clusters that use the OVN Octavia provider driver support **Service** objects for which the .spec.selector property is unspecified only if the .subsets.addresses property of the **Endpoints** object includes the subnet of the nodes or pods.
- If the subnet on which machines are created is not connected to a router, or if the subnet is connected, but the router has no external gateway set, Kuryr cannot create floating IPs for **Service** objects with type **LoadBalancer**.
- Configuring the sessionAffinity=ClientIP property on **Service** objects does not have an effect. Kuryr does not support this setting.

```bash
$ openstack loadbalancer provider list
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>name</th>
<th>description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>amphora</td>
<td>The Octavia Amphora driver.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>octavia</td>
<td>Deprecated alias of the Octavia Amphora driver.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ovn</td>
<td>Octavia OVN driver.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

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Using OpenShift Container Platform with Kuryr SDN has several limitations that depend on the RHOSP version.

- RHOSP versions before 16 use the default Octavia load balancer driver (Amphora). This driver requires that one Amphora load balancer VM is deployed per OpenShift Container Platform service. Creating too many services can cause you to run out of resources. Deployments of later versions of RHOSP that have the OVN Octavia driver disabled also use the Amphora driver. They are subject to the same resource concerns as earlier versions of RHOSP.

- Kuryr SDN does not support automatic unidling by a service.

**RHOSP upgrade limitations**

As a result of the RHOSP upgrade process, the Octavia API might be changed, and upgrades to the Amphora images that are used for load balancers might be required.

You can address API changes on an individual basis.

If the Amphora image is upgraded, the RHOSP operator can handle existing load balancer VMs in two ways:

- Upgrade each VM by triggering a load balancer failover.
- Leave responsibility for upgrading the VMs to users.

If the operator takes the first option, there might be short downtimes during failovers.

If the operator takes the second option, the existing load balancers will not support upgraded Octavia API features, like UDP listeners. In this case, users must recreate their Services to use these features.

### 21.4.3.5. Control plane machines

By default, the OpenShift Container Platform installation process creates three control plane machines.

Each machine requires:

- An instance from the RHOSP quota
- A port from the RHOSP quota
- A flavor with at least 16 GB memory and 4 vCPUs
- At least 100 GB storage space from the RHOSP quota

### 21.4.3.6. Compute machines

By default, the OpenShift Container Platform installation process creates three compute machines.

Each machine requires:

- An instance from the RHOSP quota
- A port from the RHOSP quota
- A flavor with at least 8 GB memory and 2 vCPUs
- At least 100 GB storage space from the RHOSP quota
TIP

Compute machines host the applications that you run on OpenShift Container Platform; aim to run as many as you can.

21.4.3.7. Bootstrap machine

During installation, a bootstrap machine is temporarily provisioned to stand up the control plane. After the production control plane is ready, the bootstrap machine is deprovisioned.

The bootstrap machine requires:

- An instance from the RHOSP quota
- A port from the RHOSP quota
- A flavor with at least 16 GB memory and 4 vCPUs
- At least 100 GB storage space from the RHOSP quota

21.4.3.8. Load balancing requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform, you can provision your own API and application ingress load balancing infrastructure to use in place of the default, internal load balancing solution. In production scenarios, you can deploy the API and application Ingress load balancers separately so that you can scale the load balancer infrastructure for each in isolation.

NOTE

If you want to deploy the API and application Ingress load balancers with a Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) instance, you must purchase the RHEL subscription separately.

The load balancing infrastructure must meet the following requirements:

1. **API load balancer**: Provides a common endpoint for users, both human and machine, to interact with and configure the platform. Configure the following conditions:

   - Layer 4 load balancing only. This can be referred to as Raw TCP, SSL Passthrough, or SSL Bridge mode. If you use SSL Bridge mode, you must enable Server Name Indication (SNI) for the API routes.

   - A stateless load balancing algorithm. The options vary based on the load balancer implementation.

   IMPORTANT

   Do not configure session persistence for an API load balancer. Configuring session persistence for a Kubernetes API server might cause performance issues from excess application traffic for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster and the Kubernetes API that runs inside the cluster.

   Configure the following ports on both the front and back of the load balancers:

   **Table 21.5. API load balancer**
## Application Ingress load balancer

Provides an ingress point for application traffic flowing in from outside the cluster. A working configuration for the Ingress router is required for an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

Configure the following conditions:

- Layer 4 load balancing only. This can be referred to as Raw TCP, SSL Passthrough, or SSL Bridge mode. If you use SSL Bridge mode, you must enable Server Name Indication (SNI) for the ingress routes.

- A connection-based or session-based persistence is recommended, based on the options available and types of applications that will be hosted on the platform.

### TIP

If the true IP address of the client can be seen by the application Ingress load balancer, enabling source IP-based session persistence can improve performance for applications that use end-to-end TLS encryption.

Configure the following ports on both the front and back of the load balancers:

### Table 21.6. Application Ingress load balancer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Back-end machines (pool members)</th>
<th>Internal</th>
<th>External</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6443</td>
<td>Bootstrap and control plane. You remove the bootstrap machine from the load balancer after the bootstrap machine initializes the cluster control plane. You must configure the /readyz endpoint for the API server health check probe.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Kubernetes API server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22623</td>
<td>Bootstrap and control plane. You remove the bootstrap machine from the load balancer after the bootstrap machine initializes the cluster control plane.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>Machine config server</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### NOTE

The load balancer must be configured to take a maximum of 30 seconds from the time the API server turns off the /readyz endpoint to the removal of the API server instance from the pool. Within the time frame after /readyz returns an error or becomes healthy, the endpoint must have been removed or added. Probing every 5 or 10 seconds, with two successful requests to become healthy and three to become unhealthy, are well-tested values.
The machines that run the Ingress Controller pods, compute, or worker, by default.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Back-end machines (pool members)</th>
<th>Internal</th>
<th>External</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>443</td>
<td>The machines that run the Ingress Controller pods, compute, or worker, by default.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>HTTPS traffic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>The machines that run the Ingress Controller pods, compute, or worker, by default.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>HTTP traffic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**

If you are deploying a three-node cluster with zero compute nodes, the Ingress Controller pods run on the control plane nodes. In three-node cluster deployments, you must configure your application Ingress load balancer to route HTTP and HTTPS traffic to the control plane nodes.

### 21.4.3.8.1. Example load balancer configuration for clusters that are deployed with user-managed load balancers

This section provides an example API and application Ingress load balancer configuration that meets the load balancing requirements for clusters that are deployed with user-managed load balancers. The sample is an `/etc/haproxy/haproxy.cfg` configuration for an HAProxy load balancer. The example is not meant to provide advice for choosing one load balancing solution over another.

In the example, the same load balancer is used for the Kubernetes API and application ingress traffic. In production scenarios, you can deploy the API and application ingress load balancers separately so that you can scale the load balancer infrastructure for each in isolation.

**NOTE**

If you are using HAProxy as a load balancer and SELinux is set to **enforcing**, you must ensure that the HAProxy service can bind to the configured TCP port by running `setsebool -P haproxy_connect_any=1`.

**Example 21.2. Sample API and application Ingress load balancer configuration**

```
global
log        127.0.0.1 local2
pidfile    /var/run/haproxy.pid
maxconn    4000
daemon
defaults
mode        http
log         global
option      dontlognull
option http-server-close
option      red派遣
retries     3
timeout http-request 10s
timeout queue 1m
timeout connect 10s
```
Port 6443 handles the Kubernetes API traffic and points to the control plane machines.

The bootstrap entries must be in place before the OpenShift Container Platform cluster installation and they must be removed after the bootstrap process is complete.

Port 22623 handles the machine config server traffic and points to the control plane machines.

Port 443 handles the HTTPS traffic and points to the machines that run the Ingress Controller pods. The Ingress Controller pods run on the compute machines by default.

Port 80 handles the HTTP traffic and points to the machines that run the Ingress Controller pods. The Ingress Controller pods run on the compute machines by default.

NOTE

If you are deploying a three-node cluster with zero compute nodes, the Ingress Controller pods run on the control plane nodes. In three-node cluster deployments, you must configure your application Ingress load balancer to route HTTP and HTTPS traffic to the control plane nodes.
TIP

If you are using HAProxy as a load balancer, you can check that the `haproxy` process is listening on ports 6443, 22623, 443, and 80 by running `netstat -nltupe` on the HAProxy node.

21.4.4. Internet access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you require access to the internet to install your cluster.

You must have internet access to:

- Access OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console to download the installation program and perform subscription management. If the cluster has internet access and you do not disable Telemetry, that service automatically entitles your cluster.

- Access Quay.io to obtain the packages that are required to install your cluster.

- Obtain the packages that are required to perform cluster updates.

**IMPORTANT**

If your cluster cannot have direct internet access, you can perform a restricted network installation on some types of infrastructure that you provision. During that process, you download the required content and use it to populate a mirror registry with the installation packages. With some installation types, the environment that you install your cluster in will not require internet access. Before you update the cluster, you update the content of the mirror registry.

21.4.5. Enabling Swift on RHOSP

Swift is operated by a user account with the `swiftoperator` role. Add the role to an account before you run the installation program.

**IMPORTANT**

If the Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) object storage service, commonly known as Swift, is available, OpenShift Container Platform uses it as the image registry storage. If it is unavailable, the installation program relies on the RHOSP block storage service, commonly known as Cinder.

If Swift is present and you want to use it, you must enable access to it. If it is not present, or if you do not want to use it, skip this section.

**IMPORTANT**

RHOSP 17 sets the `rgw_max_attr_size` parameter of Ceph RGW to 256 characters. This setting causes issues with uploading container images to the OpenShift Container Platform registry. You must set the value of `rgw_max_attr_size` to at least 1024 characters.

Before installation, check if your RHOSP deployment is affected by this problem. If it is, reconfigure Ceph RGW.

Prerequisites
You have a RHOSP administrator account on the target environment.

The Swift service is installed.

On Ceph RGW, the **account in url** option is enabled.

**Procedure**

To enable Swift on RHOSP:

1. As an administrator in the RHOSP CLI, add the **swiftoperator** role to the account that will access Swift:

   ```
   $ openstack role add --user <user> --project <project> swiftoperator
   ```

Your RHOSP deployment can now use Swift for the image registry.

**21.4.6. Verifying external network access**

The OpenShift Container Platform installation process requires external network access. You must provide an external network value to it, or deployment fails. Before you begin the process, verify that a network with the external router type exists in Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP).

**Prerequisites**

- Configure OpenStack’s networking service to have DHCP agents forward instances’ DNS queries

**Procedure**

1. Using the RHOSP CLI, verify the name and ID of the ‘External’ network:

   ```
   $ openstack network list --long -c ID -c Name -c "Router Type"
   ```

**Example output**

```
+--------------------------------------+----------------+-------------+
| ID                                   | Name           | Router Type |
+--------------------------------------+----------------+-------------+
| 148a8023-62a7-4672-b018-003462f8d7dc | public_network | External    |
+--------------------------------------+----------------+-------------+
```

A network with an external router type appears in the network list. If at least one does not, see Creating a default floating IP network and Creating a default provider network.
IMPORTANT

If the external network’s CIDR range overlaps one of the default network ranges, you must change the matching network ranges in the `install-config.yaml` file before you start the installation process.

The default network ranges are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Network</th>
<th>Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>machineNetwork</td>
<td>10.0.0.0/16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>serviceNetwork</td>
<td>172.30.0.0/16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clusterNetwork</td>
<td>10.128.0.0/14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WARNING

If the installation program finds multiple networks with the same name, it sets one of them at random. To avoid this behavior, create unique names for resources in RHOSP.

NOTE

If the Neutron trunk service plugin is enabled, a trunk port is created by default. For more information, see [Neutron trunk port](#).

21.4.7. Defining parameters for the installation program

The OpenShift Container Platform installation program relies on a file that is called `clouds.yaml`. The file describes Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) configuration parameters, including the project name, log in information, and authorization service URLs.

Procedure

1. Create the `clouds.yaml` file:
   - If your RHOSP distribution includes the Horizon web UI, generate a `clouds.yaml` file in it.

   IMPORTANT

   Remember to add a password to the `auth` field. You can also keep secrets in a separate file from `clouds.yaml`.

   - If your RHOSP distribution does not include the Horizon web UI, or you do not want to use Horizon, create the file yourself. For detailed information about `clouds.yaml`, see [Config files](#) in the RHOSP documentation.
2. If your RHOSP installation uses self-signed certificate authority (CA) certificates for endpoint authentication:

   a. Copy the certificate authority file to your machine.

   b. Add the `cacerts` key to the `clouds.yaml` file. The value must be an absolute, non-root-accessible path to the CA certificate:

   ```yaml
   clouds:
   shiftstack:
   ...  
   cacert: "/etc/pki/ca-trust/source/anchors/ca.crt.pem"
   
   TIP
   
   After you run the installer with a custom CA certificate, you can update the certificate by editing the value of the `ca-cert.pem` key in the `cloud-provider-config` keymap. On a command line, run:

   ```bash
   $ oc edit configmap -n openshift-config cloud-provider-config
   ```

3. Place the `clouds.yaml` file in one of the following locations:

   a. The value of the `OS_CLIENT_CONFIG_FILE` environment variable

   b. The current directory

   c. A Unix-specific user configuration directory, for example `~/.config/openstack/clouds.yaml`

   d. A Unix-specific site configuration directory, for example `/etc/openstack/clouds.yaml`
   
   The installation program searches for `clouds.yaml` in that order.

### 21.4.8. Setting OpenStack Cloud Controller Manager options

Optionally, you can edit the OpenStack Cloud Controller Manager (CCM) configuration for your cluster. This configuration controls how OpenShift Container Platform interacts with Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP).
For a complete list of configuration parameters, see the "OpenStack Cloud Controller Manager reference guide" page in the "Installing on OpenStack" documentation.

Procedure

1. If you have not already generated manifest files for your cluster, generate them by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ openshift-install --dir <destination_directory> create manifests
   ```

2. In a text editor, open the cloud-provider configuration manifest file. For example:

   ```bash
   $ vi openshift/manifests/cloud-provider-config.yaml
   ```

3. Modify the options according to the CCM reference guide.
   Configuring Octavia for load balancing is a common case for clusters that do not use Kuryr. For example:

   ```yaml
   #...
   [LoadBalancer]
   lb-provider = "amphora"
   floating-network-id="d3deb660-4190-40a3-91f1-37326fe6ec4a"
   create-monitor = True
   monitor-delay = 10s
   monitor-timeout = 10s
   monitor-max-retries = 1
   #...
   ```

   1. This property sets the Octavia provider that your load balancer uses. It accepts "ovn" or "amphora" as values. If you choose to use OVN, you must also set the `lb-method` to `SOURCE_IP_PORT`.

   2. This property is required if you want to use multiple external networks with your cluster. The cloud provider creates floating IP addresses on the network that is specified here.

   3. This property controls whether the cloud provider creates health monitors for Octavia load balancers. Set the value to `True` to create health monitors. As of RHOSP 16.2, this feature is only available for the Amphora provider.

   4. This property sets the frequency with which endpoints are monitored. The value must be in the `time.ParseDuration()` format. This property is required if the value of the `create-monitor` property is `True`.

   5. This property sets the time that monitoring requests are open before timing out. The value must be in the `time.ParseDuration()` format. This property is required if the value of the `create-monitor` property is `True`.

   6. This property defines how many successful monitoring requests are required before a load balancer is marked as online. The value must be an integer. This property is required if the value of the `create-monitor` property is `True`.
Prior to saving your changes, verify that the file is structured correctly. Clusters might fail if properties are not placed in the appropriate section.

You must set the value of the `create-monitor` property to `True` if you use services that have the value of the `.spec.externalTrafficPolicy` property set to `Local`. The OVN Octavia provider in RHOSP 16.2 does not support health monitors. Therefore, services that have ETP parameter values set to `Local` might not respond when the `lb-provider` value is set to “ovn”.

For installations that use Kuryr, Kuryr handles relevant services. There is no need to configure Octavia load balancing in the cloud provider.

4. Save the changes to the file and proceed with installation.

**TIP**

You can update your cloud provider configuration after you run the installer. On a command line, run:

```
$ oc edit configmap -n openshift-config cloud-provider-config
```

After you save your changes, your cluster will take some time to reconfigure itself. The process is complete if none of your nodes have a `SchedulingDisabled` status.

### 21.4.9. Obtaining the installation program

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform, download the installation file on the host you are using for installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You have a computer that runs Linux or macOS, with 500 MB of local disk space.

**Procedure**

1. Access the Infrastructure Provider page on the OpenShift Cluster Manager site. If you have a Red Hat account, log in with your credentials. If you do not, create an account.

2. Select your infrastructure provider.

3. Navigate to the page for your installation type, download the installation program that corresponds with your host operating system and architecture, and place the file in the directory where you will store the installation configuration files.
IMPORTANT

The installation program creates several files on the computer that you use to install your cluster. You must keep the installation program and the files that the installation program creates after you finish installing the cluster. Both files are required to delete the cluster.

IMPORTANT

Deleting the files created by the installation program does not remove your cluster, even if the cluster failed during installation. To remove your cluster, complete the OpenShift Container Platform uninstallation procedures for your specific cloud provider.

4. Extract the installation program. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   ```bash
   $ tar -xvf openshift-install-linux.tar.gz
   ```

5. Download your installation pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager. This pull secret allows you to authenticate with the services that are provided by the included authorities, including Quay.io, which serves the container images for OpenShift Container Platform components.

### 21.4.10. Creating the installation configuration file

You can customize the OpenShift Container Platform cluster you install on Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP).

**Prerequisites**

- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.

**Procedure**

1. Create the `install-config.yaml` file.

   a. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and run the following command:

   ```bash
   $ ./openshift-install create install-config --dir <installation_directory>
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the directory name to store the files that the installation program creates.

   When specifying the directory:

   - Verify that the directory has the `execute` permission. This permission is required to run Terraform binaries under the installation directory.

   - Use an empty directory. Some installation assets, such as bootstrap X.509 certificates, have short expiration intervals, therefore you must not reuse an installation directory. If
you want to reuse individual files from another cluster installation, you can copy them into your directory. However, the file names for the installation assets might change between releases. Use caution when copying installation files from an earlier OpenShift Container Platform version.

**NOTE**

Always delete the ~/.powervs directory to avoid reusing a stale configuration. Run the following command:

```bash
$ rm -rf ~/.powervs
```

b. At the prompts, provide the configuration details for your cloud:

i. Optional: Select an SSH key to use to access your cluster machines.

**NOTE**

For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your ssh-agent process uses.

ii. Select openstack as the platform to target.

iii. Specify the Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) external network name to use for installing the cluster.

iv. Specify the floating IP address to use for external access to the OpenShift API.

v. Specify a RHOSP flavor with at least 16 GB RAM to use for control plane nodes and 8 GB RAM for compute nodes.

vi. Select the base domain to deploy the cluster to. All DNS records will be sub-domains of this base and will also include the cluster name.

vii. Enter a name for your cluster. The name must be 14 or fewer characters long.

2. Modify the install-config.yaml file. You can find more information about the available parameters in the "Installation configuration parameters" section.

3. Back up the install-config.yaml file so that you can use it to install multiple clusters.

**IMPORTANT**

The install-config.yaml file is consumed during the installation process. If you want to reuse the file, you must back it up now.

Additional resources

- Installation configuration parameters for OpenStack

21.4.10.1. Configuring the cluster-wide proxy during installation
Production environments can deny direct access to the internet and instead have an HTTP or HTTPS proxy available. You can configure a new OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use a proxy by configuring the proxy settings in the `install-config.yaml` file.

**NOTE**

Kuryr installations default to HTTP proxies.

**Prerequisites**

- For Kuryr installations on restricted networks that use the `Proxy` object, the proxy must be able to reply to the router that the cluster uses. To add a static route for the proxy configuration, from a command line as the root user, enter:

  ```
  $ ip route add <cluster_network_cidr> via <installer_subnet_gateway>
  ```

- The restricted subnet must have a gateway that is defined and available to be linked to the `Router` resource that Kuryr creates.

- You have an existing `install-config.yaml` file.

- You reviewed the sites that your cluster requires access to and determined whether any of them need to bypass the proxy. By default, all cluster egress traffic is proxied, including calls to hosting cloud provider APIs. You added sites to the `Proxy` object’s `spec.noProxy` field to bypass the proxy if necessary.

**NOTE**

The `Proxy` object `status.noProxy` field is populated with the values of the `networking.machineNetwork[].cidr`, `networking.clusterNetwork[].cidr`, and `networking.serviceNetwork[]` fields from your installation configuration.

For installations on Amazon Web Services (AWS), Google Cloud Platform (GCP), Microsoft Azure, and Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP), the `Proxy` object `status.noProxy` field is also populated with the instance metadata endpoint (169.254.169.254).

**Procedure**

1. Edit your `install-config.yaml` file and add the proxy settings. For example:

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: v1
   baseDomain: my.domain.com
   proxy:
     httpProxy: http://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port>  
     httpsProxy: https://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port>
     noProxy: example.com
     additionalTrustBundle: |
       -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
       <MY_TRUSTED_CA_CERT>
       -----END CERTIFICATE-----
   additionalTrustBundlePolicy: <policy_to_add_additionalTrustBundle>
   ```
A proxy URL to use for creating HTTP connections outside the cluster. The URL scheme must be http.

A proxy URL to use for creating HTTPS connections outside the cluster.

A comma-separated list of destination domain names, IP addresses, or other network CIDRs to exclude from proxying. Preface a domain with . to match subdomains only. For example, .y.com matches x.y.com, but not y.com. Use * to bypass the proxy for all destinations.

If provided, the installation program generates a config map that is named user-ca-bundle in the openshift-config namespace that contains one or more additional CA certificates that are required for proxying HTTPS connections. The Cluster Network Operator then creates a trusted-ca-bundle config map that merges these contents with the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) trust bundle, and this config map is referenced in the trustedCA field of the Proxy object. The additionalTrustBundle field is required unless the proxy’s identity certificate is signed by an authority from the RHCOS trust bundle.

Optional: The policy to determine the configuration of the Proxy object to reference the user-ca-bundle config map in the trustedCA field. The allowed values are Proxyonly and Always. Use Proxyonly to reference the user-ca-bundle config map only when http/https proxy is configured. Use Always to always reference the user-ca-bundle config map. The default value is Proxyonly.

NOTE
The installation program does not support the proxy readinessEndpoints field.

NOTE
If the installer times out, restart and then complete the deployment by using the wait-for command of the installer. For example:

```
$ ./openshift-install wait-for install-complete --log-level debug
```

2. Save the file and reference it when installing OpenShift Container Platform.

The installation program creates a cluster-wide proxy that is named cluster that uses the proxy settings in the provided install-config.yaml file. If no proxy settings are provided, a cluster Proxy object is still created, but it will have a nil spec.

NOTE
Only the Proxy object named cluster is supported, and no additional proxies can be created.

21.4.10.2. Custom subnets in RHOSP deployments

Optionally, you can deploy a cluster on a Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) subnet of your choice. The subnet’s GUID is passed as the value of platform.openstack.machinesSubnet in the install-config.yaml file.
This subnet is used as the cluster’s primary subnet. By default, nodes and ports are created on it. You can create nodes and ports on a different RHOSP subnet by setting the value of the `platform.openstack.machinesSubnet` property to the subnet’s UUID.

Before you run the OpenShift Container Platform installer with a custom subnet, verify that your configuration meets the following requirements:

- The subnet that is used by `platform.openstack.machinesSubnet` has DHCP enabled.
- The CIDR of `platform.openstack.machinesSubnet` matches the CIDR of `networking.machineNetwork`.
- The installation program user has permission to create ports on this network, including ports with fixed IP addresses.

Clusters that use custom subnets have the following limitations:

- If you plan to install a cluster that uses floating IP addresses, the `platform.openstack.machinesSubnet` subnet must be attached to a router that is connected to the `externalNetwork` network.
- If the `platform.openstack.machinesSubnet` value is set in the `install-config.yaml` file, the installation program does not create a private network or subnet for your RHOSP machines.
- You cannot use the `platform.openstack.externalDNS` property at the same time as a custom subnet. To add DNS to a cluster that uses a custom subnet, configure DNS on the RHOSP network.

### NOTE

By default, the API VIP takes x.x.x.5 and the Ingress VIP takes x.x.x.7 from your network’s CIDR block. To override these default values, set values for `platform.openstack.apiVIPs` and `platform.openstack.ingressVIPs` that are outside of the DHCP allocation pool.

### IMPORTANT

The CIDR ranges for networks are not adjustable after cluster installation. Red Hat does not provide direct guidance on determining the range during cluster installation because it requires careful consideration of the number of created pods per namespace.

21.4.10.3. Sample customized `install-config.yaml` file for RHOSP with Kuryr

To deploy with Kuryr SDN instead of the default OVN-Kubernetes network plugin, you must modify the `install-config.yaml` file to include `Kuryr` as the desired `networking.networkType`. This sample `install-config.yaml` demonstrates all of the possible Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) customization options.

### IMPORTANT

This sample file is provided for reference only. You must obtain your `install-config.yaml` file by using the installation program.
The Amphora Octavia driver creates two ports per load balancer. As a result, the service subnet that the installer creates is twice the size of the CIDR that is specified as the value of the serviceNetwork property. The larger range is required to prevent IP address conflicts.

The cluster network plugin to install. The supported values are Kuryr, OVNKubernetes, and OpenShiftSDN. The default value is OVNKubernetes.

Both trunkSupport and octaviaSupport are automatically discovered by the installer, so there is no need to set them. But if your environment does not meet both requirements, Kuryr SDN will not properly work. Trunks are needed to connect the pods to the RHOSP network and Octavia is required to create the OpenShift Container Platform services.

### 21.4.10.4. Installation configuration for a cluster on OpenStack with a user-managed load balancer

The following example install-config.yaml file demonstrates how to configure a cluster that uses an external, user-managed load balancer rather than the default internal load balancer.
Regardless of which load balancer you use, the load balancer is deployed to this subnet.

The **UserManaged** value indicates that you are using an user-managed load balancer.

### 21.4.10.5. Cluster deployment on RHOSP provider networks

You can deploy your OpenShift Container Platform clusters on Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) with a primary network interface on a provider network. Provider networks are commonly used to give projects direct access to a public network that can be used to reach the internet. You can also share provider networks among projects as part of the network creation process.

RHOSP provider networks map directly to an existing physical network in the data center. A RHOSP administrator must create them.

In the following example, OpenShift Container Platform workloads are connected to a data center by using a provider network:
OpenShift Container Platform clusters that are installed on provider networks do not require tenant networks or floating IP addresses. The installer does not create these resources during installation.

Example provider network types include flat (untagged) and VLAN (802.1Q tagged).

**NOTE**

A cluster can support as many provider network connections as the network type allows. For example, VLAN networks typically support up to 4096 connections.

You can learn more about provider and tenant networks in the RHOSP documentation.

21.4.10.5.1. RHOSP provider network requirements for cluster installation

Before you install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster, your Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) deployment and provider network must meet a number of conditions:

- The **RHOSP networking service (Neutron)** is enabled and accessible through the RHOSP networking API.
- The RHOSP networking service has the **port security and allowed address pairs extensions enabled**.
The provider network can be shared with other tenants.

**TIP**

Use the `openstack network create` command with the `--share` flag to create a network that can be shared.

The RHOSP project that you use to install the cluster must own the provider network, as well as an appropriate subnet.

**TIP**

To create a network for a project that is named "openshift," enter the following command

```
$ openstack network create --project openshift
```

To create a subnet for a project that is named "openshift," enter the following command

```
$ openstack subnet create --project openshift
```

To learn more about creating networks on RHOSP, read the [provider networks documentation](https://docs.rhosp.io/).

If the cluster is owned by the `admin` user, you must run the installer as that user to create ports on the network.

**IMPORTANT**

Provider networks must be owned by the RHOSP project that is used to create the cluster. If they are not, the RHOSP Compute service (Nova) cannot request a port from that network.

- Verify that the provider network can reach the RHOSP metadata service IP address, which is 169.254.169.254 by default.
  Depending on your RHOSP SDN and networking service configuration, you might need to provide the route when you create the subnet. For example:

  ```
  $ openstack subnet create --dhcp --host-route
destination=169.254.169.254/32,gateway=192.0.2.2 ...
  ```

- Optional: To secure the network, create role-based access control (RBAC) rules that limit network access to a single project.

21.4.10.5.2. Deploying a cluster that has a primary interface on a provider network

You can deploy an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that has its primary network interface on an Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) provider network.

**Prerequisites**

- Your Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) deployment is configured as described by "RHOSP provider network requirements for cluster installation".
Procedure

1. In a text editor, open the `install-config.yaml` file.

2. Set the value of the `platform.openstack.apiVIPs` property to the IP address for the API VIP.

3. Set the value of the `platform.openstack.ingressVIPs` property to the IP address for the Ingress VIP.

4. Set the value of the `platform.openstack.machinesSubnet` property to the UUID of the provider network subnet.

5. Set the value of the `networking.machineNetwork.cidr` property to the CIDR block of the provider network subnet.

**IMPORTANT**

The `platform.openstack.apiVIPs` and `platform.openstack.ingressVIPs` properties must both be unassigned IP addresses from the `networking.machineNetwork.cidr` block.

Section of an installation configuration file for a cluster that relies on a RHOSP provider network

```yaml
...  
platform:  
  openstack:  
    apiVIPs:  
      - 192.0.2.13  
    ingressVIPs:  
      - 192.0.2.23  
    machinesSubnet: fa806b2f-ac49-4bce-b9db-124bc6420bf  
    # ...  
networking:  
  machineNetwork:  
    - cidr: 192.0.2.0/24
```

1, 2 In OpenShift Container Platform 4.12 and later, the `apiVIP` and `ingressVIP` configuration settings are deprecated. Instead, use a list format to enter values in the `apiVIPs` and `ingressVIPs` configuration settings.

**WARNING**

You cannot set the `platform.openstack.externalNetwork` or `platform.openstack.externalDNS` parameters while using a provider network for the primary network interface.

When you deploy the cluster, the installer uses the `install-config.yaml` file to deploy the cluster on the provider network.
You can add additional networks, including provider networks, to the platform.openstack.additionalNetworkIDs list.

After you deploy your cluster, you can attach pods to additional networks. For more information, see Understanding multiple networks.

21.4.10.6. Kuryr ports pools

A Kuryr ports pool maintains a number of ports on standby for pod creation.

Keeping ports on standby minimizes pod creation time. Without ports pools, Kuryr must explicitly request port creation or deletion whenever a pod is created or deleted.

The Neutron ports that Kuryr uses are created in subnets that are tied to namespaces. These pod ports are also added as subports to the primary port of OpenShift Container Platform cluster nodes.

Because Kuryr keeps each namespace in a separate subnet, a separate ports pool is maintained for each namespace-worker pair.

Prior to installing a cluster, you can set the following parameters in the cluster-network-03-config.yml manifest file to configure ports pool behavior:

- The enablePortPoolsPrepopulation parameter controls pool prepopulation, which forces Kuryr to add Neutron ports to the pools when the first pod that is configured to use the dedicated network for pods is created in a namespace. The default value is false.

- The poolMinPorts parameter is the minimum number of free ports that are kept in the pool. The default value is 1.

- The poolMaxPorts parameter is the maximum number of free ports that are kept in the pool. A value of 0 disables that upper bound. This is the default setting. If your OpenStack port quota is low, or you have a limited number of IP addresses on the pod network, consider setting this option to ensure that unneeded ports are deleted.

- The poolBatchPorts parameter defines the maximum number of Neutron ports that can be created at once. The default value is 3.

21.4.10.7. Adjusting Kuryr ports pools during installation

During installation, you can configure how Kuryr manages Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) Neutron ports to control the speed and efficiency of pod creation.

Prerequisites

- Create and modify the install-config.yaml file.

Procedure

1. From a command line, create the manifest files:

   ```bash
   $ ./openshift-install create manifests --dir <installation_directory>
   ```
For `<installation_directory>`, specify the name of the directory that contains the `install-config.yaml` file for your cluster.

2. Create a file that is named `cluster-network-03-config.yml` in the `<installation_directory>/manifests/` directory:

   ```
   $ touch <installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-network-03-config.yml
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the directory name that contains the `manifests/` directory for your cluster.

   After creating the file, several network configuration files are in the `manifests/` directory, as shown:

   ```
   $ ls <installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-network-0*  
   ```

   Example output

   - `cluster-network-01-crd.yml`
   - `cluster-network-02-config.yml`
   - `cluster-network-03-config.yml`

3. Open the `cluster-network-03-config.yml` file in an editor, and enter a custom resource (CR) that describes the Cluster Network Operator configuration that you want:

   ```
   $ oc edit networks.operator.openshift.io cluster
   ```

4. Edit the settings to meet your requirements. The following file is provided as an example:

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: operator.openshift.io/v1
   kind: Network
   metadata:
     name: cluster
   spec:
     clusterNetwork:
     - cidr: 10.128.0.0/14
       hostPrefix: 23
     serviceNetwork:
     - 172.30.0.0/16
     defaultNetwork:
       type: Kuryr
       kuryrConfig:
         enablePortPoolsPrepopulation: false
         poolMinPorts: 1
         poolBatchPorts: 3
         poolMaxPorts: 5
         openstackServiceNetwork: 172.30.0.0/15
   ```

Set `enablePortPoolsPrepopulation` to `true` to make Kuryr create new Neutron ports when the first pod on the network for pods is created in a namespace. This setting raises the Neutron ports quota but can reduce the time that is required to spawn pods. The default value is `false`.

---

For `<installation_directory>`, specify the name of the directory that contains the `install-config.yaml` file for your cluster.
Kuryr creates new ports for a pool if the number of free ports in that pool is lower than the value of `poolMinPorts`. The default value is 1.

`poolBatchPorts` controls the number of new ports that are created if the number of free ports is lower than the value of `poolMinPorts`. The default value is 3.

If the number of free ports in a pool is higher than the value of `poolMaxPorts`, Kuryr deletes them until the number matches that value. Setting this value to 0 disables this upper bound, preventing pools from shrinking. The default value is 0.

The `openStackServiceNetwork` parameter defines the CIDR range of the network from which IP addresses are allocated to RHOSP Octavia’s LoadBalancers.

If this parameter is used with the Amphora driver, Octavia takes two IP addresses from this network for each load balancer: one for OpenShift and the other for VRRP connections. Because these IP addresses are managed by OpenShift Container Platform and Neutron respectively, they must come from different pools. Therefore, the value of `openStackServiceNetwork` must be at least twice the size of the value of `serviceNetwork`, and the value of `serviceNetwork` must overlap entirely with the range that is defined by `openStackServiceNetwork`.

The CNO verifies that VRRP IP addresses that are taken from the range that is defined by this parameter do not overlap with the range that is defined by the `serviceNetwork` parameter.

If this parameter is not set, the CNO uses an expanded value of `serviceNetwork` that is determined by decrementing the prefix size by 1.

5. Save the `cluster-network-03-config.yml` file, and exit the text editor.

6. Optional: Back up the `manifests/cluster-network-03-config.yml` file. The installation program deletes the `manifests/` directory while creating the cluster.

21.4.11. Generating a key pair for cluster node SSH access

During an OpenShift Container Platform installation, you can provide an SSH public key to the installation program. The key is passed to the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes through their Ignition config files and is used to authenticate SSH access to the nodes. The key is added to the `~/.ssh/authorized_keys` list for the `core` user on each node, which enables password-less authentication.

After the key is passed to the nodes, you can use the key pair to SSH in to the RHCOS nodes as the user `core`. To access the nodes through SSH, the private key identity must be managed by SSH for your local user.

If you want to SSH in to your cluster nodes to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, you must provide the SSH public key during the installation process. The `./openshift-install gather` command also requires the SSH public key to be in place on the cluster nodes.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not skip this procedure in production environments, where disaster recovery and debugging is required.

**Procedure**
1. If you do not have an existing SSH key pair on your local machine to use for authentication onto your cluster nodes, create one. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

```
$ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -N " -f <path>/<file_name>
```

Specify the path and file name, such as `~/.ssh/id_ed25519`, of the new SSH key. If you have an existing key pair, ensure your public key is in the your `~/.ssh` directory.

**NOTE**

If you plan to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures, do not create a key that uses the ed25519 algorithm. Instead, create a key that uses the rsa or ecdsa algorithm.

2. View the public SSH key:

```
$ cat <path>/<file_name>.pub
```

For example, run the following to view the `~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub` public key:

```
$ cat ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub
```

3. Add the SSH private key identity to the SSH agent for your local user, if it has not already been added. SSH agent management of the key is required for password-less SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes, or if you want to use the `./openshift-install gather` command.

**NOTE**

On some distributions, default SSH private key identities such as `~/.ssh/id_rsa` and `~/.ssh/id_dsa` are managed automatically.

a. If the ssh-agent process is not already running for your local user, start it as a background task:

```
$ eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"
```

**Example output**

```
Agent pid 31874
```

**NOTE**

If your cluster is in FIPS mode, only use FIPS-compliant algorithms to generate the SSH key. The key must be either RSA or ECDSA.

4. Add your SSH private key to the ssh-agent:

```
$ ssh-add ~/.ssh/id_ed25519
```
Specify the path and file name for your SSH private key, such as `~/.ssh/id_ed25519`

Example output

```
Identity added: /home/<you>/<path>/<file_name> (<computer_name>)
```

Next steps

- When you install OpenShift Container Platform, provide the SSH public key to the installation program.

21.4.12. Enabling access to the environment

At deployment, all OpenShift Container Platform machines are created in a Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP)-tenant network. Therefore, they are not accessible directly in most RHOSP deployments.

You can configure OpenShift Container Platform API and application access by using floating IP addresses (FIPs) during installation. You can also complete an installation without configuring FIPs, but the installer will not configure a way to reach the API or applications externally.

21.4.12.1. Enabling access with floating IP addresses

Create floating IP (FIP) addresses for external access to the OpenShift Container Platform API and cluster applications.

Procedure

1. Using the Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) CLI, create the API FIP:

   ```
   $ openstack floating ip create --description "API <cluster_name>.<base_domain>" <external_network>
   ```

2. Using the Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) CLI, create the apps, or Ingress, FIP:

   ```
   $ openstack floating ip create --description "Ingress <cluster_name>.<base_domain>" <external_network>
   ```

3. Add records that follow these patterns to your DNS server for the API and Ingress FIPs:

   ```
   api.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>. IN A <API_FIP>
   *.<apps>.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>. IN A <apps_FIP>
   ```
NOTE

If you do not control the DNS server, you can access the cluster by adding the cluster domain names such as the following to your /etc/hosts file:

- `<api_floatong_ip> api.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>`
- `<application_floating_ip> grafana-openshift-monitoring.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>`
- `<application_floating_ip> prometheus-k8s-openshift-monitoring.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>`
- `<application_floating_ip> oauth-openshift.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>`
- `<application_floating_ip> console-openshift-console.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>`
- `<application_floating_ip> integrated-oauth-server-openshift-authentication.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>`

The cluster domain names in the /etc/hosts file grant access to the web console and the monitoring interface of your cluster locally. You can also use the kubectl or oc. You can access the user applications by using the additional entries pointing to the <application_floating_ip>. This action makes the API and applications accessible to only you, which is not suitable for production deployment, but does allow installation for development and testing.

4. Add the FIPs to the install-config.yaml file as the values of the following parameters:

- `platform.openstack.ingressFloatingIP`
- `platform.openstack.apiFloatingIP`

If you use these values, you must also enter an external network as the value of the `platform.openstack.externalNetwork` parameter in the install-config.yaml file.

TIP

You can make OpenShift Container Platform resources available outside of the cluster by assigning a floating IP address and updating your firewall configuration.

21.4.12.2. Completing installation without floating IP addresses

You can install OpenShift Container Platform on Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) without providing floating IP addresses.

In the install-config.yaml file, do not define the following parameters:

- `platform.openstack.ingressFloatingIP`
- `platform.openstack.apiFloatingIP`

If you cannot provide an external network, you can also leave `platform.openstack.externalNetwork` blank. If you do not provide a value for `platform.openstack.externalNetwork`, a router is not created for
you, and, without additional action, the installer will fail to retrieve an image from Glance. You must configure external connectivity on your own.

If you run the installer from a system that cannot reach the cluster API due to a lack of floating IP addresses or name resolution, installation fails. To prevent installation failure in these cases, you can use a proxy network or run the installer from a system that is on the same network as your machines.

NOTE

You can enable name resolution by creating DNS records for the API and Ingress ports. For example:

```
api.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>. IN A <api_port_IP>
apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>. IN A <ingress_port_IP>
```

If you do not control the DNS server, you can add the record to your `/etc/hosts` file. This action makes the API accessible to only you, which is not suitable for production deployment but does allow installation for development and testing.

21.4.13. Deploying the cluster

You can install OpenShift Container Platform on a compatible cloud platform.

IMPORTANT

You can run the `create cluster` command of the installation program only once, during initial installation.

Prerequisites

- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.
- You have verified that the cloud provider account on your host has the correct permissions to deploy the cluster. An account with incorrect permissions causes the installation process to fail with an error message that displays the missing permissions.

Procedure

- Change to the directory that contains the installation program and initialize the cluster deployment:

  ```
  $ ./openshift-install create cluster --dir <installation_directory> \ 1
  --log-level=info 2
  ```

  1 For `<installation_directory>`, specify the location of your customized `./install-config.yaml` file.
  2 To view different installation details, specify `warn`, `debug`, or `error` instead of `info`.

Verification

When the cluster deployment completes successfully:
The terminal displays directions for accessing your cluster, including a link to the web console and credentials for the kubeadmin user.

Credential information also outputs to `<installation_directory>/openshift_install.log`.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not delete the installation program or the files that the installation program creates. Both are required to delete the cluster.

Example output

```
... INFO Install complete!
INFO To access the cluster as the system:admin user when using 'oc', run 'export KUBECONFIG=/home/myuser/install_dir/auth/kubeconfig'
INFO Access the OpenShift web-console here: https://console-openshift-console.apps.mycluster.example.com
INFO Login to the console with user: "kubeadmin", and password: "password"
INFO Time elapsed: 36m22s
```

**IMPORTANT**

- The Ignition config files that the installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending node-bootstrapper certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for Recovering from expired control plane certificates for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

21.4.14. Verifying cluster status

You can verify your OpenShift Container Platform cluster’s status during or after installation.

**Procedure**

1. In the cluster environment, export the administrator’s kubeconfig file:

   ```
   $ export KUBECONFIG=<installation_directory>/auth/kubeconfig  
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

   The kubeconfig file contains information about the cluster that is used by the CLI to connect a client to the correct cluster and API server.
2. View the control plane and compute machines created after a deployment:

   $ oc get nodes

3. View your cluster’s version:

   $ oc get clusterversion

4. View your Operators’ status:

   $ oc get clusteroperator

5. View all running pods in the cluster:

   $ oc get pods -A

21.4.15. Logging in to the cluster by using the CLI

You can log in to your cluster as a default system user by exporting the cluster `kubeconfig` file. The `kubeconfig` file contains information about the cluster that is used by the CLI to connect a client to the correct cluster and API server. The file is specific to a cluster and is created during OpenShift Container Platform installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You deployed an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- You installed the `oc` CLI.

**Procedure**

1. Export the `kubeadmin` credentials:

   $ export KUBECONFIG=<installation_directory>/auth/kubeconfig

   1 For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

2. Verify you can run `oc` commands successfully using the exported configuration:

   $ oc whoami

   Example output

   system:admin

**Additional resources**

- See [Accessing the web console](#) for more details about accessing and understanding the OpenShift Container Platform web console.
21.4.16. Telemetry access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the Telemetry service, which runs by default to provide metrics about cluster health and the success of updates, requires internet access. If your cluster is connected to the internet, Telemetry runs automatically, and your cluster is registered to OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console.

After you confirm that your OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console inventory is correct, either maintained automatically by Telemetry or manually by using OpenShift Cluster Manager, use subscription watch to track your OpenShift Container Platform subscriptions at the account or multi-cluster level.

Additional resources
- See About remote health monitoring for more information about the Telemetry service.

21.4.17. Next steps
- Customize your cluster.
- If necessary, you can opt out of remote health reporting.
- If you need to enable external access to node ports, configure ingress cluster traffic by using a node port.
- If you did not configure RHOSP to accept application traffic over floating IP addresses, configure RHOSP access with floating IP addresses.

21.5. INSTALLING A CLUSTER ON OPENSTACK ON YOUR OWN INFRASTRUCTURE

In OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14, you can install a cluster on Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) that runs on user-provisioned infrastructure.

Using your own infrastructure allows you to integrate your cluster with existing infrastructure and modifications. The process requires more labor on your part than installer-provisioned installations, because you must create all RHOSP resources, like Nova servers, Neutron ports, and security groups. However, Red Hat provides Ansible playbooks to help you in the deployment process.

21.5.1. Prerequisites
- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.
- You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.
- You verified that OpenShift Container Platform 4.14 is compatible with your RHOSP version by using the Supported platforms for OpenShift clusters section. You can also compare platform support across different versions by viewing the OpenShift Container Platform on RHOSP support matrix.
- You have an RHOSP account where you want to install OpenShift Container Platform.
You understand performance and scalability practices for cluster scaling, control plane sizing, and etc. For more information, see Recommended practices for scaling the cluster.

On the machine from which you run the installation program, you have:
- A single directory in which you can keep the files you create during the installation process
- Python 3

### 21.5.2. Internet access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you require access to the internet to install your cluster.

You must have internet access to:

- Access OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console to download the installation program and perform subscription management. If the cluster has internet access and you do not disable Telemetry, that service automatically entitles your cluster.
- Access Quay.io to obtain the packages that are required to install your cluster.
- Obtain the packages that are required to perform cluster updates.

#### IMPORTANT

If your cluster cannot have direct internet access, you can perform a restricted network installation on some types of infrastructure that you provision. During that process, you download the required content and use it to populate a mirror registry with the installation packages. With some installation types, the environment that you install your cluster in will not require internet access. Before you update the cluster, you update the content of the mirror registry.

### 21.5.3. Resource guidelines for installing OpenShift Container Platform on RHOSP

To support an OpenShift Container Platform installation, your Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) quota must meet the following requirements:

#### Table 21.7. Recommended resources for a default OpenShift Container Platform cluster on RHOSP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Floating IP addresses</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ports</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Routers</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subnets</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAM</td>
<td>88 GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vCPUs</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A cluster might function with fewer than recommended resources, but its performance is not guaranteed.

**IMPORTANT**

If RHOSP object storage (Swift) is available and operated by a user account with the `swiftoperator` role, it is used as the default backend for the OpenShift Container Platform image registry. In this case, the volume storage requirement is 175 GB. Swift space requirements vary depending on the size of the image registry.

**NOTE**

By default, your security group and security group rule quotas might be low. If you encounter problems, run `openstack quota set --secgroups 3 --secgroup-rules 60 <project>` as an administrator to increase them.

An OpenShift Container Platform deployment comprises control plane machines, compute machines, and a bootstrap machine.

### 21.5.3.1. Control plane machines

By default, the OpenShift Container Platform installation process creates three control plane machines.

Each machine requires:

- An instance from the RHOSP quota
- A port from the RHOSP quota
- A flavor with at least 16 GB memory and 4 vCPUs
- At least 100 GB storage space from the RHOSP quota

### 21.5.3.2. Compute machines

By default, the OpenShift Container Platform installation process creates three compute machines.

Each machine requires:
- An instance from the RHOSP quota
- A port from the RHOSP quota
- A flavor with at least 8 GB memory and 2 vCPUs
- At least 100 GB storage space from the RHOSP quota

**TIP**

Compute machines host the applications that you run on OpenShift Container Platform; aim to run as many as you can.

### 21.5.3.3. Bootstrap machine

During installation, a bootstrap machine is temporarily provisioned to stand up the control plane. After the production control plane is ready, the bootstrap machine is deprovisioned.

The bootstrap machine requires:

- An instance from the RHOSP quota
- A port from the RHOSP quota
- A flavor with at least 16 GB memory and 4 vCPUs
- At least 100 GB storage space from the RHOSP quota

### 21.5.4. Downloading playbook dependencies

The Ansible playbooks that simplify the installation process on user-provisioned infrastructure require several Python modules. On the machine where you will run the installer, add the modules' repositories and then download them.

**NOTE**

These instructions assume that you are using Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 8.

**Prerequisites**

- Python 3 is installed on your machine.

**Procedure**

1. On a command line, add the repositories:
   a. Register with Red Hat Subscription Manager:

```
$ sudo subscription-manager register # If not done already
```

   b. Pull the latest subscription data:

```
$ sudo subscription-manager attach --pool=$YOUR_POOLID # If not done already
```
c. Disable the current repositories:

\$ sudo subscription-manager repos --disable=* # If not done already

d. Add the required repositories:

\$ sudo subscription-manager repos \
--enable=rhel-8-for-x86_64-baseos-rpms \
--enable=openstack-16-tools-for-rhel-8-x86_64-rpms \
--enable=ansible-2.9-for-rhel-8-x86_64-rpms \
--enable=rhel-8-for-x86_64-appstream-rpms

2. Install the modules:

\$ sudo yum install python3-openstackclient ansible python3-openstacksdk python3-netaddr

3. Ensure that the **python** command points to **python3**:

\$ sudo alternatives --set python /usr/bin/python3

### 21.5.5. Downloading the installation playbooks

Download Ansible playbooks that you can use to install OpenShift Container Platform on your own Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) infrastructure.

**Prerequisites**

- The curl command-line tool is available on your machine.

**Procedure**

- To download the playbooks to your working directory, run the following script from a command line:

\$ xargs -n 1 curl -O <<< '  
https://raw.githubusercontent.com/openshift/installer/release-4.14/upi/openstack/bootstrap.yaml  
https://raw.githubusercontent.com/openshift/installer/release-4.14/upi/openstack/common.yaml  
https://raw.githubusercontent.com/openshift/installer/release-4.14/upi/openstack/control-plane.yaml  
https://raw.githubusercontent.com/openshift/installer/release-4.14/upi/openstack/inventory.yaml  
https://raw.githubusercontent.com/openshift/installer/release-4.14/upi/openstack/security-groups.yaml  
The playbooks are downloaded to your machine.

**IMPORTANT**

During the installation process, you can modify the playbooks to configure your deployment.

Retain all playbooks for the life of your cluster. You must have the playbooks to remove your OpenShift Container Platform cluster from RHOSP.

**IMPORTANT**

You must match any edits you make in the *bootstrap.yaml*, *compute-nodes.yaml*, *control-plane.yaml*, *network.yaml*, and *security-groups.yaml* files to the corresponding playbooks that are prefixed with *down*. For example, edits to the *bootstrap.yaml* file must be reflected in the *down-bootstrap.yaml* file, too. If you do not edit both files, the supported cluster removal process will fail.

### 21.5.6. Obtaining the installation program

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform, download the installation file on the host you are using for installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You have a computer that runs Linux or macOS, with 500 MB of local disk space.

**Procedure**

1. Access the Infrastructure Provider page on the OpenShift Cluster Manager site. If you have a Red Hat account, log in with your credentials. If you do not, create an account.

2. Select your infrastructure provider.

3. Navigate to the page for your installation type, download the installation program that corresponds with your host operating system and architecture, and place the file in the directory where you will store the installation configuration files.
The installation program creates several files on the computer that you use to install your cluster. You must keep the installation program and the files that the installation program creates after you finish installing the cluster. Both files are required to delete the cluster.

Deleting the files created by the installation program does not remove your cluster, even if the cluster failed during installation. To remove your cluster, complete the OpenShift Container Platform uninstallation procedures for your specific cloud provider.

4. Extract the installation program. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

```bash
$ tar -xvf openshift-install-linux.tar.gz
```

5. Download your installation pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager. This pull secret allows you to authenticate with the services that are provided by the included authorities, including Quay.io, which serves the container images for OpenShift Container Platform components.

21.5.7. Generating a key pair for cluster node SSH access

During an OpenShift Container Platform installation, you can provide an SSH public key to the installation program. The key is passed to the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes through their Ignition config files and is used to authenticate SSH access to the nodes. The key is added to the `~/.ssh/authorized_keys` list for the `core` user on each node, which enables password-less authentication.

After the key is passed to the nodes, you can use the key pair to SSH in to the RHCOS nodes as the user `core`. To access the nodes through SSH, the private key identity must be managed by SSH for your local user.

If you want to SSH in to your cluster nodes to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, you must provide the SSH public key during the installation process. The `./openshift-install gather` command also requires the SSH public key to be in place on the cluster nodes.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not skip this procedure in production environments, where disaster recovery and debugging is required.

**NOTE**

You must use a local key, not one that you configured with platform-specific approaches such as AWS key pairs.
1. If you do not have an existing SSH key pair on your local machine to use for authentication onto your cluster nodes, create one. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

```
$ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -N " " -f <path>/<file_name>
```

Specify the path and file name, such as `~/.ssh/id_ed25519`, of the new SSH key. If you have an existing key pair, ensure your public key is in the your `~/.ssh` directory.

**NOTE**

If you plan to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the `x86_64`, `ppc64le`, and `s390x` architectures, do not create a key that uses the `ed25519` algorithm. Instead, create a key that uses the `rsa` or `ecdsa` algorithm.

2. View the public SSH key:

```
$ cat <path>/<file_name>.pub
```

For example, run the following to view the `~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub` public key:

```
$ cat ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub
```

3. Add the SSH private key identity to the SSH agent for your local user, if it has not already been added. SSH agent management of the key is required for password-less SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes, or if you want to use the `./openshift-install gather` command.

**NOTE**

On some distributions, default SSH private key identities such as `~/.ssh/id_rsa` and `~/.ssh/id_dsa` are managed automatically.

- a. If the `ssh-agent` process is not already running for your local user, start it as a background task:

```
$ eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"
```

**Example output**

```
Agent pid 31874
```

**NOTE**

If your cluster is in FIPS mode, only use FIPS-compliant algorithms to generate the SSH key. The key must be either RSA or ECDSA.

4. Add your SSH private key to the `ssh-agent`:

```
$ ssh-add <path>/<file_name>
```

- b. If the `ssh-agent` process is not already running for your local user, start it as a background task:
$ ssh-add <path>/<file_name> ①
① Specify the path and file name for your SSH private key, such as ~/.ssh/id_ed25519

Example output

Identity added: /home/<you>/<path>/<file_name> (<computer_name>)

Next steps

- When you install OpenShift Container Platform, provide the SSH public key to the installation program.

21.5.8. Creating the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) image

The OpenShift Container Platform installation program requires that a Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) image be present in the Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) cluster. Retrieve the latest RHCOS image, then upload it using the RHOSP CLI.

Prerequisites

- The RHOSP CLI is installed.

Procedure


   IMPORTANT

   The RHCOS images might not change with every release of OpenShift Container Platform. You must download images with the highest version that is less than or equal to the OpenShift Container Platform version that you install. Use the image versions that match your OpenShift Container Platform version if they are available.

3. Download the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) - OpenStack Image (QCOW).

4. Decompress the image.

   NOTE

   You must decompress the RHOSP image before the cluster can use it. The name of the downloaded file might not contain a compression extension, like .gz or .tgz. To find out if or how the file is compressed, in a command line, enter:

   $ file <name_of_downloaded_file>
5. From the image that you downloaded, create an image that is named `rhcos` in your cluster by using the RHOSP CLI:

```
$ openstack image create --container-format=bare --disk-format=qcow2 --file rhcos-$(RHCOS_VERSION)-openstack.qcow2 rhcos
```

**IMPORTANT**

Depending on your RHOSP environment, you might be able to upload the image in either `.raw` or `.qcow2` formats. If you use Ceph, you must use the `.raw` format.

**WARNING**

If the installation program finds multiple images with the same name, it chooses one of them at random. To avoid this behavior, create unique names for resources in RHOSP.

---

After you upload the image to RHOSP, it is usable in the installation process.

### 21.5.9. Verifying external network access

The OpenShift Container Platform installation process requires external network access. You must provide an external network value to it, or deployment fails. Before you begin the process, verify that a network with the external router type exists in Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP).

**Prerequisites**

- Configure OpenStack’s networking service to have DHCP agents forward instances’ DNS queries

**Procedure**

1. Using the RHOSP CLI, verify the name and ID of the 'External' network:

```
$ openstack network list --long -c ID -c Name -c "Router Type"
```

**Example output**

```
+--------------------------------------+----------------+-------------+
| ID                                   | Name           | Router Type |
+--------------------------------------+----------------+-------------+
| 148a8023-62a7-4672-b018-003462f8d7dc | public_network | External    |
+--------------------------------------+----------------+-------------+
```

A network with an external router type appears in the network list. If at least one does not, see Creating a default floating IP network and Creating a default provider network.
NOTE

If the Neutron trunk service plugin is enabled, a trunk port is created by default. For more information, see Neutron trunk port.

21.5.10. Enabling access to the environment

At deployment, all OpenShift Container Platform machines are created in a Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP)-tenant network. Therefore, they are not accessible directly in most RHOSP deployments.

You can configure OpenShift Container Platform API and application access by using floating IP addresses (FIPs) during installation. You can also complete an installation without configuring FIPs, but the installer will not configure a way to reach the API or applications externally.

21.5.10.1. Enabling access with floating IP addresses

Create floating IP (FIP) addresses for external access to the OpenShift Container Platform API, cluster applications, and the bootstrap process.

Procedure

1. Using the Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) CLI, create the API FIP:

   $ openstack floating ip create --description "API <cluster_name>.<base_domain>" <external_network>

2. Using the Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) CLI, create the apps, or Ingress, FIP:

   $ openstack floating ip create --description "Ingress <cluster_name>.<base_domain>" <external_network>

3. By using the Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) CLI, create the bootstrap FIP:

   $ openstack floating ip create --description "bootstrap machine" <external_network>

4. Add records that follow these patterns to your DNS server for the API and Ingress FIPs:

   api.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>. IN A <API_FIP>
   *.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>. IN A <apps_FIP>
NOTE

If you do not control the DNS server, you can access the cluster by adding the cluster domain names such as the following to your /etc/hosts file:

- `<api_floating_ip> api.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>`
- `<application_floating_ip> grafana-openshift-monitoring.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>`
- `<application_floating_ip> prometheus-k8s-openshift-monitoring.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>`
- `<application_floating_ip> oauth-openshift.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>`
- `<application_floating_ip> console-openshift-console.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>`
- `<application_floating_ip> integrated-oauth-server-openshift-authentication.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>`

The cluster domain names in the /etc/hosts file grant access to the web console and the monitoring interface of your cluster locally. You can also use the kubectl or oc. You can access the user applications by using the additional entries pointing to the <application_floating_ip>. This action makes the API and applications accessible to only you, which is not suitable for production deployment, but does allow installation for development and testing.

5. Add the FIPs to the inventory.yaml file as the values of the following variables:

- os_api_fip
- os_bootstrap_fip
- os_ingress_fip

If you use these values, you must also enter an external network as the value of the os_external_network variable in the inventory.yaml file.

TIP

You can make OpenShift Container Platform resources available outside of the cluster by assigning a floating IP address and updating your firewall configuration.

21.5.10.2. Completing installation without floating IP addresses

You can install OpenShift Container Platform on Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) without providing floating IP addresses.

In the inventory.yaml file, do not define the following variables:

- os_api_fip
- os_bootstrap_fip
• **os_ingress_fip**

If you cannot provide an external network, you can also leave **os_external_network** blank. If you do not provide a value for **os_external_network**, a router is not created for you, and, without additional action, the installer will fail to retrieve an image from Glance. Later in the installation process, when you create network resources, you must configure external connectivity on your own.

If you run the installer with the **wait-for** command from a system that cannot reach the cluster API due to a lack of floating IP addresses or name resolution, installation fails. To prevent installation failure in these cases, you can use a proxy network or run the installer from a system that is on the same network as your machines.

**NOTE**

You can enable name resolution by creating DNS records for the API and Ingress ports. For example:

```
api.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>. IN A <api_port_IP>
*.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>. IN A <ingress_port_IP>
```

If you do not control the DNS server, you can add the record to your `/etc/hosts` file. This action makes the API accessible to only you, which is not suitable for production deployment but does allow installation for development and testing.

### 21.5.11. Defining parameters for the installation program

The OpenShift Container Platform installation program relies on a file that is called **clouds.yaml**. The file describes Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) configuration parameters, including the project name, log in information, and authorization service URLs.

**Procedure**

1. Create the **clouds.yaml** file:

   - If your RHOSP distribution includes the Horizon web UI, generate a **clouds.yaml** file in it.

     **IMPORTANT**

     Remember to add a password to the **auth** field. You can also keep secrets in a separate file from **clouds.yaml**.

     - If your RHOSP distribution does not include the Horizon web UI, or you do not want to use Horizon, create the file yourself. For detailed information about **clouds.yaml**, see Config files in the RHOSP documentation.

     ```yaml
     clouds:
     shiftstack:
     auth:
      project_name: shiftstack
      username: <username>
      password: <password>
      user_domain_name: Default
      project_domain_name: Default
     ```

```
If your RHOSP installation uses self-signed certificate authority (CA) certificates for endpoint authentication:

a. Copy the certificate authority file to your machine.

b. Add the `cacerts` key to the `clouds.yaml` file. The value must be an absolute, non-root-accessible path to the CA certificate:

   ```yaml
   clouds:
      shiftstack:
         ...
         cacert: "/etc/pki/ca-trust/source/anchors/ca.crt.pem"
   ```

**TIP**

After you run the installer with a custom CA certificate, you can update the certificate by editing the value of the `ca-cert.pem` key in the `cloud-provider-config` keymap. On a command line, run:

```
$ oc edit configmap -n openshift-config cloud-provider-config
```

3. Place the `clouds.yaml` file in one of the following locations:

a. The value of the `OS_CLIENT_CONFIG_FILE` environment variable

b. The current directory

c. A Unix-specific user configuration directory, for example `~/.config/openstack/clouds.yaml`

de. A Unix-specific site configuration directory, for example `/etc/openstack/clouds.yaml`

   The installation program searches for `clouds.yaml` in that order.

21.5.12. Creating the installation configuration file

You can customize the OpenShift Container Platform cluster you install on Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP).

**Prerequisites**

- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.

**Procedure**

1. Create the `install-config.yaml` file.

   a. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and run the following...
a. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and run the following command:

```
$ ./openshift-install create install-config --dir <installation_directory>
```

For `<installation_directory>`, specify the directory name to store the files that the installation program creates.

When specifying the directory:

- Verify that the directory has the `execute` permission. This permission is required to run Terraform binaries under the installation directory.
- Use an empty directory. Some installation assets, such as bootstrap X.509 certificates, have short expiration intervals, therefore you must not reuse an installation directory. If you want to reuse individual files from another cluster installation, you can copy them into your directory. However, the file names for the installation assets might change between releases. Use caution when copying installation files from an earlier OpenShift Container Platform version.

**NOTE**

Always delete the `~/.powervs` directory to avoid reusing a stale configuration. Run the following command:

```
$ rm -rf ~/.powervs
```

b. At the prompts, provide the configuration details for your cloud:

i. Optional: Select an SSH key to use to access your cluster machines.

**NOTE**

For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your `ssh-agent` process uses.

ii. Select `openstack` as the platform to target.

iii. Specify the Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) external network name to use for installing the cluster.

iv. Specify the floating IP address to use for external access to the OpenShift API.

v. Specify a RHOSP flavor with at least 16 GB RAM to use for control plane nodes and 8 GB RAM for compute nodes.

vi. Select the base domain to deploy the cluster to. All DNS records will be sub-domains of this base and will also include the cluster name.

vii. Enter a name for your cluster. The name must be 14 or fewer characters long.

2. Modify the `install-config.yaml` file. You can find more information about the available parameters in the "Installation configuration parameters" section.
3. Back up the `install-config.yaml` file so that you can use it to install multiple clusters.

**IMPORTANT**

The `install-config.yaml` file is consumed during the installation process. If you want to reuse the file, you must back it up now.

You now have the file `install-config.yaml` in the directory that you specified.

**Additional resources**

- Installation configuration parameters for OpenStack

### 21.5.12.1. Custom subnets in RHOSP deployments

Optionally, you can deploy a cluster on a Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) subnet of your choice. The subnet’s GUID is passed as the value of `platform.openstack.machinesSubnet` in the `install-config.yaml` file.

This subnet is used as the cluster’s primary subnet. By default, nodes and ports are created on it. You can create nodes and ports on a different RHOSP subnet by setting the value of the `platform.openstack.machinesSubnet` property to the subnet’s UUID.

Before you run the OpenShift Container Platform installer with a custom subnet, verify that your configuration meets the following requirements:

- The subnet that is used by `platform.openstack.machinesSubnet` has DHCP enabled.
- The CIDR of `platform.openstack.machinesSubnet` matches the CIDR of `networking.machineNetwork`.
- The installation program user has permission to create ports on this network, including ports with fixed IP addresses.

Clusters that use custom subnets have the following limitations:

- If you plan to install a cluster that uses floating IP addresses, the `platform.openstack.machinesSubnet` subnet must be attached to a router that is connected to the `externalNetwork` network.
- If the `platform.openstack.machinesSubnet` value is set in the `install-config.yaml` file, the installation program does not create a private network or subnet for your RHOSP machines.
- You cannot use the `platform.openstack.externalDNS` property at the same time as a custom subnet. To add DNS to a cluster that uses a custom subnet, configure DNS on the RHOSP network.

**NOTE**

By default, the API VIP takes x.x.x.5 and the Ingress VIP takes x.x.x.7 from your network’s CIDR block. To override these default values, set values for `platform.openstack.apiVIPs` and `platform.openstack.ingressVIPs` that are outside of the DHCP allocation pool.
The CIDR ranges for networks are not adjustable after cluster installation. Red Hat does not provide direct guidance on determining the range during cluster installation because it requires careful consideration of the number of created pods per namespace.

21.5.12.2. Sample customized install-config.yaml file for RHOSP

This sample install-config.yaml demonstrates all of the possible Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) customization options.

IMPORTANT

This sample file is provided for reference only. You must obtain your install-config.yaml file by using the installation program.

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: example.com
controlPlane:
  name: master
  platform: {}
  replicas: 3
compute:
- name: worker
  platform:
    openstack:
      type: ml.large
      replicas: 3
metadata:
  name: example
networking:
  clusterNetwork:
- cidr: 10.128.0.0/14
  hostPrefix: 23
machineNetwork:
- cidr: 10.0.0.0/16
serviceNetwork:
- 172.30.0.0/16
networkType: OVNKubernetes
platform:
  openstack:
    cloud: mycloud
    externalNetwork: external
    computeFlavor: m1.xlarge
    apiFloatingIP: 128.0.0.1
  fips: false
  pullSecret: '{"auths": ...}'
  sshKey: ssh-ed25519 AAAA...
```

21.5.12.3. Setting a custom subnet for machines

The IP range that the installation program uses by default might not match the Neutron subnet that you create when you install OpenShift Container Platform. If necessary, update the CIDR value for new machines by editing the installation configuration file.
Prerequisites

- You have the `install-config.yaml` file that was generated by the OpenShift Container Platform installation program.

Procedure

1. On a command line, browse to the directory that contains `install-config.yaml`.
2. From that directory, either run a script to edit the `install-config.yaml` file or update the file manually:
   - To set the value by using a script, run:
     ```python
     $ python -c 'import yaml; path = "install-config.yaml"; data = yaml.safe_load(open(path)); data["networking"]["machineNetwork"] = ["cidr": "192.168.0.0/18"]; open(path, "w").write(yaml.dump(data, default_flow_style=False))'
     ```
   - Insert a value that matches your intended Neutron subnet, e.g. 192.0.2.0/24.

- To set the value manually, open the file and set the value of `networking.machineCIDR` to something that matches your intended Neutron subnet.

21.5.12.4. Emptying compute machine pools

To proceed with an installation that uses your own infrastructure, set the number of compute machines in the installation configuration file to zero. Later, you create these machines manually.

Prerequisites

- You have the `install-config.yaml` file that was generated by the OpenShift Container Platform installation program.

Procedure

1. On a command line, browse to the directory that contains `install-config.yaml`.
2. From that directory, either run a script to edit the `install-config.yaml` file or update the file manually:
   - To set the value by using a script, run:
     ```python
     $ python -c 'import yaml; path = "install-config.yaml"; data = yaml.safe_load(open(path)); data["compute"][0]["replicas"] = 0; open(path, "w").write(yaml.dump(data, default_flow_style=False))'
     ```
   - To set the value manually, open the file and set the value of `compute.<first entry>.replicas` to 0.
21.5.12.5. Cluster deployment on RHOSP provider networks

You can deploy your OpenShift Container Platform clusters on Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) with a primary network interface on a provider network. Provider networks are commonly used to give projects direct access to a public network that can be used to reach the internet. You can also share provider networks among projects as part of the network creation process.

RHOSP provider networks map directly to an existing physical network in the data center. A RHOSP administrator must create them.

In the following example, OpenShift Container Platform workloads are connected to a data center by using a provider network:

OpenShift Container Platform clusters that are installed on provider networks do not require tenant networks or floating IP addresses. The installer does not create these resources during installation.

Example provider network types include flat (untagged) and VLAN (802.1Q tagged).

NOTE

A cluster can support as many provider network connections as the network type allows. For example, VLAN networks typically support up to 4096 connections.
You can learn more about provider and tenant networks in the RHOSP documentation.

21.5.12.5.1. RHOSP provider network requirements for cluster installation

Before you install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster, your Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) deployment and provider network must meet a number of conditions:

- The RHOSP networking service (Neutron) is enabled and accessible through the RHOSP networking API.
- The RHOSP networking service has the port security and allowed address pairs extensions enabled.
- The provider network can be shared with other tenants.

TIP

Use the `openstack network create` command with the `--share` flag to create a network that can be shared.

- The RHOSP project that you use to install the cluster must own the provider network, as well as an appropriate subnet.

TIP

To create a network for a project that is named "openshift," enter the following command:

```
$ openstack network create --project openshift
```

To create a subnet for a project that is named "openshift," enter the following command:

```
$ openstack subnet create --project openshift
```

To learn more about creating networks on RHOSP, read the provider networks documentation.

If the cluster is owned by the `admin` user, you must run the installer as that user to create ports on the network.

IMPORTANT

Provider networks must be owned by the RHOSP project that is used to create the cluster. If they are not, the RHOSP Compute service (Nova) cannot request a port from that network.

- Verify that the provider network can reach the RHOSP metadata service IP address, which is 169.254.169.254 by default.

Depending on your RHOSP SDN and networking service configuration, you might need to provide the route when you create the subnet. For example:

```
$ openstack subnet create --dhcp --host-route destination=169.254.169.254/32,gateway=192.0.2.2 ...
```
Optional: To secure the network, create role-based access control (RBAC) rules that limit network access to a single project.

21.5.12.5.2. Deploying a cluster that has a primary interface on a provider network

You can deploy an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that has its primary network interface on an Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) provider network.

Prerequisites

- Your Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) deployment is configured as described by "RHOSP provider network requirements for cluster installation".

Procedure

1. In a text editor, open the `install-config.yaml` file.
2. Set the value of the `platform.openstack.apiVIPs` property to the IP address for the API VIP.
3. Set the value of the `platform.openstack.ingressVIPs` property to the IP address for the Ingress VIP.
4. Set the value of the `platform.openstack.machinesSubnet` property to the UUID of the provider network subnet.
5. Set the value of the `networking.machineNetwork.cidr` property to the CIDR block of the provider network subnet.

**IMPORTANT**

The `platform.openstack.apiVIPs` and `platform.openstack.ingressVIPs` properties must both be unassigned IP addresses from the `networking.machineNetwork.cidr` block.

Section of an installation configuration file for a cluster that relies on a RHOSP provider network

```
... platform:
  openstack:
    apiVIPs: 1
    - 192.0.2.13
    ingressVIPs: 2
    - 192.0.2.23
    machinesSubnet: fa806b2f-ac49-4bce-b9db-124bc64209bf
# ...
networking:
  machineNetwork:
  - cidr: 192.0.2.0/24
```

1 2 In OpenShift Container Platform 4.12 and later, the `apiVIP` and `ingressVIP` configuration settings are deprecated. Instead, use a list format to enter values in the `apiVIPs` and `ingressVIPs` configuration settings.
WARNING
You cannot set the `platform.openstack.externalNetwork` or `platform.openstack.externalDNS` parameters while using a provider network for the primary network interface.

When you deploy the cluster, the installer uses the `install-config.yaml` file to deploy the cluster on the provider network.

TIP
You can add additional networks, including provider networks, to the `platform.openstack.additionalNetworkIDs` list.

After you deploy your cluster, you can attach pods to additional networks. For more information, see Understanding multiple networks.

21.5.13. Creating the Kubernetes manifest and Ignition config files

Because you must modify some cluster definition files and manually start the cluster machines, you must generate the Kubernetes manifest and Ignition config files that the cluster needs to configure the machines.

The installation configuration file transforms into the Kubernetes manifests. The manifests wrap into the Ignition configuration files, which are later used to configure the cluster machines.

IMPORTANT

- The Ignition config files that the OpenShift Container Platform installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending `node-bootstrapper` certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for Recovering from expired control plane certificates for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

Prerequisites

- You obtained the OpenShift Container Platform installation program.

- You created the `install-config.yaml` installation configuration file.

Procedure
1. Change to the directory that contains the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and generate the Kubernetes manifests for the cluster:

```
$ ./openshift-install create manifests --dir <installation_directory>  
```

For `<installation_directory>`, specify the installation directory that contains the `install-config.yaml` file you created.

2. Remove the Kubernetes manifest files that define the control plane machines, compute machine sets, and control plane machine sets:

```
```

Because you create and manage these resources yourself, you do not have to initialize them.

- You can preserve the compute machine set files to create compute machines by using the machine API, but you must update references to them to match your environment.

3. Check that the `mastersSchedulable` parameter in the `<installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-scheduler-02-config.yml` Kubernetes manifest file is set to `false`. This setting prevents pods from being scheduled on the control plane machines:

   a. Open the `<installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-scheduler-02-config.yml` file.
   
   b. Locate the `mastersSchedulable` parameter and ensure that it is set to `false`.
   
   c. Save and exit the file.

4. To create the Ignition configuration files, run the following command from the directory that contains the installation program:

```
$ ./openshift-install create ignition-configs --dir <installation_directory>  
```

For `<installation_directory>`, specify the same installation directory.

Ignition config files are created for the bootstrap, control plane, and compute nodes in the installation directory. The `kubeadmin-password` and `kubeconfig` files are created in the `./<installation_directory>/auth` directory:

```
├── auth
│   ├── kubeadmin-password
│   └── kubeconfig
│         ├── bootstrap.ign
│         └── master.ign
├── metadata.json
└── worker.ign
```

5. Export the metadata file’s `infraID` key as an environment variable:
TIP

Extract the infraID key from metadata.json and use it as a prefix for all of the RHOSP resources that you create. By doing so, you avoid name conflicts when making multiple deployments in the same project.

21.5.14. Preparing the bootstrap Ignition files

The OpenShift Container Platform installation process relies on bootstrap machines that are created from a bootstrap Ignition configuration file.

Edit the file and upload it. Then, create a secondary bootstrap Ignition configuration file that Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) uses to download the primary file.

Prerequisites

- You have the bootstrap Ignition file that the installer program generates, bootstrap.ign.
- The infrastructure ID from the installer’s metadata file is set as an environment variable (INFRA_ID).
  - If the variable is not set, see Creating the Kubernetes manifest and Ignition config files
- You have an HTTP(S)-accessible way to store the bootstrap Ignition file.
  - The documented procedure uses the RHOSP image service (Glance), but you can also use the RHOSP storage service (Swift), Amazon S3, an internal HTTP server, or an ad hoc Nova server.

Procedure

1. Run the following Python script. The script modifies the bootstrap Ignition file to set the hostname and, if available, CA certificate file when it runs:

```python
import base64
import json
import os

with open('bootstrap.ign', 'r') as f:
    ignition = json.load(f)

files = ignition['storage'].get('files', [])
intra_id = os.environ.get('INFRA_ID', 'openshift').encode()
hostname_b64 = base64.standard_b64encode(infra_id + b'-bootstrap
').decode().strip()
files.append(
    {'path': '/etc/hostname', 'mode': 420, 'contents': {
        'source': 'data:text/plain;charset=utf-8;base64,' + hostname_b64
    }}
)```
2. Using the RHOSP CLI, create an image that uses the bootstrap Ignition file:

```
$ openstack image create --disk-format=raw --container-format=bare --file bootstrap.ign <image_name>
```

3. Get the image’s details:

```
$ openstack image show <image_name>
```

Make a note of the `file` value; it follows the pattern `v2/images/<image_ID>/file`.

**NOTE**

Verify that the image you created is active.

4. Retrieve the image service’s public address:

```
$ openstack catalog show image
```

5. Combine the public address with the image `file` value and save the result as the storage location. The location follows the pattern `<image_service_public_URL>/v2/images/<image_ID>/file`.

6. Generate an auth token and save the token ID:

```
$ openstack token issue -c id -f value
```

7. Insert the following content into a file called `$INFRA_ID-bootstrap-ignition.json` and edit the placeholders to match your own values:

```
{
  "ignition": {
```
Replace the value of `ignition.config.merge.source` with the bootstrap Ignition file storage URL.

Set `name` in `httpHeaders` to "X-Auth-Token".

Set `value` in `httpHeaders` to your token's ID.

If the bootstrap Ignition file server uses a self-signed certificate, include the base64-encoded certificate.

8. Save the secondary Ignition config file.

The bootstrap Ignition data will be passed to RHOSP during installation.

**WARNING**

The bootstrap Ignition file contains sensitive information, like `clouds.yaml` credentials. Ensure that you store it in a secure place, and delete it after you complete the installation process.

### 21.5.15. Creating control plane Ignition config files on RHOSP

Installing OpenShift Container Platform on Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) on your own infrastructure requires control plane Ignition config files. You must create multiple config files.

**NOTE**

As with the bootstrap Ignition configuration, you must explicitly define a hostname for each control plane machine.
Prerequisites

- The infrastructure ID from the installation program's metadata file is set as an environment variable ($INFRA_ID).
  - If the variable is not set, see "Creating the Kubernetes manifest and Ignition config files".

Procedure

- On a command line, run the following Python script:

```bash
$ for index in $(seq 0 2); do
  MASTER_HOSTNAME="$INFRA_ID-master-$index"
  python -c "import base64, json, sys;
  ignition = json.load(sys.stdin);
  storage = ignition.get('storage', {});
  files = storage.get('files', []);
  files.append({'path': '/etc/hostname', 'mode': 420, 'contents': {'source':
    'data:text/plain;charset=utf-8;base64,' +
    base64.standard_b64encode(b'$MASTER_HOSTNAME').decode().strip(), 'verification': {}},
    'filesystem': 'root'});
  storage['files'] = files;
  ignition['storage'] = storage
  json.dump(ignition, sys.stdout)"
  <master.ign >"$INFRA_ID-master-$index-ignition.json"
done
```

You now have three control plane Ignition files: <INFRA_ID>-master-0-ignition.json, <INFRA_ID>-master-1-ignition.json, and <INFRA_ID>-master-2-ignition.json.

### 21.5.16. Creating network resources on RHOSP

Create the network resources that an OpenShift Container Platform on Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) installation on your own infrastructure requires. To save time, run supplied Ansible playbooks that generate security groups, networks, subnets, routers, and ports.

Prerequisites

- Python 3 is installed on your machine.
- You downloaded the modules in "Downloading playbook dependencies".
- You downloaded the playbooks in "Downloading the installation playbooks".

Procedure

1. Optional: Add an external network value to the inventory.yaml playbook:

   ```yaml
   ...
   # The public network providing connectivity to the cluster. If not
   # provided, the cluster external connectivity must be provided in another
   # way.
   ```
IMPORTANT

If you did not provide a value for `os_external_network` in the `inventory.yaml` file, you must ensure that VMs can access Glance and an external connection yourself.

2. Optional: Add external network and floating IP (FIP) address values to the `inventory.yaml` playbook:

Example FIP values in the `inventory.yaml` Ansible playbook

```
# Required for `os_api_fip`, `os_ingress_fip`, `os_bootstrap_fip`.
os_external_network: 'external'
...

# OpenShift API floating IP address. If this value is non-empty, the corresponding floating IP will be attached to the Control Plane to serve the OpenShift API.
os_api_fip: '203.0.113.23'

# OpenShift Ingress floating IP address. If this value is non-empty, the corresponding floating IP will be attached to the worker nodes to serve the applications.
os_ingress_fip: '203.0.113.19'

# If this value is non-empty, the corresponding floating IP will be attached to the bootstrap machine. This is needed for collecting logs in case of install failure.
os_bootstrap_fip: '203.0.113.20'
```

IMPORTANT

If you do not define values for `os_api_fip` and `os_ingress_fip`, you must perform postinstallation network configuration.

If you do not define a value for `os_bootstrap_fip`, the installer cannot download debugging information from failed installations.

See “Enabling access to the environment” for more information.

3. On a command line, create security groups by running the `security-groups.yaml` playbook:

```
$ ansible-playbook -i inventory.yaml security-groups.yaml
```

4. On a command line, create a network, subnet, and router by running the `network.yaml` playbook:

```
$ ansible-playbook -i inventory.yaml network.yaml
```

5. Optional: If you want to control the default resolvers that Nova servers use, run the RHOSP CLI command:
Optionally, you can use the `inventory.yaml` file that you created to customize your installation. For example, you can deploy a cluster that uses bare metal machines.

### 21.5.16.1. Deploying a cluster with bare metal machines

If you want your cluster to use bare metal machines, modify the `inventory.yaml` file. Your cluster can have both control plane and compute machines running on bare metal, or just compute machines.

Bare-metal compute machines are not supported on clusters that use Kuryr.

**NOTE**

Be sure that your `install-config.yaml` file reflects whether the RHOSP network that you use for bare metal workers supports floating IP addresses or not.

**Prerequisites**

- The RHOSP Bare Metal service (Ironic) is enabled and accessible via the RHOSP Compute API.
- Bare metal is available as a RHOSP flavor.
- If your cluster runs on an RHOSP version that is more than 16.1.6 and less than 16.2.4, bare metal workers do not function due to a known issue that causes the metadata service to be unavailable for services on OpenShift Container Platform nodes.
- The RHOSP network supports both VM and bare metal server attachment.
- Your network configuration does not rely on a provider network. Provider networks are not supported.
- If you want to deploy the machines on a pre-existing network, a RHOSP subnet is provisioned.
- If you want to deploy the machines on an installer-provisioned network, the RHOSP Bare Metal service (Ironic) is able to listen for and interact with Preboot eXecution Environment (PXE) boot machines that run on tenant networks.
- You created an `inventory.yaml` file as part of the OpenShift Container Platform installation process.

**Procedure**

1. In the `inventory.yaml` file, edit the flavors for machines:
   
   a. If you want to use bare-metal control plane machines, change the value of `os_flavor_master` to a bare metal flavor.
   
   b. Change the value of `os_flavor_worker` to a bare metal flavor.

   **An example bare metal inventory.yaml file**

   ```yaml
   all:
     hosts:
   ```
If you want to have bare-metal control plane machines, change this value to a bare metal flavor.

Change this value to a bare metal flavor to use for compute machines.

Use the updated `inventory.yaml` file to complete the installation process. Machines that are created during deployment use the flavor that you added to the file.

**NOTE**

The installer may time out while waiting for bare metal machines to boot.

If the installer times out, restart and then complete the deployment by using the `wait-for` command of the installer. For example:

```
$ ./openshift-install wait-for install-complete --log-level debug
```

### 21.5.17. Creating the bootstrap machine on RHOSP

Create a bootstrap machine and give it the network access it needs to run on Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP). Red Hat provides an Ansible playbook that you run to simplify this process.

**Prerequisites**

- You downloaded the modules in "Downloading playbook dependencies".
- You downloaded the playbooks in "Downloading the installation playbooks".
- The `inventory.yaml`, `common.yaml`, and `bootstrap.yaml` Ansible playbooks are in a common directory.
- The `metadata.json` file that the installation program created is in the same directory as the Ansible playbooks.

**Procedure**

1. On a command line, change the working directory to the location of the playbooks.

2. On a command line, run the `bootstrap.yaml` playbook:

```
$ ansible-playbook -i inventory.yaml bootstrap.yaml
```
3. After the bootstrap server is active, view the logs to verify that the Ignition files were received:

```
$ openstack console log show "$INFRA_ID-bootstrap"
```

### 21.5.18. Creating the control plane machines on RHOSP

Create three control plane machines by using the Ignition config files that you generated. Red Hat provides an Ansible playbook that you run to simplify this process.

**Prerequisites**

- You downloaded the modules in "Downloading playbook dependencies".
- You downloaded the playbooks in "Downloading the installation playbooks".
- The infrastructure ID from the installation program’s metadata file is set as an environment variable (`$INFRA_ID`).
- The `inventory.yaml`, `common.yaml`, and `control-plane.yaml` Ansible playbooks are in a common directory.
- You have the three Ignition files that were created in "Creating control plane Ignition config files".

**Procedure**

1. On a command line, change the working directory to the location of the playbooks.
2. If the control plane Ignition config files aren’t already in your working directory, copy them into it.
3. On a command line, run the `control-plane.yaml` playbook:

```
$ ansible-playbook -i inventory.yaml control-plane.yaml
```

4. Run the following command to monitor the bootstrapping process:

```
$ openshift-install wait-for bootstrap-complete
```

You will see messages that confirm that the control plane machines are running and have joined the cluster:

```
INFO API v1.27.3 up
INFO Waiting up to 30m0s for bootstrapping to complete...
... INFO It is now safe to remove the bootstrap resources
```

### 21.5.19. Logging in to the cluster by using the CLI

You can log in to your cluster as a default system user by exporting the cluster `kubeconfig` file. The `kubeconfig` file contains information about the cluster that is used by the CLI to connect a client to the correct cluster and API server. The file is specific to a cluster and is created during OpenShift Container Platform installation.
Prerequisites

- You deployed an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- You installed the oc CLI.

Procedure

1. Export the kubeadmin credentials:

   $ export KUBECONFIG=<installation_directory>/auth/kubeconfig

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

2. Verify you can run oc commands successfully using the exported configuration:

   $ oc whoami

   Example output

   system:admin

21.5.20. Deleting bootstrap resources from RHOSP

Delete the bootstrap resources that you no longer need.

Prerequisites

- You downloaded the modules in "Downloading playbook dependencies".
- You downloaded the playbooks in "Downloading the installation playbooks".
- The inventory.yaml, common.yaml, and down-bootstrap.yaml Ansible playbooks are in a common directory.
- The control plane machines are running.
  - If you do not know the status of the machines, see "Verifying cluster status".

Procedure

1. On a command line, change the working directory to the location of the playbooks.

2. On a command line, run the down-bootstrap.yaml playbook:

   $ ansible-playbook -i inventory.yaml down-bootstrap.yaml

   The bootstrap port, server, and floating IP address are deleted.
21.5.21. Creating compute machines on RHOSP

After standing up the control plane, create compute machines. Red Hat provides an Ansible playbook that you run to simplify this process.

Prerequisites

- You downloaded the modules in "Downloading playbook dependencies".
- You downloaded the playbooks in "Downloading the installation playbooks".
- The `inventory.yaml`, `common.yaml`, and `compute-nodes.yaml` Ansible playbooks are in a common directory.
- The `metadata.json` file that the installation program created is in the same directory as the Ansible playbooks.
- The control plane is active.

Procedure

1. On a command line, change the working directory to the location of the playbooks.

2. On a command line, run the playbook:

   $ ansible-playbook -i inventory.yaml compute-nodes.yaml

Next steps

- Approve the certificate signing requests for the machines.

21.5.22. Approving the certificate signing requests for your machines

When you add machines to a cluster, two pending certificate signing requests (CSRs) are generated for each machine that you added. You must confirm that these CSRs are approved or, if necessary, approve them yourself. The client requests must be approved first, followed by the server requests.

Prerequisites

- You added machines to your cluster.

Procedure

1. Confirm that the cluster recognizes the machines:

   $ oc get nodes
Example output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>ROLES</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>VERSION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>master-0</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>63m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>master-1</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>63m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>master-2</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>64m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The output lists all of the machines that you created.

NOTE

The preceding output might not include the compute nodes, also known as worker nodes, until some CSRs are approved.

2. Review the pending CSRs and ensure that you see the client requests with the **Pending** or **Approved** status for each machine that you added to the cluster:

```bash
$ oc get csr
```

Example output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>REQUESTOR</th>
<th>CONDITION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>csr-8b2br</td>
<td>15m</td>
<td>system:serviceaccount:openshift-machine-config-operator:node-bootstrapper</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>csr-8vnps</td>
<td>15m</td>
<td>system:serviceaccount:openshift-machine-config-operator:node-bootstrapper</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this example, two machines are joining the cluster. You might see more approved CSRs in the list.

3. If the CSRs were not approved, after all of the pending CSRs for the machines you added are in **Pending** status, approve the CSRs for your cluster machines:

NOTE

Because the CSRs rotate automatically, approve your CSRs within an hour of adding the machines to the cluster. If you do not approve them within an hour, the certificates will rotate, and more than two certificates will be present for each node. You must approve all of these certificates. After the client CSR is approved, the Kubelet creates a secondary CSR for the serving certificate, which requires manual approval. Then, subsequent serving certificate renewal requests are automatically approved by the `machine-approver` if the Kubelet requests a new certificate with identical parameters.
NOTE

For clusters running on platforms that are not machine API enabled, such as bare metal and other user-provisioned infrastructure, you must implement a method of automatically approving the kubelet serving certificate requests (CSRs). If a request is not approved, then the `oc exec`, `oc rsh`, and `oc logs` commands cannot succeed, because a serving certificate is required when the API server connects to the kubelet. Any operation that contacts the Kubelet endpoint requires this certificate approval to be in place. The method must watch for new CSRs, confirm that the CSR was submitted by the `node-bootstrapper` service account in the `system:node` or `system:admin` groups, and confirm the identity of the node.

- To approve them individually, run the following command for each valid CSR:

  ```sh
  $ oc adm certificate approve <csr_name> 1
  ```

  **<csr_name>** is the name of a CSR from the list of current CSRs.

- To approve all pending CSRs, run the following command:

  ```sh
  $ oc get csr -o go-template='{{range .items}}{{if not .status}}{{.metadata.name}}{{"\n"}}{{end}}{{end}}' | xargs --no-run-if-empty oc adm certificate approve
  ```

NOTE

Some Operators might not become available until some CSRs are approved.

4. Now that your client requests are approved, you must review the server requests for each machine that you added to the cluster:

```sh
$ oc get csr
```

**Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>REQUESTOR</th>
<th>CONDITION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>csr-bfd72</td>
<td>5m26s</td>
<td>system:node:ip-10-0-50-126.us-east-2.compute.internal</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>csr-c57lv</td>
<td>5m26s</td>
<td>system:node:ip-10-0-95-157.us-east-2.compute.internal</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. If the remaining CSRs are not approved, and are in the **Pending** status, approve the CSRs for your cluster machines:

- To approve them individually, run the following command for each valid CSR:

  ```sh
  $ oc adm certificate approve <csr_name> 1
  ```

  **<csr_name>** is the name of a CSR from the list of current CSRs.
To approve all pending CSRs, run the following command:

$ oc get csr -o go-template="{{range .items}}{{if not .status}}{{.metadata.name}}{{"\n"}}{{end}}{{end}}" | xargs oc adm certificate approve

After all client and server CSRs have been approved, the machines have the Ready status. Verify this by running the following command:

$ oc get nodes

Example output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>ROLES</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>VERSION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>master-0</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>73m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>master-1</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>73m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>master-2</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>74m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>worker-0</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>worker</td>
<td>11m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>worker-1</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>worker</td>
<td>11m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE

It can take a few minutes after approval of the server CSRs for the machines to transition to the Ready status.

Additional information

- For more information on CSRs, see Certificate Signing Requests.

21.5.23. Verifying a successful installation

Verify that the OpenShift Container Platform installation is complete.

Prerequisites

- You have the installation program (openshift-install)

Procedure

- On a command line, enter:

  $ openshift-install --log-level debug wait-for install-complete

The program outputs the console URL, as well as the administrator’s login information.

21.5.24. Telemetry access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the Telemetry service, which runs by default to provide metrics about cluster health and the success of updates, requires internet access. If your cluster is connected to the internet, Telemetry runs automatically, and your cluster is registered to OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console.

After you confirm that your OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console inventory is correct,
either maintained automatically by Telemetry or manually by using OpenShift Cluster Manager, use subscription watch to track your OpenShift Container Platform subscriptions at the account or multi-cluster level.

**Additional resources**

- See About remote health monitoring for more information about the Telemetry service

### 21.5.25. Next steps

- Customize your cluster.
- If necessary, you can opt out of remote health reporting.
- If you need to enable external access to node ports, configure ingress cluster traffic by using a node port.
- If you did not configure RHOSP to accept application traffic over floating IP addresses, configure RHOSP access with floating IP addresses.

### 21.6. INSTALLING A CLUSTER ON OPENSTACK WITH KURYR ON YOUR OWN INFRASTRUCTURE

**IMPORTANT**

Kuryr 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.

In OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14, you can install a cluster on Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) that runs on user-provisioned infrastructure.

Using your own infrastructure allows you to integrate your cluster with existing infrastructure and modifications. The process requires more labor on your part than installer-provisioned installations, because you must create all RHOSP resources, like Nova servers, Neutron ports, and security groups. However, Red Hat provides Ansible playbooks to help you in the deployment process.

#### 21.6.1. Prerequisites

- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.
- You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.
- You verified that OpenShift Container Platform 4.14 is compatible with your RHOSP version by using the Supported platforms for OpenShift clusters section. You can also compare platform support across different versions by viewing the OpenShift Container Platform on RHOSP support matrix.
You have an RHOSP account where you want to install OpenShift Container Platform.

You understand performance and scalability practices for cluster scaling, control plane sizing, and etcd. For more information, see Recommended practices for scaling the cluster.

On the machine from which you run the installation program, you have:

- A single directory in which you can keep the files you create during the installation process
- Python 3

### 21.6.2. About Kuryr SDN

**IMPORTANT**

Kuryr 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.

Kuryr is a container network interface (CNI) plugin solution that uses the Neutron and Octavia Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) services to provide networking for pods and Services.

Kuryr and OpenShift Container Platform integration is primarily designed for OpenShift Container Platform clusters running on RHOSP VMs. Kuryr improves the network performance by plugging OpenShift Container Platform pods into RHOSP SDN. In addition, it provides interconnectivity between pods and RHOSP virtual instances.

Kuryr components are installed as pods in OpenShift Container Platform using the openshift-kuryr namespace:

- **kuryr-controller** - a single service instance installed on a master node. This is modeled in OpenShift Container Platform as a Deployment object.

- **kuryr-cni** - a container installing and configuring Kuryr as a CNI driver on each OpenShift Container Platform node. This is modeled in OpenShift Container Platform as a DaemonSet object.

The Kuryr controller watches the OpenShift Container Platform API server for pod, service, and namespace create, update, and delete events. It maps the OpenShift Container Platform API calls to corresponding objects in Neutron and Octavia. This means that every network solution that implements the Neutron trunk port functionality can be used to back OpenShift Container Platform via Kuryr. This includes open source solutions such as Open vSwitch (OVS) and Open Virtual Network (OVN) as well as Neutron-compatible commercial SDNs.

Kuryr is recommended for OpenShift Container Platform deployments on encapsulated RHOSP tenant networks to avoid double encapsulation, such as running an encapsulated OpenShift Container Platform SDN over an RHOSP network.

If you use provider networks or tenant VLANs, you do not need to use Kuryr to avoid double encapsulation. The performance benefit is negligible. Depending on your configuration, though, using Kuryr to avoid having two overlays might still be beneficial.
Kuryr is not recommended in deployments where all of the following criteria are true:

- The RHOSP version is less than 16.
- The deployment uses UDP services, or a large number of TCP services on few hypervisors.

or

- The ovn-octavia Octavia driver is disabled.
- The deployment uses a large number of TCP services on few hypervisors.

### 21.6.3. Resource guidelines for installing OpenShift Container Platform on RHOSP with Kuryr

When using Kuryr SDN, the pods, services, namespaces, and network policies are using resources from the RHOSP quota; this increases the minimum requirements. Kuryr also has some additional requirements on top of what a default install requires.

Use the following quota to satisfy a default cluster’s minimum requirements:

**Table 21.8. Recommended resources for a default OpenShift Container Platform cluster on RHOSP with Kuryr**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Floating IP addresses</td>
<td>3 - plus the expected number of Services of LoadBalancer type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ports</td>
<td>1500 - 1 needed per Pod</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Routers</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subnets</td>
<td>250 - 1 needed per Namespace/Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Networks</td>
<td>250 - 1 needed per Namespace/Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAM</td>
<td>112 GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vCPUs</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume storage</td>
<td>275 GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instances</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security groups</td>
<td>250 - 1 needed per Service and per NetworkPolicy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security group rules</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Server groups</td>
<td>2 - plus 1 for each additional availability zone in each machine pool</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A cluster might function with fewer than recommended resources, but its performance is not guaranteed.

**IMPORTANT**

If RHOSP object storage (Swift) is available and operated by a user account with the `swiftoperator` role, it is used as the default backend for the OpenShift Container Platform image registry. In this case, the volume storage requirement is 175 GB. Swift space requirements vary depending on the size of the image registry.

**IMPORTANT**

If you are using Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) version 16 with the Amphora driver rather than the OVN Octavia driver, security groups are associated with service accounts instead of user projects.

Take the following notes into consideration when setting resources:

- The number of ports that are required is larger than the number of pods. Kuryr uses ports pools to have pre-created ports ready to be used by pods and speed up the pods’ booting time.

- Each network policy is mapped into an RHOSP security group, and depending on the `NetworkPolicy` spec, one or more rules are added to the security group.

- Each service is mapped to an RHOSP load balancer. Consider this requirement when estimating the number of security groups required for the quota.

  If you are using RHOSP version 15 or earlier, or the `ovn-octavia` driver, each load balancer has a security group with the user project.

  If you are using RHOSP version 16 with the OVN Octavia driver enabled, only one load balancer VM is generated; services are load balanced through OVN flows.

An OpenShift Container Platform deployment comprises control plane machines, compute machines, and a bootstrap machine.

To enable Kuryr SDN, your environment must meet the following requirements:

- Run RHOSP 13+.

- Have Overcloud with Octavia.
• Use Neutron Trunk ports extension.
• Use openvswitch firewall driver if ML2/OVS Neutron driver is used instead of ovs-hybrid.

21.6.3.1. Increasing quota

When using Kuryr SDN, you must increase quotas to satisfy the Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) resources used by pods, services, namespaces, and network policies.

Procedure

• Increase the quotas for a project by running the following command:

  $ sudo openstack quota set --secgroups 250 --secgroup-rules 1000 --ports 1500 --subnets 250 --networks 250 <project>

21.6.3.2. Configuring Neutron

Kuryr CNI leverages the Neutron Trunks extension to plug containers into the Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) SDN, so you must use the trunks extension for Kuryr to properly work.

In addition, if you leverage the default ML2/OVS Neutron driver, the firewall must be set to openvswitch instead of ovs_hybrid so that security groups are enforced on trunk subports and Kuryr can properly handle network policies.

21.6.3.3. Configuring Octavia

Kuryr SDN uses Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP)’s Octavia LBaaS to implement OpenShift Container Platform services. Thus, you must install and configure Octavia components in RHOSP to use Kuryr SDN.

To enable Octavia, you must include the Octavia service during the installation of the RHOSP Overcloud, or upgrade the Octavia service if the Overcloud already exists. The following steps for enabling Octavia apply to both a clean install of the Overcloud or an Overcloud update.

NOTE

The following steps only capture the key pieces required during the deployment of RHOSP when dealing with Octavia. It is also important to note that registry methods vary.

This example uses the local registry method.

Procedure

1. If you are using the local registry, create a template to upload the images to the registry. For example:

   (undercloud) $ openstack overcloud container image prepare \
   -e /usr/share/openstack-tripleo-heat-templates/environments/services-docker/octavia.yaml \
   --namespace=registry.access.redhat.com/rhosp13 \
   --push-destination=<local-ip-from-undercloud.conf>:8787 \
   --prefix=openstack- \

2. Verify that the `local_registry_images.yaml` file contains the Octavia images. For example:

```yaml
- imagename: registry.access.redhat.com/rhosp13/openstack-octavia-api:13.0-43
  push_destination: <local-ip-from-undercloud.conf>:8787
- imagename: registry.access.redhat.com/rhosp13/openstack-octavia-health-manager:13.0-45
  push_destination: <local-ip-from-undercloud.conf>:8787
- imagename: registry.access.redhat.com/rhosp13/openstack-octavia-housekeeping:13.0-45
  push_destination: <local-ip-from-undercloud.conf>:8787
- imagename: registry.access.redhat.com/rhosp13/openstack-octavia-worker:13.0-44
  push_destination: <local-ip-from-undercloud.conf>:8787
```

**NOTE**

The Octavia container versions vary depending upon the specific RHOSP release installed.

3. Pull the container images from `registry.redhat.io` to the Undercloud node:

```bash
(undercloud) $ sudo openstack overcloud container image upload
  --config-file /home/stack/local_registry_images.yaml
  --verbose
```

This may take some time depending on the speed of your network and Undercloud disk.

4. Install or update your Overcloud environment with Octavia:

```bash
$ openstack overcloud deploy --templates
  -e /usr/share/openstack-tripleo-heat-templates/environments/services-docker/octavia.yaml
  -e octavia_timeouts.yaml
```

**NOTE**

This command only includes the files associated with Octavia; it varies based on your specific installation of RHOSP. See the RHOSP documentation for further information. For more information on customizing your Octavia installation, see installation of Octavia using Director.

**NOTE**

When leveraging Kuryr SDN, the Overcloud installation requires the Neutron **trunk** extension. This is available by default on director deployments. Use the `openvswitch` firewall instead of the default `ovs-hybrid` when the Neutron backend is ML2/OVS. There is no need for modifications if the backend is ML2/OVN.

---

21.6.3.3.1. The Octavia OVN Driver
Octavia supports multiple provider drivers through the Octavia API.

To see all available Octavia provider drivers, on a command line, enter:

```
$ openstack loadbalancer provider list
```

**Example output**

```
+---------+--------------------------------------------------+
| name    | description                                      |
+---------+--------------------------------------------------+
| amphora | The Octavia Amphora driver.                      |
| octavia | Deprecated alias of the Octavia Amphora driver. |
| ovn     | Octavia OVN driver.                              |
+---------+--------------------------------------------------+
```

Beginning with RHOSP version 16, the Octavia OVN provider driver (**ovn**) is supported on OpenShift Container Platform on RHOSP deployments.

**ovn** is an integration driver for the load balancing that Octavia and OVN provide. It supports basic load balancing capabilities, and is based on OpenFlow rules. The driver is automatically enabled in Octavia by Director on deployments that use OVN Neutron ML2.

The Amphora provider driver is the default driver. If **ovn** is enabled, however, Kuryr uses it.

If Kuryr uses **ovn** instead of Amphora, it offers the following benefits:

- Decreased resource requirements. Kuryr does not require a load balancer VM for each service.
- Reduced network latency.
- Increased service creation speed by using OpenFlow rules instead of a VM for each service.
- Distributed load balancing actions across all nodes instead of centralized on Amphora VMs.

**21.6.3.4. Known limitations of installing with Kuryr**

Using OpenShift Container Platform with Kuryr SDN has several known limitations.

**RHOSP general limitations**

Using OpenShift Container Platform with Kuryr SDN has several limitations that apply to all versions and environments:

- **Service** objects with the **NodePort** type are not supported.
- Clusters that use the OVN Octavia provider driver support **Service** objects for which the **.spec.selector** property is unspecified only if the **.subsets.addresses** property of the **Endpoints** object includes the subnet of the nodes or pods.
- If the subnet on which machines are created is not connected to a router, or if the subnet is connected, but the router has no external gateway set, Kuryr cannot create floating IPs for **Service** objects with type **LoadBalancer**.
- Configuring the **sessionAffinity=ClientIP** property on **Service** objects does not have an effect. Kuryr does not support this setting.
**RHOSP version limitations**

Using OpenShift Container Platform with Kuryr SDN has several limitations that depend on the RHOSP version.

- RHOSP versions before 16 use the default Octavia load balancer driver (Amphora). This driver requires that one Amphora load balancer VM is deployed per OpenShift Container Platform service. Creating too many services can cause you to run out of resources. Deployments of later versions of RHOSP that have the OVN Octavia driver disabled also use the Amphora driver. They are subject to the same resource concerns as earlier versions of RHOSP.

- Kuryr SDN does not support automatic unidling by a service.

**RHOSP upgrade limitations**

As a result of the RHOSP upgrade process, the Octavia API might be changed, and upgrades to the Amphora images that are used for load balancers might be required.

You can address API changes on an individual basis.

If the Amphora image is upgraded, the RHOSP operator can handle existing load balancer VMs in two ways:

- Upgrade each VM by triggering a load balancer failover.
- Leave responsibility for upgrading the VMs to users.

If the operator takes the first option, there might be short downtimes during failovers.

If the operator takes the second option, the existing load balancers will not support upgraded Octavia API features, like UDP listeners. In this case, users must recreate their Services to use these features.

### 21.6.3.5. Control plane machines

By default, the OpenShift Container Platform installation process creates three control plane machines.

Each machine requires:

- An instance from the RHOSP quota
- A port from the RHOSP quota
- A flavor with at least 16 GB memory and 4 vCPUs
- At least 100 GB storage space from the RHOSP quota

### 21.6.3.6. Compute machines

By default, the OpenShift Container Platform installation process creates three compute machines.

Each machine requires:

- An instance from the RHOSP quota
- A port from the RHOSP quota
- A flavor with at least 8 GB memory and 2 vCPUs
TIP

Compute machines host the applications that you run on OpenShift Container Platform; aim to run as many as you can.

21.6.3.7. Bootstrap machine

During installation, a bootstrap machine is temporarily provisioned to stand up the control plane. After the production control plane is ready, the bootstrap machine is deprovisioned.

The bootstrap machine requires:

- An instance from the RHOSP quota
- A port from the RHOSP quota
- A flavor with at least 16 GB memory and 4 vCPUs
- At least 100 GB storage space from the RHOSP quota

21.6.4. Internet access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you require access to the internet to install your cluster.

You must have internet access to:

- Access OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console to download the installation program and perform subscription management. If the cluster has internet access and you do not disable Telemetry, that service automatically entitles your cluster.
- Access Quay.io to obtain the packages that are required to install your cluster.
- Obtain the packages that are required to perform cluster updates.

IMPORTANT

If your cluster cannot have direct internet access, you can perform a restricted network installation on some types of infrastructure that you provision. During that process, you download the required content and use it to populate a mirror registry with the installation packages. With some installation types, the environment that you install your cluster in will not require internet access. Before you update the cluster, you update the content of the mirror registry.

21.6.5. Downloading playbook dependencies

The Ansible playbooks that simplify the installation process on user-provisioned infrastructure require several Python modules. On the machine where you will run the installer, add the modules’ repositories and then download them.

NOTE

These instructions assume that you are using Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 8.
Prerequisites

- Python 3 is installed on your machine.

Procedure

1. On a command line, add the repositories:
   
a. Register with Red Hat Subscription Manager:

   ```bash
   $ sudo subscription-manager register # If not done already
   ```

   b. Pull the latest subscription data:

   ```bash
   $ sudo subscription-manager attach --pool=$YOUR_POOLID # If not done already
   ```

   c. Disable the current repositories:

   ```bash
   $ sudo subscription-manager repos --disable=* # If not done already
   ```

   d. Add the required repositories:

   ```bash
   $ sudo subscription-manager repos 
   --enable=rhel-8-for-x86_64-baseos-rpms 
   --enable=openstack-16-tools-for-rhel-8-x86_64-rpms 
   --enable=ansible-2.9-for-rhel-8-x86_64-rpms 
   --enable=rhel-8-for-x86_64-appstream-rpms
   ```

2. Install the modules:

   ```bash
   $ sudo yum install python3-openstackclient ansible python3-openstacksdk python3-netaddr
   ```

3. Ensure that the `python` command points to `python3`:

   ```bash
   $ sudo alternatives --set python /usr/bin/python3
   ```

21.6.6. Downloading the installation playbooks

Download Ansible playbooks that you can use to install OpenShift Container Platform on your own Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) infrastructure.

Prerequisites

- The curl command-line tool is available on your machine.

Procedure

- To download the playbooks to your working directory, run the following script from a command line:

  ```bash
  $ xargs -n 1 curl -O <<< 'https://raw.githubusercontent.com/openshift/installer/release-4.14/upi/openstack/bootstrap.yaml
  ```
The playbooks are downloaded to your machine.

**IMPORTANT**

During the installation process, you can modify the playbooks to configure your deployment.

Retain all playbooks for the life of your cluster. You must have the playbooks to remove your OpenShift Container Platform cluster from RHOSP.

**IMPORTANT**

You must match any edits you make in the `bootstrap.yaml`, `compute-nodes.yaml`, `control-plane.yaml`, `network.yaml`, and `security-groups.yaml` files to the corresponding playbooks that are prefixed with `down-`. For example, edits to the `bootstrap.yaml` file must be reflected in the `down-bootstrap.yaml` file, too. If you do not edit both files, the supported cluster removal process will fail.

### 21.6.7. Obtaining the installation program

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform, download the installation file on the host you are using for installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You have a computer that runs Linux or macOS, with 500 MB of local disk space.

**Procedure**
1. Access the Infrastructure Provider page on the OpenShift Cluster Manager site. If you have a Red Hat account, log in with your credentials. If you do not, create an account.

2. Select your infrastructure provider.

3. Navigate to the page for your installation type, download the installation program that corresponds with your host operating system and architecture, and place the file in the directory where you will store the installation configuration files.

   **IMPORTANT**
   
The installation program creates several files on the computer that you use to install your cluster. You must keep the installation program and the files that the installation program creates after you finish installing the cluster. Both files are required to delete the cluster.

   **IMPORTANT**
   
Deleting the files created by the installation program does not remove your cluster, even if the cluster failed during installation. To remove your cluster, complete the OpenShift Container Platform uninstallation procedures for your specific cloud provider.

4. Extract the installation program. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   $ tar -xvf openshift-install-linux.tar.gz

5. Download your installation pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager. This pull secret allows you to authenticate with the services that are provided by the included authorities, including Quay.io, which serves the container images for OpenShift Container Platform components.

21.6.8. Generating a key pair for cluster node SSH access

During an OpenShift Container Platform installation, you can provide an SSH public key to the installation program. The key is passed to the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes through their Ignition config files and is used to authenticate SSH access to the nodes. The key is added to the ~/.ssh/authorized_keys list for the core user on each node, which enables password-less authentication.

After the key is passed to the nodes, you can use the key pair to SSH in to the RHCOS nodes as the user core. To access the nodes through SSH, the private key identity must be managed by SSH for your local user.

If you want to SSH in to your cluster nodes to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, you must provide the SSH public key during the installation process. The ./openshift-install gather command also requires the SSH public key to be in place on the cluster nodes.

   **IMPORTANT**
   
Do not skip this procedure in production environments, where disaster recovery and debugging is required.
NOTE

You must use a local key, not one that you configured with platform-specific approaches such as AWS key pairs.

Procedure

1. If you do not have an existing SSH key pair on your local machine to use for authentication onto your cluster nodes, create one. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   $ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -N '' -f <path>/<file_name>  

   Specify the path and file name, such as ~/.ssh/id_ed25519, of the new SSH key. If you have an existing key pair, ensure your public key is in the your ~/.ssh directory.

   NOTE

   If you plan to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures, do not create a key that uses the ed25519 algorithm. Instead, create a key that uses the rsa or ecdsa algorithm.

2. View the public SSH key:

   $ cat <path>/<file_name>.pub

   For example, run the following to view the ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub public key:

   $ cat ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub

3. Add the SSH private key identity to the SSH agent for your local user, if it has not already been added. SSH agent management of the key is required for password-less SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes, or if you want to use the ./openshift-install gather command.

   NOTE

   On some distributions, default SSH private key identities such as ~/.ssh/id_rsa and ~/.ssh/id_dsa are managed automatically.

   a. If the ssh-agent process is not already running for your local user, start it as a background task:

   $ eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"

   Example output

   Agent pid 31874
If your cluster is in FIPS mode, only use FIPS-compliant algorithms to generate the SSH key. The key must be either RSA or ECDSA.

4. Add your SSH private key to the `ssh-agent`:

```bash
$ ssh-add <path>/<file_name>
```

Specify the path and file name for your SSH private key, such as `~/.ssh/id_ed25519`

**Example output**

```
Identity added: /home/<you>/<path>/<file_name> (<computer_name>)
```

**Next steps**

- When you install OpenShift Container Platform, provide the SSH public key to the installation program.

### 21.6.9. Creating the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) image

The OpenShift Container Platform installation program requires that a Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) image be present in the Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) cluster. Retrieve the latest RHCOS image, then upload it using the RHOSP CLI.

**Prerequisites**

- The RHOSP CLI is installed.

**Procedure**


    **IMPORTANT**

    The RHCOS images might not change with every release of OpenShift Container Platform. You must download images with the highest version that is less than or equal to the OpenShift Container Platform version that you install. Use the image versions that match your OpenShift Container Platform version if they are available.

3. Download the *Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) - OpenStack Image (QCOW)*.

4. Decompress the image.
NOTE
You must decompress the RHOSP image before the cluster can use it. The name of the downloaded file might not contain a compression extension, like .gz or .tgz. To find out if or how the file is compressed, in a command line, enter:

```
$ file <name_of_downloaded_file>
```

5. From the image that you downloaded, create an image that is named rhcos in your cluster by using the RHOSP CLI:

```
$ openstack image create --container-format=bare --disk-format=qcow2 --file rhcos-\n$[RHCOS_VERSION]-openstack.qcow2 rhcos
```

IMPORTANT
Depending on your RHOSP environment, you might be able to upload the image in either .raw or .qcow2 formats. If you use Ceph, you must use the .raw format.

WARNING
If the installation program finds multiple images with the same name, it chooses one of them at random. To avoid this behavior, create unique names for resources in RHOSP.

After you upload the image to RHOSP, it is usable in the installation process.

21.6.10. Verifying external network access
The OpenShift Container Platform installation process requires external network access. You must provide an external network value to it, or deployment fails. Before you begin the process, verify that a network with the external router type exists in Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP).

Prerequisites
- Configure OpenStack’s networking service to have DHCP agents forward instances’ DNS queries

Procedure
1. Using the RHOSP CLI, verify the name and ID of the 'External' network:

```
$ openstack network list --long -c ID -c Name -c "Router Type"
```

Example output
```
A network with an external router type appears in the network list. If at least one does not, see Creating a default floating IP network and Creating a default provider network.

NOTE
If the Neutron trunk service plugin is enabled, a trunk port is created by default. For more information, see Neutron trunk port.

21.6.11. Enabling access to the environment

At deployment, all OpenShift Container Platform machines are created in a Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP)-tenant network. Therefore, they are not accessible directly in most RHOSP deployments.

You can configure OpenShift Container Platform API and application access by using floating IP addresses (FIPs) during installation. You can also complete an installation without configuring FIPs, but the installer will not configure a way to reach the API or applications externally.

21.6.11.1. Enabling access with floating IP addresses

Create floating IP (FIP) addresses for external access to the OpenShift Container Platform API, cluster applications, and the bootstrap process.

Procedure

1. Using the Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) CLI, create the API FIP:

   $ openstack floating ip create --description "API <cluster_name>.<base_domain>" <external_network>

2. Using the Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) CLI, create the apps, or Ingress, FIP:

   $ openstack floating ip create --description "Ingress <cluster_name>.<base_domain>" <external_network>

3. By using the Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) CLI, create the bootstrap FIP:

   $ openstack floating ip create --description "bootstrap machine" <external_network>

4. Add records that follow these patterns to your DNS server for the API and Ingress FIPs:

   api.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>. IN A <API_FIP>
   *.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>. IN A <apps_FIP>
NOTE

If you do not control the DNS server, you can access the cluster by adding the cluster domain names such as the following to your /etc/hosts file:

- `<api_floating_ip> api.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>`
- `<application_floating_ip> grafana-openshift-monitoring.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>`
- `<application_floating_ip> prometheus-k8s-openshift-monitoring.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>`
- `<application_floating_ip> oauth-openshift.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>`
- `<application_floating_ip> console-openshift-console.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>`
- `<application_floating_ip> integrated-oauth-server-openshift-authentication.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>`

The cluster domain names in the /etc/hosts file grant access to the web console and the monitoring interface of your cluster locally. You can also use the kubectl or oc. You can access the user applications by using the additional entries pointing to the <application_floating_ip>. This action makes the API and applications accessible to only you, which is not suitable for production deployment, but does allow installation for development and testing.

5. Add the FIPs to the inventory.yaml file as the values of the following variables:

- `os_api_fip`
- `os_bootstrap_fip`
- `os_ingress_fip`

If you use these values, you must also enter an external network as the value of the os_external_network variable in the inventory.yaml file.

TIP

You can make OpenShift Container Platform resources available outside of the cluster by assigning a floating IP address and updating your firewall configuration.

21.6.11.2. Completing installation without floating IP addresses

You can install OpenShift Container Platform on Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) without providing floating IP addresses.

In the inventory.yaml file, do not define the following variables:

- `os_api_fip`
- `os_bootstrap_fip`
If you cannot provide an external network, you can also leave `os_external_network` blank. If you do not provide a value for `os_external_network`, a router is not created for you, and, without additional action, the installer will fail to retrieve an image from Glance. Later in the installation process, when you create network resources, you must configure external connectivity on your own.

If you run the installer with the `wait-for` command from a system that cannot reach the cluster API due to a lack of floating IP addresses or name resolution, installation fails. To prevent installation failure in these cases, you can use a proxy network or run the installer from a system that is on the same network as your machines.

**NOTE**

You can enable name resolution by creating DNS records for the API and Ingress ports. For example:

```
api.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>. IN A <api_port_IP>
*.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>. IN A <ingress_port_IP>
```

If you do not control the DNS server, you can add the record to your `/etc/hosts` file. This action makes the API accessible to only you, which is not suitable for production deployment but does allow installation for development and testing.

### 21.6.12. Defining parameters for the installation program

The OpenShift Container Platform installation program relies on a file that is called `clouds.yaml`. The file describes Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) configuration parameters, including the project name, log in information, and authorization service URLs.

**Procedure**

1. Create the `clouds.yaml` file:

   - If your RHOSP distribution includes the Horizon web UI, generate a `clouds.yaml` file in it.

   **IMPORTANT**

   Remember to add a password to the `auth` field. You can also keep secrets in a separate file from `clouds.yaml`.

   - If your RHOSP distribution does not include the Horizon web UI, or you do not want to use Horizon, create the file yourself. For detailed information about `clouds.yaml`, see Config files in the RHOSP documentation.

   ```yaml
   clouds:
   shiftstack:
     auth:
       project_name: shiftstack
       username: <username>
       password: <password>
       user_domain_name: Default
       project_domain_name: Default
   ```
2. If your RHOSP installation uses self-signed certificate authority (CA) certificates for endpoint authentication:
   a. Copy the certificate authority file to your machine.
   b. Add the `cacerts` key to the `clouds.yaml` file. The value must be an absolute, non-root-accessible path to the CA certificate:

   ```yaml
   clouds:
     shiftstack:
       cacert: "/etc/pki/ca-trust/source/anchors/ca.crt.pem"
   ```

   **TIP**

   After you run the installer with a custom CA certificate, you can update the certificate by editing the value of the `ca-cert.pem` key in the `cloud-provider-config` keymap. On a command line, run:

   ```
   $ oc edit configmap -n openshift-config cloud-provider-config
   ```

3. Place the `clouds.yaml` file in one of the following locations:
   a. The value of the `OS_CLIENT_CONFIG_FILE` environment variable
   b. The current directory
   c. A Unix-specific user configuration directory, for example `~/.config/openstack/clouds.yaml`
   d. A Unix-specific site configuration directory, for example `/etc/openstack/clouds.yaml`

   The installation program searches for `clouds.yaml` in that order.

### 21.6.13. Creating the installation configuration file

You can customize the OpenShift Container Platform cluster you install on Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP).

**Prerequisites**

- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.

**Procedure**

1. Create the `install-config.yaml` file.
   a. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and run the following
a. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and run the following command:

```bash
$ ./openshift-install create install-config --dir <installation_directory>
```

For `<installation_directory>`, specify the directory name to store the files that the installation program creates.

When specifying the directory:

- Verify that the directory has the `execute` permission. This permission is required to run Terraform binaries under the installation directory.
- Use an empty directory. Some installation assets, such as bootstrap X.509 certificates, have short expiration intervals, therefore you must not reuse an installation directory. If you want to reuse individual files from another cluster installation, you can copy them into your directory. However, the file names for the installation assets might change between releases. Use caution when copying installation files from an earlier OpenShift Container Platform version.

**NOTE**

Always delete the `~/.powervs` directory to avoid reusing a stale configuration. Run the following command:

```bash
$ rm -rf ~/.powervs
```

b. At the prompts, provide the configuration details for your cloud:

i. Optional: Select an SSH key to use to access your cluster machines.

**NOTE**

For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your `ssh-agent` process uses.

ii. Select `openstack` as the platform to target.

iii. Specify the Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) external network name to use for installing the cluster.

iv. Specify the floating IP address to use for external access to the OpenShift API.

v. Specify a RHOSP flavor with at least 16 GB RAM to use for control plane nodes and 8 GB RAM for compute nodes.

vi. Select the base domain to deploy the cluster to. All DNS records will be sub-domains of this base and will also include the cluster name.

vii. Enter a name for your cluster. The name must be 14 or fewer characters long.

2. Modify the `install-config.yaml` file. You can find more information about the available parameters in the "Installation configuration parameters" section.
3. Back up the `install-config.yaml` file so that you can use it to install multiple clusters.

**IMPORTANT**

The `install-config.yaml` file is consumed during the installation process. If you want to reuse the file, you must back it up now.

You now have the file `install-config.yaml` in the directory that you specified.

Additional resources

- Installation configuration parameters for OpenStack

21.6.13.1. Custom subnets in RHOSP deployments

Optionally, you can deploy a cluster on a Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) subnet of your choice. The subnet’s GUID is passed as the value of `platform.openstack.machinesSubnet` in the `install-config.yaml` file.

This subnet is used as the cluster’s primary subnet. By default, nodes and ports are created on it. You can create nodes and ports on a different RHOSP subnet by setting the value of the `platform.openstack.machinesSubnet` property to the subnet’s UUID.

Before you run the OpenShift Container Platform installer with a custom subnet, verify that your configuration meets the following requirements:

- The subnet that is used by `platform.openstack.machinesSubnet` has DHCP enabled.
- The CIDR of `platform.openstack.machinesSubnet` matches the CIDR of `networking.machineNetwork`.
- The installation program user has permission to create ports on this network, including ports with fixed IP addresses.

Clusters that use custom subnets have the following limitations:

- If you plan to install a cluster that uses floating IP addresses, the `platform.openstack.machinesSubnet` subnet must be attached to a router that is connected to the `externalNetwork` network.
- If the `platform.openstack.machinesSubnet` value is set in the `install-config.yaml` file, the installation program does not create a private network or subnet for your RHOSP machines.
- You cannot use the `platform.openstack.externalDNS` property at the same time as a custom subnet. To add DNS to a cluster that uses a custom subnet, configure DNS on the RHOSP network.

**NOTE**

By default, the API VIP takes x.x.x.5 and the Ingress VIP takes x.x.x.7 from your network’s CIDR block. To override these default values, set values for `platform.openstack.apiVIPs` and `platform.openstack.ingressVIPs` that are outside of the DHCP allocation pool.
IMPORTANT

The CIDR ranges for networks are not adjustable after cluster installation. Red Hat does not provide direct guidance on determining the range during cluster installation because it requires careful consideration of the number of created pods per namespace.

21.6.13.2. Sample customized install-config.yaml file for RHOSP with Kuryr

To deploy with Kuryr SDN instead of the default OVN-Kubernetes network plugin, you must modify the install-config.yaml file to include Kuryr as the desired networking.networkType. This sample install-config.yaml demonstrates all of the possible Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) customization options.

IMPORTANT

This sample file is provided for reference only. You must obtain your install-config.yaml file by using the installation program.

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: example.com
controlPlane:
  name: master
  platform: {}
  replicas: 3
compute:
- name: worker
  platform:
    openstack:
      type: m1.large
    replicas: 3
metadata:
  name: example
networking:
  clusterNetwork:
  - cidr: 10.128.0.0/14
    hostPrefix: 23
  machineNetwork:
  - cidr: 10.0.0.0/16
  serviceNetwork:
  - 172.30.0.0/16
  networkType: Kuryr
  platform:
    openstack:
      cloud: mycloud
      externalNetwork: external
      computeFlavor: m1.xlarge
      apiFloatingIP: 128.0.0.1
      trunkSupport: true
      octaviaSupport: true
      pullSecret: '{"auths": ...}"
sshKey: ssh-ed25519 AAAA..."}
The Amphora Octavia driver creates two ports per load balancer. As a result, the service subnet that the installer creates is twice the size of the CIDR that is specified as the value of the `serviceNetwork` property. The larger range is required to prevent IP address conflicts.

The cluster network plugin to install. The supported values are Kuryr, OVNKubernetes, and OpenShiftSDN. The default value is OVNKubernetes.

Both `trunkSupport` and `octaviaSupport` are automatically discovered by the installer, so there is no need to set them. But if your environment does not meet both requirements, Kuryr SDN will not properly work. Trunks are needed to connect the pods to the RHOSP network and Octavia is required to create the OpenShift Container Platform services.

21.6.13.3. Cluster deployment on RHOSP provider networks

You can deploy your OpenShift Container Platform clusters on Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) with a primary network interface on a provider network. Provider networks are commonly used to give projects direct access to a public network that can be used to reach the internet. You can also share provider networks among projects as part of the network creation process.

RHOSP provider networks map directly to an existing physical network in the data center. A RHOSP administrator must create them.

In the following example, OpenShift Container Platform workloads are connected to a data center by using a provider network:
OpenShift Container Platform clusters that are installed on provider networks do not require tenant networks or floating IP addresses. The installer does not create these resources during installation.

Example provider network types include flat (untagged) and VLAN (802.1Q tagged).

**NOTE**

A cluster can support as many provider network connections as the network type allows. For example, VLAN networks typically support up to 4096 connections.

You can learn more about provider and tenant networks in the RHOSP documentation.

**21.6.13.3.1. RHOSP provider network requirements for cluster installation**

Before you install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster, your Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) deployment and provider network must meet a number of conditions:

- The RHOSP networking service (Neutron) is enabled and accessible through the RHOSP networking API.
- The RHOSP networking service has the port security and allowed address pairs extensions enabled.
The provider network can be shared with other tenants.

**TIP**

Use the `openstack network create` command with the `--share` flag to create a network that can be shared.

- The RHOSP project that you use to install the cluster must own the provider network, as well as an appropriate subnet.

**TIP**

To create a network for a project that is named "openshift," enter the following command:

```
$ openstack network create --project openshift
```

To create a subnet for a project that is named "openshift," enter the following command:

```
$ openstack subnet create --project openshift
```

To learn more about creating networks on RHOSP, read the provider networks documentation.

If the cluster is owned by the `admin` user, you must run the installer as that user to create ports on the network.

**IMPORTANT**

Provider networks must be owned by the RHOSP project that is used to create the cluster. If they are not, the RHOSP Compute service (Nova) cannot request a port from that network.

- Verify that the provider network can reach the RHOSP metadata service IP address, which is 169.254.169.254 by default. Depending on your RHOSP SDN and networking service configuration, you might need to provide the route when you create the subnet. For example:

  ```
  $ openstack subnet create --dhcp --host-route
destination=169.254.169.254/32,gateway=192.0.2.2 ...
  ```

- Optional: To secure the network, create role-based access control (RBAC) rules that limit network access to a single project.

### 21.6.13.3.2. Deploying a cluster that has a primary interface on a provider network

You can deploy an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that has its primary network interface on a Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) provider network.

**Prerequisites**

- Your Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) deployment is configured as described by "RHOSP provider network requirements for cluster installation".
Procedure

1. In a text editor, open the install-config.yaml file.

2. Set the value of the platform.openstack.apiVIPs property to the IP address for the API VIP.

3. Set the value of the platform.openstack.ingressVIPs property to the IP address for the Ingress VIP.

4. Set the value of the platform.openstack.machinesSubnet property to the UUID of the provider network subnet.

5. Set the value of the networking.machineNetwork.cidr property to the CIDR block of the provider network subnet.

**IMPORTANT**

The platform.openstack.apiVIPs and platform.openstack.ingressVIPs properties must both be unassigned IP addresses from the networking.machineNetwork.cidr block.

Section of an installation configuration file for a cluster that relies on a RHOSP provider network

```yaml
...  
  platform:
    openstack:
      apiVIPs:  
        - 192.0.2.13
      ingressVIPs:  
        - 192.0.2.23
    machinesSubnet: fa806b2f-ac49-4bce-b9db-124bc64209bf
    # ...
  networking:
    machineNetwork:
    - cidr: 192.0.2.0/24
```

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.12 and later, the apiVIP and ingressVIP configuration settings are deprecated. Instead, use a list format to enter values in the apiVIPs and ingressVIPs configuration settings.

**WARNING**

You cannot set the platform.openstack.externalNetwork or platform.openstack.externalDNS parameters while using a provider network for the primary network interface.

When you deploy the cluster, the installer uses the install-config.yaml file to deploy the cluster on the provider network.
TIP

You can add additional networks, including provider networks, to the `platform.openstack.additionalNetworkIDs` list.

After you deploy your cluster, you can attach pods to additional networks. For more information, see Understanding multiple networks.

21.6.13.4. Kuryr ports pools

A Kuryr ports pool maintains a number of ports on standby for pod creation.

Keeping ports on standby minimizes pod creation time. Without ports pools, Kuryr must explicitly request port creation or deletion whenever a pod is created or deleted.

The Neutron ports that Kuryr uses are created in subnets that are tied to namespaces. These pod ports are also added as subports to the primary port of OpenShift Container Platform cluster nodes.

Because Kuryr keeps each namespace in a separate subnet, a separate ports pool is maintained for each namespace-worker pair.

Prior to installing a cluster, you can set the following parameters in the `cluster-network-03-config.yml` manifest file to configure ports pool behavior:

- The `enablePortPoolsPrepopulation` parameter controls pool prepopulation, which forces Kuryr to add Neutron ports to the pools when the first pod that is configured to use the dedicated network for pods is created in a namespace. The default value is `false`.

- The `poolMinPorts` parameter is the minimum number of free ports that are kept in the pool. The default value is `1`.

- The `poolMaxPorts` parameter is the maximum number of free ports that are kept in the pool. A value of `0` disables that upper bound. This is the default setting. If your OpenStack port quota is low, or you have a limited number of IP addresses on the pod network, consider setting this option to ensure that unneeded ports are deleted.

- The `poolBatchPorts` parameter defines the maximum number of Neutron ports that can be created at once. The default value is `3`.

21.6.13.5. Adjusting Kuryr ports pools during installation

During installation, you can configure how Kuryr manages Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) Neutron ports to control the speed and efficiency of pod creation.

Prerequisites

- Create and modify the `install-config.yaml` file.

Procedure

1. From a command line, create the manifest files:

```
$ ./openshift-install create manifests --dir <installation_directory>
```
1. For `<installation_directory>`, specify the name of the directory that contains the `install-config.yaml` file for your cluster.

2. Create a file that is named `cluster-network-03-config.yml` in the `<installation_directory>/manifests/` directory:

   ```bash
   $ touch <installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-network-03-config.yml
   ``

3. Open the `cluster-network-03-config.yml` file in an editor, and enter a custom resource (CR) that describes the Cluster Network Operator configuration that you want:

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: operator.openshift.io/v1
   kind: Network
   metadata:
     name: cluster
   spec:
     clusterNetwork:
     - cidr: 10.128.0.0/14
       hostPrefix: 23
     serviceNetwork:
     - 172.30.0.0/16
     defaultNetwork:
       type: Kuryr
       kuryrConfig:
         enablePortPoolsPrepopulation: false
         poolMinPorts: 1
         poolBatchPorts: 3
         poolMaxPorts: 5
         openstackServiceNetwork: 172.30.0.0/15
   
   Set `enablePortPoolsPrepopulation` to `true` to make Kuryr create new Neutron ports when the first pod on the network for pods is created in a namespace. This setting raises the Neutron ports quota but can reduce the time that is required to spawn pods. The default value is `false`.

4. After creating the file, several network configuration files are in the `manifests/` directory, as shown:

   ```bash
   $ ls <installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-network-0* 
   cluster-network-01-crd.yml
   cluster-network-02-config.yml
   cluster-network-03-config.yml
   ```

Example output

- cluster-network-01-crd.yml
- cluster-network-02-config.yml
- cluster-network-03-config.yml
Kuryr creates new ports for a pool if the number of free ports in that pool is lower than the value of `poolMinPorts`. The default value is 1.

`poolBatchPorts` controls the number of new ports that are created if the number of free ports is lower than the value of `poolMinPorts`. The default value is 3.

If the number of free ports in a pool is higher than the value of `poolMaxPorts`, Kuryr deletes them until the number matches that value. Setting this value to 0 disables this upper bound, preventing pools from shrinking. The default value is 0.

The `openStackServiceNetwork` parameter defines the CIDR range of the network from which IP addresses are allocated to RHOSP Octavia’s LoadBalancers.

If this parameter is used with the Amphora driver, Octavia takes two IP addresses from this network for each load balancer: one for OpenShift and the other for VRRP connections. Because these IP addresses are managed by OpenShift Container Platform and Neutron respectively, they must come from different pools. Therefore, the value of `openStackServiceNetwork` must be at least twice the size of the value of `serviceNetwork`, and the value of `serviceNetwork` must overlap entirely with the range that is defined by `openStackServiceNetwork`.

The CNO verifies that VRRP IP addresses that are taken from the range that is defined by this parameter do not overlap with the range that is defined by the `serviceNetwork` parameter.

If this parameter is not set, the CNO uses an expanded value of `serviceNetwork` that is determined by decrementing the prefix size by 1.

5. Save the `cluster-network-03-config.yml` file, and exit the text editor.

6. Optional: Back up the `manifests/cluster-network-03-config.yml` file. The installation program deletes the `manifests/` directory while creating the cluster.

21.6.13.6. Setting a custom subnet for machines

The IP range that the installation program uses by default might not match the Neutron subnet that you create when you install OpenShift Container Platform. If necessary, update the CIDR value for new machines by editing the installation configuration file.

Prerequisites

- You have the `install-config.yaml` file that was generated by the OpenShift Container Platform installation program.

Procedure

1. On a command line, browse to the directory that contains `install-config.yaml`.

2. From that directory, either run a script to edit the `install-config.yaml` file or update the file manually:

   - To set the value by using a script, run:

     ```
     $ python -c '
     import yaml;
     path = "install-config.yaml";
     ```
data = yaml.safe_load(open(path));
data["networking"]['machineNetwork'] = [{'cidr': "192.168.0.0/18"}];
open(path, "w").write(yaml.dump(data, default_flow_style=False))

1. Insert a value that matches your intended Neutron subnet, e.g. 192.0.2.0/24.

- To set the value manually, open the file and set the value of `networking.machineCIDR` to something that matches your intended Neutron subnet.

21.6.13.7. Emptying compute machine pools

To proceed with an installation that uses your own infrastructure, set the number of compute machines in the installation configuration file to zero. Later, you create these machines manually.

**Prerequisites**

- You have the `install-config.yaml` file that was generated by the OpenShift Container Platform installation program.

**Procedure**

1. On a command line, browse to the directory that contains `install-config.yaml`.

2. From that directory, either run a script to edit the `install-config.yaml` file or update the file manually:

   - To set the value by using a script, run:

     ```
     $ python -c '
     import yaml;
     path = "install-config.yaml";
     data = yaml.safe_load(open(path));
     data["compute"][0]["replicas"] = 0;
     open(path, "w").write(yaml.dump(data, default_flow_style=False))'
     ```

   - To set the value manually, open the file and set the value of `compute.<first entry>.replicas` to 0.

21.6.13.8. Modifying the network type

By default, the installation program selects the **OpenShiftSDN** network type. To use Kuryr instead, change the value in the installation configuration file that the program generated.

**Prerequisites**

- You have the file `install-config.yaml` that was generated by the OpenShift Container Platform installation program

**Procedure**

1. In a command prompt, browse to the directory that contains `install-config.yaml`.

2. From that directory, either run a script to edit the `install-config.yaml` file or update the file manually:
To set the value by using a script, run:

```bash
$ python -c 'import yaml;
path = "install-config.yaml";
data = yaml.safe_load(open(path));
data["networking"]['networkType'] = "Kuryr";
open(path, "w").write(yaml.dump(data, default_flow_style=False))'
```

To set the value manually, open the file and set `networking.networkType` to "Kuryr".

### 21.6.14. Creating the Kubernetes manifest and Ignition config files

Because you must modify some cluster definition files and manually start the cluster machines, you must generate the Kubernetes manifest and Ignition config files that the cluster needs to configure the machines.

The installation configuration file transforms into the Kubernetes manifests. The manifests wrap into the Ignition configuration files, which are later used to configure the cluster machines.

**IMPORTANT**

- The Ignition config files that the OpenShift Container Platform installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending `node-bootstrapper` certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for Recovering from expired control plane certificates for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You obtained the OpenShift Container Platform installation program.
- You created the `install-config.yaml` installation configuration file.

**Procedure**

1. Change to the directory that contains the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and generate the Kubernetes manifests for the cluster:

   ```bash
   $ ./openshift-install create manifests --dir <installation_directory>
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the installation directory that contains the `install-config.yaml` file you created.
2. Remove the Kubernetes manifest files that define the control plane machines, compute machine sets, and control plane machine sets:

```bash
```

Because you create and manage these resources yourself, you do not have to initialize them.

- You can preserve the compute machine set files to create compute machines by using the machine API, but you must update references to them to match your environment.

3. Check that the `mastersSchedulable` parameter in the `<installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-scheduler-02-config.yml` Kubernetes manifest file is set to `false`. This setting prevents pods from being scheduled on the control plane machines:

   a. Open the `<installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-scheduler-02-config.yml` file.

   b. Locate the `mastersSchedulable` parameter and ensure that it is set to `false`.

   c. Save and exit the file.

4. To create the Ignition configuration files, run the following command from the directory that contains the installation program:

```bash
$ ./openshift-install create ignition-configs --dir <installation_directory> 1
```

For `<installation_directory>`, specify the same installation directory.

Ignition config files are created for the bootstrap, control plane, and compute nodes in the installation directory. The `kubeadmin-password` and `kubeconfig` files are created in the `./<installation_directory>/auth` directory:

```
├── auth
│   ├── kubeadmin-password
│   └── kubeconfig
├── bootstrap.ign
├── master.ign
├── metadata.json
└── worker.ign
```

5. Export the metadata file's `infraID` key as an environment variable:

```bash
$ export INFRA_ID=$(jq -r .infraID metadata.json)
```

**TIP**

Extract the `infraID` key from `metadata.json` and use it as a prefix for all of the RHOSP resources that you create. By doing so, you avoid name conflicts when making multiple deployments in the same project.
21.6.15. Preparing the bootstrap Ignition files

The OpenShift Container Platform installation process relies on bootstrap machines that are created from a bootstrap Ignition configuration file.

Edit the file and upload it. Then, create a secondary bootstrap Ignition configuration file that Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) uses to download the primary file.

Prerequisites

- You have the bootstrap Ignition file that the installer program generates, `bootstrap.ign`.
- The infrastructure ID from the installer’s metadata file is set as an environment variable (`$INFRA_ID`).
  - If the variable is not set, see Creating the Kubernetes manifest and Ignition config files
- You have an HTTP(S)-accessible way to store the bootstrap Ignition file.
  - The documented procedure uses the RHOSP image service (Glance), but you can also use the RHOSP storage service (Swift), Amazon S3, an internal HTTP server, or an ad hoc Nova server.

Procedure

1. Run the following Python script. The script modifies the bootstrap Ignition file to set the hostname and, if available, CA certificate file when it runs:

```python
import base64
import json
import os

with open('bootstrap.ign', 'r') as f:
    ignition = json.load(f)

files = ignition['storage'].get('files', [])

infra_id = os.environ.get('INFRA_ID', 'openshift').encode()
hostname_b64 = base64.standard_b64encode(infra_id + b'-bootstrap
').decode().strip()
files.append(
    {'path': '/etc/hostname',
     'mode': 420,
     'contents': {
         'source': 'data:text/plain;charset=utf-8;base64,' + hostname_b64
     }}
)

ca_cert_path = os.environ.get('OS_CACERT', '')
if ca_cert_path:
    with open(ca_cert_path, 'r') as f:
        ca_cert = f.read().encode()
        ca_cert_b64 = base64.standard_b64encode(ca_cert).decode().strip()

    files.append(
        {
            'path': '/etc/ssl/ca-cert.pem'}
    )
```
2. Using the RHOSP CLI, create an image that uses the bootstrap Ignition file:

```
$ openstack image create --disk-format=raw --container-format=bare --file bootstrap.ign <image_name>
```

3. Get the image’s details:

```
$ openstack image show <image_name>
```

Make a note of the file value; it follows the pattern `v2/images/<image_ID>/file`.

**NOTE**

Verify that the image you created is active.

4. Retrieve the image service’s public address:

```
$ openstack catalog show image
```

5. Combine the public address with the image file value and save the result as the storage location. The location follows the pattern `<image_service_public_URL>/v2/images/<image_ID>/file`.

6. Generate an auth token and save the token ID:

```
$ openstack token issue -c id -f value
```

7. Insert the following content into a file called `$INFRA_ID-bootstrap-ignition.json` and edit the placeholders to match your own values:

```json
{
    "ignition": {
        "config": {
            "merge": [{
                "source": "<storage_url>",
                "httpHeaders": [{
                    "name": "X-Auth-Token",
                    "value": "<token_ID>"
                }]
            }]
        }
    }
}
```
Replace the value of `ignition.config.merge.source` with the bootstrap Ignition file storage URL.

2. Set `name` in `httpHeaders` to "X-Auth-Token".

3. Set `value` in `httpHeaders` to your token’s ID.

4. If the bootstrap Ignition file server uses a self-signed certificate, include the base64-encoded certificate.

8. Save the secondary Ignition config file.

The bootstrap Ignition data will be passed to RHOSP during installation.

---

**WARNING**

The bootstrap Ignition file contains sensitive information, like `clouds.yaml` credentials. Ensure that you store it in a secure place, and delete it after you complete the installation process.

---

**21.6.16. Creating control plane Ignition config files on RHOSP**

Installing OpenShift Container Platform on Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) on your own infrastructure requires control plane Ignition config files. You must create multiple config files.

**NOTE**

As with the bootstrap Ignition configuration, you must explicitly define a hostname for each control plane machine.

**Prerequisites**

- The infrastructure ID from the installation program’s metadata file is set as an environment variable (`$INFRA_ID`).
  - If the variable is not set, see "Creating the Kubernetes manifest and Ignition config files".

**Procedure**
On a command line, run the following Python script:

```bash
$ for index in $(seq 0 2); do
    MASTER_HOSTNAME="$INFRA_ID-master-$index\n"
    python -c "import base64, json, sys;
    ignition = json.load(sys.stdin);
    storage = ignition.get('storage', {});
    files = storage.get('files', []);
    files.append({'path': '/etc/hostname', 'mode': 420, 'contents': {'source':
    'data:text/plain;charset=utf-8;base64,' +
    base64.standard_b64encode(b'$MASTER_HOSTNAME').decode().strip(), 'verification': {}},
    'filesystem': 'root'});
    storage['files'] = files;
    ignition['storage'] = storage
    json.dump(ignition, sys.stdout)" <master.ign >"$INFRA_ID-master-$index-ignition.json"
done
```

You now have three control plane Ignition files: `<INFRA_ID>-master-0-ignition.json`, `<INFRA_ID>-master-1-ignition.json`, and `<INFRA_ID>-master-2-ignition.json`.

### 21.6.17. Creating network resources on RHOSP

Create the network resources that an OpenShift Container Platform on Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) installation on your own infrastructure requires. To save time, run supplied Ansible playbooks that generate security groups, networks, subnets, routers, and ports.

**Prerequisites**

- Python 3 is installed on your machine.
- You downloaded the modules in "Downloading playbook dependencies".
- You downloaded the playbooks in "Downloading the installation playbooks".

**Procedure**

1. Optional: Add an external network value to the `inventory.yaml` playbook:

   **Example external network value in the `inventory.yaml` Ansible playbook**

   ```yaml
   ...
   # The public network providing connectivity to the cluster. If not
   # provided, the cluster external connectivity must be provided in another
   # way.
   
   # Required for os_api_fip, os_ingress_fip, os_bootstrap_fip.
   os_external_network: 'external'
   ...
   
   **IMPORTANT**
   
   If you did not provide a value for `os_external_network` in the `inventory.yaml`
   file, you must ensure that VMs can access Glance and an external connection
   yourself.
   ```
2. Optional: Add external network and floating IP (FIP) address values to the inventory.yaml playbook:

Example FIP values in the inventory.yaml Ansible playbook

```yaml
...
# OpenShift API floating IP address. If this value is non-empty, the
# corresponding floating IP will be attached to the Control Plane to
# serve the OpenShift API.
os_api_fip: '203.0.113.23'

# OpenShift Ingress floating IP address. If this value is non-empty, the
# corresponding floating IP will be attached to the worker nodes to serve
# the applications.
os_ingress_fip: '203.0.113.19'

# If this value is non-empty, the corresponding floating IP will be
# attached to the bootstrap machine. This is needed for collecting logs
# in case of install failure.
os_bootstrap_fip: '203.0.113.20'
```

**IMPORTANT**

If you do not define values for os_api_fip and os_ingress_fip, you must perform postinstallation network configuration.

If you do not define a value for os_bootstrap_fip, the installer cannot download debugging information from failed installations.

See “Enabling access to the environment” for more information.

3. On a command line, create security groups by running the security-groups.yaml playbook:

```bash
$ ansible-playbook -i inventory.yaml security-groups.yaml
```

4. On a command line, create a network, subnet, and router by running the network.yaml playbook:

```bash
$ ansible-playbook -i inventory.yaml network.yaml
```

5. Optional: If you want to control the default resolvers that Nova servers use, run the RHOSP CLI command:

```bash
$ openstack subnet set --dns-nameserver <server_1> --dns-nameserver <server_2> "$INFRA_ID-nodes"
```

### 21.6.18. Creating the bootstrap machine on RHOSP

Create a bootstrap machine and give it the network access it needs to run on Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP). Red Hat provides an Ansible playbook that you run to simplify this process.

**Prerequisites**
You downloaded the modules in "Downloading playbook dependencies".

You downloaded the playbooks in "Downloading the installation playbooks".

The inventory.yaml, common.yaml, and bootstrap.yaml Ansible playbooks are in a common directory.

The metadata.json file that the installation program created is in the same directory as the Ansible playbooks.

Procedure

1. On a command line, change the working directory to the location of the playbooks.

2. On a command line, run the bootstrap.yaml playbook:

   $$\text{ansible-playbook -i inventory.yaml bootstrap.yaml}$$

3. After the bootstrap server is active, view the logs to verify that the Ignition files were received:

   $$\text{openstack console log show } "$\text{INFRA_ID-bootstrap}"$$

21.6.19. Creating the control plane machines on RHOSP

Create three control plane machines by using the Ignition config files that you generated. Red Hat provides an Ansible playbook that you run to simplify this process.

Prerequisites

- You downloaded the modules in "Downloading playbook dependencies".
- You downloaded the playbooks in "Downloading the installation playbooks".
- The infrastructure ID from the installation program’s metadata file is set as an environment variable ($\text{INFRA_ID}$).
- The inventory.yaml, common.yaml, and control-plane.yaml Ansible playbooks are in a common directory.
- You have the three Ignition files that were created in "Creating control plane Ignition config files".

Procedure

1. On a command line, change the working directory to the location of the playbooks.

2. If the control plane Ignition config files aren’t already in your working directory, copy them into it.

3. On a command line, run the control-plane.yaml playbook:

   $$\text{ansible-playbook -i inventory.yaml control-plane.yaml}$$

4. Run the following command to monitor the bootstrapping process:
You will see messages that confirm that the control plane machines are running and have joined the cluster:

```
INFO API v1.27.3 up
INFO Waiting up to 30m0s for bootstrapping to complete...
INFO It is now safe to remove the bootstrap resources
```

## 21.6.20. Logging in to the cluster by using the CLI

You can log in to your cluster as a default system user by exporting the cluster `kubeconfig` file. The `kubeconfig` file contains information about the cluster that is used by the CLI to connect a client to the correct cluster and API server. The file is specific to a cluster and is created during OpenShift Container Platform installation.

### Prerequisites

- You deployed an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- You installed the `oc` CLI.

### Procedure

1. Export the `kubeadmin` credentials:

   ```bash
   $ export KUBECONFIG=<installation_directory>/auth/kubeconfig
   
   # For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.
   
   # Example output
   
   system:admin
   
2. Verify you can run `oc` commands successfully using the exported configuration:

   ```bash
   $ oc whoami
   ```

## 21.6.21. Deleting bootstrap resources from RHOSP

Delete the bootstrap resources that you no longer need.

### Prerequisites

- You downloaded the modules in "Downloading playbook dependencies".
- You downloaded the playbooks in "Downloading the installation playbooks".
- The `inventory.yaml`, `common.yaml`, and `down-bootstrap.yaml` Ansible playbooks are in a common directory.
The control plane machines are running.

- If you do not know the status of the machines, see "Verifying cluster status".

Procedure

1. On a command line, change the working directory to the location of the playbooks.

2. On a command line, run the `down-bootstrap.yaml` playbook:

   ```bash
   $ ansible-playbook -i inventory.yaml down-bootstrap.yaml
   ```

The bootstrap port, server, and floating IP address are deleted.

**WARNING**

If you did not disable the bootstrap Ignition file URL earlier, do so now.

21.6.22. Creating compute machines on RHOSP

After standing up the control plane, create compute machines. Red Hat provides an Ansible playbook that you run to simplify this process.

Prerequisites

- You downloaded the modules in "Downloading playbook dependencies".

- You downloaded the playbooks in "Downloading the installation playbooks".

- The `inventory.yaml`, `common.yaml`, and `compute-nodes.yaml` Ansible playbooks are in a common directory.

- The `metadata.json` file that the installation program created is in the same directory as the Ansible playbooks.

- The control plane is active.

Procedure

1. On a command line, change the working directory to the location of the playbooks.

2. On a command line, run the playbook:

   ```bash
   $ ansible-playbook -i inventory.yaml compute-nodes.yaml
   ```

Next steps

- Approve the certificate signing requests for the machines.
21.6.23. Approving the certificate signing requests for your machines

When you add machines to a cluster, two pending certificate signing requests (CSRs) are generated for each machine that you added. You must confirm that these CSRs are approved or, if necessary, approve them yourself. The client requests must be approved first, followed by the server requests.

Prerequisites

- You added machines to your cluster.

Procedure

1. Confirm that the cluster recognizes the machines:

   $ oc get nodes

   **Example output**

   ```
   NAME      STATUS    ROLES   AGE  VERSION
   master-0  Ready     master  63m  v1.27.3
   master-1  Ready     master  63m  v1.27.3
   master-2  Ready     master  64m  v1.27.3
   ```

   The output lists all of the machines that you created.

   **NOTE**

   The preceding output might not include the compute nodes, also known as worker nodes, until some CSRs are approved.

2. Review the pending CSRs and ensure that you see the client requests with the **Pending** or **Approved** status for each machine that you added to the cluster:

   $ oc get csr

   **Example output**

   ```
   NAME        AGE     REQUESTOR                                                     CONDITION
   csr-8b2br   15m     system:serviceaccount:openshift-machine-config-operator:node-bootstrapper   Pending
   csr-8vnps   15m     system:serviceaccount:openshift-machine-config-operator:node-bootstrapper   Pending
   ...          
   ```

   In this example, two machines are joining the cluster. You might see more approved CSRs in the list.

3. If the CSRs were not approved, after all of the pending CSRs for the machines you added are in **Pending** status, approve the CSRs for your cluster machines:
Because the CSRs rotate automatically, approve your CSRs within an hour of adding the machines to the cluster. If you do not approve them within an hour, the certificates will rotate, and more than two certificates will be present for each node. You must approve all of these certificates. After the client CSR is approved, the Kubelet creates a secondary CSR for the serving certificate, which requires manual approval. Then, subsequent serving certificate renewal requests are automatically approved by the machine-approver if the Kubelet requests a new certificate with identical parameters.

For clusters running on platforms that are not machine API enabled, such as bare metal and other user-provisioned infrastructure, you must implement a method of automatically approving the kubelet serving certificate requests (CSRs). If a request is not approved, then the oc exec, oc rsh, and oc logs commands cannot succeed, because a serving certificate is required when the API server connects to the kubelet. Any operation that contacts the Kubelet endpoint requires this certificate approval to be in place. The method must watch for new CSRs, confirm that the CSR was submitted by the node-bootstrapper service account in the system:node or system:admin groups, and confirm the identity of the node.

To approve them individually, run the following command for each valid CSR:

```
$ oc adm certificate approve <csr_name>
```

where `<csr_name>` is the name of a CSR from the list of current CSRs.

To approve all pending CSRs, run the following command:

```
$ oc get csr -o go-template='{{range .items}}{{if not .status}}{{.metadata.name}}{{"\n"}}{{end}}{{end}}' | xargs --no-run-if-empty oc adm certificate approve
```

Some Operators might not become available until some CSRs are approved.

4. Now that your client requests are approved, you must review the server requests for each machine that you added to the cluster:

```
$ oc get csr
```

**Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>REQUESTOR</th>
<th>CONDITION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>csr-bfd72</td>
<td>5m26s</td>
<td>system:node:ip-10-0-50-126.us-east-2.compute.internal</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>csr-c57lv</td>
<td>5m26s</td>
<td>system:node:ip-10-0-95-157.us-east-2.compute.internal</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. If the remaining CSRs are not approved, and are in the Pending status, approve the CSRs for your cluster machines:

- To approve them individually, run the following command for each valid CSR:

  $ oc adm certificate approve <csr_name>  
  
  `<csr_name>` is the name of a CSR from the list of current CSRs.

- To approve all pending CSRs, run the following command:

  $ oc get csr -o go-template="{{range .items}}{{if not .status}}{{.metadata.name}}{{"\n"}}{{end}}{{end}}" | xargs oc adm certificate approve  

6. After all client and server CSRs have been approved, the machines have the Ready status. Verify this by running the following command:

  $ oc get nodes

  **Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>ROLES</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>VERSION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>master-0</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>73m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>master-1</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>73m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>master-2</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>74m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>worker-0</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>worker</td>
<td>11m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>worker-1</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>worker</td>
<td>11m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

  **NOTE**

  It can take a few minutes after approval of the server CSRs for the machines to transition to the Ready status.

**Additional information**

- For more information on CSRs, see [Certificate Signing Requests](#).

**21.6.24. Verifying a successful installation**

Verify that the OpenShift Container Platform installation is complete.

**Prerequisites**

- You have the installation program *(openshift-install)*

**Procedure**

- On a command line, enter:

  $ openshift-install --log-level debug wait-for install-complete

The program outputs the console URL, as well as the administrator’s login information.
21.6.25. Telemetry access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the Telemetry service, which runs by default to provide metrics about cluster health and the success of updates, requires internet access. If your cluster is connected to the internet, Telemetry runs automatically, and your cluster is registered to OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console.

After you confirm that your OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console inventory is correct, either maintained automatically by Telemetry or manually by using OpenShift Cluster Manager, use subscription watch to track your OpenShift Container Platform subscriptions at the account or multi-cluster level.

Additional resources

- See About remote health monitoring for more information about the Telemetry service

21.6.26. Next steps

- Customize your cluster.
- If necessary, you can opt out of remote health reporting.
- If you need to enable external access to node ports, configure ingress cluster traffic by using a node port.
- If you did not configure RHOSP to accept application traffic over floating IP addresses, configure RHOSP access with floating IP addresses.

21.7. INSTALLING A CLUSTER ON OPENSTACK IN A RESTRICTED NETWORK

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you can install a cluster on Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) in a restricted network by creating an internal mirror of the installation release content.

21.7.1. Prerequisites

- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.
- You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.
- You verified that OpenShift Container Platform 4.14 is compatible with your RHOSP version by using the Supported platforms for OpenShift clusters section. You can also compare platform support across different versions by viewing the OpenShift Container Platform on RHOSP support matrix.
- You created a registry on your mirror host and obtained the imageContentSources data for your version of OpenShift Container Platform.

**IMPORTANT**

Because the installation media is on the mirror host, you can use that computer to complete all installation steps.
You understand performance and scalability practices for cluster scaling, control plane sizing, and etcd. For more information, see Recommended practices for scaling the cluster.

You have the metadata service enabled in RHOSP.

21.7.2. About installations in restricted networks

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you can perform an installation that does not require an active connection to the internet to obtain software components. Restricted network installations can be completed using installer-provisioned infrastructure or user-provisioned infrastructure, depending on the cloud platform to which you are installing the cluster.

If you choose to perform a restricted network installation on a cloud platform, you still require access to its cloud APIs. Some cloud functions, like Amazon Web Service’s Route 53 DNS and IAM services, require internet access. Depending on your network, you might require less internet access for an installation on bare metal hardware, Nutanix, or on VMware vSphere.

To complete a restricted network installation, you must create a registry that mirrors the contents of the OpenShift image registry and contains the installation media. You can create this registry on a mirror host, which can access both the internet and your closed network, or by using other methods that meet your restrictions.

21.7.2.1. Additional limits

Clusters in restricted networks have the following additional limitations and restrictions:

- The `ClusterVersion` status includes an **Unable to retrieve available updates** error.
- By default, you cannot use the contents of the Developer Catalog because you cannot access the required image stream tags.

21.7.3. Resource guidelines for installing OpenShift Container Platform on RHOSP

To support an OpenShift Container Platform installation, your Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) quota must meet the following requirements:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Floating IP addresses</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ports</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Routers</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subnets</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAM</td>
<td>88 GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vCPUs</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource</td>
<td>Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume storage</td>
<td>275 GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instances</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security groups</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security group rules</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Server groups</td>
<td>2 - plus 1 for each additional availability zone in each machine pool</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A cluster might function with fewer than recommended resources, but its performance is not guaranteed.

**IMPORTANT**

If RHOSP object storage (Swift) is available and operated by a user account with the `swiftoperator` role, it is used as the default backend for the OpenShift Container Platform image registry. In this case, the volume storage requirement is 175 GB. Swift space requirements vary depending on the size of the image registry.

**NOTE**

By default, your security group and security group rule quotas might be low. If you encounter problems, run `openstack quota set --secgroups 3 --secgroup-rules 60 <project>` as an administrator to increase them.

An OpenShift Container Platform deployment comprises control plane machines, compute machines, and a bootstrap machine.

### 21.7.3.1. Control plane machines

By default, the OpenShift Container Platform installation process creates three control plane machines.

Each machine requires:

- An instance from the RHOSP quota
- A port from the RHOSP quota
- A flavor with at least 16 GB memory and 4 vCPUs
- At least 100 GB storage space from the RHOSP quota

### 21.7.3.2. Compute machines

By default, the OpenShift Container Platform installation process creates three compute machines.

Each machine requires:
An instance from the RHOSP quota
A port from the RHOSP quota
A flavor with at least 8 GB memory and 2 vCPUs
At least 100 GB storage space from the RHOSP quota

**TIP**

Compute machines host the applications that you run on OpenShift Container Platform; aim to run as many as you can.

### 21.7.3.3. Bootstrap machine

During installation, a bootstrap machine is temporarily provisioned to stand up the control plane. After the production control plane is ready, the bootstrap machine is deprovisioned.

The bootstrap machine requires:

- An instance from the RHOSP quota
- A port from the RHOSP quota
- A flavor with at least 16 GB memory and 4 vCPUs
- At least 100 GB storage space from the RHOSP quota

### 21.7.4. Internet access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you require access to the internet to obtain the images that are necessary to install your cluster.

You must have internet access to:

- Access [OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console](#) to download the installation program and perform subscription management. If the cluster has internet access and you do not disable Telemetry, that service automatically entitles your cluster.
- Access [Quay.io](#) to obtain the packages that are required to install your cluster.
- Obtain the packages that are required to perform cluster updates.

### 21.7.5. Enabling Swift on RHOSP

Swift is operated by a user account with the `swiftoperator` role. Add the role to an account before you run the installation program.
**IMPORTANT**

If the Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) object storage service, commonly known as Swift, is available, OpenShift Container Platform uses it as the image registry storage. If it is unavailable, the installation program relies on the RHOSP block storage service, commonly known as Cinder.

If Swift is present and you want to use it, you must enable access to it. If it is not present, or if you do not want to use it, skip this section.

**IMPORTANT**

RHOSP 17 sets the `rgw_max_attr_size` parameter of Ceph RGW to 256 characters. This setting causes issues with uploading container images to the OpenShift Container Platform registry. You must set the value of `rgw_max_attr_size` to at least 1024 characters.

Before installation, check if your RHOSP deployment is affected by this problem. If it is, reconfigure Ceph RGW.

**Prerequisites**

- You have a RHOSP administrator account on the target environment.
- The Swift service is installed.
- On Ceph RGW, the `account in url` option is enabled.

**Procedure**

To enable Swift on RHOSP:

1. As an administrator in the RHOSP CLI, add the `swiftoperator` role to the account that will access Swift:

   ```
   $ openstack role add --user <user> --project <project> swiftoperator
   ```

   Your RHOSP deployment can now use Swift for the image registry.

**21.7.6. Defining parameters for the installation program**

The OpenShift Container Platform installation program relies on a file that is called `clouds.yaml`. The file describes Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) configuration parameters, including the project name, log in information, and authorization service URLs.

**Procedure**

1. Create the `clouds.yaml` file:

   - If your RHOSP distribution includes the Horizon web UI, generate a `clouds.yaml` file in it.

   **IMPORTANT**

   Remember to add a password to the `auth` field. You can also keep secrets in a separate file from `clouds.yaml`. 
If your RHOSP distribution does not include the Horizon web UI, or you do not want to use Horizon, create the file yourself. For detailed information about clouds.yaml, see Config files in the RHOSP documentation.

2. If your RHOSP installation uses self-signed certificate authority (CA) certificates for endpoint authentication:
   a. Copy the certificate authority file to your machine.
   b. Add the cacerts key to the clouds.yaml file. The value must be an absolute, non-root-accessible path to the CA certificate:

   ```yaml
   clouds:
     shiftstack:
       auth:
         project_name: shiftstack
         username: <username>
         password: <password>
         user_domain_name: Default
         project_domain_name: Default
     dev-env:
       region_name: RegionOne
       auth:
         username: <username>
         password: <password>
         project_name: 'devonly'
   cacert: '/etc/pki/ca-trust/source/anchors/ca.crt.pem'
   ```

   **TIP**

   After you run the installer with a custom CA certificate, you can update the certificate by editing the value of the ca-cert.pem key in the cloud-provider-config keymap. On a command line, run:

   ```bash
   $ oc edit configmap -n openshift-config cloud-provider-config
   ```

3. Place the clouds.yaml file in one of the following locations:
   a. The value of the OS_CLIENT_CONFIG_FILE environment variable
   b. The current directory
   c. A Unix-specific user configuration directory, for example ~/.config/openstack/clouds.yaml
   d. A Unix-specific site configuration directory, for example /etc/openstack/clouds.yaml

   The installation program searches for clouds.yaml in that order.

21.7.7. Setting OpenStack Cloud Controller Manager options
Optionally, you can edit the OpenStack Cloud Controller Manager (CCM) configuration for your cluster. This configuration controls how OpenShift Container Platform interacts with Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP).

For a complete list of configuration parameters, see the "OpenStack Cloud Controller Manager reference guide" page in the "Installing on OpenStack" documentation.

**Procedure**

1. If you have not already generated manifest files for your cluster, generate them by running the following command:

   ```
   $ openshift-install --dir <destination_directory> create manifests
   ```

2. In a text editor, open the cloud-provider configuration manifest file. For example:

   ```
   $ vi openshift/manifests/cloud-provider-config.yaml
   ```

3. Modify the options according to the CCM reference guide.

   Configuring Octavia for load balancing is a common case for clusters that do not use Kuryr. For example:

   ```yaml
   #...
   [LoadBalancer]
   lb-provider = "amphora"  #
   floating-network-id="d3deb660-4190-40a3-91f1-37326fe6ec4a"
   create-monitor = True
   monitor-delay = 10s
   monitor-timeout = 10s
   monitor-max-retries = 1
   #...
   ```

   **1.** This property sets the Octavia provider that your load balancer uses. It accepts "ovn" or "amphora" as values. If you choose to use OVN, you must also set `lb-method` to `SOURCE_IP_PORT`.

   **2.** This property is required if you want to use multiple external networks with your cluster. The cloud provider creates floating IP addresses on the network that is specified here.

   **3.** This property controls whether the cloud provider creates health monitors for Octavia load balancers. Set the value to `True` to create health monitors. As of RHOSP 16.2, this feature is only available for the Amphora provider.

   **4.** This property sets the frequency with which endpoints are monitored. The value must be in the `time.ParseDuration()` format. This property is required if the value of the `create-monitor` property is `True`.

   **5.** This property sets the time that monitoring requests are open before timing out. The value must be in the `time.ParseDuration()` format. This property is required if the value of the `create-monitor` property is `True`.

   **6.** This property defines how many successful monitoring requests are required before a load balancer is marked as online. The value must be an integer. This property is required if the value of the `create-monitor` property is `True`. 


IMPORTANT

Prior to saving your changes, verify that the file is structured correctly. Clusters might fail if properties are not placed in the appropriate section.

IMPORTANT

You must set the value of the `create-monitor` property to `True` if you use services that have the value of the `.spec.externalTrafficPolicy` property set to `Local`. The OVN Octavia provider in RHOSP 16.2 does not support health monitors. Therefore, services that have ETP parameter values set to `Local` might not respond when the `lb-provider` value is set to “ovn”.

IMPORTANT

For installations that use Kuryr, Kuryr handles relevant services. There is no need to configure Octavia load balancing in the cloud provider.

4. Save the changes to the file and proceed with installation.

TIP

You can update your cloud provider configuration after you run the installer. On a command line, run:

```
$ oc edit configmap -n openshift-config cloud-provider-config
```

After you save your changes, your cluster will take some time to reconfigure itself. The process is complete if none of your nodes have a `SchedulingDisabled` status.

21.7.8. Creating the RHCOS image for restricted network installations

Download the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) image to install OpenShift Container Platform on a restricted network Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) environment.

Prerequisites

- Obtain the OpenShift Container Platform installation program. For a restricted network installation, the program is on your mirror registry host.

Procedure


2. Under Version, select the most recent release of OpenShift Container Platform 4.14 for RHEL 8.
3. Download the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) - OpenStack Image (QCOW) image.

4. Decompress the image.

**NOTE**
You must decompress the image before the cluster can use it. The name of the downloaded file might not contain a compression extension, like .gz or .tgz. To find out if or how the file is compressed, in a command line, enter:

```
$ file <name_of_downloaded_file>
```

5. Upload the image that you decompressed to a location that is accessible from the bastion server, like Glance. For example:

```
$ openstack image create --file rhcos-44.81.202003110027-0-openstack.x86_64.qcow2 --disk-format qcow2 rhcos-$[RHCOS_VERSION]
```

**IMPORTANT**
Depending on your RHOSP environment, you might be able to upload the image in either .raw or .qcow2 formats. If you use Ceph, you must use the .raw format.

**WARNING**
If the installation program finds multiple images with the same name, it chooses one of them at random. To avoid this behavior, create unique names for resources in RHOSP.

The image is now available for a restricted installation. Note the image name or location for use in OpenShift Container Platform deployment.

### 21.7.9. Creating the installation configuration file

You can customize the OpenShift Container Platform cluster you install on Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP).

**Prerequisites**
You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster. For a restricted network installation, these files are on your mirror host.

You have the `imageContentSources` values that were generated during mirror registry creation.

You have obtained the contents of the certificate for your mirror registry.

You have retrieved a Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) image and uploaded it to an accessible location.

**Procedure**

1. Create the `install-config.yaml` file.
   a. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and run the following command:

   ```bash
   $ ./openshift-install create install-config --dir <installation_directory>
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the directory name to store the files that the installation program creates.

   When specifying the directory:
   - Verify that the directory has the `execute` permission. This permission is required to run Terraform binaries under the installation directory.
   - Use an empty directory. Some installation assets, such as bootstrap X.509 certificates, have short expiration intervals, therefore you must not reuse an installation directory. If you want to reuse individual files from another cluster installation, you can copy them into your directory. However, the file names for the installation assets might change between releases. Use caution when copying installation files from an earlier OpenShift Container Platform version.

   **NOTE**

   Always delete the `~/.powervs` directory to avoid reusing a stale configuration. Run the following command:

   ```bash
   $ rm -rf ~/.powervs
   ```

   b. At the prompts, provide the configuration details for your cloud:
      i. Optional: Select an SSH key to use to access your cluster machines.

      **NOTE**

      For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your `ssh-agent` process uses.

      ii. Select `openstack` as the platform to target.
iii. Specify the Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) external network name to use for installing the cluster.

iv. Specify the floating IP address to use for external access to the OpenShift API.

v. Specify a RHOSP flavor with at least 16 GB RAM to use for control plane nodes and 8 GB RAM for compute nodes.

vi. Select the base domain to deploy the cluster to. All DNS records will be sub-domains of this base and will also include the cluster name.

vii. Enter a name for your cluster. The name must be 14 or fewer characters long.

2. In the `install-config.yaml` file, set the value of `platform.openstack.clusterOSImage` to the image location or name. For example:

```yaml
platform:
  openstack:
    clusterOSImage: http://mirror.example.com/images/rhcos-43.81.201912131630.0-
openstack.x86_64.qcow2.gz?
    sha256=ffe66d68e8a1f2a355ca19522c16c66f7f9ac8e4e0c10a812b068b16f7265d
```

3. Edit the `install-config.yaml` file to give the additional information that is required for an installation in a restricted network.

   a. Update the `pullSecret` value to contain the authentication information for your registry:

   ```yaml
   pullSecret: {'auths': {'<mirror_host_name>:5000': {'auth': '<credentials>', 'email': 'you@example.com'}}}
   ```

   For `<mirror_host_name>`, specify the registry domain name that you specified in the certificate for your mirror registry, and for `<credentials>`, specify the base64-encoded user name and password for your mirror registry.

   b. Add the `additionalTrustBundle` parameter and value.

   ```yaml
   additionalTrustBundle:
   -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
   ZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZ

The value must be the contents of the certificate file that you used for your mirror registry. The certificate file can be an existing, trusted certificate authority, or the self-signed certificate that you generated for the mirror registry.

   c. Add the image content resources, which resemble the following YAML excerpt:

```yaml
imageContentSources:
  - mirrors:
    - <mirror_host_name>:5000/<repo_name>/release
      source: quay.io/openshift-release-dev/ocp-release
    - mirrors:
      - <mirror_host_name>:5000/<repo_name>/release
        source: registry.redhat.io/ocp/release
```

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For these values, use the `imageContentSources` that you recorded during mirror registry creation.

d. Optional: Set the publishing strategy to **Internal**:

   publish: Internal

By setting this option, you create an internal Ingress Controller and a private load balancer.

**IMPORTANT**

Azure Firewall *does not work seamlessly* with Azure Public Load balancers. Thus, when using Azure Firewall for restricting internet access, the `publish` field in `install-config.yaml` should be set to **Internal**.

4. Make any other modifications to the `install-config.yaml` file that you require. You can find more information about the available parameters in the **Installation configuration parameters** section.

5. Back up the `install-config.yaml` file so that you can use it to install multiple clusters.

**IMPORTANT**

The `install-config.yaml` file is consumed during the installation process. If you want to reuse the file, you must back it up now.

**Additional resources**

- Installation configuration parameters for OpenStack

**21.7.9.1. Configuring the cluster-wide proxy during installation**

Production environments can deny direct access to the internet and instead have an HTTP or HTTPS proxy available. You can configure a new OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use a proxy by configuring the proxy settings in the `install-config.yaml` file.

**NOTE**

Kuryr installations default to HTTP proxies.

**Prerequisites**

- For Kuryr installations on restricted networks that use the **Proxy** object, the proxy must be able to reply to the router that the cluster uses. To add a static route for the proxy configuration, from a command line as the root user, enter:

  $ ip route add <cluster_network_cidr> via <installer_subnet_gateway>

- The restricted subnet must have a gateway that is defined and available to be linked to the **Router** resource that Kuryr creates.

- You have an existing `install-config.yaml` file.
You reviewed the sites that your cluster requires access to and determined whether any of them need to bypass the proxy. By default, all cluster egress traffic is proxied, including calls to hosting cloud provider APIs. You added sites to the Proxy object’s spec.noProxy field to bypass the proxy if necessary.

NOTE

The Proxy object status.noProxy field is populated with the values of the networking.machineNetwork[].cidr, networking.clusterNetwork[].cidr, and networking.serviceNetwork[] fields from your installation configuration.

For installations on Amazon Web Services (AWS), Google Cloud Platform (GCP), Microsoft Azure, and Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP), the Proxy object status.noProxy field is also populated with the instance metadata endpoint (169.254.169.254).

Procedure

1. Edit your install-config.yaml file and add the proxy settings. For example:

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: v1
   baseDomain: my.domain.com
   proxy:
     httpProxy: http://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port> 1
     httpsProxy: https://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port> 2
     noProxy: example.com 3
   additionalTrustBundle:
     -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
     <MY_TRUSTED_CA_CERT>
     -----END CERTIFICATE-----
   additionalTrustBundlePolicy: <policy_to_add_additionalTrustBundle> 5
   
   1 A proxy URL to use for creating HTTP connections outside the cluster. The URL scheme must be http.
   2 A proxy URL to use for creating HTTPS connections outside the cluster.
   3 A comma-separated list of destination domain names, IP addresses, or other network CIDRs to exclude from proxying. Preface a domain with . to match subdomains only. For example, .y.com matches x.y.com, but not y.com. Use * to bypass the proxy for all destinations.
   4 If provided, the installation program generates a config map that is named user-ca-bundle in the openshift-config namespace that contains one or more additional CA certificates that are required for proxying HTTPS connections. The Cluster Network Operator then creates a trusted-ca-bundle config map that merges these contents with the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) trust bundle, and this config map is referenced in the trustedCA field of the Proxy object. The additionalTrustBundle field is required unless the proxy’s identity certificate is signed by an authority from the RHCOS trust bundle.
   5 Optional: The policy to determine the configuration of the Proxy object to reference the user-ca-bundle config map in the trustedCA field. The allowed values are Proxyonly and Always. Use Proxyonly to reference the user-ca-bundle config map only when http/https proxy is configured. Use Always to always reference the user-ca-bundle config map. The default value is Proxyonly.
NOTE
The installation program does not support the proxy `readinessEndpoints` field.

NOTE
If the installer times out, restart and then complete the deployment by using the `wait-for` command of the installer. For example:

```
$ ./openshift-install wait-for install-complete --log-level debug
```

2. Save the file and reference it when installing OpenShift Container Platform.

The installation program creates a cluster-wide proxy that is named `cluster` that uses the proxy settings in the provided `install-config.yaml` file. If no proxy settings are provided, a `cluster Proxy` object is still created, but it will have a nil `spec`.

NOTE
Only the `Proxy` object named `cluster` is supported, and no additional proxies can be created.

21.7.9.2. Sample customized `install-config.yaml` file for restricted OpenStack installations

This sample `install-config.yaml` demonstrates all of the possible Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) customization options.

IMPORTANT
This sample file is provided for reference only. You must obtain your `install-config.yaml` file by using the installation program.

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: example.com
controlPlane:
  name: master
  platform: {}
  replicas: 3
compute:
  - name: worker
    platform:
      openstack:
        type: ml.large
        replicas: 3
metadata:
  name: example
networking:
  clusterNetwork:
    - cidr: 10.128.0.0/14
  hostPrefix: 23
machineNetwork:
  - cidr: 10.0.0.0/16
serviceNetwork:
```
21.7.10. Generating a key pair for cluster node SSH access

During an OpenShift Container Platform installation, you can provide an SSH public key to the installation program. The key is passed to the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes through their Ignition config files and is used to authenticate SSH access to the nodes. The key is added to the ~/.ssh/authorized_keys list for the core user on each node, which enables password-less authentication.

After the key is passed to the nodes, you can use the key pair to SSH in to the RHCOS nodes as the user core. To access the nodes through SSH, the private key identity must be managed by SSH for your local user.

If you want to SSH in to your cluster nodes to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, you must provide the SSH public key during the installation process. The /openshift-install gather command also requires the SSH public key to be in place on the cluster nodes.

---BEGIN CERTIFICATE---
ZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZ
---END CERTIFICATE---

imageContentSources:
- mirrors:
  - <mirror_registry>/<repo_name>/release
    source: quay.io/openshift-release-dev/ocp-release
  - mirrors:
    - <mirror_registry>/<repo_name>/release
      source: quay.io/openshift-release-dev/ocp-v4.0-art-dev

**IMPORTANT**

Do not skip this procedure in production environments, where disaster recovery and debugging is required.

**NOTE**

You must use a local key, not one that you configured with platform-specific approaches such as AWS key pairs.
1. If you do not have an existing SSH key pair on your local machine to use for authentication onto your cluster nodes, create one. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

```
$ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -N '' -f <path>/<file_name>
```

Specify the path and file name, such as `~/.ssh/id_ed25519`, of the new SSH key. If you have an existing key pair, ensure your public key is in the your `~/.ssh` directory.

**NOTE**

If you plan to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures, do not create a key that uses the ed25519 algorithm. Instead, create a key that uses the rsa or ecdsa algorithm.

2. View the public SSH key:

```
$ cat <path>/<file_name>.pub
```

For example, run the following to view the `~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub` public key:

```
$ cat ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub
```

3. Add the SSH private key identity to the SSH agent for your local user, if it has not already been added. SSH agent management of the key is required for password-less SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes, or if you want to use the `./openshift-install gather` command.

**NOTE**

On some distributions, default SSH private key identities such as `~/.ssh/id_rsa` and `~/.ssh/id_dsa` are managed automatically.

a. If the `ssh-agent` process is not already running for your local user, start it as a background task:

```
$ eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"
```

**Example output**

```
Agent pid 31874
```

**NOTE**

If your cluster is in FIPS mode, only use FIPS-compliant algorithms to generate the SSH key. The key must be either RSA or ECDSA.

4. Add your SSH private key to the `ssh-agent`:
Specify the path and file name for your SSH private key, such as ~/.ssh/id_ed25519

Example output

Identity added: /home/<you>/<path>/<file_name> (<computer_name>)

Next steps

- When you install OpenShift Container Platform, provide the SSH public key to the installation program.

21.7.11. Enabling access to the environment

At deployment, all OpenShift Container Platform machines are created in a Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP)-tenant network. Therefore, they are not accessible directly in most RHOSP deployments.

You can configure OpenShift Container Platform API and application access by using floating IP addresses (FIPs) during installation. You can also complete an installation without configuring FIPs, but the installer will not configure a way to reach the API or applications externally.

21.7.11.1. Enabling access with floating IP addresses

Create floating IP (FIP) addresses for external access to the OpenShift Container Platform API and cluster applications.

Procedure

1. Using the Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) CLI, create the API FIP:

   $ openstack floating ip create --description "API <cluster_name>.<base_domain>" <external_network>

2. Using the Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) CLI, create the apps, or Ingress, FIP:

   $ openstack floating ip create --description "Ingress <cluster_name>.<base_domain>" <external_network>

3. Add records that follow these patterns to your DNS server for the API and Ingress FIPs:

   api.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>. IN A <API_FIP>
   *.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>. IN A <apps_FIP>
If you do not control the DNS server, you can access the cluster by adding the cluster domain names such as the following to your `/etc/hosts` file:

- `<api_floating_ip> api.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>`
- `<application_floating_ip> grafana-openshift-monitoring.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>`
- `<application_floating_ip> prometheus-k8s-openshift-monitoring.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>`
- `<application_floating_ip> oauth-openshift.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>`
- `<application_floating_ip> console-openshift-console.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>`
- `<application_floating_ip> integrated-oauth-server-openshift-authentication.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>`

The cluster domain names in the `/etc/hosts` file grant access to the web console and the monitoring interface of your cluster locally. You can also use the `kubectl` or `oc`. You can access the user applications by using the additional entries pointing to the `<application_floating_ip>`. This action makes the API and applications accessible to only you, which is not suitable for production deployment, but does allow installation for development and testing.

4. Add the FIPs to the `install-config.yaml` file as the values of the following parameters:

- `platform.openstack.ingressFloatingIP`
- `platform.openstack.apiFloatingIP`

If you use these values, you must also enter an external network as the value of the `platform.openstack.externalNetwork` parameter in the `install-config.yaml` file.

**TIP**

You can make OpenShift Container Platform resources available outside of the cluster by assigning a floating IP address and updating your firewall configuration.

### 21.7.11.2. Completing installation without floating IP addresses

You can install OpenShift Container Platform on Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) without providing floating IP addresses.

In the `install-config.yaml` file, do not define the following parameters:

- `platform.openstack.ingressFloatingIP`
- `platform.openstack.apiFloatingIP`

If you cannot provide an external network, you can also leave `platform.openstack.externalNetwork` blank. If you do not provide a value for `platform.openstack.externalNetwork`, a router is not created for
you, and, without additional action, the installer will fail to retrieve an image from Glance. You must configure external connectivity on your own.

If you run the installer from a system that cannot reach the cluster API due to a lack of floating IP addresses or name resolution, installation fails. To prevent installation failure in these cases, you can use a proxy network or run the installer from a system that is on the same network as your machines.

**NOTE**

You can enable name resolution by creating DNS records for the API and Ingress ports. For example:

```
api.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>. IN A <api_port_IP>
*.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>. IN A <ingress_port_IP>
```

If you do not control the DNS server, you can add the record to your `/etc/hosts` file. This action makes the API accessible to only you, which is not suitable for production deployment but does allow installation for development and testing.

### 21.7.12. Deploying the cluster

You can install OpenShift Container Platform on a compatible cloud platform.

**IMPORTANT**

You can run the `create cluster` command of the installation program only once, during initial installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.

- You have verified that the cloud provider account on your host has the correct permissions to deploy the cluster. An account with incorrect permissions causes the installation process to fail with an error message that displays the missing permissions.

**Procedure**

- Change to the directory that contains the installation program and initialize the cluster deployment:

  ```
  $ ./openshift-install create cluster --dir <installation_directory> \  
  --log-level=info
  ```

  1. For `<installation_directory>`, specify the location of your customized `/install-config.yaml` file.

  2. To view different installation details, specify `warn`, `debug`, or `error` instead of `info`.

**Verification**

When the cluster deployment completes successfully:
The terminal displays directions for accessing your cluster, including a link to the web console and credentials for the `kubeadmin` user.

Credential information also outputs to `<installation_directory>/openshift_install.log`.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not delete the installation program or the files that the installation program creates. Both are required to delete the cluster.

Example output

```
INFO Install complete!
INFO To access the cluster as the system:admin user when using 'oc', run 'export KUBECONFIG=/home/myuser/install_dir/auth/kubeconfig'
INFO Access the OpenShift web-console here: https://console-openshift-console.apps.mycluster.example.com
INFO Login to the console with user: "kubeadmin", and password: "password"
INFO Time elapsed: 36m22s
```

**IMPORTANT**

- The Ignition config files that the installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending `node-bootstrapper` certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover `kubelet` certificates. See the documentation for Recovering from expired control plane certificates for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

**21.7.13. Verifying cluster status**

You can verify your OpenShift Container Platform cluster’s status during or after installation.

**Procedure**

1. In the cluster environment, export the administrator’s kubeconfig file:

   ```sh
   $ export KUBECONFIG=<installation_directory>/auth/kubeconfig
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

   The `kubeconfig` file contains information about the cluster that is used by the CLI to connect a client to the correct cluster and API server.
2. View the control plane and compute machines created after a deployment:

   $ oc get nodes

3. View your cluster’s version:

   $ oc get clusterversion

4. View your Operators’ status:

   $ oc get clusteroperator

5. View all running pods in the cluster:

   $ oc get pods -A

21.7.14. Logging in to the cluster by using the CLI

You can log in to your cluster as a default system user by exporting the cluster `kubeconfig` file. The `kubeconfig` file contains information about the cluster that is used by the CLI to connect a client to the correct cluster and API server. The file is specific to a cluster and is created during OpenShift Container Platform installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You deployed an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- You installed the `oc` CLI.

**Procedure**

1. Export the `kubeadmin` credentials:

   $ export KUBECONFIG=<installation_directory>/auth/kubeconfig

   **1** For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

2. Verify you can run `oc` commands successfully using the exported configuration:

   $ oc whoami

   **Example output**

   ```
   system:admin
   ```

**Additional resources**

- See [Accessing the web console](<web_console_link>) for more details about accessing and understanding the OpenShift Container Platform web console.
21.7.15. Disabling the default OperatorHub catalog sources

Operator catalogs that source content provided by Red Hat and community projects are configured for OperatorHub by default during an OpenShift Container Platform installation. In a restricted network environment, you must disable the default catalogs as a cluster administrator.

**Procedure**

- Disable the sources for the default catalogs by adding `disableAllDefaultSources: true` to the `OperatorHub` object:

  ```
  $ oc patch OperatorHub cluster --type json \ 
  -p '[{"op": "add", "path": "/spec/disableAllDefaultSources", "value": true}]'
  ```

**TIP**

Alternatively, you can use the web console to manage catalog sources. From the Administration → Cluster Settings → Configuration → OperatorHub page, click the Sources tab, where you can create, update, delete, disable, and enable individual sources.

21.7.16. Telemetry access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the Telemetry service, which runs by default to provide metrics about cluster health and the success of updates, requires internet access. If your cluster is connected to the internet, Telemetry runs automatically, and your cluster is registered to OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console.

After you confirm that your OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console inventory is correct, either maintained automatically by Telemetry or manually by using OpenShift Cluster Manager, use subscription watch to track your OpenShift Container Platform subscriptions at the account or multi-cluster level.

**Additional resources**

- See About remote health monitoring for more information about the Telemetry service.

21.7.17. Next steps

- Customize your cluster.
- If the mirror registry that you used to install your cluster has a trusted CA, add it to the cluster by configuring additional trust stores.
- If necessary, you can opt out of remote health reporting.
- If necessary, see Registering your disconnected cluster.
- Configure image streams for the Cluster Samples Operator and the must-gather tool.
- Learn how to use Operator Lifecycle Manager (OLM) on restricted networks.
- If you did not configure RHOSP to accept application traffic over floating IP addresses, configure RHOSP access with floating IP addresses.
21.8. OPENSTACK CLOUD CONTROLLER MANAGER REFERENCE GUIDE

21.8.1. The OpenStack Cloud Controller Manager

Beginning with OpenShift Container Platform 4.12, clusters that run on Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) were switched from the legacy OpenStack cloud provider to the external OpenStack Cloud Controller Manager (CCM). This change follows the move in Kubernetes from in-tree, legacy cloud providers to external cloud providers that are implemented by using the Cloud Controller Manager.

To preserve user-defined configurations for the legacy cloud provider, existing configurations are mapped to new ones as part of the migration process. It searches for a configuration called `cloud-provider-config` in the `openshift-config` namespace.

**NOTE**

The config map name `cloud-provider-config` is not statically configured. It is derived from the `spec.cloudConfig.name` value in the `infrastructure/cluster` CRD.

Found configurations are synchronized to the `cloud-conf` config map in the `openshift-cloud-controller-manager` namespace.

As part of this synchronization, the OpenStack CCM Operator alters the new config map such that its properties are compatible with the external cloud provider. The file is changed in the following ways:

- The entire `[BlockStorage]` section is removed. External cloud providers no longer perform storage operations. Block storage configuration is managed by the Cinder CSI driver.

Additionally, the CCM Operator enforces a number of default options. Values for these options are always overridden as follows:

```
[Global]
use-clouds = true
clouds-file = /etc/openstack/secret/clouds.yaml
cloud = openstack
...

[LoadBalancer]
enabled = true 1
```

1. If the network is configured to use Kuryr, this value is `false`.

The `clouds-value` value, `/etc/openstack/secret/clouds.yaml`, is mapped to the `openstack-cloud-credentials` config in the `openshift-cloud-controller-manager` namespace. You can modify the RHOSP cloud in this file as you do any other `clouds.yaml` file.

21.8.2. The OpenStack Cloud Controller Manager (CCM) config map
An OpenStack CCM config map defines how your cluster interacts with your RHOSP cloud. By default, this configuration is stored under the `cloud.conf` key in the `cloud-conf` config map in the `openshift-cloud-controller-manager` namespace.

**IMPORTANT**

The `cloud-conf` config map is generated from the `cloud-provider-config` config map in the `openshift-config` namespace.

To change the settings that are described by the `cloud-conf` config map, modify the `cloud-provider-config` config map.

As part of this synchronization, the CCM Operator overrides some options. For more information, see "The RHOSP Cloud Controller Manager".

For example:

**An example cloud-conf config map**

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
data:
  cloud.conf:
    [Global]:
      secret-name = openstack-credentials
      secret-namespace = kube-system
      region = regionOne
    [LoadBalancer]:
      enabled = True
kind: ConfigMap
metadata:
  creationTimestamp: "2022-12-20T17:01:08Z"
  name: cloud-conf
  namespace: openshift-cloud-controller-manager
  resourceVersion: "2519"
  uid: cbbeedaf-41ed-41c2-9f37-4885732d3677
```

1. Set global options by using a `clouds.yaml` file rather than modifying the config map.

The following options are present in the config map. Except when indicated otherwise, they are mandatory for clusters that run on RHOSP.

### 21.8.2.1. Load balancer options

CCM supports several load balancer options for deployments that use Octavia.

**NOTE**

Neutron-LBaaS support is deprecated.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enabled</td>
<td>Whether or not to enable the LoadBalancer type of services integration. The default value is true.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>floating-network-id</td>
<td>Optional. The external network used to create floating IP addresses for load balancer virtual IP addresses (VIPs). If there are multiple external networks in the cloud, this option must be set or the user must specify loadbalancer.openstack.org/floating-network-id in the service annotation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>floating-subnet-id</td>
<td>Optional. The external network subnet used to create floating IP addresses for the load balancer VIP. Can be overridden by the service annotation loadbalancer.openstack.org/floating-subnet-id.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>floating-subnet</td>
<td>Optional. A name pattern (glob or regular expression if starting with ~) for the external network subnet used to create floating IP addresses for the load balancer VIP. Can be overridden by the service annotation loadbalancer.openstack.org/floating-subnet. If multiple subnets match the pattern, the first one with available IP addresses is used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>floating-subnet-tags</td>
<td>Optional. Tags for the external network subnet used to create floating IP addresses for the load balancer VIP. Can be overridden by the service annotation loadbalancer.openstack.org/floating-subnet-tags. If multiple subnets match these tags, the first one with available IP addresses is used. If the RHOSP network is configured with sharing disabled, for example, with the --no-share flag used during creation, this option is unsupported. Set the network to share to use this option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Option</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lb-method</td>
<td>The load balancing algorithm used to create the load balancer pool. For the Amphora provider the value can be <strong>ROUND_ROBIN</strong>, <strong>LEAST_CONNECTIONS</strong>, or <strong>SOURCE_IP</strong>. The default value is <strong>ROUND_ROBIN</strong>. For the OVN provider, only the <strong>SOURCE_IP_PORT</strong> algorithm is supported. For the Amphora provider, if using the <strong>LEAST_CONNECTIONS</strong> or <strong>SOURCE_IP</strong> methods, configure the <code>create-monitor</code> option as <code>true</code> in the <code>cloud-provider-config</code> config map on the <code>openshift-config</code> namespace and <code>ETP:Local</code> on the load-balancer type service to allow balancing algorithm enforcement in the client to service endpoint connections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lb-provider</td>
<td>Optional. Used to specify the provider of the load balancer, for example, <strong>amphora</strong> or <strong>octavia</strong>. Only the Amphora and Octavia providers are supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lb-version</td>
<td>Optional. The load balancer API version. Only &quot;v2&quot; is supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subnet-id</td>
<td>The ID of the Networking service subnet on which load balancer VIPs are created.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>network-id</td>
<td>The ID of the Networking service network on which load balancer VIPs are created. Unnecessary if <code>subnet-id</code> is set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>create-monitor</td>
<td>Whether or not to create a health monitor for the service load balancer. A health monitor is required for services that declare <code>externalTrafficPolicy: Local</code>. The default value is <code>false</code>. This option is unsupported if you use RHOSP earlier than version 17 with the <code>ovn</code> provider.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monitor-delay</td>
<td>The interval in seconds by which probes are sent to members of the load balancer. The default value is <code>5</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monitor-max-retries</td>
<td>The number of successful checks that are required to change the operating status of a load balancer member to <strong>ONLINE</strong>. The valid range is 1 to 10, and the default value is 1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Option Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>monitor-timeout</td>
<td>The time in seconds that a monitor waits to connect to the back end before it times out. The default value is 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>internal-lb</td>
<td>Whether or not to create an internal load balancer without floating IP addresses. The default value is false.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LoadBalancerClass &quot;ClassName&quot;</td>
<td>This is a config section that comprises a set of options:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- floating-network-id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- floating-subnet-id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- floating-subnet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- floating-subnet-tags</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- network-id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- subnet-id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>max-shared-lb</td>
<td>The maximum number of services that can share a load balancer. The default value is 2.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 21.8.2.2. Options that the Operator overrides

The CCM Operator overrides the following options, which you might recognize from configuring RHOSP. Do not configure them yourself. They are included in this document for informational purposes only.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>auth-url</td>
<td>The RHOSP Identity service URL. For example, <a href="http://128.110.154.166/identity">http://128.110.154.166/identity</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>os-endpoint-type</td>
<td>The type of endpoint to use from the service catalog.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>username</td>
<td>The Identity service user name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>password</td>
<td>The Identity service user password.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Option</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domain-id</td>
<td>The Identity service user domain ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domain-name</td>
<td>The Identity service user domain name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tenant-id</td>
<td>The Identity service project ID. Leave this option unset if you are using Identity service application credentials. In version 3 of the Identity API, which changed the identifier <strong>tenant</strong> to <strong>project</strong>, the value of <strong>tenant-id</strong> is automatically mapped to the project construct in the API.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tenant-name</td>
<td>The Identity service project name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tenant-domain-id</td>
<td>The Identity service project domain ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tenant-domain-name</td>
<td>The Identity service project domain name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>user-domain-id</td>
<td>The Identity service user domain ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>user-domain-name</td>
<td>The Identity service user domain name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>use-clouds</td>
<td>Whether or not to fetch authorization credentials from a <strong>clouds.yaml</strong> file. Options set in this section are prioritized over values read from the <strong>clouds.yaml</strong> file. CCM searches for the file in the following places: 1. The value of the <strong>clouds-file</strong> option. 2. A file path stored in the environment variable <strong>OS_CLIENT_CONFIG_FILE</strong>. 3. The directory <strong>pkg/openstack</strong>. 4. The directory <strong>~/.config/openstack</strong>. 5. The directory <strong>/etc/openstack</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clouds-file</td>
<td>The file path of a <strong>clouds.yaml</strong> file. It is used if the <strong>use-clouds</strong> option is set to <strong>true</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cloud</td>
<td>The named cloud in the <strong>clouds.yaml</strong> file that you want to use. It is used if the <strong>use-clouds</strong> option is set to <strong>true</strong>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
21.9. UNINSTALLING A CLUSTER ON OPENSTACK

You can remove a cluster that you deployed to Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP).

21.9.1. Removing a cluster that uses installer-provisioned infrastructure

You can remove a cluster that uses installer-provisioned infrastructure from your cloud.

NOTE

After uninstallation, check your cloud provider for any resources not removed properly, especially with User Provisioned Infrastructure (UPI) clusters. There might be resources that the installer did not create or that the installer is unable to access.

Prerequisites

- You have a copy of the installation program that you used to deploy the cluster.
- You have the files that the installation program generated when you created your cluster.

Procedure

1. From the directory that contains the installation program on the computer that you used to install the cluster, run the following command:

   ```
   $ ./openshift-install destroy cluster \
   --dir <installation_directory> --log-level info 1 2
   ```

   1 For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.
   2 To view different details, specify `warn`, `debug`, or `error` instead of `info`.

   NOTE

   You must specify the directory that contains the cluster definition files for your cluster. The installation program requires the `metadata.json` file in this directory to delete the cluster.

2. Optional: Delete the `<installation_directory>` directory and the OpenShift Container Platform installation program.

21.10. UNINSTALLING A CLUSTER ON RHOSP FROM YOUR OWN INFRASTRUCTURE

You can remove a cluster that you deployed to Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) on user-provisioned infrastructure.

21.10.1. Downloading playbook dependencies
The Ansible playbooks that simplify the removal process on user-provisioned infrastructure require several Python modules. On the machine where you will run the process, add the modules' repositories and then download them.

**NOTE**

These instructions assume that you are using Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 8.

**Prerequisites**

- Python 3 is installed on your machine.

**Procedure**

1. On a command line, add the repositories:
   a. Register with Red Hat Subscription Manager:
      
      ```
      $ sudo subscription-manager register # If not done already
      ```
   b. Pull the latest subscription data:
      
      ```
      $ sudo subscription-manager attach --pool=$YOUR_POOLID # If not done already
      ```
   c. Disable the current repositories:
      
      ```
      $ sudo subscription-manager repos --disable=* # If not done already
      ```
   d. Add the required repositories:
      
      ```
      $ sudo subscription-manager repos \
      --enable=rhel-8-for-x86_64-baseos-rpms \
      --enable=openstack-16-tools-for-rhel-8-x86_64-rpms \
      --enable=ansible-2.9-for-rhel-8-x86_64-rpms \
      --enable=rhel-8-for-x86_64-appstream-rpms
      ```

2. Install the modules:

   ```
   $ sudo yum install python3-openstackclient ansible python3-openstacksdk
   ```

3. Ensure that the `python` command points to `python3`:

   ```
   $ sudo alternatives --set python /usr/bin/python3
   ```

21.10.2. Removing a cluster from RHOSP that uses your own infrastructure

You can remove an OpenShift Container Platform cluster on Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) that uses your own infrastructure. To complete the removal process quickly, run several Ansible playbooks.

**Prerequisites**

- Python 3 is installed on your machine.
You downloaded the modules in "Downloading playbook dependencies."

You have the playbooks that you used to install the cluster.

You modified the playbooks that are prefixed with `down-` to reflect any changes that you made to their corresponding installation playbooks. For example, changes to the `bootstrap.yaml` file are reflected in the `down-bootstrap.yaml` file.

All of the playbooks are in a common directory.

Procedure

1. On a command line, run the playbooks that you downloaded:

   ```
   $ ansible-playbook -i inventory.yaml \
    down-bootstrap.yaml \ 
    down-control-plane.yaml \ 
    down-compute-nodes.yaml \ 
    down-load-balancers.yaml \ 
    down-network.yaml \ 
    down-security-groups.yaml
   ```

2. Remove any DNS record changes you made for the OpenShift Container Platform installation.

OpenShift Container Platform is removed from your infrastructure.

### 21.11. INSTALLATION CONFIGURATION PARAMETERS FOR OPENSTACK

Before you deploy an OpenShift Container Platform cluster on Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP), you provide parameters to customize your cluster and the platform that hosts it. When you create the `install-config.yaml` file, you provide values for the required parameters through the command line. You can then modify the `install-config.yaml` file to customize your cluster further.

#### 21.11.1. Available installation configuration parameters for OpenStack

The following tables specify the required, optional, and OpenStack-specific installation configuration parameters that you can set as part of the installation process.

**NOTE**

After installation, you cannot modify these parameters in the `install-config.yaml` file.

#### 21.11.1. Required configuration parameters

Required installation configuration parameters are described in the following table:

<p>| Table 21.10. Required parameters |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>apiVersion:</td>
<td>The API version for the <code>install-config.yaml</code> content. The current version is <code>v1</code>. The installation program may also support older API versions.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baseDomain:</td>
<td>The base domain of your cloud provider. The base domain is used to create routes to your OpenShift Container Platform cluster components. The full DNS name for your cluster is a combination of the <code>baseDomain</code> and <code>metadata.name</code> parameter values that uses the <code>&lt;metadata.name&gt;</code>, <code>&lt;baseDomain&gt;</code> format.</td>
<td>A fully-qualified domain or subdomain name, such as <code>example.com</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>metadata:</td>
<td>Kubernetes resource <code>ObjectMeta</code>, from which only the <code>name</code> parameter is consumed.</td>
<td>Object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>metadata:</td>
<td>The name of the cluster. DNS records for the cluster are all subdomains of <code>{{.metadata.name}}</code>, <code>{{.baseDomain}}</code>.</td>
<td>Object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform:</td>
<td>The configuration for the specific platform upon which to perform the installation: <code>alibabacloud</code>, <code>aws</code>, <code>baremetal</code>, <code>azure</code>, <code>gcp</code>, <code>ibmcloud</code>, <code>nutanix</code>, <code>openstack</code>, <code>powervs</code>, <code>vsphere</code>, or <code>{}</code>. For additional information about <code>platform</code>, <code>&lt;platform&gt;</code> parameters, consult the table for your specific platform that follows.</td>
<td>Object</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**pullSecret:**

Get a pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager to authenticate downloading container images for OpenShift Container Platform components from services such as Quay.io.

```json
{
  "auths":{
    "cloud.openshift.com":{
      "auth": "b3Blb=",
      "email": "you@example.com"
    },
    "quay.io":{
      "auth": "b3Blb=",
      "email": "you@example.com"
    }
  }
}
```

### 21.11.1.2. Network configuration parameters

You can customize your installation configuration based on the requirements of your existing network infrastructure. For example, you can expand the IP address block for the cluster network or provide different IP address blocks than the defaults.

Only IPv4 addresses are supported.

---

**NOTE**

Globalnet is not supported with Red Hat OpenShift Data Foundation disaster recovery solutions. For regional disaster recovery scenarios, ensure that you use a nonoverlapping range of private IP addresses for the cluster and service networks in each cluster.

### Table 21.11. Network parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>networking:</td>
<td>The configuration for the cluster network.</td>
<td>Object</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**

You cannot modify parameters specified by the `networking` object after installation.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>networking: networkType:</td>
<td>The Red Hat OpenShift Networking network plugin to install.</td>
<td>Either OpenShiftSDN or OVNKubernetes. OpenShiftSDN is a CNI plugin for all-Linux networks. OVNKubernetes is a CNI plugin for Linux networks and hybrid networks that contain both Linux and Windows servers. The default value is OVNKubernetes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>networking: clusterNetwork:</td>
<td>The IP address blocks for pods. The default value is 10.128.0.0/14 with a host prefix of /23. If you specify multiple IP address blocks, the blocks must not overlap.</td>
<td>An array of objects. For example: networking: clusterNetwork: - cidr: 10.128.0.0/14 hostPrefix: 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>networking: clusterNetwork: hostPrefix:</td>
<td>The subnet prefix length to assign to each individual node. For example, if hostPrefix is set to 23 then each node is assigned a /23 subnet out of the given cidr. A hostPrefix value of 23 provides 510 (2^(32 - 23) - 2) pod IP addresses.</td>
<td>A subnet prefix. The default value is 23.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>networking: serviceNetwork:</td>
<td>The IP address block for services. The default value is 172.30.0.0/16. The OpenShift SDN and OVN-Kubernetes network plugins support only a single IP address block for the service network.</td>
<td>An array with an IP address block in CIDR format. For example: networking: serviceNetwork: - 172.30.0.0/16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>networking: machineNetwork:</td>
<td>The IP address blocks for machines. If you specify multiple IP address blocks, the blocks must not overlap.</td>
<td>An array of objects. For example: networking: machineNetwork: - cidr: 10.0.0.0/16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
21.11.1.3. Optional configuration parameters

Optional installation configuration parameters are described in the following table:

Table 21.12. Optional parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>additionalTrustBundle:</td>
<td>A PEM-encoded X.509 certificate bundle that is added to the nodes’ trusted certificate store. This trust bundle may also be used when a proxy has been configured.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capabilities:</td>
<td>Controls the installation of optional core cluster components. You can reduce the footprint of your OpenShift Container Platform cluster by disabling optional components. For more information, see the &quot;Cluster capabilities&quot; page in Installing.</td>
<td>String array</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baselineCapabilitySet:</td>
<td>Selects an initial set of optional capabilities to enable. Valid values are None, v4.11, v4.12 and vCurrent. The default value is vCurrent.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>additionalEnabledCapabilities:</td>
<td>Extends the set of optional capabilities beyond what you specify in baselineCapabilitySet. You may specify multiple capabilities in this parameter.</td>
<td>String array</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cpuPartitioningMode:</td>
<td>Enables workload partitioning, which isolates OpenShift Container Platform services, cluster management workloads, and infrastructure pods to run on a reserved set of CPUs. Workload partitioning can only be enabled during installation and cannot be disabled after installation. While this field enables workload partitioning, it does not configure workloads to use specific CPUs. For more information, see the Workload partitioning page in the Scalability and Performance section.</td>
<td>None or AllNodes. None is the default value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute:</td>
<td>The configuration for the machines that comprise the compute nodes.</td>
<td>Array of MachinePool objects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute:architecture:</td>
<td>Determines the instruction set architecture of the machines in the pool. Currently, clusters with varied architectures are not supported. All pools must specify the same architecture. Valid values are amd64 (the default).</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute:hyperthreading:</td>
<td>Whether to enable or disable simultaneous multithreading, or hyperthreading, on compute machines. By default, simultaneous multithreading is enabled to increase the performance of your machines' cores.</td>
<td>Enabled or Disabled</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IMPORTANT**

If you disable simultaneous multithreading, ensure that your capacity planning accounts for the dramatically decreased machine performance.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>compute:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name:</td>
<td>Required if you use compute. The name of the machine pool.</td>
<td>worker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform:</td>
<td>Required if you use compute. Use this parameter to specify the cloud provider to host the worker machines. This parameter value must match the controlPlane.platform parameter value.</td>
<td>alibabacloud, aws, azure, gcp, ibmcloud, nutanix, openstack, powervs, vsphere, or {}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>replicas:</td>
<td>The number of compute machines, which are also known as worker machines, to provision.</td>
<td>A positive integer greater than or equal to 2. The default value is 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>featureSet:</td>
<td>Enables the cluster for a feature set. A feature set is a collection of OpenShift Container Platform features that are not enabled by default. For more information about enabling a feature set during installation, see &quot;Enabling features using feature gates&quot;.</td>
<td>String. The name of the feature set to enable, such as TechPreviewNoUpgrade.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane:</td>
<td>The configuration for the machines that comprise the control plane.</td>
<td>Array of MachinePool objects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>architecture:</td>
<td>Determines the instruction set architecture of the machines in the pool. Currently, clusters with varied architectures are not supported. All pools must specify the same architecture. Valid values are amd64 (the default).</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane: hyperthreading:</td>
<td>Whether to enable or disable simultaneous multithreading, or <strong>hyperthreading</strong>, on control plane machines. By default, simultaneous multithreading is enabled to increase the performance of your machines’ cores.</td>
<td><strong>Enabled</strong> or <strong>Disabled</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>IMPORTANT</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If you disable simultaneous multithreading, ensure that your capacity planning accounts for the dramatically decreased machine performance.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane: name:</td>
<td>Required if you use <code>controlPlane</code>. The name of the machine pool.</td>
<td><code>master</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane: platform:</td>
<td>Required if you use <code>controlPlane</code>. Use this parameter to specify the cloud provider that hosts the control plane machines. This parameter value must match the <code>compute.platform</code> parameter value.</td>
<td><code>alibabacloud, aws, azure, gcp, ibmcloud, nutanix, openstack, powervs, vsphere, or {}</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane: replicas:</td>
<td>The number of control plane machines to provision.</td>
<td>The only supported value is 3, which is the default value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>credentialsMode:</td>
<td>The Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) mode. If no mode is specified, the CCO dynamically tries to determine the capabilities of the provided credentials, with a preference for mint mode on the platforms where multiple modes are supported.</td>
<td><strong>Mint, Passthrough, Manual</strong> or an empty string (&quot;&quot;&quot;).[1]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Enable or disable FIPS mode. The default is `false` (disabled). If FIPS mode is enabled, the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines that OpenShift Container Platform runs on bypass the default Kubernetes cryptography suite and use the cryptography modules that are provided with RHCOS instead.

**IMPORTANT**

To enable FIPS mode for your cluster, you must run the installation program from a Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) computer configured to operate in FIPS mode. For more information about configuring FIPS mode on RHEL, see [Installing the system in FIPS mode](#). When running Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) or Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) booted in FIPS mode, OpenShift Container Platform core components use the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures.

**NOTE**

If you are using Azure File storage, you cannot enable FIPS mode.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fips:</td>
<td>Enable or disable FIPS mode.</td>
<td><code>false</code> or <code>true</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imageContentSources:</td>
<td>Sources and repositories for the release-image content.</td>
<td>Array of objects. Includes a source and, optionally, mirrors, as described in the following rows of this table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imageContentSources:</td>
<td>Required if you use imageContentSources. Specify the repository that users refer to, for example, in image pull specifications.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>source:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imageContentSources:</td>
<td>Specify one or more repositories that may also contain the same images.</td>
<td>Array of strings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mirrors:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>publish:</td>
<td>How to publish or expose the user-facing endpoints of your cluster, such as the Kubernetes API, OpenShift routes.</td>
<td>Internal or External. The default value is External. Setting this field to Internal is not supported on non-cloud platforms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sshKey:</td>
<td>The SSH key to authenticate access to your cluster machines.</td>
<td>For example, sshKey: ssh-ed25519 AAAA...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Not all CCO modes are supported for all cloud providers. For more information about CCO modes, see the "Managing cloud provider credentials" entry in the Authentication and authorization content.
### 21.11.4. Additional Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) configuration parameters

Additional RHOSP configuration parameters are described in the following table:

#### Table 21.13. Additional RHOSP parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>compute:</strong></td>
<td>For compute machines, the size in gigabytes of the root volume. If you do not set this value, machines use ephemeral storage.</td>
<td>Integer, for example <strong>30</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>platform:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>openstack:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>rootVolume:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>size:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>compute:</strong></td>
<td>For compute machines, the root volume types.</td>
<td>A list of strings, for example, <strong>{performance-host1, performance-host2, performance-host3}</strong>. [1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>platform:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>openstack:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>rootVolume:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>types:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>compute:</strong></td>
<td>For compute machines, the root volume’s type. This property is deprecated and is replaced by <code>compute.platform.openstack.rootVolume.types</code>.</td>
<td>String, for example, <strong>performance</strong>. [2]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>platform:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>openstack:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>rootVolume:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>type:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>compute:</strong></td>
<td>For compute machines, the Cinder availability zone to install root volumes on. If you do not set a value for this parameter, the installation program selects the default availability zone. This parameter is mandatory when <code>compute.platform.openstack.zones</code> is defined.</td>
<td>A list of strings, for example <strong>{&quot;zone-1&quot;, &quot;zone-2&quot;}</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>platform:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>openstack:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>rootVolume:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>zones:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>compute:</strong></td>
<td>For control plane machines, the size in gigabytes of the root volume. If you do not set this value, machines use ephemeral storage.</td>
<td>Integer, for example <strong>30</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>platform:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>openstack:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>rootVolume:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>size:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane: platform: openstack: rootVolume: types:</td>
<td>For control plane machines, the root volume types.</td>
<td>A list of strings, for example, {performance-host1, performance-host2, performance-host3}.[^1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane: platform: openstack: rootVolume: type:</td>
<td>For control plane machines, the root volume’s type. This property is deprecated and is replaced by compute.platform.openstack.rootVolume.types.</td>
<td>String, for example, performance.[^2]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane: platform: openstack: rootVolume: zones:</td>
<td>For control plane machines, the Cinder availability zone to install root volumes on. If you do not set this value, the installation program selects the default availability zone. This parameter is mandatory when controlPlane.platform.openstack.zones is defined.</td>
<td>A list of strings, for example [&quot;zone-1&quot;, &quot;zone-2&quot;].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform: openstack: cloud:</td>
<td>The name of the RHOSP cloud to use from the list of clouds in the clouds.yaml file.</td>
<td>String, for example MyCloud.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform: openstack: externalNetwork:</td>
<td>The RHOSP external network name to be used for installation.</td>
<td>String, for example external.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. If the machine pool defines `zones`, the count of types can either be a single item or match the number of items in `zones`. For example, the count of types cannot be 2 if there are 3 items in `zones`.

2. If you have any existing reference to this property, the installer populates the corresponding value in the `controlPlane.platform.openstack.rootVolume.types` field.

### 21.11.1.5. Optional RHOSP configuration parameters

Optional RHOSP configuration parameters are described in the following table:

**Table 21.14. Optional RHOSP parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>compute: platform: openstack: additionalNetworkIDs:</td>
<td>Additional networks that are associated with compute machines. Allowed address pairs are not created for additional networks.</td>
<td>A list of one or more UUIDs as strings. For example, fa806b2f-ac49-4bce-b9db-124bc64209bf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute: platform: openstack: additionalSecurityGroupIDs:</td>
<td>Additional security groups that are associated with compute machines.</td>
<td>A list of one or more UUIDs as strings. For example, 7ee219f3-d2e9-48a1-96c2-e7429f1b0da7.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Parameters

#### Zone Configuration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>compute: platform: openstack: zones:</td>
<td>RHOSP Compute (Nova) availability zones (AZs) to install machines on. If this parameter is not set, the installation program relies on the default settings for Nova that the RHOSP administrator configured. On clusters that use Kuryr, RHOSP Octavia does not support availability zones. Load balancers and, if you are using the Amphora provider driver, OpenShift Container Platform services that rely on Amphora VMs, are not created according to the value of this property.</td>
<td>A list of strings. For example, <code>&quot;zone-1&quot;, &quot;zone-2&quot;</code>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Server Group Policy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>compute: platform: openstack: serverGroupPolicy:</td>
<td>Server group policy to apply to the group that will contain the compute machines in the pool. You cannot change server group policies or affiliations after creation. Supported options include anti-affinity, soft-affinity, and soft-anti-affinity. The default value is soft-anti-affinity. An affinity policy prevents migrations and therefore affects RHOSP upgrades. The affinity policy is not supported. If you use a strict anti-affinity policy, an additional RHOSP host is required during instance migration.</td>
<td>A server group policy to apply to the machine pool. For example, <strong>soft-affinity</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane:</td>
<td>Additional networks that are associated with control plane machines.</td>
<td>A list of one or more UUIDs as strings. For example, fa806b2f-ac49-4bce-b9db-124bc64209bf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openstack:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>additionalNetworkIDs:</td>
<td>Additional networks that are attached to a control plane machine are also attached to the bootstrap node.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane:</td>
<td>Additional security groups that are associated with control plane machines.</td>
<td>A list of one or more UUIDs as strings. For example, 7ee219f3-d2e9-48a1-96c2-e7429f1b0da7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openstack:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>additionalSecurityGroupIDs:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RHOSP Compute (Nova) availability zones (AZs) to install machines on. If this parameter is not set, the installation program relies on the default settings for Nova that the RHOSP administrator configured.</td>
<td>A list of strings. For example, [&quot;zone-1&quot;, &quot;zone-2&quot;].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openstack:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zones:</td>
<td>RHOSP Compute (Nova) availability zones (AZs) to install machines on. If this parameter is not set, the installation program relies on the default settings for Nova that the RHOSP administrator configured. On clusters that use Kuryr, RHOSP Octavia does not support availability zones. Load balancers and, if you are using the Amphora provider driver, OpenShift Container Platform services that rely on Amphora VMs, are not created according to the value of this property.</td>
<td>A list of strings. For example, [&quot;zone-1&quot;, &quot;zone-2&quot;].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane:</td>
<td>Server group policy to apply to the group that will contain the control plane machines in the pool. You cannot change server group policies or affiliations after creation. Supported options include anti-affinity, soft-affinity, and soft-anti-affinity. The default value is soft-anti-affinity.</td>
<td>A server group policy to apply to the machine pool. For example, soft-affinity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform: openstack:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>serverGroupPolicy:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clusterOSImage:</td>
<td>The location from which the installation program downloads the RHCOS image.</td>
<td>An HTTP or HTTPS URL, optionally with an SHA-256 checksum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>You must set this parameter to perform an installation in a restricted network.</td>
<td>For example, <a href="http://mirror.example.com/images/rhcosh-43.81.201912131630.0-openstack.x86_64.qcow2.gz?sha256=ffebbd68e8a1f2a245ca19522c16c86f67f9ac8e0c1f0a812b068b16f7265d">http://mirror.example.com/images/rhcosh-43.81.201912131630.0-openstack.x86_64.qcow2.gz?sha256=ffebbd68e8a1f2a245ca19522c16c86f67f9ac8e0c1f0a812b068b16f7265d</a>. The value can also be the name of an existing Glance image, for example my-rhcos.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform: openstack:</td>
<td>Properties to add to the installer-uploaded ClusterOSImage in Glance. This property is ignored if <code>platform.openstack.clusterOSImage</code> is set to an existing Glance image.</td>
<td>A list of key-value string pairs. For example, (&quot;hw_scsi_model&quot;: &quot;virtio-scsi&quot;, &quot;hw_disk_bus&quot;: &quot;scsi&quot;).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clusterOSImageProperties:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>You can use this property to exceed the default persistent volume (PV) limit for RHOSP of 26 PVs per node. To exceed the limit, set the <code>hw_scsi_model</code> property value to <code>virtio-scsi</code> and the <code>hw_disk_bus</code> value to <code>scsi</code>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>You can also use this property to enable the QEMU guest agent by including the <code>hw_qemu_guest_agent</code> property with a value of <code>yes</code>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>defaultMachinePlatform:</td>
<td>The default machine pool platform configuration.</td>
<td>`{</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;type&quot;: &quot;ml.large&quot;,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;rootVolume&quot;: {</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;size&quot;: 30,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;type&quot;: &quot;performance&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ingressFloatingIP:</td>
<td>An existing floating IP address to associate with the Ingress port. To use this property, you must also define the <code>platform.openstack.externalNetwork</code> property.</td>
<td>An IP address, for example <strong>128.0.0.1</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apiFloatingIP:</td>
<td>An existing floating IP address to associate with the API load balancer. To use this property, you must also define the <code>platform.openstack.externalNetwork</code> property.</td>
<td>An IP address, for example <strong>128.0.0.1</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| platform: openstack: externalDNS: | IP addresses for external DNS servers that cluster instances use for DNS resolution. | A list of IP addresses as strings. For example, 

```
["8.8.8.8", "192.168.1.12"]
```

| platform: openstack: loadbalancer: | Whether or not to use the default, internal load balancer. If the value is set to UserManaged, this default load balancer is disabled so that you can deploy a cluster that uses an external, user-managed load balancer. If the parameter is not set, or if the value is OpenShiftManagedDefault, the cluster uses the default load balancer. | UserManaged or OpenShiftManagedDefault |
| platform: openstack: machinesSubnet: | The UUID of a RHOSP subnet that the cluster’s nodes use. Nodes and virtual IP (VIP) ports are created on this subnet. The first item in networking.machineNetwork must match the value of machinesSubnet. If you deploy to a custom subnet, you cannot specify an external DNS server to the OpenShift Container Platform installer. Instead, add DNS to the subnet in RHOSP. | A UUID as a string. For example, `fa806b2f-ac49-4bce-b9db-124bc64209bf`. |
CHAPTER 22. INSTALLING ON VSPHERE

22.1. PREPARING TO INSTALL ON VSPHERE

22.1.1. Prerequisites

- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.

- You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.

- If you use a firewall and plan to use Telemetry, you configured the firewall to allow the sites required by your cluster.

- You reviewed your VMware platform licenses. Red Hat does not place any restrictions on your VMware licenses, but some VMware infrastructure components require licensing.

22.1.2. Choosing a method to install OpenShift Container Platform on vSphere

You can install OpenShift Container Platform with the Assisted Installer. This method requires no setup for the installer, and is ideal for connected environments like vSphere. Installing with the Assisted Installer also provides integration with vSphere, enabling autoscaling. See Installing an on-premise cluster using the Assisted Installer for additional details.

You can also install OpenShift Container Platform on vSphere by using installer-provisioned or user-provisioned infrastructure. Installer-provisioned infrastructure is ideal for installing in environments with air-gapped/restricted networks, where the installation program provisions the underlying infrastructure for the cluster. You can also install OpenShift Container Platform on infrastructure that you provide. If you do not use infrastructure that the installation program provisions, you must manage and maintain the cluster resources yourself.

See the Installation process for more information about installer-provisioned and user-provisioned installation processes.

IMPORTANT

The steps for performing a user-provisioned infrastructure installation are provided as an example only. Installing a cluster with infrastructure you provide requires knowledge of the vSphere platform and the installation process of OpenShift Container Platform. Use the user-provisioned infrastructure installation instructions as a guide; you are free to create the required resources through other methods.

22.1.2.1. Installer-provisioned infrastructure installation of OpenShift Container Platform on vSphere

Installer-provisioned infrastructure allows the installation program to preconfigure and automate the provisioning of resources required by OpenShift Container Platform.

- Installing a cluster on vSphere You can install OpenShift Container Platform on vSphere by using installer-provisioned infrastructure installation with no customization.
- **Installing a cluster on vSphere with customizations** You can install OpenShift Container Platform on vSphere by using installer-provisioned infrastructure installation with the default customization options.

- **Installing a cluster on vSphere with network customizations** You can install OpenShift Container Platform on installer-provisioned vSphere infrastructure, with network customizations. You can customize your OpenShift Container Platform network configuration during installation, so that your cluster can coexist with your existing IP address allocations and adhere to your network requirements.

- **Installing a cluster on vSphere in a restricted network** You can install a cluster on VMware vSphere infrastructure in a restricted network by creating an internal mirror of the installation release content. You can use this method to deploy OpenShift Container Platform on an internal network that is not visible to the internet.

### 22.1.2.2. User-provisioned infrastructure installation of OpenShift Container Platform on vSphere

User-provisioned infrastructure requires the user to provision all resources required by OpenShift Container Platform.

- **xref:[Installing a cluster on vSphere with user-provisioned infrastructure]** You can install OpenShift Container Platform on VMware vSphere infrastructure that you provision.

- **Installing a cluster on vSphere with network customizations with user-provisioned infrastructure**; You can install OpenShift Container Platform on VMware vSphere infrastructure that you provision with customized network configuration options.

- **Installing a cluster on vSphere in a restricted network with user-provisioned infrastructure** OpenShift Container Platform can be installed on VMware vSphere infrastructure that you provision in a restricted network.

### 22.1.3. VMware vSphere infrastructure requirements

You must install the OpenShift Container Platform cluster on a VMware vSphere version 7.0 Update 2 or later instance that meets the requirements for the components that you use.

**NOTE**

OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14 supports VMware vSphere version 8.0.

You can host the VMware vSphere infrastructure on-premise or on a VMware Cloud Verified provider that meets the requirements outlined in the following tables:

**Table 22.1. Version requirements for vSphere virtual environments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Virtual environment product</th>
<th>Required version</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VMware virtual hardware</td>
<td>15 or later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere ESXi hosts</td>
<td>7.0 Update 2 or later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vCenter host</td>
<td>7.0 Update 2 or later</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IMPORTANT

You must ensure that the time on your ESXi hosts is synchronized before you install OpenShift Container Platform. See Edit Time Configuration for a Host in the VMware documentation.

Table 22.2. Minimum supported vSphere version for VMware components

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Minimum supported versions</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hypervisor</td>
<td>vSphere 7.0 Update 2 and later with virtual hardware version 15</td>
<td>This version is the minimum version that Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) supports. For more information about supported hardware on the latest version of Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) that is compatible with RHCOS, see Hardware on the Red Hat Customer Portal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage with in-tree drivers</td>
<td>vSphere 7.0 Update 2 and later</td>
<td>This plugin creates vSphere storage by using the in-tree storage drivers for vSphere included in OpenShift Container Platform.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optional: Networking (NSX-T)</td>
<td>vSphere 7.0 Update 2 and later</td>
<td>vSphere 7.0 Update 2 is required for OpenShift Container Platform. For more information about the compatibility of NSX and OpenShift Container Platform, see the Release Notes section of VMware’s NSX container plugin documentation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IMPORTANT

To ensure the best performance conditions for your cluster workloads that operate on Oracle® Cloud Infrastructure and on the Oracle® Cloud VMware Solution (OCVS) service, ensure volume performance units (VPUs) for your block volume are sized for your workloads.

The following list provides some guidance in selecting the VPUs needed for specific performance needs:

- Test or proof of concept environment: 100 GB, and 20 to 30 VPUs.
- Base-production environment: 500 GB, and 60 VPUs.
- Heavy-use production environment: More than 500 GB, and 100 or more VPUs.

Consider allocating additional VPUs to give enough capacity for updates and scaling activities. See Block Volume Performance Levels in the Oracle documentation.
22.1.4. VMware vSphere CSI Driver Operator requirements

To install the vSphere CSI Driver Operator, the following requirements must be met:

- VMware vSphere version 7.0 Update 2 or later
- vCenter 7.0 Update 2 or later
- Virtual machines of hardware version 15 or later
- No third-party vSphere CSI driver already installed in the cluster

If a third-party vSphere CSI driver is present in the cluster, OpenShift Container Platform does not overwrite it. The presence of a third-party vSphere CSI driver prevents OpenShift Container Platform from updating to OpenShift Container Platform 4.13 or later.

**NOTE**

The VMware vSphere CSI Driver Operator is supported only on clusters deployed with platform: vsphere in the installation manifest.

**Additional resources**

- To remove a third-party vSphere CSI driver, see Removing a third-party vSphere CSI Driver.

22.1.5. Configuring the vSphere connection settings

- **Updating the vSphere connection settings following an installation** For installations on vSphere using the Assisted Installer, you must manually update the vSphere connection settings to complete the installation. For installer-provisioned or user-provisioned infrastructure installations on vSphere, you can optionally validate or modify the vSphere connection settings at any time.

22.1.6. Uninstalling an installer-provisioned infrastructure installation of OpenShift Container Platform on vSphere

- **Uninstalling a cluster on vSphere that uses installer-provisioned infrastructure** You can remove a cluster that you deployed on VMware vSphere infrastructure that used installer-provisioned infrastructure.

22.2. INSTALLING A CLUSTER ON VSPHERE

In OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14, you can install a cluster on your VMware vSphere instance by using installer-provisioned infrastructure.

**NOTE**

OpenShift Container Platform supports deploying a cluster to a single VMware vCenter only. Deploying a cluster with machines/machine sets on multiple vCenters is not supported.

22.2.1. Prerequisites
- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.

- You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.

- You provisioned persistent storage for your cluster. To deploy a private image registry, your storage must provide ReadWriteMany access modes.

- The OpenShift Container Platform installer requires access to port 443 on the vCenter and ESXi hosts. You verified that port 443 is accessible.

- If you use a firewall, you confirmed with the administrator that port 443 is accessible. Control plane nodes must be able to reach vCenter and ESXi hosts on port 443 for the installation to succeed.

- If you use a firewall, you configured it to allow the sites that your cluster requires access to.

  **NOTE**

  Be sure to also review this site list if you are configuring a proxy.

### 22.2.2. Internet access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you require access to the internet to install your cluster.

You must have internet access to:

- Access OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console to download the installation program and perform subscription management. If the cluster has internet access and you do not disable Telemetry, that service automatically entitles your cluster.

- Access Quay.io to obtain the packages that are required to install your cluster.

- Obtain the packages that are required to perform cluster updates.

**IMPORTANT**

If your cluster cannot have direct internet access, you can perform a restricted network installation on some types of infrastructure that you provision. During that process, you download the required content and use it to populate a mirror registry with the installation packages. With some installation types, the environment that you install your cluster in will not require internet access. Before you update the cluster, you update the content of the mirror registry.

### 22.2.3. VMware vSphere infrastructure requirements

You must install the OpenShift Container Platform cluster on a VMware vSphere version 7.0 Update 2 or later instance that meets the requirements for the components that you use.

**NOTE**

OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14 supports VMware vSphere version 8.0.
You can host the VMware vSphere infrastructure on-premise or on a VMware Cloud Verified provider that meets the requirements outlined in the following tables:

### Table 22.3. Version requirements for vSphere virtual environments

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<td>7.0 Update 2 or later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vCenter host</td>
<td>7.0 Update 2 or later</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IMPORTANT**

You must ensure that the time on your ESXi hosts is synchronized before you install OpenShift Container Platform. See [Edit Time Configuration for a Host](doc) in the VMware documentation.

### Table 22.4. Minimum supported vSphere version for VMware components

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Minimum supported versions</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>vSphere 7.0 Update 2 and later</td>
<td>This plugin creates vSphere storage by using the in-tree storage drivers for vSphere included in OpenShift Container Platform.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>vSphere 7.0 Update 2 is required for OpenShift Container Platform. For more information about the compatibility of NSX and OpenShift Container Platform, see the Release Notes section of VMware's <a href="https://www.vmware.com">NSX container plugin documentation</a>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To ensure the best performance conditions for your cluster workloads that operate on Oracle® Cloud Infrastructure and on the Oracle® Cloud VMware Solution (OCVS) service, ensure volume performance units (VPUs) for your block volume are sized for your workloads.

The following list provides some guidance in selecting the VPUs needed for specific performance needs:

- Test or proof of concept environment: 100 GB, and 20 to 30 VPUs.
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- Heavy-use production environment: More than 500 GB, and 100 or more VPUs.

Consider allocating additional VPUs to give enough capacity for updates and scaling activities. See Block Volume Performance Levels in the Oracle documentation.

22.2.4. Network connectivity requirements

You must configure the network connectivity between machines to allow OpenShift Container Platform cluster components to communicate.

Review the following details about the required network ports.

### Table 22.5. Ports used for all-machine to all-machine communications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ICMP</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Network reachability tests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Metrics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9000-9999</td>
<td>Host level services, including the node exporter on ports 9100-9101 and the Cluster Version Operator on port 9099.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10250-10259</td>
<td>The default ports that Kubernetes reserves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10256</td>
<td>openshift-sdn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>4789</td>
<td>virtual extensible LAN (VXLAN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6081</td>
<td>Geneve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9000-9999</td>
<td>Host level services, including the node exporter on ports 9100-9101.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>500</td>
<td>IPsec IKE packets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4500</td>
<td>IPsec NAT-T packets</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 22.6. Ports used for all-machine to control plane communications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TCP/UDP</td>
<td>30000-32767</td>
<td>Kubernetes node port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESP</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>IPsec Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 22.7. Ports used for control plane machine to control plane machine communications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>6443</td>
<td>Kubernetes API</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>2379-2380</td>
<td>etcd server and peer ports</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 22.2.5. VMware vSphere CSI Driver Operator requirements

To install the vSphere CSI Driver Operator, the following requirements must be met:

- VMware vSphere version 7.0 Update 2 or later
- vCenter 7.0 Update 2 or later
- Virtual machines of hardware version 15 or later
- No third-party vSphere CSI driver already installed in the cluster

If a third-party vSphere CSI driver is present in the cluster, OpenShift Container Platform does not overwrite it. The presence of a third-party vSphere CSI driver prevents OpenShift Container Platform from updating to OpenShift Container Platform 4.13 or later.

**NOTE**

The VMware vSphere CSI Driver Operator is supported only on clusters deployed with `platform: vsphere` in the installation manifest.

#### Additional resources

- To remove a third-party vSphere CSI, see [Removing a third-party vSphere CSI Driver](#).
- To update the hardware version for your vSphere nodes, see [Updating hardware on nodes running in vSphere](#).

#### 22.2.6. vCenter requirements
Before you install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster on your vCenter that uses infrastructure that the installer provisions, you must prepare your environment.

**Required vCenter account privileges**

To install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster in a vCenter, the installation program requires access to an account with privileges to read and create the required resources. Using an account that has global administrative privileges is the simplest way to access all of the necessary permissions.

If you cannot use an account with global administrative privileges, you must create roles to grant the privileges necessary for OpenShift Container Platform cluster installation. While most of the privileges are always required, some are required only if you plan for the installation program to provision a folder to contain the OpenShift Container Platform cluster on your vCenter instance, which is the default behavior. You must create or amend vSphere roles for the specified objects to grant the required privileges.

An additional role is required if the installation program is to create a vSphere virtual machine folder.

### Example 22.1. Roles and privileges required for installation in vSphere API

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>vSphere object for role</th>
<th>When required</th>
<th>Required privileges in vSphere API</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vSphere vCenter</td>
<td>Always</td>
<td>Cns.Searchable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>InventoryService.Tagging.AttachTag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>InventoryService.Tagging.CreateCategory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>InventoryService.Tagging.CreateTag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>InventoryService.Tagging.DeleteCategory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>InventoryService.Tagging.DeleteTag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>InventoryService.Tagging.EditCategory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>InventoryService.Tagging.EditTag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sessions.ValidateSession</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>StorageProfile.Update</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>StorageProfile.View</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere vCenter Cluster</td>
<td>If VMs will be created in the cluster root</td>
<td>Host.Config.Storage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Resource.AssignVMToPool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VApp.AssignResourcePool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VApp.Import</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VirtualMachine.Config.AddNewDisk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere vCenter Resource Pool</td>
<td>If an existing resource pool is provided</td>
<td>Host.Config.Storage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Resource.AssignVMToPool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VApp.AssignResourcePool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VApp.Import</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VirtualMachine.Config.AddNewDisk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere object for role</td>
<td>When required</td>
<td>Required privileges in vSphere API</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere Port Group</td>
<td>Always</td>
<td>Network.Assign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere object for role</td>
<td>When required</td>
<td>Required privileges in vSphere API</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>InventoryService.Tagging.ObjectAttachable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>InventoryService.Config.AddExistingDisk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>InventoryService.Config.AdvanceConfig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>InventoryService.Config.Annotation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>InventoryService.Config.CPUCount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>InventoryService.Config.Disk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>InventoryService.Config.DiskExtend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>InventoryService.Config.DiskLease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>InventoryService.Config.EditDevice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>InventoryService.Config.Memory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>InventoryService.Config.RemoveDisk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>InventoryService.Config.Rename</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>InventoryService.Config.ResetGuestInfo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>InventoryService.Config.RestoreVirtualHardware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>InventoryService.Config.RestoreVirtualHardware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>InventoryService.Config.RestoreVirtualHardware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VirtualMachine.Interact.GuestControl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VirtualMachine.Interact.PowerOff</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**OpenShift Container Platform 4.14 Installing**
### Example 22.2. Roles and privileges required for installation in vCenter graphical user interface (GUI)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>vSphere object for role</th>
<th>When required</th>
<th>Required privileges in vCenter GUI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| vSphere vCenter         | Always        | Cns.Searchable  
|                        |               | "vSphere Tagging")."Assign or Unassign vSphere Tag"  
|                        |               | "vSphere Tagging")."Create vSphere Tag Category"  
|                        |               | "vSphere Tagging")."Create vSphere Tag"  
|                        |               | "vSphere Tagging")."Delete vSphere Tag Category"  
|                        |               | "vSphere Tagging")."Delete vSphere Tag"  
|                        |               | "vSphere Tagging")."Edit vSphere Tag Category"  
|                        |               | "vSphere Tagging")."Edit vSphere Tag"  
|                        |               | Sessions."Validate session"  
|                        |               | "Profile-driven storage"."Profile-driven storage update"  
|                        |               | "Profile-driven storage"."Profile-driven storage view"  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>vSphere object for role</th>
<th>When required</th>
<th>Required privileges in vSphere API</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VirtualMachine.Interact.PowerOn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VirtualMachine.Interact.Rest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VirtualMachine.Inventory.Create</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VirtualMachine.Inventory.CreateFromExisting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VirtualMachine.Inventory.Delete</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VirtualMachine.Provisioning.Clone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VirtualMachine.Provisioning.DeployTemplate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VirtualMachine.Provisioning.MarkAsTemplate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Folder.Create</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Folder.Delete</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>vSphere object for role</th>
<th>When required</th>
<th>Required privileges in vSphere API</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VirtualMachine.Inventory.Create</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VirtualMachine.Inventory.CreateFromExisting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VirtualMachine.Inventory.Delete</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>vSphere object for role</th>
<th>When required</th>
<th>Required privileges in vSphere API</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VirtualMachine.Provisioning.Clone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VirtualMachine.Provisioning.DeployTemplate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VirtualMachine.Provisioning.MarkAsTemplate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Folder.Create</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Folder.Delete</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CHAPTER 22. INSTALLING ON VSPHERE**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>vSphere object for role</th>
<th>When required</th>
<th>Required privileges in vCenter GUI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vSphere vCenter Cluster</td>
<td>If VMs will be created in the cluster root</td>
<td>Host.Configuration.&quot;Storage partition configuration&quot; Resource.&quot;Assign virtual machine to resource pool&quot; VApp.&quot;Assign resource pool&quot; VApp.Import &quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change Configuration&quot;.&quot;Add new disk&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere vCenter Resource Pool</td>
<td>If an existing resource pool is provided</td>
<td>Host.Configuration.&quot;Storage partition configuration&quot; Resource.&quot;Assign virtual machine to resource pool&quot; VApp.&quot;Assign resource pool&quot; VApp.Import &quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change Configuration&quot;.&quot;Add new disk&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere Datastore</td>
<td>Always</td>
<td>Datastore.&quot;Allocate space&quot; Datastore.&quot;Browse datastore&quot; Datastore.&quot;Low level file operations&quot; &quot;vSphere Tagging&quot;.&quot;Assign or Unassign vSphere Tag on Object&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere Port Group</td>
<td>Always</td>
<td>Network.&quot;Assign network&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virtual Machine Folder</td>
<td>Always</td>
<td>&quot;vSphere Tagging&quot;.&quot;Assign or Unassign vSphere Tag on Object&quot; Resource.&quot;Assign virtual machine to resource pool&quot; VApp.Import &quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change Configuration&quot;.&quot;Add existing disk&quot; &quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change Configuration&quot;.&quot;Add new disk&quot; &quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change Configuration&quot;.&quot;Add or remove device&quot; &quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change Configuration&quot;.&quot;Advanced configuration&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere object for role</td>
<td>When required</td>
<td>vSphere object for role</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;. &quot;Change Configuration&quot;. &quot;Change CPU count&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;. &quot;Change Configuration&quot;. &quot;Extend virtual disk&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;. &quot;Change Configuration&quot;. &quot;Acquire disk lease&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;. &quot;Change Configuration&quot;. &quot;Modify device settings&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;. &quot;Change Configuration&quot;. &quot;Change Memory&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;. &quot;Change Configuration&quot;. &quot;Remove disk&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;. &quot;Change Configuration&quot;. &quot;Rename&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;. &quot;Change Configuration&quot;. &quot;Reset guest information&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;. &quot;Change Configuration&quot;. &quot;Change resource&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;. &quot;Change Configuration&quot;. &quot;Change Settings&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;. &quot;Change Configuration&quot;. &quot;Upgrade virtual machine compatibility&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;. Interaction.&quot;Guest operating system management by VIX API&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;. Interaction.&quot;Power off&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;. Interaction.&quot;Power on&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;. Interaction.Reset</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;. &quot;Edit Inventory&quot;. &quot;Create new&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;. &quot;Edit Inventory&quot;. &quot;Create from existing&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;. &quot;Edit Inventory&quot;. &quot;Remove&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;. &quot;Edit Inventory&quot;. &quot;Child&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;. &quot;Edit Inventory&quot;. &quot;Parent&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere object for role</td>
<td>When required</td>
<td>Required privileges in vCenter GUI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere vCenter Datacenter</td>
<td>If the installation program creates the virtual machine folder. For UPI, <strong>VirtualMachine.Inventory.Create</strong> and <strong>VirtualMachine.Inventory.Delete</strong> privileges are optional if your cluster does not use the Machine API.</td>
<td>&quot;vSphere Tagging&quot;.&quot;Assign or Unassign vSphere Tag on Object&quot; Resource.&quot;Assign virtual machine to resource pool&quot; VApp.Import &quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change Configuration&quot;.&quot;Add existing disk&quot; &quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change Configuration&quot;.&quot;Add new disk&quot; &quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change Configuration&quot;.&quot;Add or remove device&quot; &quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change Configuration&quot;.&quot;Advanced configuration&quot; &quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change Configuration&quot;.&quot;Set annotation&quot; &quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change Configuration&quot;.&quot;Change CPU count&quot; &quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change Configuration&quot;.&quot;Extend virtual disk&quot; &quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change Configuration&quot;.&quot;Acquire disk lease&quot; &quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change Configuration&quot;.&quot;Modify device settings&quot; &quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change Configuration&quot;.&quot;Change Memory&quot; &quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change Configuration&quot;.&quot;Remove disk&quot; &quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change Configuration&quot;.&quot;Rename&quot; &quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change Configuration&quot;.&quot;Reset guest information&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Additionally, the user requires some **ReadOnly** permissions, and some of the roles require permission to propagate the permissions to child objects. These settings vary depending on whether or not you install the cluster into an existing folder.

### Example 22.3. Required permissions and propagation settings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>vSphere object</th>
<th>When required</th>
<th>Propagate to children</th>
<th>Permissions required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vSphere vCenter</td>
<td>Always</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>Listed required privileges</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### vSphere object

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>vSphere object</th>
<th>When required</th>
<th>Propagate to children</th>
<th>Permissions required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vSphere vCenter Datacenter</td>
<td>Existing folder</td>
<td>False</td>
<td><strong>ReadOnly</strong> permission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Installation program creates the folder</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>Listed required privileges</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere vCenter Cluster</td>
<td>Existing resource pool</td>
<td>False</td>
<td><strong>ReadOnly</strong> permission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VMs in cluster root</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>Listed required privileges</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere vCenter Datastore</td>
<td>Always</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>Listed required privileges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere Switch</td>
<td>Always</td>
<td>False</td>
<td><strong>ReadOnly</strong> permission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere Port Group</td>
<td>Always</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>Listed required privileges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere vCenter Virtual Machine Folder</td>
<td>Existing folder</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>Listed required privileges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere vCenter Resource Pool</td>
<td>Existing resource pool</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>Listed required privileges</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For more information about creating an account with only the required privileges, see [vSphere Permissions and User Management Tasks](#) in the vSphere documentation.

### Using OpenShift Container Platform with vMotion

If you intend on using vMotion in your vSphere environment, consider the following before installing an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

- OpenShift Container Platform generally supports compute-only vMotion, where *generally* implies that you meet all VMware best practices for vMotion. To help ensure the uptime of your compute and control plane nodes, ensure that you follow the VMware best practices for vMotion, and use VMware anti-affinity rules to improve the availability of OpenShift Container Platform during maintenance or hardware issues.

  For more information about vMotion and anti-affinity rules, see the VMware vSphere documentation for [vMotion networking requirements](#) and [VM anti-affinity rules](#).

- Using Storage vMotion can cause issues and is not supported. If you are using vSphere volumes in your pods, migrating a VM across datastores, either manually or through Storage vMotion, causes invalid references within OpenShift Container Platform persistent volume (PV) objects that can result in data loss.

- OpenShift Container Platform does not support selective migration of VMDKs across datastores, using datastore clusters for VM provisioning or for dynamic or static provisioning of PVs, or using a datastore that is part of a datastore cluster for dynamic or static provisioning of...
PVs.

**IMPORTANT**

You can specify the path of any datastore that exists in a datastore cluster. By default, Storage Distributed Resource Scheduler (SDRS), which uses Storage vMotion, is automatically enabled for a datastore cluster. Red Hat does not support Storage vMotion, so you must disable Storage DRS to avoid data loss issues for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

If you must specify VMs across multiple datastores, use a datastore object to specify a failure domain in your cluster’s `install-config.yaml` configuration file. For more information, see "VMware vSphere region and zone enablement".

---

**Cluster resources**

When you deploy an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses installer-provisioned infrastructure, the installation program must be able to create several resources in your vCenter instance.

A standard OpenShift Container Platform installation creates the following vCenter resources:

- 1 Folder
- 1 Tag category
- 1 Tag
- Virtual machines:
  - 1 template
  - 1 temporary bootstrap node
  - 3 control plane nodes
  - 3 compute machines

Although these resources use 856 GB of storage, the bootstrap node is destroyed during the cluster installation process. A minimum of 800 GB of storage is required to use a standard cluster.

If you deploy more compute machines, the OpenShift Container Platform cluster will use more storage.

**Cluster limits**

Available resources vary between clusters. The number of possible clusters within a vCenter is limited primarily by available storage space and any limitations on the number of required resources. Be sure to consider both limitations to the vCenter resources that the cluster creates and the resources that you require to deploy a cluster, such as IP addresses and networks.

**Networking requirements**

Use Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) for the network and ensure that the DHCP server is configured to provide persistent IP addresses to the cluster machines.

**NOTE**

You do not need to use the DHCP for the network if you want to provision nodes with static IP addresses.
Configure the default gateway to use the DHCP server. All nodes must be in the same VLAN. You cannot scale the cluster using a second VLAN as a Day 2 operation.

You must use the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) for the network and ensure that the DHCP server is configured to provide persistent IP addresses to the cluster machines. In the DHCP lease, you must configure the DHCP to use the default gateway. All nodes must be in the same VLAN. You cannot scale the cluster using a second VLAN as a Day 2 operation.

Additionally, you must create the following networking resources before you install the OpenShift Container Platform cluster:

**NOTE**

It is recommended that each OpenShift Container Platform node in the cluster must have access to a Network Time Protocol (NTP) server that is discoverable via DHCP. Installation is possible without an NTP server. However, asynchronous server clocks will cause errors, which NTP server prevents.

**Required IP Addresses**

For a network that uses DHCP, an installer-provisioned vSphere installation requires two static IP addresses:

- The **API** address is used to access the cluster API.
- The **Ingress** address is used for cluster ingress traffic.

You must provide these IP addresses to the installation program when you install the OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

**DNS records**

You must create DNS records for two static IP addresses in the appropriate DNS server for the vCenter instance that hosts your OpenShift Container Platform cluster. In each record, `<cluster_name>` is the cluster name and `<base_domain>` is the cluster base domain that you specify when you install the cluster. A complete DNS record takes the form: `<component>.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>`.

**Table 22.8. Required DNS records**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Record</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>API VIP</td>
<td>api.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;.</td>
<td>This DNS A/AAAA or CNAME record must point to the load balancer for the control plane machines. This record must be resolvable by both clients external to the cluster and from all the nodes within the cluster.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ingress VIP

A wildcard DNS A/AAAA or CNAME record that points to the load balancer that targets the machines that run the Ingress router pods, which are the worker nodes by default. This record must be resolvable by both clients external to the cluster and from all the nodes within the cluster.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Record</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ingress VIP</td>
<td>*.apps.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;.</td>
<td>A wildcard DNS A/AAAA or CNAME record that points to the load balancer that targets the machines that run the Ingress router pods, which are the worker nodes by default. This record must be resolvable by both clients external to the cluster and from all the nodes within the cluster.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Static IP addresses for vSphere nodes**

You can provision bootstrap, control plane, and compute nodes to be configured with static IP addresses in environments where Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) does not exist. To configure this environment, you must provide values to the `platform.vsphere.hosts.role` parameter in the `install-config.yaml` file.

**IMPORTANT**

Static IP addresses for vSphere nodes 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.

By default, the installation program is configured to use the DHCP for the network, but this network has limited configurable capabilities.

After you define one or more machine pools in your `install-config.yaml` file, you can define network definitions for nodes on your network. Ensure that the number of network definitions matches the number of machine pools that you configured for your cluster.

The following example shows a network configuration for a node with the role `compute`:

```
---
platform:
  vsphere:
    hosts:
    - role: compute
      networkDevice:
        ipAddrs:
        - 192.168.204.10/24
        gateway: 192.168.204.1
```
Valid network definition values include **bootstrap**, **control-plane**, and **compute**. You must list at least one **bootstrap** network definition in your **install-config.yaml** configuration file.

Lists IPv4, IPv6, or both IP addresses that the installation program passes to the network interface. The machine API controller assigns all configured IP addresses to the default network interface.

The default gateway for the network interface.

Lists up to 3 DNS nameservers.

**IMPORTANT**

To enable the Technology Preview feature of static IP addresses for vSphere nodes for your cluster, you must include `featureSet:TechPreviewNoUpgrade` as the initial entry in the **install-config.yaml** file.

After you deployed your cluster to run nodes with static IP addresses, you can scale a machine to use one of these static IP addresses. Additionally, you can use a machine set to configure a machine to use one of the configured static IP addresses.

- Scaling machines to use static IP addresses
- Using a machine set to scale machines with configured static IP addresses

### 22.2.7. Generating a key pair for cluster node SSH access

During an OpenShift Container Platform installation, you can provide an SSH public key to the installation program. The key is passed to the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes through their Ignition config files and is used to authenticate SSH access to the nodes. The key is added to the `~/.ssh/authorized_keys` list for the **core** user on each node, which enables password-less authentication.

After the key is passed to the nodes, you can use the key pair to SSH in to the RHCOS nodes as the user **core**. To access the nodes through SSH, the private key identity must be managed by SSH for your local user.

If you want to SSH in to your cluster nodes to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, you must provide the SSH public key during the installation process. The **/openshift-install gather** command also requires the SSH public key to be in place on the cluster nodes.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not skip this procedure in production environments, where disaster recovery and debugging is required.

**NOTE**

You must use a local key, not one that you configured with platform-specific approaches such as **AWS key pairs**.
Procedure

1. If you do not have an existing SSH key pair on your local machine to use for authentication onto your cluster nodes, create one. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   ```bash
   $ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -N " " -f <path>/<file_name>  
   ```

   Specify the path and file name, such as `~/.ssh/id_ed25519`, of the new SSH key. If you have an existing key pair, ensure your public key is in the your `~/.ssh` directory.

   **NOTE**
   
   If you plan to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures, do not create a key that uses the ed25519 algorithm. Instead, create a key that uses the rsa or ecdsa algorithm.

2. View the public SSH key:

   ```bash
   $ cat <path>/<file_name>.pub
   ```

   For example, run the following to view the `~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub` public key:

   ```bash
   $ cat ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub
   ```

3. Add the SSH private key identity to the SSH agent for your local user, if it has not already been added. SSH agent management of the key is required for password-less SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes, or if you want to use the `./openshift-install gather` command.

   **NOTE**
   
   On some distributions, default SSH private key identities such as `~/.ssh/id_rsa` and `~/.ssh/id_dsa` are managed automatically.

   a. If the ssh-agent process is not already running for your local user, start it as a background task:

   ```bash
   $ eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"
   ```

   **Example output**

   ```
   Agent pid 31874
   ```

   **NOTE**
   
   If your cluster is in FIPS mode, only use FIPS-compliant algorithms to generate the SSH key. The key must be either RSA or ECDSA.

4. Add your SSH private key to the ssh-agent:
$ ssh-add <path>/<file_name>

Specify the path and file name for your SSH private key, such as ~/.ssh/id_ed25519

Example output

Identity added: /home/<you>/<path>/<file_name> (<computer_name>)

Next steps

- When you install OpenShift Container Platform, provide the SSH public key to the installation program.

22.2.8. Obtaining the installation program

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform, download the installation file on the host you are using for installation.

Prerequisites

- You have a machine that runs Linux, for example Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8, with 500 MB of local disk space.

IMPORTANT

If you attempt to run the installation program on macOS, a known issue related to the go compiler causes the installation of the OpenShift Container Platform cluster to fail. For more information about this issue, see the section named “Known Issues” in the OpenShift Container Platform 4.14 release notes document.

Procedure

1. Access the Infrastructure Provider page on the OpenShift Cluster Manager site. If you have a Red Hat account, log in with your credentials. If you do not, create an account.

2. Select your infrastructure provider.

3. Navigate to the page for your installation type, download the installation program that corresponds with your host operating system and architecture, and place the file in the directory where you will store the installation configuration files.

IMPORTANT

The installation program creates several files on the computer that you use to install your cluster. You must keep the installation program and the files that the installation program creates after you finish installing the cluster. Both files are required to delete the cluster.
IMPORTANT

Deleting the files created by the installation program does not remove your cluster, even if the cluster failed during installation. To remove your cluster, complete the OpenShift Container Platform uninstallation procedures for your specific cloud provider.

4. Extract the installation program. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

```shell
$ tar -xvf openshift-install-linux.tar.gz
```

5. Download your installation pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager. This pull secret allows you to authenticate with the services that are provided by the included authorities, including Quay.io, which serves the container images for OpenShift Container Platform components.

22.2.9. Adding vCenter root CA certificates to your system trust

Because the installation program requires access to your vCenter’s API, you must add your vCenter’s trusted root CA certificates to your system trust before you install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

Procedure

1. From the vCenter home page, download the vCenter’s root CA certificates. Click Download trusted root CA certificates in the vSphere Web Services SDK section. The `<vCenter>/certs/download.zip` file downloads.

2. Extract the compressed file that contains the vCenter root CA certificates. The contents of the compressed file resemble the following file structure:

```
certs
  └── lin
      ├── 108f4d17.0
      │   └── 108f4d17.r1
      │       └── 7e757f6a.0
      │           └── 8e4f8471.0
      │                   └── 8e4f8471.r0
      └── mac
        └── 108f4d17.0
              └── 108f4d17.r1
                    └── 7e757f6a.0
                        └── 8e4f8471.0
                            └── 8e4f8471.r0
        └── win
            └── 108f4d17.0.crt
              └── 108f4d17.r1.crl
                    └── 7e757f6a.0.crt
                        └── 8e4f8471.0.crt
                            └── 8e4f8471.r0.crt
```

3 directories, 15 files
3. Add the files for your operating system to the system trust. For example, on a Fedora operating system, run the following command:

```
# cp certs/lin/* /etc/pki/ca-trust/source/anchors
```

4. Update your system trust. For example, on a Fedora operating system, run the following command:

```
# update-ca-trust extract
```

### 22.2.10. Deploying the cluster

You can install OpenShift Container Platform on a compatible cloud platform.

**IMPORTANT**

You can run the `create cluster` command of the installation program only once, during initial installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.
- You have verified that the cloud provider account on your host has the correct permissions to deploy the cluster. An account with incorrect permissions causes the installation process to fail with an error message that displays the missing permissions.
- Optional: Before you create the cluster, configure an external load balancer in place of the default load balancer.

**IMPORTANT**

You do not need to specify API and Ingress static addresses for your installation program. If you choose this configuration, you must take additional actions to define network targets that accept an IP address from each referenced vSphere subnet. See the section "Configuring an external load balancer".

**Procedure**

1. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and initialize the cluster deployment:

```
$ ./openshift-install create cluster --dir <installation_directory>  
   --log-level=info
```

   1. For `<installation_directory>`, specify the directory name to store the files that the installation program creates.
   2. To view different installation details, specify `warn`, `debug`, or `error` instead of `info`.

When specifying the directory:
- Verify that the directory has the `execute` permission. This permission is required to run Terraform binaries under the installation directory.

- Use an empty directory. Some installation assets, such as bootstrap X.509 certificates, have short expiration intervals, therefore you must not reuse an installation directory. If you want to reuse individual files from another cluster installation, you can copy them into your directory. However, the file names for the installation assets might change between releases. Use caution when copying installation files from an earlier OpenShift Container Platform version.

2. Provide values at the prompts:
   
a. Optional: Select an SSH key to use to access your cluster machines.

   **NOTE**
   
   For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your `ssh-agent` process uses.

b. Select **vsphere** as the platform to target.

c. Specify the name of your vCenter instance.

d. Specify the user name and password for the vCenter account that has the required permissions to create the cluster.
   
The installation program connects to your vCenter instance.

   **IMPORTANT**
   
   Some VMware vCenter Single Sign-On (SSO) environments with Active Directory (AD) integration might primarily require you to use the traditional login method, which requires the `<domain>\` construct.

   To ensure that vCenter account permission checks complete properly, consider using the User Principal Name (UPN) login method, such as `<username>@<fully_qualified_domainname>`.

e. Select the data center in your vCenter instance to connect to.

f. Select the default vCenter datastore to use.

   **NOTE**
   
   Datastore and cluster names cannot exceed 60 characters; therefore, ensure the combined string length does not exceed the 60 character limit.

g. Select the vCenter cluster to install the OpenShift Container Platform cluster in. The installation program uses the root resource pool of the vSphere cluster as the default resource pool.

h. Select the network in the vCenter instance that contains the virtual IP addresses and DNS records that you configured.
i. Enter the virtual IP address that you configured for control plane API access.

j. Enter the virtual IP address that you configured for cluster ingress.

k. Enter the base domain. This base domain must be the same one that you used in the DNS records that you configured.

l. Enter a descriptive name for your cluster. The cluster name must be the same one that you used in the DNS records that you configured.

```
NOTE

Datastore and cluster names cannot exceed 60 characters; therefore, ensure the combined string length does not exceed the 60 character limit.
```

m. Paste the pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager.

Verification

When the cluster deployment completes successfully:

- The terminal displays directions for accessing your cluster, including a link to the web console and credentials for the `kubeadm` user.

- Credential information also outputs to `<installation_directory>/.openshift_install.log`.

```
IMPORTANT

Do not delete the installation program or the files that the installation program creates. Both are required to delete the cluster.
```

Example output

```
... INFO Install complete!
INFO To access the cluster as the system:admin user when using 'oc', run 'export KUBECONFIG=/home/myuser/install_dir/auth/kubeconfig'
INFO Access the OpenShift web-console here: https://console-openshift-console.apps.mycluster.example.com
INFO Login to the console with user: "kubeadmin", and password: "password"
INFO Time elapsed: 36m22s
```
22.2.11. 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 4.14. 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**

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 v4.14 Linux Client entry and save the file.
5. Unpack the archive:

   ```bash
   $ tar xvf <file>
   ```
6. Place the oc binary in a directory that is on your PATH.

   To check your PATH, execute the following command:

   ```bash
   $ echo $PATH
   ```

**Verification**

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

  ```bash
  $ oc <command>
  ```
Installing the OpenShift CLI on Windows
You can install the OpenShift CLI (oc) binary on Windows by using the following procedure.

Procedure

2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.
3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 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

2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.
3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 macOS Client entry and save the file.
   
   **NOTE**
   
   For macOS arm64, choose the OpenShift v4.14 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:
22.2.12. Logging in to the cluster by using the CLI

You can log in to your cluster as a default system user by exporting the cluster kubeconfig file. The kubeconfig file contains information about the cluster that is used by the CLI to connect a client to the correct cluster and API server. The file is specific to a cluster and is created during OpenShift Container Platform installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You deployed an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- You installed the oc CLI.

**Procedure**

1. Export the kubeadmin credentials:

   ```bash
   $ export KUBECONFIG=<installation_directory>/auth/kubeconfig
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

2. Verify you can run oc commands successfully using the exported configuration:

   ```bash
   $ oc whoami
   ```

   **Example output**

   system:admin

22.2.13. Creating registry storage

After you install the cluster, you must create storage for the registry Operator.

22.2.13.1. Image registry removed during installation

On platforms that do not provide shareable object storage, the OpenShift Image Registry Operator bootstraps itself as Removed. This allows openshift-installer to complete installations on these platform types.

After installation, you must edit the Image Registry Operator configuration to switch the managementState from Removed to Managed.

22.2.13.2. Image registry storage configuration

The Image Registry Operator is not initially available for platforms that do not provide default storage. After installation, you must configure your registry to use storage so that the Registry Operator is made available.
Instructions are shown for configuring a persistent volume, which is required for production clusters. Where applicable, instructions are shown for configuring an empty directory as the storage location, which is available for only non-production clusters.

Additional instructions are provided for allowing the image registry to use block storage types by using the *Recreate* rollout strategy during upgrades.

### 22.2.13.2.1. Configuring registry storage for VMware vSphere

As a cluster administrator, following installation you must configure your registry to use storage.

**Prerequisites**

- Cluster administrator permissions.
- A cluster on VMware vSphere.
- Persistent storage provisioned for your cluster, such as Red Hat OpenShift Data Foundation.

**IMPORTANT**

OpenShift Container Platform supports *ReadWriteOnce* access for image registry storage when you have only one replica. *ReadWriteOnce* access also requires that the registry uses the *Recreate* rollout strategy. To deploy an image registry that supports high availability with two or more replicas, *ReadWriteMany* access is required.

- Must have "100Gi" capacity.

**IMPORTANT**

Testing shows issues with using the NFS server on RHEL as storage backend for core services. This includes the OpenShift Container Registry and Quay, Prometheus for monitoring storage, and Elasticsearch for logging storage. Therefore, using RHEL NFS to back PVs used by core services is not recommended.

Other NFS implementations on the marketplace might not have these issues. Contact the individual NFS implementation vendor for more information on any testing that was possibly completed against these OpenShift Container Platform core components.

**Procedure**

1. To configure your registry to use storage, change the `spec.storage.pvc` in the `configs.imageregistry/cluster` resource.

   **NOTE**

   When you use shared storage, review your security settings to prevent outside access.

2. Verify that you do not have a registry pod:

   ```bash
   $ oc get pod -n openshift-image-registry -l docker-registry=default
   ```
Example output

| No resources found in openshift-image-registry namespace |

**NOTE**

If you do have a registry pod in your output, you do not need to continue with this procedure.

3. Check the registry configuration:

```bash
$ oc edit configs.imageregistry.operator.openshift.io
```

**Example output**

```
storage:
pvc:
  claim: 1
```

1. Leave the **claim** field blank to allow the automatic creation of an **image-registry-storage** persistent volume claim (PVC). The PVC is generated based on the default storage class. However, be aware that the default storage class might provide ReadWriteOnce (RWO) volumes, such as a RADOS Block Device (RBD), which can cause issues when you replicate to more than one replica.

4. Check the **clusteroperator** status:

```bash
$ oc get clusteroperator image-registry
```

**Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>VERSION</th>
<th>AVAILABLE</th>
<th>PROGRESSING</th>
<th>DEGRADED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SINCE</td>
<td>MESSAGE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>image-registry</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

22.2.13.2.2. Configuring block registry storage for VMware vSphere

To allow the image registry to use block storage types such as vSphere Virtual Machine Disk (VMDK) during upgrades as a cluster administrator, you can use the **Recreate** rollout strategy.

**IMPORTANT**

Block storage volumes are supported but not recommended for use with image registry on production clusters. An installation where the registry is configured on block storage is not highly available because the registry cannot have more than one replica.

**Procedure**

1. To set the image registry storage as a block storage type, patch the registry so that it uses the **Recreate** rollout strategy and runs with only 1 replica:
$ oc patch config.imageregistry.operator.openshift.io/cluster --type=merge -p '{"spec":
  "rolloutStrategy":"Recreate","replicas":1}'

2. Provision the PV for the block storage device, and create a PVC for that volume. The requested block volume uses the ReadWriteOnce (RWO) access mode.

   a. Create a `pvc.yaml` file with the following contents to define a VMware vSphere PersistentVolumeClaim object:

   ```yaml
   kind: PersistentVolumeClaim
   apiVersion: v1
   metadata:
     name: image-registry-storage
     namespace: openshift-image-registry
   spec:
     accessModes:
     - ReadWriteOnce
     resources:
       requests:
         storage: 100Gi
   ```

   1. A unique name that represents the `PersistentVolumeClaim` object.
   2. The namespace for the `PersistentVolumeClaim` object, which is `openshift-image-registry`.
   3. The access mode of the persistent volume claim. With `ReadWriteOnce`, the volume can be mounted with read and write permissions by a single node.
   4. The size of the persistent volume claim.

   b. Create the `PersistentVolumeClaim` object from the file:

   ```bash
   $ oc create -f pvc.yaml -n openshift-image-registry
   $ oc edit config.imageregistry.operator.openshift.io -o yaml
   ```

3. Edit the registry configuration so that it references the correct PVC:

   ```bash
   $ oc edit config.imageregistry.operator.openshift.io -o yaml
   ```

   Example output

   ```yaml
   storage:
     pvc:
       claim: 1
   ```

   1. By creating a custom PVC, you can leave the `claim` field blank for the default automatic creation of an `image-registry-storage` PVC.

For instructions about configuring registry storage so that it references the correct PVC, see Configuring the registry for vSphere.

### 22.2.14. Backing up VMware vSphere volumes
OpenShift Container Platform provisions new volumes as independent persistent disks to freely attach and detach the volume on any node in the cluster. As a consequence, it is not possible to back up volumes that use snapshots, or to restore volumes from snapshots. See Snapshot Limitations for more information.

**Procedure**

To create a backup of persistent volumes:

1. Stop the application that is using the persistent volume.
2. Clone the persistent volume.
3. Restart the application.
4. Create a backup of the cloned volume.
5. Delete the cloned volume.

### 22.2.15. Telemetry access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the Telemetry service, which runs by default to provide metrics about cluster health and the success of updates, requires internet access. If your cluster is connected to the internet, Telemetry runs automatically, and your cluster is registered to OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console.

After you confirm that your OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console inventory is correct, either maintained automatically by Telemetry or manually by using OpenShift Cluster Manager, use subscription watch to track your OpenShift Container Platform subscriptions at the account or multi-cluster level.

**Additional resources**

- See About remote health monitoring for more information about the Telemetry service

### 22.2.16. Configuring an external load balancer

You can configure an OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use an external load balancer in place of the default load balancer.

**IMPORTANT**

Configuring an external load balancer depends on your vendor’s load balancer.

The information and examples in this section are for guideline purposes only. Consult the vendor documentation for more specific information about the vendor’s load balancer.

Red Hat supports the following services for an external load balancer:

- OpenShift API
- Ingress Controller

You can choose to configure one or both of these services for an external load balancer. Configuring only the Ingress Controller service is a common configuration option.
The following configuration options are supported for external load balancers:

- Use a node selector to map the Ingress Controller to a specific set of nodes. You must assign a static IP address to each node in this set, or configure each node to receive the same IP address from the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP). Infrastructure nodes commonly receive this type of configuration.

- Target all IP addresses on a subnet. This configuration can reduce maintenance overhead, because you can create and destroy nodes within those networks without reconfiguring the load balancer targets. If you deploy your ingress pods by using a machine set on a smaller network, such as a /27 or /28, you can simplify your load balancer targets.

  **TIP**

  You can list all IP addresses that exist in a network by checking the machine config pool’s resources.

**Considerations**

- For a front-end IP address, you can use the same IP address for the front-end IP address, the Ingress Controller’s load balancer, and API load balancer. Check the vendor’s documentation for this capability.

- For a back-end IP address, ensure that an IP address for an OpenShift Container Platform control plane node does not change during the lifetime of the external load balancer. You can achieve this by completing one of the following actions:
  - Assign a static IP address to each control plane node.
  - Configure each node to receive the same IP address from the DHCP every time the node requests a DHCP lease. Depending on the vendor, the DHCP lease might be in the form of an IP reservation or a static DHCP assignment.

- Manually define each node that runs the Ingress Controller in the external load balancer for the Ingress Controller back-end service. For example, if the Ingress Controller moves to an undefined node, a connection outage can occur.

**OpenShift API prerequisites**

- You defined a front-end IP address.

- TCP ports 6443 and 22623 are exposed on the front-end IP address of your load balancer. Check the following items:
  - Port 6443 provides access to the OpenShift API service.
  - Port 22623 can provide ignition startup configurations to nodes.

- The front-end IP address and port 6443 are reachable by all users of your system with a location external to your OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

- The front-end IP address and port 22623 are reachable only by OpenShift Container Platform nodes.

- The load balancer backend can communicate with OpenShift Container Platform control plane nodes on port 6443 and 22623.
Ingress Controller prerequisites

- You defined a front-end IP address.
- TCP ports 443 and 80 are exposed on the front-end IP address of your load balancer.
- The front-end IP address, port 80 and port 443 are reachable by all users of your system with a location external to your OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- The front-end IP address, port 80 and port 443 are reachable to all nodes that operate in your OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- The load balancer backend can communicate with OpenShift Container Platform nodes that run the Ingress Controller on ports 80, 443, and 1936.

Prerequisite for health check URL specifications

You can configure most load balancers by setting health check URLs that determine if a service is available or unavailable. OpenShift Container Platform provides these health checks for the OpenShift API, Machine Configuration API, and Ingress Controller backend services.

The following examples demonstrate health check specifications for the previously listed backend services:

Example of a Kubernetes API health check specification

```
Path: HTTPS:6443/readyz
Healthy threshold: 2
Unhealthy threshold: 2
Timeout: 10
Interval: 10
```

Example of a Machine Config API health check specification

```
Path: HTTPS:22623/healthz
Healthy threshold: 2
Unhealthy threshold: 2
Timeout: 10
Interval: 10
```

Example of an Ingress Controller health check specification

```
Path: HTTP:1936/healthz/ready
Healthy threshold: 2
Unhealthy threshold: 2
Timeout: 5
Interval: 10
```

Procedure

1. Configure the HAProxy Ingress Controller, so that you can enable access to the cluster from your load balancer on ports 6443, 443, and 80:

   Example HAProxy configuration
2. Use the `curl` CLI command to verify that the external load balancer and its resources are operational:

   a. Verify that the cluster machine configuration API is accessible to the Kubernetes API server resource, by running the following command and observing the response:
If the configuration is correct, you receive a JSON object in response:

```json
{
    "major": "1",
    "minor": "11+",
    "gitVersion": "v1.11.0+ad103ed",
    "gitCommit": "ad103ed",
    "gitTreeState": "clean",
    "buildDate": "2019-01-09T06:44:10Z",
    "goVersion": "go1.10.3",
    "compiler": "gc",
    "platform": "linux/amd64"
}
```

b. Verify that the cluster machine configuration API is accessible to the Machine config server resource, by running the following command and observing the output:

```
$ curl https://<loadbalancer_ip_address>:6443/version --insecure
```

If the configuration is correct, the output from the command shows the following response:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Length: 0
```

c. Verify that the controller is accessible to the Ingress Controller resource on port 80, by running the following command and observing the output:

```
$ curl -v https://<loadbalancer_ip_address>:22623/healthz --insecure
```

If the configuration is correct, the output from the command shows the following response:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Length: 0
```

d. Verify that the controller is accessible to the Ingress Controller resource on port 443, by running the following command and observing the output:

```
$ curl -I -L --insecure --resolve console-openshift-console.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain> https://console-openshift-console.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>
```

If the configuration is correct, the output from the command shows the following response:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
referrer-policy: strict-origin-when-cross-origin
set-cookie: csrf-token=UlYWOyQ62LWjw2h003xtYSKlh1a0Py2hhctw0WmV2YEdhJjFyQwWcGBsja261dG LgaYO0nxzVErhiXt6QepA7g==; Path=/; Secure; SameSite=Lax
```
3. Configure the DNS records for your cluster to target the front-end IP addresses of the external load balancer. You must update records to your DNS server for the cluster API and applications over the load balancer.

**Examples of modified DNS records**

- `<load_balancer_ip_address>` **A** api.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>  
  A record pointing to Load Balancer Front End

- `<load_balancer_ip_address>` **A** apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>  
  A record pointing to Load Balancer Front End

**IMPORTANT**

DNS propagation might take some time for each DNS record to become available. Ensure that each DNS record propagates before validating each record.

4. Use the **curl** CLI command to verify that the external load balancer and DNS record configuration are operational:

a. Verify that you can access the cluster API, by running the following command and observing the output:

```bash
$ curl https://api.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>:6443/version --insecure
```

If the configuration is correct, you receive a JSON object in response:

```json
{
  "major": "1",
  "minor": "11+",
  "gitVersion": "v1.11.0+ad103ed",
  "gitCommit": "ad103ed",
  "gitTreeState": "clean",
  "buildDate": "2019-01-09T06:44:10Z",
  "goVersion": "go1.10.3",
  "compiler": "gc",
  "platform": "linux/amd64"
}
```
If the configuration is correct, the output from the command shows the following response:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Length: 0
```

c. Verify that you can access each cluster application on port 443, by running the following command and observing the output:

```
$ curl http://console-openshift-console.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain> -I -L --insecure
```

If the configuration is correct, the output from the command shows the following response:

```
HTTP/1.1 302 Found
content-length: 0
location: https://console-openshift-console.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>/
cache-control: no-cacheHTTP/1.1 200 OK
referrer-policy: strict-origin-when-cross-origin
set-cookie: csrf-token=39HoZgzfDnzjKkg/JuLjMeoKNXfIVv2YgZc09c3TBOBU4Ni6kDXaJH1LdicNhN1UsQWzon4Dor9GWGfopaTEQ==; Path=/; Secure
x-content-type-options: nosniff
x-dns-prefetch-control: off
x-frame-options: DENY
x-xss-protection: 1; mode=block
date: Tue, 17 Nov 2020 08:42:10 GMT
content-type: text/html; charset=utf-8
set-cookie: 1e2670d92730b515ce3a1bb65da45062=9b714eb87e93cf34853e87a92d6894be; path=/; HttpOnly; Secure; SameSite=None
cache-control: private
```

d. Verify that you can access each cluster application on port 443, by running the following command and observing the output:

```
$ curl https://console-openshift-console.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain> -I -L --insecure
```

If the configuration is correct, the output from the command shows the following response:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
referrer-policy: strict-origin-when-cross-origin
set-cookie: csrf-token=U1YWoyQ62LWjw2h003xtYSKlh1a0Py2hhctw0WmV2YEdhJjFyQwWcGBsja261dG
LgaY00nxzVERhtXt6QepA7g==; Path=/; Secure; SameSite=Lax
x-content-type-options: nosniff
x-dns-prefetch-control: off
x-frame-options: DENY
x-xss-protection: 1; mode=block
date: Wed, 04 Oct 2023 16:29:38 GMT
content-type: text/html; charset=utf-8
set-cookie:
```

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22.2.17. Next steps

- Customize your cluster.
- If necessary, you can opt out of remote health reporting.
- Set up your registry and configure registry storage.
- Optional: View the events from the vSphere Problem Detector Operator to determine if the cluster has permission or storage configuration issues.

22.3. INSTALLING A CLUSTER ON VSPHERE WITH CUSTOMIZATIONS

In OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14, you can install a cluster on your VMware vSphere instance by using installer-provisioned infrastructure. To customize the installation, you modify parameters in the `install-config.yaml` file before you install the cluster.

**NOTE**

OpenShift Container Platform supports deploying a cluster to a single VMware vCenter only. Deploying a cluster with machines/machine sets on multiple vCenters is not supported.

22.3.1. Prerequisites

- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.
- You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.
- You provisioned persistent storage for your cluster. To deploy a private image registry, your storage must provide `ReadWriteMany` access modes.
- The OpenShift Container Platform installer requires access to port 443 on the vCenter and ESXi hosts. You verified that port 443 is accessible.
- If you use a firewall, you confirmed with the administrator that port 443 is accessible. Control plane nodes must be able to reach vCenter and ESXi hosts on port 443 for the installation to succeed.
- If you use a firewall, you configured it to allow the sites that your cluster requires access to.

**NOTE**

Be sure to also review this site list if you are configuring a proxy.

22.3.2. Internet access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you require access to the internet to install your cluster.
You must have internet access to:

- Access **OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console** to download the installation program and perform subscription management. If the cluster has internet access and you do not disable Telemetry, that service automatically entitles your cluster.

- Access **Quay.io** to obtain the packages that are required to install your cluster.

- Obtain the packages that are required to perform cluster updates.

**IMPORTANT**

If your cluster cannot have direct internet access, you can perform a restricted network installation on some types of infrastructure that you provision. During that process, you download the required content and use it to populate a mirror registry with the installation packages. With some installation types, the environment that you install your cluster in will not require internet access. Before you update the cluster, you update the content of the mirror registry.

### 22.3.3. VMware vSphere infrastructure requirements

You must install the OpenShift Container Platform cluster on a VMware vSphere version 7.0 Update 2 or later instance that meets the requirements for the components that you use.

**NOTE**

OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14 supports VMware vSphere version 8.0.

You can host the VMware vSphere infrastructure on-premise or on a **VMware Cloud Verified provider** that meets the requirements outlined in the following tables:

#### Table 22.9. Version requirements for vSphere virtual environments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Virtual environment product</th>
<th>Required version</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VMware virtual hardware</td>
<td>15 or later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere ESXi hosts</td>
<td>7.0 Update 2 or later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vCenter host</td>
<td>7.0 Update 2 or later</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IMPORTANT**

You must ensure that the time on your ESXi hosts is synchronized before you install OpenShift Container Platform. See **Edit Time Configuration for a Host** in the VMware documentation.

Table 22.10. Minimum supported vSphere version for VMware components
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Minimum supported versions</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hypervisor</td>
<td>vSphere 7.0 Update 2 and later with virtual hardware version 15</td>
<td>This version is the minimum version that Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) supports. For more information about supported hardware on the latest version of Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) that is compatible with RHCOS, see Hardware on the Red Hat Customer Portal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage with in-tree drivers</td>
<td>vSphere 7.0 Update 2 and later</td>
<td>This plugin creates vSphere storage by using the in-tree storage drivers for vSphere included in OpenShift Container Platform.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optional: Networking (NSX-T)</td>
<td>vSphere 7.0 Update 2 and later</td>
<td>vSphere 7.0 Update 2 is required for OpenShift Container Platform. For more information about the compatibility of NSX and OpenShift Container Platform, see the Release Notes section of VMware’s NSX container plugin documentation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IMPORTANT**

To ensure the best performance conditions for your cluster workloads that operate on Oracle® Cloud Infrastructure and on the Oracle® Cloud VMware Solution (OCVS) service, ensure volume performance units (VPUs) for your block volume are sized for your workloads.

The following list provides some guidance in selecting the VPUs needed for specific performance needs:

- Test or proof of concept environment: 100 GB, and 20 to 30 VPUs.
- Base-production environment: 500 GB, and 60 VPUs.
- Heavy-use production environment: More than 500 GB, and 100 or more VPUs.

Consider allocating additional VPUs to give enough capacity for updates and scaling activities. See Block Volume Performance Levels in the Oracle documentation.

**22.3.4. Network connectivity requirements**

You must configure the network connectivity between machines to allow OpenShift Container Platform cluster components to communicate.
Review the following details about the required network ports.

Table 22.11. Ports used for all-machine to all-machine communications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ICMP</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Network reachability tests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Metrics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9000-9999</td>
<td>Host level services, including the node exporter on ports 9100-9101 and the Cluster Version Operator on port 9099.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10250-10259</td>
<td>The default ports that Kubernetes reserves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10256</td>
<td>openshift-sdn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>4789</td>
<td>virtual extensible LAN (VXLAN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6081</td>
<td>Geneve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9000-9999</td>
<td>Host level services, including the node exporter on ports 9100-9101.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>500</td>
<td>IPsec IKE packets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4500</td>
<td>IPsec NAT-T packets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP/UDP</td>
<td>30000-32767</td>
<td>Kubernetes node port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESP</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>IPsec Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 22.12. Ports used for all-machine to control plane communications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>6443</td>
<td>Kubernetes API</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 22.13. Ports used for control plane machine to control plane machine communications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>2379-2380</td>
<td>etcd server and peer ports</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

22.3.5. VMware vSphere CSI Driver Operator requirements

To install the vSphere CSI Driver Operator, the following requirements must be met:
- VMware vSphere version 7.0 Update 2 or later
- vCenter 7.0 Update 2 or later
- Virtual machines of hardware version 15 or later
- No third-party vSphere CSI driver already installed in the cluster

If a third-party vSphere CSI driver is present in the cluster, OpenShift Container Platform does not overwrite it. The presence of a third-party vSphere CSI driver prevents OpenShift Container Platform from updating to OpenShift Container Platform 4.13 or later.

**NOTE**

The VMware vSphere CSI Driver Operator is supported only on clusters deployed with `platform: vsphere` in the installation manifest.

Additional resources

- To remove a third-party vSphere CSI driver, see [Removing a third-party vSphere CSI Driver](#).
- To update the hardware version for your vSphere nodes, see [Updating hardware on nodes running in vSphere](#).

### 22.3.6. vCenter requirements

Before you install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster on your vCenter that uses infrastructure that the installer provisions, you must prepare your environment.

**Required vCenter account privileges**

To install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster in a vCenter, the installation program requires access to an account with privileges to read and create the required resources. Using an account that has global administrative privileges is the simplest way to access all of the necessary permissions.

If you cannot use an account with global administrative privileges, you must create roles to grant the privileges necessary for OpenShift Container Platform cluster installation. While most of the privileges are always required, some are required only if you plan for the installation program to provision a folder to contain the OpenShift Container Platform cluster on your vCenter instance, which is the default behavior. You must create or amend vSphere roles for the specified objects to grant the required privileges.

An additional role is required if the installation program is to create a vSphere virtual machine folder.

**Example 22.4. Roles and privileges required for installation in vSphere API**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>vSphere object for role</th>
<th>When required</th>
<th>Required privileges in vSphere API</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

3156
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>vSphere object for role</th>
<th>When required</th>
<th>Required privileges in vSphere API</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vSphere Port Group</td>
<td>Always</td>
<td>Network.Assign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere object for role</td>
<td>When required</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere vCenter Datacenter</td>
<td>If the installation program creates the virtual machine folder. For UPI, <code>VirtualMachine.Inventory.Create</code> and <code>VirtualMachine.Inventory.Delete</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RemovedDevice</th>
<th>Required privileges in vSphere API</th>
<th>vSphere object for role</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VirtualMachine.Config.Annotation</td>
<td>InventoryService.Tagging.ObjectAttachable</td>
<td>vSphere vCenter Datacenter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VirtualMachine.Config.ResetGuestInfo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere object for role</td>
<td>delete privileges are optional if your cluster does not use the Machine API.</td>
<td>NewDisk, Required privileges in vSphere API, RemoveDevice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VirtualMachine.Inventory.Delete</td>
<td>VirtualMachine.Provisioning.g.Clone</td>
<td>VirtualMachine.Provisioning.g.DeployTemplate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VirtualMachine.Provisioning.g.MarkAsTemplate</td>
<td>Folder.Create</td>
<td>Folder.Delete</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example 22.5. Roles and privileges required for installation in vCenter graphical user interface (GUI)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>vSphere object for role</th>
<th>When required</th>
<th>Required privileges in vCenter GUI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vSphere vCenter</td>
<td>Always</td>
<td>Cns.Searchable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;vSphere Tagging&quot;.&quot;Assign or Unassign vSphere Tag&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;vSphere Tagging&quot;.&quot;Create vSphere Tag Category&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;vSphere Tagging&quot;.&quot;Create vSphere Tag&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;vSphere Tagging&quot;.&quot;Delete vSphere Tag Category&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;vSphere Tagging&quot;.&quot;Delete vSphere Tag&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;vSphere Tagging&quot;.&quot;Edit vSphere Tag Category&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;vSphere Tagging&quot;.&quot;Edit vSphere Tag&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sessions.&quot;Validate session&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Profile-driven storage&quot;.&quot;Profile-driven storage update&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Profile-driven storage&quot;.&quot;Profile-driven storage view&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere vCenter Cluster</td>
<td>If VMs will be created in the cluster root</td>
<td>Host.Configuration.&quot;Storage partition configuration&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Resource.&quot;Assign virtual machine to resource pool&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VApp.&quot;Assign resource pool&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VApp.Import</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change Configuration&quot;.&quot;Add new disk&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere vCenter Resource Pool</td>
<td>If an existing resource pool is provided</td>
<td>Host.Configuration.&quot;Storage partition configuration&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Resource.&quot;Assign virtual machine to resource pool&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VApp.&quot;Assign resource pool&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VApp.Import</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change Configuration&quot;.&quot;Add new disk&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere object for role</td>
<td>When required</td>
<td>Required privileges in vCenter GUI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere Datastore</td>
<td>Always</td>
<td>Datastore.&quot;Allocate space&quot; Datastore.&quot;Browse datastore&quot; Datastore.&quot;Low level file operations&quot; &quot;vSphere Tagging&quot;.&quot;Assign or Unassign vSphere Tag on Object&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere Port Group</td>
<td>Always</td>
<td>Network.&quot;Assign network&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Virtual Machine Folder     | Always        | "vSphere Tagging"."Assign or Unassign vSphere Tag on Object" Resource."Assign virtual machine to resource pool" VApp.Import "Virtual machine"."Change Configuration"."Add existing disk" "Virtual machine"."Change Configuration"."Add new disk" "Virtual machine"."Change Configuration"."Add or remove device" "Virtual machine"."Change Configuration"."Advanced configuration" "Virtual machine"."Change Configuration"."Set annotation" "Virtual machine"."Change Configuration"."Change CPU count" "Virtual machine"."Change Configuration"."Extend virtual disk" "Virtual machine"."Change Configuration"."Acquire disk lease" "Virtual machine"."Change Configuration"."Modify device settings" "Virtual machine"."Change Configuration"."Change Memory" "Virtual machine"."Change Configuration"."Remove disk" "Virtual machine"."Change
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>vSphere object for role</th>
<th>When required</th>
<th>Required privileges in vCenter GUI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vSphere vCenter Datacenter</td>
<td>If the installation program creates the virtual machine folder. For UPI, <code>VirtualMachine.Inventory.Create</code> and <code>VirtualMachine.Inventory.Delete</code> privileges are optional if your cluster does not use the Machine API.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If the installation program creates the virtual machine folder. For UPI, `VirtualMachine.Inventory.Create` and `VirtualMachine.Inventory.Delete` privileges are optional if your cluster does not use the Machine API.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>vSphere object for role</th>
<th>When required</th>
<th>Configuration</th>
<th>Required privileges in vCenter GUI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Add or remove device&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Advanced configuration&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Change Configuration&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Set annotation&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Change Configuration&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Change CPU count&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Extend virtual disk&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Change Configuration&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Acquire disk lease&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Modify device settings&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Change Configuration&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Change Memory&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Remove disk&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Rename&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Reset guest information&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Change Configuration&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Change resource&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Change Settings&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Upgrade virtual machine compatibility&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.Interaction.&quot;Guest operating system management by VIX API&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Power off&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.Interaction.&quot;Power on&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Reset&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.Interaction.Reset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Create new&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Edit Inventory&quot;.&quot;Create new&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Edit&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Edit&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Additionally, the user requires some **ReadOnly** permissions, and some of the roles require permission to propagate the permissions to child objects. These settings vary depending on whether or not you install the cluster into an existing folder.

### Example 22.6. Required permissions and propagation settings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>vSphere object</th>
<th>When required</th>
<th>Propagate to children</th>
<th>Permissions required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vSphere vCenter Datacenter</td>
<td>Existing folder</td>
<td>False</td>
<td><strong>ReadOnly</strong> permission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Installation program creates the folder</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>Listed required privileges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere vCenter Cluster</td>
<td>Existing resource pool</td>
<td>False</td>
<td><strong>ReadOnly</strong> permission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VMs in cluster root</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>Listed required privileges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere vCenter Datastore</td>
<td>Always</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>Listed required privileges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere Switch</td>
<td>Always</td>
<td>False</td>
<td><strong>ReadOnly</strong> permission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere Port Group</td>
<td>Always</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>Listed required privileges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere vCenter Virtual Machine Folder</td>
<td>Existing folder</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>Listed required privileges</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Using OpenShift Container Platform with vMotion
If you intend on using vMotion in your vSphere environment, consider the following before installing an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

- OpenShift Container Platform generally supports compute-only vMotion, where generally implies that you meet all VMware best practices for vMotion. To help ensure the uptime of your compute and control plane nodes, ensure that you follow the VMware best practices for vMotion, and use VMware anti-affinity rules to improve the availability of OpenShift Container Platform during maintenance or hardware issues.

For more information about vMotion and anti-affinity rules, see the VMware vSphere documentation for vMotion networking requirements and VM anti-affinity rules.

- Using Storage vMotion can cause issues and is not supported. If you are using vSphere volumes in your pods, migrating a VM across datastores, either manually or through Storage vMotion, causes invalid references within OpenShift Container Platform persistent volume (PV) objects that can result in data loss.

- OpenShift Container Platform does not support selective migration of VMDKs across datastores, using datastore clusters for VM provisioning or for dynamic or static provisioning of PVs, or using a datastore that is part of a datastore cluster for dynamic or static provisioning of PVs.

**IMPORTANT**

You can specify the path of any datastore that exists in a datastore cluster. By default, Storage Distributed Resource Scheduler (SDRS), which uses Storage vMotion, is automatically enabled for a datastore cluster. Red Hat does not support Storage vMotion, so you must disable Storage DRS to avoid data loss issues for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

If you must specify VMs across multiple datastores, use a datastore object to specify a failure domain in your cluster’s install-config.yaml configuration file. For more information, see “VMware vSphere region and zone enablement”.

Cluster resources
When you deploy an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses installer-provisioned infrastructure, the installation program must be able to create several resources in your vCenter instance.

A standard OpenShift Container Platform installation creates the following vCenter resources:

- 1 Folder
1. Tag category
2. Tag

- Virtual machines:
  - 1 template
  - 1 temporary bootstrap node
  - 3 control plane nodes
  - 3 compute machines

Although these resources use 856 GB of storage, the bootstrap node is destroyed during the cluster installation process. A minimum of 800 GB of storage is required to use a standard cluster.

If you deploy more compute machines, the OpenShift Container Platform cluster will use more storage.

**Cluster limits**
Available resources vary between clusters. The number of possible clusters within a vCenter is limited primarily by available storage space and any limitations on the number of required resources. Be sure to consider both limitations to the vCenter resources that the cluster creates and the resources that you require to deploy a cluster, such as IP addresses and networks.

**Networking requirements**
Use Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) for the network and ensure that the DHCP server is configured to provide persistent IP addresses to the cluster machines.

**NOTE**
You do not need to use the DHCP for the network if you want to provision nodes with static IP addresses.

Configure the default gateway to use the DHCP server. All nodes must be in the same VLAN. You cannot scale the cluster using a second VLAN as a Day 2 operation.

You must use the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) for the network and ensure that the DHCP server is configured to provide persistent IP addresses to the cluster machines. In the DHCP lease, you must configure the DHCP to use the default gateway. All nodes must be in the same VLAN. You cannot scale the cluster using a second VLAN as a Day 2 operation.

Additionally, you must create the following networking resources before you install the OpenShift Container Platform cluster:

**NOTE**
It is recommended that each OpenShift Container Platform node in the cluster must have access to a Network Time Protocol (NTP) server that is discoverable via DHCP. Installation is possible without an NTP server. However, asynchronous server clocks will cause errors, which NTP server prevents.

**Required IP Addresses**
For a network that uses DHCP, an installer-provisioned vSphere installation requires two static IP addresses:
The API address is used to access the cluster API.

The Ingress address is used for cluster ingress traffic.

You must provide these IP addresses to the installation program when you install the OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

DNS records
You must create DNS records for two static IP addresses in the appropriate DNS server for the vCenter instance that hosts your OpenShift Container Platform cluster. In each record, `<cluster_name>` is the cluster name and `<base_domain>` is the cluster base domain that you specify when you install the cluster. A complete DNS record takes the form: `<component>.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>`.

Table 22.14. Required DNS records

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Record</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>API VIP</td>
<td>api.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;.</td>
<td>This DNS A/AAAA or CNAME record must point to the load balancer for the control plane machines. This record must be resolvable by both clients external to the cluster and from all the nodes within the cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ingress VIP</td>
<td>*.apps.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;.</td>
<td>A wildcard DNS A/AAAA or CNAME record that points to the load balancer that targets the machines that run the Ingress router pods, which are the worker nodes by default. This record must be resolvable by both clients external to the cluster and from all the nodes within the cluster.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Static IP addresses for vSphere nodes
You can provision bootstrap, control plane, and compute nodes to be configured with static IP addresses in environments where Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) does not exist. To configure this environment, you must provide values to the `platform.vsphere.hosts.role` parameter in the `install-config.yaml` file.

**IMPORTANT**

Static IP addresses for vSphere nodes 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.
By default, the installation program is configured to use the DHCP for the network, but this network has limited configurable capabilities.

After you define one or more machine pools in your `install-config.yaml` file, you can define network definitions for nodes on your network. Ensure that the number of network definitions matches the number of machine pools that you configured for your cluster.

The following example shows a network configuration for a node with the role `compute`:

```yaml
---
platform:
  vsphere:
    hosts:
      - role: compute
        networkDevice:
          ipAddrs:
            - 192.168.204.10/24
          gateway: 192.168.204.1
          nameservers:
            - 192.168.204.1
---
```

1. Valid network definition values include `bootstrap`, `control-plane`, and `compute`. You must list at least one `bootstrap` network definition in your `install-config.yaml` configuration file.

2. Lists IPv4, IPv6, or both IP addresses that the installation program passes to the network interface. The machine API controller assigns all configured IP addresses to the default network interface.

3. The default gateway for the network interface.

4. Lists up to 3 DNS nameservers.

**IMPORTANT**

To enable the Technology Preview feature of static IP addresses for vSphere nodes for your cluster, you must include `featureSet:TechPreviewNoUpgrade` as the initial entry in the `install-config.yaml` file.

After you deployed your cluster to run nodes with static IP addresses, you can scale a machine to use one of these static IP addresses. Additionally, you can use a machine set to configure a machine to use one of the configured static IP addresses.

- Scaling machines to use static IP addresses
- Using a machine set to scale machines with configured static IP addresses

### 22.3.7. Generating a key pair for cluster node SSH access

During an OpenShift Container Platform installation, you can provide an SSH public key to the installation program. The key is passed to the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes through their Ignition config files and is used to authenticate SSH access to the nodes. The key is added to the `~/.ssh/authorized_keys` list for the `core` user on each node, which enables password-less authentication.
After the key is passed to the nodes, you can use the key pair to SSH in to the RHCOS nodes as the user core. To access the nodes through SSH, the private key identity must be managed by SSH for your local user.

If you want to SSH in to your cluster nodes to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, you must provide the SSH public key during the installation process. The ./openshift-install gather command also requires the SSH public key to be in place on the cluster nodes.

**IMPORTANT**
Do not skip this procedure in production environments, where disaster recovery and debugging is required.

**NOTE**
You must use a local key, not one that you configured with platform-specific approaches such as AWS key pairs.

**Procedure**

1. If you do not have an existing SSH key pair on your local machine to use for authentication onto your cluster nodes, create one. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   ```
   $ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -N " -f <path>/<file_name>  
   1
   ```

   Specify the path and file name, such as ~/.ssh/id_ed25519, of the new SSH key. If you have an existing key pair, ensure your public key is in the your ~/.ssh directory.

   **NOTE**
   If you plan to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures, do not create a key that uses the ed25519 algorithm. Instead, create a key that uses the rsa or ecdsa algorithm.

2. View the public SSH key:

   ```
   $ cat <path>/<file_name>.pub
   ```

   For example, run the following to view the ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub public key:

   ```
   $ cat ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub
   ```

3. Add the SSH private key identity to the SSH agent for your local user, if it has not already been added. SSH agent management of the key is required for password-less SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes, or if you want to use the ./openshift-install gather command.
On some distributions, default SSH private key identities such as ~/.ssh/id_rsa and ~/.ssh/id_dsa are managed automatically.

a. If the ssh-agent process is not already running for your local user, start it as a background task:

```bash
$ eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"
```

Example output

```
Agent pid 31874
```

If your cluster is in FIPS mode, only use FIPS-compliant algorithms to generate the SSH key. The key must be either RSA or ECDSA.

4. Add your SSH private key to the ssh-agent:

```bash
$ ssh-add <path>/<file_name> 1
```

Specify the path and file name for your SSH private key, such as ~/.ssh/id_ed25519

Example output

```
Identity added: /home/<you>/<path>/<file_name> (<computer_name>)
```

Next steps

- When you install OpenShift Container Platform, provide the SSH public key to the installation program.

22.3.8. Obtaining the installation program

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform, download the installation file on the host you are using for installation.

Prerequisites

- You have a machine that runs Linux, for example Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8, with 500 MB of local disk space.

IMPORTANT

If you attempt to run the installation program on macOS, a known issue related to the golang compiler causes the installation of the OpenShift Container Platform cluster to fail. For more information about this issue, see the section named "Known Issues" in the OpenShift Container Platform 4.14 release notes document.
CHAPTER 22. INSTALLING ON VSPHERE

Procedure

1. Access the Infrastructure Provider page on the OpenShift Cluster Manager site. If you have a Red Hat account, log in with your credentials. If you do not, create an account.

2. Select your infrastructure provider.

3. Navigate to the page for your installation type, download the installation program that corresponds with your host operating system and architecture, and place the file in the directory where you will store the installation configuration files.

   **IMPORTANT**

   The installation program creates several files on the computer that you use to install your cluster. You must keep the installation program and the files that the installation program creates after you finish installing the cluster. Both files are required to delete the cluster.

   **IMPORTANT**

   Deleting the files created by the installation program does not remove your cluster, even if the cluster failed during installation. To remove your cluster, complete the OpenShift Container Platform uninstallation procedures for your specific cloud provider.

4. Extract the installation program. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   ```
   $ tar -xvf openshift-install-linux.tar.gz
   ```

5. Download your installation pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager. This pull secret allows you to authenticate with the services that are provided by the included authorities, including Quay.io, which serves the container images for OpenShift Container Platform components.

22.3.9. Adding vCenter root CA certificates to your system trust

Because the installation program requires access to your vCenter’s API, you must add your vCenter’s trusted root CA certificates to your system trust before you install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

Procedure

1. From the vCenter home page, download the vCenter’s root CA certificates. Click Download trusted root CA certificates in the vSphere Web Services SDK section. The `<vCenter>/certs/download.zip` file downloads.

2. Extract the compressed file that contains the vCenter root CA certificates. The contents of the compressed file resemble the following file structure:

   ```
   certs
   ├── lin
   │   ├── 108f4d17.0
   │   └── 108f4d17.r1
   ```
3. Add the files for your operating system to the system trust. For example, on a Fedora operating system, run the following command:

```
# cp certs/lin/* /etc/pki/ca-trust/source/anchors
```

4. Update your system trust. For example, on a Fedora operating system, run the following command:

```
# update-ca-trust extract
```

### 22.3.10. VMware vSphere region and zone enablement

You can deploy an OpenShift Container Platform cluster to multiple vSphere datacenters that run in a single VMware vCenter. Each datacenter can run multiple clusters. This configuration reduces the risk of a hardware failure or network outage that can cause your cluster to fail.

**IMPORTANT**

The VMware vSphere region and zone enablement feature requires the vSphere Container Storage Interface (CSI) driver as the default storage driver in the cluster. As a result, the feature only available on a newly installed cluster.

A cluster that was upgraded from a previous release defaults to using the in-tree vSphere driver, so you must enable CSI automatic migration for the cluster. You can then configure multiple regions and zones for the upgraded cluster.

The default installation configuration deploys a cluster to a single vSphere datacenter. If you want to deploy a cluster to multiple vSphere datacenters, you must create an installation configuration file that enables the region and zone feature.

The default `install-config.yaml` file includes `vcenters` and `failureDomains` fields, where you can specify multiple vSphere datacenters and clusters for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster. You can leave these fields blank if you want to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster in a vSphere environment that consists of single datacenter.

The following list describes terms associated with defining zones and regions for your cluster:
• Failure domain: Establishes the relationships between a region and zone. You define a failure domain by using vCenter objects, such as a datastore object. A failure domain defines the vCenter location for OpenShift Container Platform cluster nodes.

• Region: Specifies a vCenter datacenter. You define a region by using a tag from the openshift-region tag category.

• Zone: Specifies a vCenter cluster. You define a zone by using a tag from the openshift-zone tag category.

**NOTE**

If you plan on specifying more than one failure domain in your install-config.yaml file, you must create tag categories, zone tags, and region tags in advance of creating the configuration file.

You must create a vCenter tag for each vCenter datacenter, which represents a region. Additionally, you must create a vCenter tag for each cluster than runs in a datacenter, which represents a zone. After you create the tags, you must attach each tag to their respective datacenters and clusters.

The following table outlines an example of the relationship among regions, zones, and tags for a configuration with multiple vSphere datacenters running in a single VMware vCenter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Datacenter (region)</th>
<th>Cluster (zone)</th>
<th>Tags</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>us-east</td>
<td>us-east-1</td>
<td>us-east-1a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>us-east-1b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>us-east-2</td>
<td>us-east-2a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>us-east-2b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>us-west</td>
<td>us-west-1</td>
<td>us-west-1a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>us-west-1b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>us-west-2</td>
<td>us-west-2a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>us-west-2b</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Additional resources**

• Additional VMware vSphere configuration parameters

• Deprecated VMware vSphere configuration parameters

• vSphere automatic migration

• VMware vSphere CSI Driver Operator
22.3.11. Creating the installation configuration file

You can customize the OpenShift Container Platform cluster you install on VMware vSphere.

Prerequisites

- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.

Procedure

1. Create the `install-config.yaml` file.
   a. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and run the following command:

```
$ ./openshift-install create install-config --dir <installation_directory>
```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the directory name to store the files that the installation program creates.

When specifying the directory:

- Verify that the directory has the `execute` permission. This permission is required to run Terraform binaries under the installation directory.

- Use an empty directory. Some installation assets, such as bootstrap X.509 certificates, have short expiration intervals, therefore you must not reuse an installation directory. If you want to reuse individual files from another cluster installation, you can copy them into your directory. However, the file names for the installation assets might change between releases. Use caution when copying installation files from an earlier OpenShift Container Platform version.

   **NOTE**

   Always delete the `~/.powervs` directory to avoid reusing a stale configuration. Run the following command:

   ```
   $ rm -rf ~/.powervs
   ```

   b. At the prompts, provide the configuration details for your cloud:

   i. Optional: Select an SSH key to use to access your cluster machines.

      **NOTE**

      For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your `ssh-agent` process uses.

      ii. Select `vsphere` as the platform to target.

      iii. Specify the name of your vCenter instance.
iv. Specify the user name and password for the vCenter account that has the required permissions to create the cluster. The installation program connects to your vCenter instance.

v. Select the data center in your vCenter instance to connect to.

**NOTE**
After you create the installation configuration file, you can modify the file to create a multiple vSphere datacenters environment. This means that you can deploy an OpenShift Container Platform cluster to multiple vSphere datacenters that run in a single VMware vCenter. For more information about creating this environment, see the section named *VMware vSphere region and zone enablement*.

vi. Select the default vCenter datastore to use.

**WARNING**
You can specify the path of any datastore that exists in a datastore cluster. By default, Storage Distributed Resource Scheduler (SDRS), which uses Storage vMotion, is automatically enabled for a datastore cluster. Red Hat does not support Storage vMotion, so you must disable Storage DRS to avoid data loss issues for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

You cannot specify more than one datastore path. If you must specify VMs across multiple datastores, use a datastore object to specify a failure domain in your cluster’s `install-config.yaml` configuration file. For more information, see "VMware vSphere region and zone enablement".

vii. Select the vCenter cluster to install the OpenShift Container Platform cluster in. The installation program uses the root resource pool of the vSphere cluster as the default resource pool.

viii. Select the network in the vCenter instance that contains the virtual IP addresses and DNS records that you configured.

ix. Enter the virtual IP address that you configured for control plane API access.

x. Enter the virtual IP address that you configured for cluster ingress.

xi. Enter the base domain. This base domain must be the same one that you used in the DNS records that you configured.

xii. Enter a descriptive name for your cluster. The cluster name you enter must match the cluster name you specified when configuring the DNS records.
2. Modify the `install-config.yaml` file. You can find more information about the available parameters in the "Installation configuration parameters" section.

**NOTE**

If you are installing a three-node cluster, be sure to set the `compute.replicas` parameter to 0. This ensures that the cluster’s control planes are schedulable. For more information, see "Installing a three-node cluster on vSphere".

3. Back up the `install-config.yaml` file so that you can use it to install multiple clusters.

**IMPORTANT**

The `install-config.yaml` file is consumed during the installation process. If you want to reuse the file, you must back it up now.

Additional resources

- Installation configuration parameters

22.3.11.1. Sample `install-config.yaml` file for an installer-provisioned VMware vSphere cluster

You can customize the `install-config.yaml` file to specify more details about your OpenShift Container Platform cluster’s platform or modify the values of the required parameters.

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: example.com
compute:
  - architecture: amd64
    name: <worker_node>
    platform: {}
    replicas: 3
controlPlane:
  architecture: amd64
  name: <parent_node>
  platform: {}
  replicas: 3
metadata:
  creationTimestamp: null
  name: test
platform:
  vsphere: 
    apiVIPs:
      - 10.0.0.1
    failureDomains:
      - name: <failure_domain_name>
        region: <default_region_name>
        server: <fully_qualified_domain_name>
        topology:
          computeCluster: "<datacenter>/host/<cluster>"
datacenter: <datacenter>
datastore: "<datacenter>/datastore/<datastore>"
```
The base domain of the cluster. All DNS records must be sub-domains of this base and include the cluster name.

The controlPlane section is a single mapping, but the compute section is a sequence of mappings. To meet the requirements of the different data structures, the first line of the compute section must begin with a hyphen, -, and the first line of the controlPlane section must not. Only one control plane pool is used.

The cluster name that you specified in your DNS records.

Optional: Provides additional configuration for the machine pool parameters for the compute and control plane machines.

Establishes the relationships between a region and zone. You define a failure domain by using vCenter objects, such as a datastore object. A failure domain defines the vCenter location for OpenShift Container Platform cluster nodes.

The path to the vSphere datastore that holds virtual machine files, templates, and ISO images.

**IMPORTANT**

You can specify the path of any datastore that exists in a datastore cluster. By default, Storage vMotion is automatically enabled for a datastore cluster. Red Hat does not support Storage vMotion, so you must disable Storage vMotion to avoid data loss issues for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

If you must specify VMs across multiple datastores, use a datastore object to specify a failure domain in your cluster’s install-config.yaml configuration file. For more information, see "VMware vSphere region and zone enablement".

Optional: Provides an existing resource pool for machine creation. If you do not specify a value, the installation program uses the root resource pool of the vSphere cluster.

The vSphere disk provisioning method.
22.3.11.2. Configuring the cluster-wide proxy during installation

Production environments can deny direct access to the internet and instead have an HTTP or HTTPS proxy available. You can configure a new OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use a proxy by configuring the proxy settings in the `install-config.yaml` file.

Prerequisites

- You have an existing `install-config.yaml` file.
- You reviewed the sites that your cluster requires access to and determined whether any of them need to bypass the proxy. By default, all cluster egress traffic is proxied, including calls to hosting cloud provider APIs. You added sites to the `Proxy` object’s `spec.noProxy` field to bypass the proxy if necessary.

```
NOTE
The `Proxy` object `status.noProxy` field is populated with the values of the `networking.machineNetwork[].cidr`, `networking.clusterNetwork[].cidr`, and `networking.serviceNetwork[]` fields from your installation configuration.
```
For installations on Amazon Web Services (AWS), Google Cloud Platform (GCP), Microsoft Azure, and Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP), the `Proxy` object `status.noProxy` field is also populated with the instance metadata endpoint (169.254.169.254).

Procedure

1. Edit your `install-config.yaml` file and add the proxy settings. For example:

```
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: my.domain.com
proxy:
  httpProxy: http://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port> ①
  httpsProxy: https://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port> ②
  noProxy: example.com ③
additionalTrustBundle: | ④
----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
<MY_TRUSTED_CA_CERT>
----END CERTIFICATE-----
additionalTrustBundlePolicy: <policy_to_add_additionalTrustBundle> ⑤
```

① A proxy URL to use for creating HTTP connections outside the cluster. The URL scheme must be `http`.
② A proxy URL to use for creating HTTPS connections outside the cluster.
③ A comma-separated list of destination domain names, IP addresses, or other network CIDRs to exclude from proxying. Preface a domain with . to match subdomains only. For...
example, .y.com matches x.y.com, but not y.com. Use * to bypass the proxy for all destinations. You must include vCenter’s IP address and the IP range that you use for its machines.

If provided, the installation program generates a config map that is named user-ca-bundle in the openshift-config namespace that contains one or more additional CA certificates that are required for proxying HTTPS connections. The Cluster Network Operator then creates a trusted-ca-bundle config map that merges these contents with the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) trust bundle, and this config map is referenced in the trustedCA field of the Proxy object. The additionalTrustBundle field is required unless the proxy’s identity certificate is signed by an authority from the RHCOS trust bundle.

Optional: The policy to determine the configuration of the Proxy object to reference the user-ca-bundle config map in the trustedCA field. The allowed values are Proxyonly and Always. Use Proxyonly to reference the user-ca-bundle config map only when http/https proxy is configured. Use Always to always reference the user-ca-bundle config map. The default value is Proxyonly.

NOTE
The installation program does not support the proxy readinessEndpoints field.

NOTE
If the installer times out, restart and then complete the deployment by using the wait-for command of the installer. For example:

```
$ ./openshift-install wait-for install-complete --log-level debug
```

2. Save the file and reference it when installing OpenShift Container Platform.

The installation program creates a cluster-wide proxy that is named cluster that uses the proxy settings in the provided install-config.yaml file. If no proxy settings are provided, a cluster Proxy object is still created, but it will have a nil spec.

NOTE
Only the Proxy object named cluster is supported, and no additional proxies can be created.

22.3.11.3. Configuring regions and zones for a VMware vCenter

You can modify the default installation configuration file, so that you can deploy an OpenShift Container Platform cluster to multiple vSphere datacenters that run in a single VMware vCenter.

The default install-config.yaml file configuration from the previous release of OpenShift Container Platform is deprecated. You can continue to use the deprecated default configuration, but the openshift-installer will prompt you with a warning message that indicates the use of deprecated fields in the configuration file.
**IMPORTANT**

The example uses the `govc` command. The `govc` command is an open source command available from VMware; it is not available from Red Hat. The Red Hat support team does not maintain the `govc` command. Instructions for downloading and installing `govc` are found on the VMware documentation website.

**Prerequisites**

- You have an existing `install-config.yaml` installation configuration file.

**IMPORTANT**

You must specify at least one failure domain for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster, so that you can provision datacenter objects for your VMware vCenter server. Consider specifying multiple failure domains if you need to provision virtual machine nodes in different datacenters, clusters, datastores, and other components.

**Procedure**

1. Enter the following `govc` command-line tool commands to create the `openshift-region` and `openshift-zone` vCenter tag categories:

   **IMPORTANT**

   If you specify different names for the `openshift-region` and `openshift-zone` vCenter tag categories, the installation of the OpenShift Container Platform cluster fails.

   ```
   $ govc tags.category.create -d "OpenShift region" openshift-region
   $ govc tags.category.create -d "OpenShift zone" openshift-zone
   ```

2. To create a region tag for each region vSphere datacenter where you want to deploy your cluster, enter the following command in your terminal:

   ```
   $ govc tags.create -c <region_tag_category> <region_tag>
   ```

3. To create a zone tag for each vSphere cluster where you want to deploy your cluster, enter the following command:

   ```
   $ govc tags.create -c <zone_tag_category> <zone_tag>
   ```

4. Attach region tags to each vCenter datacenter object by entering the following command:

   ```
   $ govc tags.attach -c <region_tag_category> <region_tag_1> /<datacenter_1>
   ```

5. Attach the zone tags to each vCenter datacenter object by entering the following command:

   ```
   $ govc tags.attach -c <zone_tag_category> <zone_tag_1> /<datacenter_1>/host/vcs-mdncn-workload-1
   ```
6. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and initialize the cluster deployment according to your chosen installation requirements.

Sample install-config.yaml file with multiple datacenters defined in a vSphere center

```yaml
---
compute:
  ---
  vsphere:
    zones:
      - "<machine_pool_zone_1>"
      - "<machine_pool_zone_2>"
  ---
controlPlane:
  ---
  vsphere:
    zones:
      - "<machine_pool_zone_1>"
      - "<machine_pool_zone_2>"
  ---
platform:
  vsphere:
    vcenters:
    ---
datacenters:
      - <datacenter1_name>
      - <datacenter2_name>
    failureDomains:
      - name: <machine_pool_zone_1>
        region: <region_tag_1>
        zone: <zone_tag_1>
        server: <fully_qualified_domain_name>
        topology:
          datacenter: <datacenter1>
          computeCluster: "/<datacenter1>/host/<cluster1>"
          networks:
            - <VM_Network1_name>
            datastore: "/<datacenter1>/datastore/<datastore1>"
            resourcePool: "/<datacenter1>/host/<cluster1>/Resources/<resourcePool1>"
            folder: "/<datacenter1>/vm/<folder1>"
      - name: <machine_pool_zone_2>
        region: <region_tag_2>
        zone: <zone_tag_2>
        server: <fully_qualified_domain_name>
        topology:
          datacenter: <datacenter2>
          computeCluster: "/<datacenter2>/host/<cluster2>"
          networks:
            - <VM_Network2_name>
            datastore: "/<datacenter2>/datastore/<datastore2>"
            resourcePool: "/<datacenter2>/host/<cluster2>/Resources/<resourcePool2>"
            folder: "/<datacenter2>/vm/<folder2>"
---
```

22.3.12. Deploying the cluster
You can install OpenShift Container Platform on a compatible cloud platform.

**IMPORTANT**

You can run the `create cluster` command of the installation program only once, during initial installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.

- You have verified that the cloud provider account on your host has the correct permissions to deploy the cluster. An account with incorrect permissions causes the installation process to fail with an error message that displays the missing permissions.

- Optional: Before you create the cluster, configure an external load balancer in place of the default load balancer.

**IMPORTANT**

You do not need to specify API and Ingress static addresses for your installation program. If you choose this configuration, you must take additional actions to define network targets that accept an IP address from each referenced vSphere subnet. See the section "Configuring an external load balancer".

**Procedure**

- Change to the directory that contains the installation program and initialize the cluster deployment:

```
$ ./openshift-install create cluster --dir <installation_directory> \ 1
--log-level=info 2
```

  
1 For `<installation_directory>`, specify the location of your customized `./install-config.yaml` file.

  
2 To view different installation details, specify `warn`, `debug`, or `error` instead of `info`.

**Verification**

When the cluster deployment completes successfully:

- The terminal displays directions for accessing your cluster, including a link to the web console and credentials for the `kubeadmin` user.

- Credential information also outputs to `<installation_directory>/openshift_install.log`.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not delete the installation program or the files that the installation program creates. Both are required to delete the cluster.
**Example output**

... 
INFO Install complete! 
INFO To access the cluster as the system:admin user when using 'oc', run 'export KUBECONFIG=/home/myuser/install_dir/auth/kubeconfig'
INFO Access the OpenShift web-console here: https://console-openshift-console.apps.mycluster.example.com
INFO Login to the console with user: "kubeadmin", and password: "password"
INFO Time elapsed: 36m22s

**IMPORTANT**

- The Ignition config files that the installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending `node-bootstrapper` certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for Recovering from expired control plane certificates for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

### 22.3.13. 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 4.14. 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**


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 v4.14 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:
   
   ```bash
   $ echo $PATH
   ```

**Verification**

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

  ```bash
  $ oc <command>
  ```

**Installing the OpenShift CLI on Windows**

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

**Procedure**


2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.

3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 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:
   
   ```bash
   C:\> path
   ```

**Verification**

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

  ```bash
  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**


2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.

3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 macOS Client entry and save the file.

   **NOTE**

   For macOS arm64, choose the OpenShift v4.14 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>
  ```

### 22.3.14. Logging in to the cluster by using the CLI

You can log in to your cluster as a default system user by exporting the cluster `kubeconfig` file. The `kubeconfig` file contains information about the cluster that is used by the CLI to connect a client to the correct cluster and API server. The file is specific to a cluster and is created during OpenShift Container Platform installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You deployed an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- You installed the `oc` CLI.

**Procedure**

1. Export the `kubeadmin` credentials:

   ```
   $ export KUBECONFIG=<installation_directory>/auth/kubeconfig
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

2. Verify you can run `oc` commands successfully using the exported configuration:

   ```
   $ oc whoami
   ```

   **Example output**

   `system:admin`

### 22.3.15. Creating registry storage

After you install the cluster, you must create storage for the registry Operator.

#### 22.3.15.1. Image registry removed during installation

On platforms that do not provide shareable object storage, the OpenShift Image Registry Operator bootstraps itself as *Removed*. This allows `openshift-installer` to complete installations on these platform types.
After installation, you must edit the Image Registry Operator configuration to switch the managementState from Removed to Managed.

22.3.15.2. Image registry storage configuration

The Image Registry Operator is not initially available for platforms that do not provide default storage. After installation, you must configure your registry to use storage so that the Registry Operator is made available.

Instructions are shown for configuring a persistent volume, which is required for production clusters. Where applicable, instructions are shown for configuring an empty directory as the storage location, which is available for only non-production clusters.

Additional instructions are provided for allowing the image registry to use block storage types by using the Recreate rollout strategy during upgrades.

22.3.15.2.1. Configuring registry storage for VMware vSphere

As a cluster administrator, following installation you must configure your registry to use storage.

Prerequisites

- Cluster administrator permissions.
- A cluster on VMware vSphere.
- Persistent storage provisioned for your cluster, such as Red Hat OpenShift Data Foundation.

IMPORTANT

OpenShift Container Platform supports ReadWriteOnce access for image registry storage when you have only one replica. ReadWriteOnce access also requires that the registry uses the Recreate rollout strategy. To deploy an image registry that supports high availability with two or more replicas, ReadWriteMany access is required.

- Must have "100Gi" capacity.

IMPORTANT

Testing shows issues with using the NFS server on RHEL as storage backend for core services. This includes the OpenShift Container Registry and Quay, Prometheus for monitoring storage, and Elasticsearch for logging storage. Therefore, using RHEL NFS to back PVs used by core services is not recommended.

Other NFS implementations on the marketplace might not have these issues. Contact the individual NFS implementation vendor for more information on any testing that was possibly completed against these OpenShift Container Platform core components.

Procedure

1. To configure your registry to use storage, change the spec.storage.pvc in the configs.imageregistry/cluster resource.
NOTE
When you use shared storage, review your security settings to prevent outside access.

2. Verify that you do not have a registry pod:

   $ oc get pod -n openshift-image-registry -l docker-registry=default

Example output

No resources found in openshift-image-registry namespace

NOTE
If you do have a registry pod in your output, you do not need to continue with this procedure.

3. Check the registry configuration:

   $ oc edit configs.imageregistry.operator.openshift.io

Example output

storage:
pvc:
    claim: 1

Leave the claim field blank to allow the automatic creation of an image-registry-storage persistent volume claim (PVC). The PVC is generated based on the default storage class. However, be aware that the default storage class might provide ReadWriteOnce (RWO) volumes, such as a RADOS Block Device (RBD), which can cause issues when you replicate to more than one replica.

4. Check the clusteroperator status:

   $ oc get clusteroperator image-registry

Example output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>VERSION</th>
<th>AVAILABLE</th>
<th>PROGRESSING</th>
<th>DEGRADED</th>
<th>SINCE</th>
<th>MESSAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>image-registry</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>6h50m</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

22.3.15.2.2. Configuring block registry storage for VMware vSphere

To allow the image registry to use block storage types such as vSphere Virtual Machine Disk (VMDK) during upgrades as a cluster administrator, you can use the **Recreate** rollout strategy.
IMPORTANT

Block storage volumes are supported but not recommended for use with image registry on production clusters. An installation where the registry is configured on block storage is not highly available because the registry cannot have more than one replica.

Procedure

1. To set the image registry storage as a block storage type, patch the registry so that it uses the **Recreate** rollout strategy and runs with only 1 replica:

   ```
   $ oc patch config.imageregistry.operator.openshift.io/cluster --type=merge -p '{"spec":
   
   "rolloutStrategy": "Recreate",
   "replicas": 1}'}
   ```

2. Provision the PV for the block storage device, and create a PVC for that volume. The requested block volume uses the ReadWriteOnce (RWO) access mode.

   a. Create a `pvc.yaml` file with the following contents to define a VMware vSphere **PersistentVolumeClaim** object:

   ```yaml
   kind: PersistentVolumeClaim
   apiVersion: v1
   metadata:
     name: image-registry-storage  
     namespace: openshift-image-registry  
   spec:
     accessModes:
       - ReadWriteOnce  
     resources:
       requests:
         storage: 100Gi
   ```

   1 A unique name that represents the **PersistentVolumeClaim** object.
   2 The namespace for the **PersistentVolumeClaim** object, which is `openshift-image-registry`.
   3 The access mode of the persistent volume claim. With **ReadWriteOnce**, the volume can be mounted with read and write permissions by a single node.
   4 The size of the persistent volume claim.

   b. Create the **PersistentVolumeClaim** object from the file:

   ```
   $ oc create -f pvc.yaml -n openshift-image-registry
   ```

3. Edit the registry configuration so that it references the correct PVC:

   ```
   $ oc edit config.imageregistry.operator.openshift.io -o yaml
   ```

Example output

---

3188
By creating a custom PVC, you can leave the `claim` field blank for the default automatic creation of an `image-registry-storage` PVC.

For instructions about configuring registry storage so that it references the correct PVC, see Configuring the registry for vSphere.

### 22.3.16. Backing up VMware vSphere volumes

OpenShift Container Platform provisions new volumes as independent persistent disks to freely attach and detach the volume on any node in the cluster. As a consequence, it is not possible to back up volumes that use snapshots, or to restore volumes from snapshots. See Snapshot Limitations for more information.

**Procedure**

To create a backup of persistent volumes:

1. Stop the application that is using the persistent volume.
2. Clone the persistent volume.
3. Restart the application.
4. Create a backup of the cloned volume.
5. Delete the cloned volume.

### 22.3.17. Telemetry access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the Telemetry service, which runs by default to provide metrics about cluster health and the success of updates, requires internet access. If your cluster is connected to the internet, Telemetry runs automatically, and your cluster is registered to OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console.

After you confirm that your OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console inventory is correct, either maintained automatically by Telemetry or manually by using OpenShift Cluster Manager, use subscription watch to track your OpenShift Container Platform subscriptions at the account or multi-cluster level.

**Additional resources**

- See About remote health monitoring for more information about the Telemetry service

### 22.3.18. Configuring an external load balancer

You can configure an OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use an external load balancer in place of the default load balancer.
Red Hat supports the following services for an external load balancer:

- OpenShift API
- Ingress Controller

You can choose to configure one or both of these services for an external load balancer. Configuring only the Ingress Controller service is a common configuration option.

The following configuration options are supported for external load balancers:

- Use a node selector to map the Ingress Controller to a specific set of nodes. You must assign a static IP address to each node in this set, or configure each node to receive the same IP address from the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP). Infrastructure nodes commonly receive this type of configuration.

- Target all IP addresses on a subnet. This configuration can reduce maintenance overhead, because you can create and destroy nodes within those networks without reconfiguring the load balancer targets. If you deploy your ingress pods by using a machine set on a smaller network, such as a /27 or /28, you can simplify your load balancer targets.

**TIP**

You can list all IP addresses that exist in a network by checking the machine config pool’s resources.

**Considerations**

- For a front-end IP address, you can use the same IP address for the front-end IP address, the Ingress Controller’s load balancer, and API load balancer. Check the vendor’s documentation for this capability.

- For a back-end IP address, ensure that an IP address for an OpenShift Container Platform control plane node does not change during the lifetime of the external load balancer. You can achieve this by completing one of the following actions:
  - Assign a static IP address to each control plane node.
  - Configure each node to receive the same IP address from the DHCP every time the node requests a DHCP lease. Depending on the vendor, the DHCP lease might be in the form of an IP reservation or a static DHCP assignment.

- Manually define each node that runs the Ingress Controller in the external load balancer for the Ingress Controller back-end service. For example, if the Ingress Controller moves to an undefined node, a connection outage can occur.

**OpenShift API prerequisites**

- You defined a front-end IP address.
TCP ports 6443 and 22623 are exposed on the front-end IP address of your load balancer. Check the following items:

- Port 6443 provides access to the OpenShift API service.
- Port 22623 can provide ignition startup configurations to nodes.

- The front-end IP address and port 6443 are reachable by all users of your system with a location external to your OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- The front-end IP address and port 22623 are reachable only by OpenShift Container Platform nodes.
- The load balancer backend can communicate with OpenShift Container Platform control plane nodes on port 6443 and 22623.

Ingress Controller prerequisites

- You defined a front-end IP address.
- TCP ports 443 and 80 are exposed on the front-end IP address of your load balancer.
- The front-end IP address, port 80 and port 443 are reachable by all users of your system with a location external to your OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- The front-end IP address, port 80 and port 443 are reachable to all nodes that operate in your OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- The load balancer backend can communicate with OpenShift Container Platform nodes that run the Ingress Controller on ports 80, 443, and 1936.

Prerequisite for health check URL specifications

You can configure most load balancers by setting health check URLs that determine if a service is available or unavailable. OpenShift Container Platform provides these health checks for the OpenShift API, Machine Configuration API, and Ingress Controller backend services.

The following examples demonstrate health check specifications for the previously listed backend services:

Example of a Kubernetes API health check specification

Path: HTTPS:6443/readyz
Healthy threshold: 2
Unhealthy threshold: 2
Timeout: 10
Interval: 10

Example of a Machine Config API health check specification

Path: HTTPS:22623/healthz
Healthy threshold: 2
Unhealthy threshold: 2
Timeout: 10
Interval: 10
Example of an Ingress Controller health check specification

- Path: HTTP:1936/healthz/ready
- Healthy threshold: 2
- Unhealthy threshold: 2
- Timeout: 5
- Interval: 10

Procedure

1. Configure the HAProxy Ingress Controller, so that you can enable access to the cluster from your load balancer on ports 6443, 443, and 80:

Example HAProxy configuration

```plaintext
#...
listen my-cluster-api-6443
    bind 192.168.1.100:6443
    mode tcp
    balance roundrobin
    option httpchk
    http-check connect
    http-check send meth GET uri /readyz
    http-check expect status 200
    server my-cluster-master-2 192.168.1.101:6443 check inter 10s rise 2 fall 2
    server my-cluster-master-0 192.168.1.102:6443 check inter 10s rise 2 fall 2
    server my-cluster-master-1 192.168.1.103:6443 check inter 10s rise 2 fall 2

listen my-cluster-machine-config-api-22623
    bind 192.168.1.1000.0.0.0:22623
    mode tcp
    balance roundrobin
    option httpchk
    http-check connect
    http-check send meth GET uri /healthz
    http-check expect status 200
    server my-cluster-master-2 192.0168.21.2101:22623 check inter 10s rise 2 fall 2
    server my-cluster-master-0 192.168.1.1020.2.3:22623 check inter 10s rise 2 fall 2
    server my-cluster-master-1 192.168.1.1030.2.1:22623 check inter 10s rise 2 fall 2

listen my-cluster-apps-443
    bind 192.168.1.100:443
    mode tcp
    balance roundrobin
    option httpchk
    http-check connect
    http-check send meth GET uri /healthz/ready
    http-check expect status 200
    server my-cluster-worker-0 192.168.1.111:443 check port 1936 inter 10s rise 2 fall 2
    server my-cluster-worker-1 192.168.1.112:443 check port 1936 inter 10s rise 2 fall 2
    server my-cluster-worker-2 192.168.1.113:443 check port 1936 inter 10s rise 2 fall 2

listen my-cluster-apps-80
    bind 192.168.1.100:80
    mode tcp
```

OpenShift Container Platform 4.14 Installing
Use the `curl` CLI command to verify that the external load balancer and its resources are operational:

a. Verify that the cluster machine configuration API is accessible to the Kubernetes API server resource, by running the following command and observing the response:

```bash
$ curl https://<loadbalancer_ip_address>:6443/version --insecure
```

If the configuration is correct, you receive a JSON object in response:

```json
{
    "major": "1",
    "minor": "11+",
    "gitVersion": "v1.11.0+ad103ed",
    "gitCommit": "ad103ed",
    "gitTreeState": "clean",
    "buildDate": "2019-01-09T06:44:10Z",
    "goVersion": "go1.10.3",
    "compiler": "gc",
    "platform": "linux/amd64"
}
```

b. Verify that the cluster machine configuration API is accessible to the Machine config server resource, by running the following command and observing the output:

```bash
$ curl -v https://<loadbalancer_ip_address>:22623/healthz --insecure
```

If the configuration is correct, the output from the command shows the following response:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Length: 0
```

c. Verify that the controller is accessible to the Ingress Controller resource on port 80, by running the following command and observing the output:

```bash
$ curl -I -L -H "Host: console-openshift-console.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>" http://<load_balancer_front_end_IP_address>
```

If the configuration is correct, the output from the command shows the following response:

```
HTTP/1.1 302 Found
content-length: 0
location: https://console-openshift-console.apps.ocp4.private.opequon.net/
cache-control: no-cache
```
d. Verify that the controller is accessible to the Ingress Controller resource on port 443, by running the following command and observing the output:

```
$ curl -I -L --insecure --resolve console-openshift-console.apps.<cluster_name>.
<base_domain>:443:<Load Balancer Front End IP Address> https://console-openshift-
console.apps.<cluster_name>.
<base_domain>
```

If the configuration is correct, the output from the command shows the following response:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
referrer-policy: strict-origin-when-cross-origin
set-cookie: csrf-
token=UlYWOyQ62LWjw2h003xtYSKhl1a0Py2hhctw0WmV2YEdhJfFyQwWcGBsja261dG
LgaYO0nzxVEriXt6QepA7g==; Path=/; Secure; SameSite=Lax
x-content-type-options: nosniff
x-dns-prefetch-control: off
x-frame-options: DENY
x-xss-protection: 1; mode=block
date: Wed, 04 Oct 2023 16:29:38 GMT
content-type: text/html; charset=utf-8
set-cookie:
1e2670d92730b515ce3a1bb65da45062=1bf5e9573c9a2760c964ed1659cc1673; path=/;
HttpOnly; Secure; SameSite=None
```

3. Configure the DNS records for your cluster to target the front-end IP addresses of the external load balancer. You must update records to your DNS server for the cluster API and applications over the load balancer.

**Examples of modified DNS records**

```text
<load_balancer_ip_address> A api.<cluster_name>.<base_domain> A record pointing to Load Balancer Front End

<load_balancer_ip_address> A apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain> A record pointing to Load Balancer Front End
```

**IMPORTANT**

DNS propagation might take some time for each DNS record to become available. Ensure that each DNS record propagates before validating each record.

4. Use the **curl** CLI command to verify that the external load balancer and DNS record configuration are operational:

a. Verify that you can access the cluster API, by running the following command and observing the output:

```
$ curl https://api.<cluster_name>.
<base_domain>:6443/version --insecure
```

If the configuration is correct, you receive a JSON object in response:
Verify that you can access the cluster machine configuration, by running the following command and observing the output:

```bash
$ curl -v https://api.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>:22623/healthz --insecure
```

If the configuration is correct, the output from the command shows the following response:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Length: 0
```

c. Verify that you can access each cluster application on port, by running the following command and observing the output:

```bash
$ curl http://console-openshift-console.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain> -I -L --insecure
```

If the configuration is correct, the output from the command shows the following response:

```
HTTP/1.1 302 Found
content-length: 0
location: https://console-openshift-console.apps.<cluster-name>.<base_domain>/
cache-control: no-cacheHTTP/1.1 200 OK
referrer-policy: strict-origin-when-cross-origin
set-cookie: csrf-token=39HoZgztDnzjJkq/JuLJMeoKNxlsiVv2YgZc09c3TB0BU4Nl6kDXaJH1LdicNhN1UsQWzon4Dor9GWGfopaTEQ==; Path=/; Secure
x-content-type-options: nosniff
x-dns-prefetch-control: off
x-frame-options: DENY
x-xss-protection: 1; mode=block
date: Tue, 17 Nov 2020 08:42:10 GMT
content-type: text/html; charset=utf-8
set-cookie: 1e2670d92730b515c3a1bb65da45062=9b714eb87e93cf34853e87a92d6894be; path=/; HttpOnly; Secure; SameSite=None
cache-control: private
```

d. Verify that you can access each cluster application on port 443, by running the following command and observing the output:

```bash
$ curl https://console-openshift-console.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain> -I -L --insecure
```
If the configuration is correct, the output from the command shows the following response:

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
referrer-policy: strict-origin-when-cross-origin
set-cookie: csrf-token=UIYWOyQ62LWjw2h003xtYSKlh1a0Py2hhctw0WmV2YEdhJjFyQwWcGBsja261dGLgaYO0nxzVErhiXt6QepA7g==; Path=/; Secure; SameSite=Lax
x-content-type-options: nosniff
x-dns-prefetch-control: off
x-frame-options: DENY
x-xss-protection: 1; mode=block
date: Wed, 04 Oct 2023 16:29:38 GMT
content-type: text/html; charset=utf-8
set-cookie: 1e2670d92730b515ce3a1bb65da45062=1bf5e9573c9a2760c964ed1659cc1673; path=/; HttpOnly; Secure; SameSite=None

22.3.19. Next steps

- Customize your cluster.
- If necessary, you can opt out of remote health reporting.
- Set up your registry and configure registry storage.
- Optional: View the events from the vSphere Problem Detector Operator to determine if the cluster has permission or storage configuration issues.

22.4. INSTALLING A CLUSTER ON VSphere WITH NETWORK CUSTOMIZATIONS

In OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14, you can install a cluster on your VMware vSphere instance by using installer-provisioned infrastructure with customized network configuration options. By customizing your network configuration, your cluster can coexist with existing IP address allocations in your environment and integrate with existing MTU and VXLAN configurations. To customize the installation, you modify parameters in the install-config.yaml file before you install the cluster.

You must set most of the network configuration parameters during installation, and you can modify only kubeProxy configuration parameters in a running cluster.

NOTE

OpenShift Container Platform supports deploying a cluster to a single VMware vCenter only. Deploying a cluster with machines/machine sets on multiple vCenters is not supported.

22.4.1. Prerequisites

- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.
You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.

You provisioned persistent storage for your cluster. To deploy a private image registry, your storage must provide ReadWriteMany access modes.

The OpenShift Container Platform installer requires access to port 443 on the vCenter and ESXi hosts. You verified that port 443 is accessible.

If you use a firewall, confirm with the administrator that port 443 is accessible. Control plane nodes must be able to reach vCenter and ESXi hosts on port 443 for the installation to succeed.

If you use a firewall, you configured it to allow the sites that your cluster requires access to.

**NOTE**

Be sure to also review this site list if you are configuring a proxy.

### 22.4.2. Internet access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you require access to the internet to install your cluster.

You must have internet access to:

- Access OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console to download the installation program and perform subscription management. If the cluster has internet access and you do not disable Telemetry, that service automatically entitles your cluster.

- Access Quay.io to obtain the packages that are required to install your cluster.

- Obtain the packages that are required to perform cluster updates.

**IMPORTANT**

If your cluster cannot have direct internet access, you can perform a restricted network installation on some types of infrastructure that you provision. During that process, you download the required content and use it to populate a mirror registry with the installation packages. With some installation types, the environment that you install your cluster in will not require internet access. Before you update the cluster, you update the content of the mirror registry.

### 22.4.3. VMware vSphere infrastructure requirements

You must install the OpenShift Container Platform cluster on a VMware vSphere version 7.0 Update 2 or later instance that meets the requirements for the components that you use.

**NOTE**

OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14 supports VMware vSphere version 8.0.

You can host the VMware vSphere infrastructure on-premise or on a VMware Cloud Verified provider that meets the requirements outlined in the following tables:

**Table 22.15. Version requirements for vSphere virtual environments**
Virtual environment product | Required version
--- | ---
VMware virtual hardware | 15 or later
vSphere ESXi hosts | 7.0 Update 2 or later
vCenter host | 7.0 Update 2 or later

**IMPORTANT**

You must ensure that the time on your ESXi hosts is synchronized before you install OpenShift Container Platform. See [Edit Time Configuration for a Host](#) in the VMware documentation.

**Table 22.16. Minimum supported vSphere version for VMware components**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Minimum supported versions</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hypervisor</td>
<td>vSphere 7.0 Update 2 and later with virtual hardware version 15</td>
<td>This version is the minimum version that Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) supports. For more information about supported hardware on the latest version of Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) that is compatible with RHCOS, see Hardware on the Red Hat Customer Portal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage with in-tree drivers</td>
<td>vSphere 7.0 Update 2 and later</td>
<td>This plugin creates vSphere storage by using the in-tree storage drivers for vSphere included in OpenShift Container Platform.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optional: Networking (NSX-T)</td>
<td>vSphere 7.0 Update 2 and later</td>
<td>vSphere 7.0 Update 2 is required for OpenShift Container Platform. For more information about the compatibility of NSX and OpenShift Container Platform, see the Release Notes section of VMware’s NSX container plugin documentation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IMPORTANT

To ensure the best performance conditions for your cluster workloads that operate on Oracle® Cloud Infrastructure and on the Oracle® Cloud VMware Solution (OCVS) service, ensure volume performance units (VPUs) for your block volume are sized for your workloads.

The following list provides some guidance in selecting the VPUs needed for specific performance needs:

- Test or proof of concept environment: 100 GB, and 20 to 30 VPUs.
- Base-production environment: 500 GB, and 60 VPUs.
- Heavy-use production environment: More than 500 GB, and 100 or more VPUs.

Consider allocating additional VPUs to give enough capacity for updates and scaling activities. See Block Volume Performance Levels in the Oracle documentation.

22.4.4. Network connectivity requirements

You must configure the network connectivity between machines to allow OpenShift Container Platform cluster components to communicate.

Review the following details about the required network ports.

Table 22.17. Ports used for all-machine to all-machine communications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ICMP</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Network reachability tests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Metrics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9000-9999</td>
<td>Host level services, including the node exporter on ports 9100-9101 and the Cluster Version Operator on port 9099.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10250-10259</td>
<td>The default ports that Kubernetes reserves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10256</td>
<td>openshift-sdn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>4789</td>
<td>virtual extensible LAN (VXLAN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6081</td>
<td>Geneve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9000-9999</td>
<td>Host level services, including the node exporter on ports 9100-9101.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>500</td>
<td>IPsec IKE packets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4500</td>
<td>IPsec NAT-T packets</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 22.4.5. VMware vSphere CSI Driver Operator requirements

To install the vSphere CSI Driver Operator, the following requirements must be met:

- VMware vSphere version 7.0 Update 2 or later
- vCenter 7.0 Update 2 or later
- Virtual machines of hardware version 15 or later
- No third-party vSphere CSI driver already installed in the cluster

If a third-party vSphere CSI driver is present in the cluster, OpenShift Container Platform does not overwrite it. The presence of a third-party vSphere CSI driver prevents OpenShift Container Platform from updating to OpenShift Container Platform 4.13 or later.

**NOTE**

The VMware vSphere CSI Driver Operator is supported only on clusters deployed with `platform: vsphere` in the installation manifest.

**Additional resources**

- To remove a third-party vSphere CSI driver, see Removing a third-party vSphere CSI Driver.
- To update the hardware version for your vSphere nodes, see Updating hardware on nodes running in vSphere.

### 22.4.6. vCenter requirements

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TCP/UDP</td>
<td>30000-32767</td>
<td>Kubernetes node port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESP</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>IPsec Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 22.18. Ports used for all-machine to control plane communications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>6443</td>
<td>Kubernetes API</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 22.19. Ports used for control plane machine to control plane machine communications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>2379-2380</td>
<td>etcd server and peer ports</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Before you install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster on your vCenter that uses infrastructure that the installer provisions, you must prepare your environment.

**Required vCenter account privileges**

To install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster in a vCenter, the installation program requires access to an account with privileges to read and create the required resources. Using an account that has global administrative privileges is the simplest way to access all of the necessary permissions.

If you cannot use an account with global administrative privileges, you must create roles to grant the privileges necessary for OpenShift Container Platform cluster installation. While most of the privileges are always required, some are required only if you plan for the installation program to provision a folder to contain the OpenShift Container Platform cluster on your vCenter instance, which is the default behavior. You must create or amend vSphere roles for the specified objects to grant the required privileges.

An additional role is required if the installation program is to create a vSphere virtual machine folder.

**Example 22.7. Roles and privileges required for installation in vSphere API**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>vSphere object for role</th>
<th>When required</th>
<th>Required privileges in vSphere API</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| vSphere vCenter         | Always        | Cns.Searchable
<p>|                         |               | InventoryService.Tagging.AttachTag |
|                         |               | InventoryService.Tagging.CreateCategory |
|                         |               | InventoryService.Tagging.CreateTag |
|                         |               | InventoryService.Tagging.DeleteCategory |
|                         |               | InventoryService.Tagging.DeleteTag |
|                         |               | InventoryService.Tagging.EditCategory |
|                         |               | InventoryService.Tagging.EditTag |
|                         |               | Sessions.ValidateSession |
|                         |               | StorageProfile.Update |
|                         |               | StorageProfile.View |
| vSphere vCenter Cluster | If VMs will be created in the cluster root | Host.Config.StorageResource.AssignVMToPool |
|                         |               | VApp.AssignResourcePool |
|                         |               | VApp.Import |
|                         |               | VirtualMachine.Config.AddNewDisk |
| vSphere vCenter Resource Pool | If an existing resource pool is provided | Host.Config.StorageResource.AssignVMToPool |
|                         |               | VApp.AssignResourcePool |
|                         |               | VApp.Import |
|                         |               | VirtualMachine.Config.AddNewDisk |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>vSphere object for role</th>
<th>When required</th>
<th>Required privileges in vSphere API</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vSphere Port Group</td>
<td>Always</td>
<td>Network.Assign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere object for role</td>
<td>When required</td>
<td>Required privileges in vSphere API</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere object for role</td>
<td>When required</td>
<td>Required privileges in vSphere API</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VirtualMachine.Inventory.Create</td>
<td></td>
<td>VirtualMachine.Inventory.CreatePowerOn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VirtualMachine.Inventory.CreateFromExisting</td>
<td></td>
<td>VirtualMachine.Inventory.CreatePowerOn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VirtualMachine.Inventory.Delete</td>
<td></td>
<td>VirtualMachine.Inventory.CreatePowerOn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Folder.Create</td>
<td></td>
<td>VirtualMachine.Inventory.CreatePowerOn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Folder.Delete</td>
<td></td>
<td>VirtualMachine.Inventory.CreatePowerOn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example 22.8. Roles and privileges required for installation in vCenter graphical user interface (GUI)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>vSphere object for role</th>
<th>When required</th>
<th>Required privileges in vCenter GUI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vSphere vCenter</td>
<td>Always</td>
<td>Cns.Searchable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;vSphere Tagging&quot;.&quot;Assign or Unassign vSphere Tag&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;vSphere Tagging&quot;.&quot;Create vSphere Tag Category&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;vSphere Tagging&quot;.&quot;Create vSphere Tag&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;vSphere Tagging&quot;.&quot;Delete vSphere Tag Category&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;vSphere Tagging&quot;.&quot;Delete vSphere Tag&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;vSphere Tagging&quot;.&quot;Edit vSphere Tag Category&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;vSphere Tagging&quot;.&quot;Edit vSphere Tag&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sessions.&quot;Validate session&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Profile-driven storage&quot;.&quot;Profile-driven storage update&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Profile-driven storage&quot;.&quot;Profile-driven storage view&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere object for role</td>
<td>When required</td>
<td>Required privileges in vCenter GUI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere vCenter Cluster</td>
<td>If VMs will be created in the cluster root</td>
<td>Host.Configuration.&quot;Storage partition configuration&quot; Resource.&quot;Assign virtual machine to resource pool&quot; VApp.&quot;Assign resource pool&quot; VApp.Import &quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change Configuration&quot;.&quot;Add new disk&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere vCenter Resource Pool</td>
<td>If an existing resource pool is provided</td>
<td>Host.Configuration.&quot;Storage partition configuration&quot; Resource.&quot;Assign virtual machine to resource pool&quot; VApp.&quot;Assign resource pool&quot; VApp.Import &quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change Configuration&quot;.&quot;Add new disk&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere Datastore</td>
<td>Always</td>
<td>Datastore.&quot;Allocate space&quot; Datastore.&quot;Browse datastore&quot; Datastore.&quot;Low level file operations&quot; &quot;vSphere Tagging&quot;.&quot;Assign or Unassign vSphere Tag on Object&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere Port Group</td>
<td>Always</td>
<td>Network.&quot;Assign network&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virtual Machine Folder</td>
<td>Always</td>
<td>&quot;vSphere Tagging&quot;.&quot;Assign or Unassign vSphere Tag on Object&quot; Resource.&quot;Assign virtual machine to resource pool&quot; VApp.Import &quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change Configuration&quot;.&quot;Add existing disk&quot; &quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change Configuration&quot;.&quot;Add new disk&quot; &quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change Configuration&quot;.&quot;Add or remove device&quot; &quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change Configuration&quot;.&quot;Advanced configuration&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere object for role</td>
<td>When required</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change Configuration&quot;.&quot;Change CPU count&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change Configuration&quot;.&quot;Extend virtual disk&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change Configuration&quot;.&quot;Acquire disk lease&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change Configuration&quot;.&quot;Modify device settings&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change Configuration&quot;.&quot;Change Memory&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change Configuration&quot;.&quot;Remove disk&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change Configuration&quot;.Rename</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change Configuration&quot;.&quot;Reset guest information&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change Configuration&quot;.&quot;Change resource&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change Configuration&quot;.&quot;Change Settings&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change Configuration&quot;.&quot;Upgrade virtual machine compatibility&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.Interaction.&quot;Guest operating system management by VIX API&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.Interaction.&quot;Power off&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.Interaction.&quot;Power on&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.Interaction.Reset</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Edit Inventory&quot;.&quot;Create new&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Edit Inventory&quot;.&quot;Create from existing&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Edit Inventory&quot;.&quot;Remove&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"Virtual machine"."Edit Inventory"."Create new" "Virtual machine"."Edit Inventory"."Create from existing" "Virtual machine"."Edit Inventory"."Remove"
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>vSphere object for role</th>
<th>When required</th>
<th>Required privileges in vCenter GUI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| vSphere vCenter Datacenter             | If the installation program creates the virtual machine folder. For UPI, `VirtualMachine.Inventory.Create` and `VirtualMachine.Inventory.Delete` privileges are optional if your cluster does not use the Machine API. | **"vSphere Tagging"."Assign or Unassign vSphere Tag on Object"**  
**Resource."Assign virtual machine to resource pool"**  
`VApp.Import`  
"Virtual machine"."Change Configuration"."Add existing disk"  
"Virtual machine"."Change Configuration"."Add new disk"  
"Virtual machine"."Change Configuration"."Add or remove device"  
"Virtual machine"."Change Configuration"."Advanced configuration"  
"Virtual machine"."Change Configuration"."Set annotation"  
"Virtual machine"."Change Configuration"."Change CPU count"  
"Virtual machine"."Change Configuration"."Extend virtual disk"  
"Virtual machine"."Change Configuration"."Acquire disk lease"  
"Virtual machine"."Change Configuration"."Modify device settings"  
"Virtual machine"."Change Configuration"."Change Memory"  
"Virtual machine"."Change Configuration"."Remove disk"  
"Virtual machine"."Change Configuration"."Rename"  
"Virtual machine"."Change Configuration"."Reset guest information" |
Additionally, the user requires some **ReadOnly** permissions, and some of the roles require permission to propagate the permissions to child objects. These settings vary depending on whether or not you install the cluster into an existing folder.

### Example 22.9. Required permissions and propagation settings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>vSphere object</th>
<th>When required</th>
<th>Propagate to children</th>
<th>Permissions required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vSphere vCenter</td>
<td>Always</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>Listed required privileges</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For more information about creating an account with only the required privileges, see *vSphere Permissions and User Management Tasks* in the vSphere documentation.

**Using OpenShift Container Platform with vMotion**

If you intend on using vMotion in your vSphere environment, consider the following before installing an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

- **OpenShift Container Platform generally supports compute-only vMotion, where *generally* implies that you meet all VMware best practices for vMotion.**
  To help ensure the uptime of your compute and control plane nodes, ensure that you follow the VMware best practices for vMotion, and use VMware anti-affinity rules to improve the availability of OpenShift Container Platform during maintenance or hardware issues.
  
  For more information about vMotion and anti-affinity rules, see the VMware vSphere documentation for *vMotion networking requirements* and *VM anti-affinity rules*.

- **Using Storage vMotion can cause issues and is not supported. If you are using vSphere volumes in your pods, migrating a VM across datastores, either manually or through Storage vMotion, causes invalid references within OpenShift Container Platform persistent volume (PV) objects that can result in data loss.**

- **OpenShift Container Platform does not support selective migration of VMDKs across datastores, using datastore clusters for VM provisioning or for dynamic or static provisioning of PVs, or using a datastore that is part of a datastore cluster for dynamic or static provisioning of**
IMPORTANT

You can specify the path of any datastore that exists in a datastore cluster. By default, Storage Distributed Resource Scheduler (SDRS), which uses Storage vMotion, is automatically enabled for a datastore cluster. Red Hat does not support Storage vMotion, so you must disable Storage DRS to avoid data loss issues for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

If you must specify VMs across multiple datastores, use a datastore object to specify a failure domain in your cluster’s install-config.yaml configuration file. For more information, see "VMware vSphere region and zone enablement".

Cluster resources

When you deploy an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses installer-provisioned infrastructure, the installation program must be able to create several resources in your vCenter instance.

A standard OpenShift Container Platform installation creates the following vCenter resources:

- 1 Folder
- 1 Tag category
- 1 Tag
- Virtual machines:
  - 1 template
  - 1 temporary bootstrap node
  - 3 control plane nodes
  - 3 compute machines

Although these resources use 856 GB of storage, the bootstrap node is destroyed during the cluster installation process. A minimum of 800 GB of storage is required to use a standard cluster.

If you deploy more compute machines, the OpenShift Container Platform cluster will use more storage.

Cluster limits

Available resources vary between clusters. The number of possible clusters within a vCenter is limited primarily by available storage space and any limitations on the number of required resources. Be sure to consider both limitations to the vCenter resources that the cluster creates and the resources that you require to deploy a cluster, such as IP addresses and networks.

Networking requirements

Use Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) for the network and ensure that the DHCP server is configured to provide persistent IP addresses to the cluster machines.

NOTE

You do not need to use the DHCP for the network if you want to provision nodes with static IP addresses.
Configure the default gateway to use the DHCP server. All nodes must be in the same VLAN. You cannot scale the cluster using a second VLAN as a Day 2 operation.

You must use the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) for the network and ensure that the DHCP server is configured to provide persistent IP addresses to the cluster machines. In the DHCP lease, you must configure the DHCP to use the default gateway. All nodes must be in the same VLAN. You cannot scale the cluster using a second VLAN as a Day 2 operation.

Additionally, you must create the following networking resources before you install the OpenShift Container Platform cluster:

**NOTE**

It is recommended that each OpenShift Container Platform node in the cluster must have access to a Network Time Protocol (NTP) server that is discoverable via DHCP. Installation is possible without an NTP server. However, asynchronous server clocks will cause errors, which NTP server prevents.

**Required IP Addresses**

For a network that uses DHCP, an installer-provisioned vSphere installation requires two static IP addresses:

- The **API** address is used to access the cluster API.
- The **Ingress** address is used for cluster ingress traffic.

You must provide these IP addresses to the installation program when you install the OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

**DNS records**

You must create DNS records for two static IP addresses in the appropriate DNS server for the vCenter instance that hosts your OpenShift Container Platform cluster. In each record, `<cluster_name>` is the cluster name and `<base_domain>` is the cluster base domain that you specify when you install the cluster. A complete DNS record takes the form: `<component>.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>`.

**Table 22.20. Required DNS records**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Record</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>API VIP</td>
<td>api.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;.</td>
<td>This DNS A/AAAA or CNAME record must point to the load balancer for the control plane machines. This record must be resolvable by both clients external to the cluster and from all the nodes within the cluster.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ingress VIP

*apps.*<cluster_name>*.<base_domain>.*

A wildcard DNS A/AAAA or CNAME record that points to the load balancer that targets the machines that run the Ingress router pods, which are the worker nodes by default. This record must be resolvable by both clients external to the cluster and from all the nodes within the cluster.

### Static IP addresses for vSphere nodes

You can provision bootstrap, control plane, and compute nodes to be configured with static IP addresses in environments where Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) does not exist. To configure this environment, you must provide values to the `platform.vsphere.hosts.role` parameter in the `install-config.yaml` file.

**IMPORTANT**

Static IP addresses for vSphere nodes 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](#).

By default, the installation program is configured to use the DHCP for the network, but this network has limited configurable capabilities.

After you define one or more machine pools in your `install-config.yaml` file, you can define network definitions for nodes on your network. Ensure that the number of network definitions matches the number of machine pools that you configured for your cluster.

The following example shows a network configuration for a node with the role `compute`:

```yaml
---
platform:
  vsphere:
    hosts:
      - role: compute
        networkDevice:
          ipAddrs:
            - 192.168.204.10/24
            - 192.168.204.1
        gateway: 192.168.204.1
```
Valid network definition values include bootstrap, control-plane, and compute. You must list at least one bootstrap network definition in your install-config.yaml configuration file.

Lists IPv4, IPv6, or both IP addresses that the installation program passes to the network interface. The machine API controller assigns all configured IP addresses to the default network interface.

The default gateway for the network interface.

Lists up to 3 DNS nameservers.

IMPORTANT
To enable the Technology Preview feature of static IP addresses for vSphere nodes for your cluster, you must include featureSet:TechPreviewNoUpgrade as the initial entry in the install-config.yaml file.

After you deployed your cluster to run nodes with static IP addresses, you can scale a machine to use one of these static IP addresses. Additionally, you can use a machine set to configure a machine to use one of the configured static IP addresses.

- Scaling machines to use static IP addresses
- Using a machine set to scale machines with configured static IP addresses

22.4.7. Generating a key pair for cluster node SSH access

During an OpenShift Container Platform installation, you can provide an SSH public key to the installation program. The key is passed to the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes through their Ignition config files and is used to authenticate SSH access to the nodes. The key is added to the ~/.ssh/authorized_keys list for the core user on each node, which enables password-less authentication.

After the key is passed to the nodes, you can use the key pair to SSH in to the RHCOS nodes as the user core. To access the nodes through SSH, the private key identity must be managed by SSH for your local user.

If you want to SSH in to your cluster nodes to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, you must provide the SSH public key during the installation process. The ./openshift-install gather command also requires the SSH public key to be in place on the cluster nodes.

IMPORTANT
Do not skip this procedure in production environments, where disaster recovery and debugging is required.

NOTE
You must use a local key, not one that you configured with platform-specific approaches such as AWS key pairs.
Procedure

1. If you do not have an existing SSH key pair on your local machine to use for authentication onto
   your cluster nodes, create one. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system,
   run the following command:

   ```
   $ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -N "" -f <path>/<file_name>
   ```

   Specify the path and file name, such as `~/.ssh/id_ed25519`, of the new SSH key. If you have
   an existing key pair, ensure your public key is in the your `~/.ssh` directory.

   **NOTE**
   If you plan to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses the RHEL
   cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3
   Validation on only the `x86_64`, `ppc64le`, and `s390x` architectures, do not create a
   key that uses the ed25519 algorithm. Instead, create a key that uses the rsa or
   ecdsa algorithm.

2. View the public SSH key:

   ```
   $ cat <path>/<file_name>.pub
   ```

   For example, run the following to view the `~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub` public key:

   ```
   $ cat ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub
   ```

3. Add the SSH private key identity to the SSH agent for your local user, if it has not already been
   added. SSH agent management of the key is required for password-less SSH authentication
   onto your cluster nodes, or if you want to use the `./openshift-install gather` command.

   **NOTE**
   On some distributions, default SSH private key identities such as `~/.ssh/id_rsa`
   and `~/.ssh/id_dsa` are managed automatically.

   a. If the ssh-agent process is not already running for your local user, start it as a background
      task:

      ```
      $ eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"
      ```

      **Example output**

      ```
      Agent pid 31874
      ```

      **NOTE**
      If your cluster is in FIPS mode, only use FIPS-compliant algorithms to
      generate the SSH key. The key must be either RSA or ECDSA.

4. Add your SSH private key to the ssh-agent:
$ ssh-add <path>/<file_name>  

Specify the path and file name for your SSH private key, such as ~/.ssh/id_ed25519

Example output

Identity added: /home/<you>/<path>/<file_name> (<computer_name>)

Next steps

- When you install OpenShift Container Platform, provide the SSH public key to the installation program.

22.4.8. Obtaining the installation program

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform, download the installation file on the host you are using for installation.

Prerequisites

- You have a machine that runs Linux, for example Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8, with 500 MB of local disk space.

IMPORTANT

If you attempt to run the installation program on macOS, a known issue related to the golang compiler causes the installation of the OpenShift Container Platform cluster to fail. For more information about this issue, see the section named “Known Issues” in the OpenShift Container Platform 4.14 release notes document.

Procedure

1. Access the Infrastructure Provider page on the OpenShift Cluster Manager site. If you have a Red Hat account, log in with your credentials. If you do not, create an account.

2. Select your infrastructure provider.

3. Navigate to the page for your installation type, download the installation program that corresponds with your host operating system and architecture, and place the file in the directory where you will store the installation configuration files.

IMPORTANT

The installation program creates several files on the computer that you use to install your cluster. You must keep the installation program and the files that the installation program creates after you finish installing the cluster. Both files are required to delete the cluster.
IMPORTANT
Deleting the files created by the installation program does not remove your cluster, even if the cluster failed during installation. To remove your cluster, complete the OpenShift Container Platform uninstallation procedures for your specific cloud provider.

4. Extract the installation program. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

```
$ tar -xvf openshift-install-linux.tar.gz
```

5. Download your installation pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager. This pull secret allows you to authenticate with the services that are provided by the included authorities, including Quay.io, which serves the container images for OpenShift Container Platform components.

22.4.9. Adding vCenter root CA certificates to your system trust

Because the installation program requires access to your vCenter’s API, you must add your vCenter’s trusted root CA certificates to your system trust before you install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

Procedure

1. From the vCenter home page, download the vCenter’s root CA certificates. Click Download trusted root CA certificates in the vSphere Web Services SDK section. The `<vCenter>/certs/download.zip` file downloads.

2. Extract the compressed file that contains the vCenter root CA certificates. The contents of the compressed file resemble the following file structure:

   ```
   certs
   └── lin
       ├── 108f4d17.0
       │    ├── 108f4d17.r1
       │    ├── 7e757f6a.0
       │    └── 8e4f8471.0
       │         └── 8e4f8471.r0
       └── mac
           ├── 108f4d17.0
           │    └── 108f4d17.r1
           │         └── 7e757f6a.0
           │             └── 8e4f8471.0
           │                 └── 8e4f8471.r0
           └── win
               └── 108f4d17.0.crt
                   └── 8e4f8471.0.crt
                       └── 8e4f8471.r0.crt
   3 directories, 15 files
   ```
3. Add the files for your operating system to the system trust. For example, on a Fedora operating system, run the following command:

```bash
# cp certs/lin/* /etc/pki/ca-trust/source/anchors
```

4. Update your system trust. For example, on a Fedora operating system, run the following command:

```bash
# update-ca-trust extract
```

### 22.4.10. VMware vSphere region and zone enablement

You can deploy an OpenShift Container Platform cluster to multiple vSphere datacenters that run in a single VMware vCenter. Each datacenter can run multiple clusters. This configuration reduces the risk of a hardware failure or network outage that can cause your cluster to fail.

**IMPORTANT**

The VMware vSphere region and zone enablement feature requires the vSphere Container Storage Interface (CSI) driver as the default storage driver in the cluster. As a result, the feature only available on a newly installed cluster.

A cluster that was upgraded from a previous release defaults to using the in-tree vSphere driver, so you must enable CSI automatic migration for the cluster. You can then configure multiple regions and zones for the upgraded cluster.

The default installation configuration deploys a cluster to a single vSphere datacenter. If you want to deploy a cluster to multiple vSphere datacenters, you must create an installation configuration file that enables the region and zone feature.

The default `install-config.yaml` file includes `vcenters` and `failureDomains` fields, where you can specify multiple vSphere datacenters and clusters for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster. You can leave these fields blank if you want to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster in a vSphere environment that consists of single datacenter.

The following list describes terms associated with defining zones and regions for your cluster:

- **Failure domain**: Establishes the relationships between a region and zone. You define a failure domain by using vCenter objects, such as a `datastore` object. A failure domain defines the vCenter location for OpenShift Container Platform cluster nodes.

- **Region**: Specifies a vCenter datacenter. You define a region by using a tag from the `openshift-region` tag category.

- **Zone**: Specifies a vCenter cluster. You define a zone by using a tag from the `openshift-zone` tag category.

**NOTE**

If you plan on specifying more than one failure domain in your `install-config.yaml` file, you must create tag categories, zone tags, and region tags in advance of creating the configuration file.
You must create a vCenter tag for each vCenter datacenter, which represents a region. Additionally, you must create a vCenter tag for each cluster that runs in a datacenter, which represents a zone. After you create the tags, you must attach each tag to their respective datacenters and clusters.

The following table outlines an example of the relationship among regions, zones, and tags for a configuration with multiple vSphere datacenters running in a single VMware vCenter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Datacenter (region)</th>
<th>Cluster (zone)</th>
<th>Tags</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>us-east</td>
<td>us-east-1</td>
<td>us-east-1a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>us-east-1b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>us-east-2</td>
<td>us-east-2a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>us-east-2b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>us-west</td>
<td>us-west-1</td>
<td>us-west-1a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>us-west-1b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>us-west-2</td>
<td>us-west-2a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>us-west-2b</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional resources

- Additional VMware vSphere configuration parameters
- Deprecated VMware vSphere configuration parameters
- vSphere automatic migration
- VMware vSphere CSI Driver Operator

22.4.11. Creating the installation configuration file

You can customize the OpenShift Container Platform cluster you install on VMware vSphere.

Prerequisites

- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.

Procedure

1. Create the **install-config.yaml** file.

   a. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and run the following command:
$ ./openshift-install create install-config --dir <installation_directory>  

For `<installation_directory>`, specify the directory name to store the files that the installation program creates.

When specifying the directory:

- Verify that the directory has the `execute` permission. This permission is required to run Terraform binaries under the installation directory.

- Use an empty directory. Some installation assets, such as bootstrap X.509 certificates, have short expiration intervals, therefore you must not reuse an installation directory. If you want to reuse individual files from another cluster installation, you can copy them into your directory. However, the file names for the installation assets might change between releases. Use caution when copying installation files from an earlier OpenShift Container Platform version.

**NOTE**

Always delete the `~/.powervs` directory to avoid reusing a stale configuration. Run the following command:

```
$ rm -rf ~/.powervs
```

b. At the prompts, provide the configuration details for your cloud:

i. Optional: Select an SSH key to use to access your cluster machines.

**NOTE**

For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your `ssh-agent` process uses.

ii. Select `vsphere` as the platform to target.

iii. Specify the name of your vCenter instance.

iv. Specify the user name and password for the vCenter account that has the required permissions to create the cluster.

The installation program connects to your vCenter instance.

v. Select the data center in your vCenter instance to connect to.

**NOTE**

After you create the installation configuration file, you can modify the file to create a multiple vSphere datacenters environment. This means that you can deploy an OpenShift Container Platform cluster to multiple vSphere datacenters that run in a single VMware vCenter. For more information about creating this environment, see the section named `VMware vSphere region and zone enablement`.
vi. Select the default vCenter datastore to use.

WARNING
You can specify the path of any datastore that exists in a datastore cluster. By default, Storage Distributed Resource Scheduler (SDRS), which uses Storage vMotion, is automatically enabled for a datastore cluster. Red Hat does not support Storage vMotion, so you must disable Storage DRS to avoid data loss issues for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

You cannot specify more than one datastore path. If you must specify VMs across multiple datastores, use a datastore object to specify a failure domain in your cluster’s install-config.yaml configuration file. For more information, see “VMware vSphere region and zone enablement”.

vii. Select the vCenter cluster to install the OpenShift Container Platform cluster in. The installation program uses the root resource pool of the vSphere cluster as the default resource pool.

viii. Select the network in the vCenter instance that contains the virtual IP addresses and DNS records that you configured.

ix. Enter the virtual IP address that you configured for control plane API access.

x. Enter the virtual IP address that you configured for cluster ingress.

xi. Enter the base domain. This base domain must be the same one that you used in the DNS records that you configured.

xii. Enter a descriptive name for your cluster. The cluster name you enter must match the cluster name you specified when configuring the DNS records.

2. Modify the install-config.yaml file. You can find more information about the available parameters in the “Installation configuration parameters” section.

3. Back up the install-config.yaml file so that you can use it to install multiple clusters.

IMPORTANT
The install-config.yaml file is consumed during the installation process. If you want to reuse the file, you must back it up now.

Additional resources
- Installation configuration parameters
22.4.11.1. Sample install-config.yaml file for an installer-provisioned VMware vSphere cluster

You can customize the install-config.yaml file to specify more details about your OpenShift Container Platform cluster’s platform or modify the values of the required parameters.

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: example.com
compute:
  - architecture: amd64
    name: <worker_node>
    platform: {}
    replicas: 3
controlPlane:
  architecture:amd64
  name: <parent_node>
  platform: {}
  replicas: 3
metadata:
  creationTimestamp: null
  name: test
networking:
  clusterNetwork:
    - cidr: 10.128.0.0/14
      hostPrefix: 23
  machineNetwork:
    - cidr: 10.0.0.0/16
  networkType: OVNKubernetes
  serviceNetwork:
    - 172.30.0.0/16
platform:
vsphere:
  apiVIPs:
    - 10.0.0.1
failureDomains:
  - name: <failure_domain_name>
    region: <default_region_name>
    server: <fully Qualified_domain_name>
    topology:
      computeCluster: "/<datacenter>/host/<cluster>"
      datacenter: <datacenter>
      datastore: "/<datacenter>/datastore/<datastore>"
      networks:
        - <VM_Network_name>
      resourcePool: "/<datacenter>/host/<cluster>/Resources/<resourcePool>"
      folder: "/<datacenter_name>/vm/<folder_name>/<subfolder_name>"
      zone: <default_zone_name>
  ingressVIPs:
    - 10.0.0.2
vcenters:
  datacenters:
    - <datacenter>
  password: <password>
  port: 443
  server: <fully Qualified_domain_name>
```
The base domain of the cluster. All DNS records must be sub-domains of this base and include the cluster name.

The **controlPlane** section is a single mapping, but the **compute** section is a sequence of mappings. To meet the requirements of the different data structures, the first line of the **compute** section must begin with a hyphen, -, and the first line of the **controlPlane** section must not. Only one control plane pool is used.

The cluster name that you specified in your DNS records.

Optional: Provides additional configuration for the machine pool parameters for the compute and control plane machines.

Establishes the relationships between a region and zone. You define a failure domain by using vCenter objects, such as a **datastore** object. A failure domain defines the vCenter location for OpenShift Container Platform cluster nodes.

The path to the vSphere datastore that holds virtual machine files, templates, and ISO images.

---

**IMPORTANT**

You can specify the path of any datastore that exists in a datastore cluster. By default, Storage vMotion is automatically enabled for a datastore cluster. Red Hat does not support Storage vMotion, so you must disable Storage vMotion to avoid data loss issues for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

If you must specify VMs across multiple datastores, use a **datastore** object to specify a failure domain in your cluster’s **install-config.yaml** configuration file. For more information, see "VMware vSphere region and zone enablement".

Optional: Provides an existing resource pool for machine creation. If you do not specify a value, the installation program uses the root resource pool of the vSphere cluster.

The vSphere disk provisioning method.

The cluster network plugin to install. The supported values are **OVNKubernetes** and **OpenShiftSDN**. The default value is **OVNKubernetes**.

---

**NOTE**

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.12 and later, the **apiVIP** and **ingressVIP** configuration settings are deprecated. Instead, use a list format to enter values in the **apiVIPs** and **ingressVIPs** configuration settings.

---

**22.4.11.2. Configuring the cluster-wide proxy during installation**
Production environments can deny direct access to the internet and instead have an HTTP or HTTPS proxy available. You can configure a new OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use a proxy by configuring the proxy settings in the `install-config.yaml` file.

**Prerequisites**

- You have an existing `install-config.yaml` file.
- You reviewed the sites that your cluster requires access to and determined whether any of them need to bypass the proxy. By default, all cluster egress traffic is proxied, including calls to hosting cloud provider APIs. You added sites to the `Proxy` object’s `spec.noProxy` field to bypass the proxy if necessary.

**NOTE**

The `Proxy` object `status.noProxy` field is populated with the values of the `networking.machineNetwork[].cidr`, `networking.clusterNetwork[].cidr`, and `networking.serviceNetwork[]` fields from your installation configuration.

For installations on Amazon Web Services (AWS), Google Cloud Platform (GCP), Microsoft Azure, and Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP), the `Proxy` object `status.noProxy` field is also populated with the instance metadata endpoint (169.254.169.254).

**Procedure**

1. Edit your `install-config.yaml` file and add the proxy settings. For example:

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: my.domain.com
proxy:
  httpProxy: http://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port> ①
  httpsProxy: https://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port> ②
  noProxy: example.com ③
additionalTrustBundle: |
  -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
  <MY_TRUSTED_CA_CERT>
  -----END CERTIFICATE-----
additionalTrustBundlePolicy: <policy_to_add_additionalTrustBundle> ⑤
```

- **①** A proxy URL to use for creating HTTP connections outside the cluster. The URL scheme must be `http`.
- **②** A proxy URL to use for creating HTTPS connections outside the cluster.
- **③** A comma-separated list of destination domain names, IP addresses, or other network CIDRs to exclude from proxying. Preface a domain with . to match subdomains only. For example, `.y.com` matches `x.y.com`, but not `y.com`. Use * to bypass the proxy for all destinations. You must include vCenter’s IP address and the IP range that you use for its machines.
- **④** If provided, the installation program generates a config map that is named `user-ca-bundle` in the `openshift-config` namespace that contains one or more additional CA certificates that are required for proxying HTTPS connections. The Cluster Network Operator then creates a `trusted-ca-bundle` config map that merges these contents with the Red Hat
Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) trust bundle, and this config map is referenced in the `trustedCA` field of the `Proxy` object. The `additionalTrustBundle` field is required unless the proxy’s identity certificate is signed by an authority from the RHCOS trust bundle.

Optional: The policy to determine the configuration of the `Proxy` object to reference the `user-ca-bundle` config map in the `trustedCA` field. The allowed values are `Proxyonly` and `Always`. Use `Proxyonly` to reference the `user-ca-bundle` config map only when `http/https` proxy is configured. Use `Always` to always reference the `user-ca-bundle` config map. The default value is `Proxyonly`.

**NOTE**

The installation program does not support the proxy `readinessEndpoints` field.

**NOTE**

If the installer times out, restart and then complete the deployment by using the `wait-for` command of the installer. For example:

```
$ ./openshift-install wait-for install-complete --log-level debug
```

2. Save the file and reference it when installing OpenShift Container Platform.

The installation program creates a cluster-wide proxy that is named `cluster` that uses the proxy settings in the provided `install-config.yaml` file. If no proxy settings are provided, a `cluster Proxy` object is still created, but it will have a nil `spec`.

**NOTE**

Only the `Proxy` object named `cluster` is supported, and no additional proxies can be created.

### 22.4.11.3. Optional: Deploying with dual-stack networking

For dual-stack networking in OpenShift Container Platform clusters, you can configure IPv4 and IPv6 address endpoints for cluster nodes. To configure IPv4 and IPv6 address endpoints for cluster nodes, edit the `machineNetwork`, `clusterNetwork`, and `serviceNetwork` configuration settings in the `install-config.yaml` file. Each setting must have two CIDR entries each. For a cluster with the IPv4 family as the primary address family, specify the IPv4 setting first. For a cluster with the IPv6 family as the primary address family, specify the IPv4 setting first.

```
machineNetwork:
  - cidr: {{ extcidrnet }}
  - cidr: {{ extcidrnet6 }}
clusterNetwork:
  - cidr: 10.128.0.0/14
  - cidr: fd02::/48
    hostPrefix: 23
    hostPrefix: 64
serviceNetwork:
  - 172.30.0.0/16
  - fd03::/112
```
To provide an interface to the cluster for applications that use IPv4 and IPv6 addresses, configure IPv4 and IPv6 virtual IP (VIP) address endpoints for the Ingress VIP and API VIP services. To configure IPv4 and IPv6 address endpoints, edit the `apiVIPs` and `ingressVIPs` configuration settings in the `install-config.yaml` file. The `apiVIPs` and `ingressVIPs` configuration settings use a list format. The order of the list indicates the primary and secondary VIP address for each service.

```yaml
platform:
  vsphere:
    apiVIPs:
      - <api_ipv4>
      - <api_ipv6>
    ingressVIPs:
      - <wildcard_ipv4>
      - <wildcard_ipv6>
```

**NOTE**
For a cluster with dual-stack networking configuration, you must assign both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses to the same interface.

### 22.4.11.4. Configuring regions and zones for a VMware vCenter

You can modify the default installation configuration file, so that you can deploy an OpenShift Container Platform cluster to multiple vSphere datacenters that run in a single VMware vCenter.

The default `install-config.yaml` file configuration from the previous release of OpenShift Container Platform is deprecated. You can continue to use the deprecated default configuration, but the `openshift-installer` will prompt you with a warning message that indicates the use of deprecated fields in the configuration file.

**IMPORTANT**
The example uses the `govc` command. The `govc` command is an open source command available from VMware; it is not available from Red Hat. The Red Hat support team does not maintain the `govc` command. Instructions for downloading and installing `govc` are found on the VMware documentation website.

**Prerequisites**

- You have an existing `install-config.yaml` installation configuration file.

**IMPORTANT**
You must specify at least one failure domain for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster, so that you can provision datacenter objects for your VMware vCenter server. Consider specifying multiple failure domains if you need to provision virtual machine nodes in different datacenters, clusters, datastores, and other components.

**Procedure**

1. Enter the following `govc` command-line tool commands to create the `openshift-region` and `openshift-zone` vCenter tag categories:
**IMPORTANT**

If you specify different names for the *openshift-region* and *openshift-zone* vCenter tag categories, the installation of the OpenShift Container Platform cluster fails.

1. To create a region tag for each region vSphere datacenter where you want to deploy your cluster, enter the following command in your terminal:

   $ govc tags.category.create -d "OpenShift region" openshift-region

2. To create a zone tag for each vSphere cluster where you want to deploy your cluster, enter the following command:

   $ govc tags.category.create -d "OpenShift zone" openshift-zone

3. To create a zone tag for each vSphere cluster where you want to deploy your cluster, enter the following command:

   $ govc tags.create -c <region_tag_category> <region_tag>

4. Attach region tags to each vCenter datacenter object by entering the following command:

   $ govc tags.attach -c <region_tag_category> <region_tag_1> /<datacenter_1>

5. Attach the zone tags to each vCenter datacenter object by entering the following command:

   $ govc tags.attach -c <zone_tag_category> <zone_tag_1> /<datacenter_1>/host/vcs-mdcnc-workload-1

6. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and initialize the cluster deployment according to your chosen installation requirements.

**Sample install-config.yaml file with multiple datacenters defined in a vSphere center**

```yaml
---
compute:
  ---
  vsphere:
    zones:
      - "<machine_pool_zone_1>"
      - "<machine_pool_zone_2>"

---
controlPlane:
  ---
  vsphere:
    zones:
      - "<machine_pool_zone_1>"
      - "<machine_pool_zone_2>"

---
platform:
  vsphere:
    vcenters:
      ---
```
22.4.12. Network configuration phases

There are two phases prior to OpenShift Container Platform installation where you can customize the network configuration.

Phase 1

You can customize the following network-related fields in the **install-config.yaml** file before you create the manifest files:

- **networking.networkType**
- **networking.clusterNetwork**
- **networking.serviceNetwork**
- **networking.machineNetwork**

For more information on these fields, refer to *Installation configuration parameters*.

**NOTE**

Set the **networking.machineNetwork** to match the CIDR that the preferred NIC resides in.
IMPORTANT

The CIDR range 172.17.0.0/16 is reserved by libVirt. You cannot use this range or any range that overlaps with this range for any networks in your cluster.

Phase 2

After creating the manifest files by running `openshift-install create manifests`, you can define a customized Cluster Network Operator manifest with only the fields you want to modify. You can use the manifest to specify advanced network configuration.

You cannot override the values specified in phase 1 in the `install-config.yaml` file during phase 2. However, you can further customize the network plugin during phase 2.

22.4.13. Specifying advanced network configuration

You can use advanced network configuration for your network plugin to integrate your cluster into your existing network environment. You can specify advanced network configuration only before you install the cluster.

IMPORTANT

Customizing your network configuration by modifying the OpenShift Container Platform manifest files created by the installation program is not supported. Applying a manifest file that you create, as in the following procedure, is supported.

Prerequisites

- You have created the `install-config.yaml` file and completed any modifications to it.

Procedure

1. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and create the manifests:

   ```bash
   $ ./openshift-install create manifests --dir <installation_directory>
   ```

   1. `<installation_directory>` specifies the name of the directory that contains the `install-config.yaml` file for your cluster.

2. Create a stub manifest file for the advanced network configuration that is named `cluster-network-03-config.yml` in the `<installation_directory>/manifests/` directory:

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: operator.openshift.io/v1
   kind: Network
   metadata:
     name: cluster
   spec:
   ```

3. Specify the advanced network configuration for your cluster in the `cluster-network-03-config.yml` file, such as in the following examples:

   Specify a different VXLAN port for the OpenShift SDN network provider
Enable IPsec for the OVN-Kubernetes network provider

```yaml
apiVersion: operator.openshift.io/v1
kind: Network
metadata:
  name: cluster
spec:
defaultNetwork:
  ovnKubernetesConfig:
    ipsecConfig: {}
```

4. Optional: Back up the `manifests/cluster-network-03-config.yml` file. The installation program consumes the `manifests/` directory when you create the Ignition config files.

5. Remove the Kubernetes manifest files that define the control plane machines and compute machineSets:

   ```bash
   $ rm -f openshift/99_openshift-cluster-api_master-machines-*.yaml openshift/99_openshift-cluster-api_worker-machineset-*.yaml
   ```

   Because you create and manage these resources yourself, you do not have to initialize them.

   - You can preserve the MachineSet files to create compute machines by using the machine API, but you must update references to them to match your environment.

22.4.14. Cluster Network Operator configuration

The configuration for the cluster network is specified as part of the Cluster Network Operator (CNO) configuration and stored in a custom resource (CR) object that is named `cluster`. The CR specifies the fields for the `Network` API in the `operator.openshift.io` API group.

The CNO configuration inherits the following fields during cluster installation from the `Network` API in the `Network.config.openshift.io` API group and these fields cannot be changed:

- `clusterNetwork`: IP address pools from which pod IP addresses are allocated.
- `serviceNetwork`: IP address pool for services.
- `defaultNetwork.type`: Cluster network plugin, such as OpenShift SDN or OVN-Kubernetes.

You can specify the cluster network plugin configuration for your cluster by setting the fields for the `defaultNetwork` object in the CNO object named `cluster`.

The fields for the Cluster Network Operator (CNO) are described in the following table:

Table 22.21. Cluster Network Operator configuration object

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>metadata.name</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>The name of the CNO object. This name is always cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spec.clusterNetwork</td>
<td>array</td>
<td>A list specifying the blocks of IP addresses from which pod IP addresses are allocated and the subnet prefix length assigned to each individual node in the cluster. For example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>spec:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>clusterNetwork:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- cidr: 10.128.0.0/19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>hostPrefix: 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- cidr: 10.128.32.0/19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>hostPrefix: 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>You can customize this field only in the install-config.yaml file before you create the manifests. The value is read-only in the manifest file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spec.serviceNetwork</td>
<td>array</td>
<td>A block of IP addresses for services. The OpenShift SDN and OVN-Kubernetes network plugins support only a single IP address block for the service network. For example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>spec:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>serviceNetwork:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- 172.30.0.0/14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>You can customize this field only in the install-config.yaml file before you create the manifests. The value is read-only in the manifest file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spec.defaultNetwork</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>Configures the network plugin for the cluster network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spec.kubeProxyConfig</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>The fields for this object specify the kube-proxy configuration. If you are using the OVN-Kubernetes cluster network plugin, the kube-proxy configuration has no effect.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

defaultNetwork object configuration
The values for the defaultNetwork object are defined in the following table:

Table 22.22. defaultNetwork object

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>spec:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clusterNetwork:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- cidr:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.128.0.0/19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hostPrefix:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- cidr:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.128.32.0/19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hostPrefix:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Either OpenShiftSDN or OVNKubernetes. The Red Hat OpenShift Networking network plugin is selected during installation. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.

NOTE

OpenShift Container Platform uses the OVN-Kubernetes network plugin by default.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Either OpenShiftSDN or OVNKubernetes. The Red Hat OpenShift Networking network plugin is selected during installation. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshiftSDNConfig</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>This object is only valid for the OpenShift SDN network plugin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ovnKubernetesConfig</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>This object is only valid for the OVN-Kubernetes network plugin.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Configuration for the OpenShift SDN network plugin

The following table describes the configuration fields for the OpenShift SDN network plugin:

Table 22.23. openshiftSDNConfig object

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mode</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Configures the network isolation mode for OpenShift SDN. The default value is NetworkPolicy. The values Multitenant and Subnet are available for backwards compatibility with OpenShift Container Platform 3.x but are not recommended. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The maximum transmission unit (MTU) for the VXLAN overlay network. This is detected automatically based on the MTU of the primary network interface. You do not normally need to override the detected MTU.

If the auto-detected value is not what you expect it to be, confirm that the MTU on the primary network interface on your nodes is correct. You cannot use this option to change the MTU value of the primary network interface on the nodes.

If your cluster requires different MTU values for different nodes, you must set this value to 50 less than the lowest MTU value in your cluster. For example, if some nodes in your cluster have an MTU of 9001, and some have an MTU of 1500, you must set this value to 1450.

This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.

The port to use for all VXLAN packets. The default value is 4789. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.

If you are running in a virtualized environment with existing nodes that are part of another VXLAN network, then you might be required to change this. For example, when running an OpenShift SDN overlay on top of VMware NSX-T, you must select an alternate port for the VXLAN, because both SDNs use the same default VXLAN port number.

On Amazon Web Services (AWS), you can select an alternate port for the VXLAN between port 9000 and port 9999.

Example OpenShift SDN configuration

```yaml
defaultNetwork:
type: OpenShiftSDN
openshiftSDNConfig:
  mode: NetworkPolicy
  mtu: 1450
  vxlanPort: 4789
```

Configuration for the OVN-Kubernetes network plugin

The following table describes the configuration fields for the OVN-Kubernetes network plugin:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mtu</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>The maximum transmission unit (MTU) for the VXLAN overlay network. This is detected automatically based on the MTU of the primary network interface. You do not normally need to override the detected MTU. If the auto-detected value is not what you expect it to be, confirm that the MTU on the primary network interface on your nodes is correct. You cannot use this option to change the MTU value of the primary network interface on the nodes. If your cluster requires different MTU values for different nodes, you must set this value to 50 less than the lowest MTU value in your cluster. For example, if some nodes in your cluster have an MTU of 9001, and some have an MTU of 1500, you must set this value to 1450. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vxlanPort</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>The port to use for all VXLAN packets. The default value is 4789. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation. If you are running in a virtualized environment with existing nodes that are part of another VXLAN network, then you might be required to change this. For example, when running an OpenShift SDN overlay on top of VMware NSX-T, you must select an alternate port for the VXLAN, because both SDNs use the same default VXLAN port number. On Amazon Web Services (AWS), you can select an alternate port for the VXLAN between port 9000 and port 9999.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The maximum transmission unit (MTU) for the Geneve (Generic Network Virtualization Encapsulation) overlay network. This is detected automatically based on the MTU of the primary network interface. You do not normally need to override the detected MTU.

If the auto-detected value is not what you expect it to be, confirm that the MTU on the primary network interface on your nodes is correct. You cannot use this option to change the MTU value of the primary network interface on the nodes.

If your cluster requires different MTU values for different nodes, you must set this value to **100** less than the lowest MTU value in your cluster. For example, if some nodes in your cluster have an MTU of **9001**, and some have an MTU of **1500**, you must set this value to **1400**.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mtu</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>The port to use for all Geneve packets. The default value is <strong>6081</strong>. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>genevePort</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>The port to use for all Geneve packets. The default value is <strong>6081</strong>. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipsecConfig</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>Specify an empty object to enable IPsec encryption.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>policyAuditConf</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>Specify a configuration object for customizing network policy audit logging. If unset, the defaults audit log settings are used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gatewayConfig</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>Optional: Specify a configuration object for customizing how egress traffic is sent to the node gateway.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**

While migrating egress traffic, you can expect some disruption to workloads and service traffic until the Cluster Network Operator (CNO) successfully rolls out the changes.
If your existing network infrastructure overlaps with the 100.64.0.0/16 IPv4 subnet, you can specify a different IP address range for internal use by OVN-Kubernetes. You must ensure that the IP address range does not overlap with any other subnet used by your OpenShift Container Platform installation. The IP address range must be larger than the maximum number of nodes that can be added to the cluster. For example, if the `clusterNetwork.cidr` value is 10.128.0.0/14 and the `clusterNetwork.hostPrefix` value is /23, then the maximum number of nodes is $2^{(23-14)}=512$.

This field cannot be changed after installation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>v4InternalSubnet</td>
<td>If your existing network infrastructure overlaps with the 100.64.0.0/16 IPv4 subnet, you can specify a different IP address range for internal use by OVN-Kubernetes. You must ensure that the IP address range does not overlap with any other subnet used by your OpenShift Container Platform installation. The IP address range must be larger than the maximum number of nodes that can be added to the cluster. For example, if the <code>clusterNetwork.cidr</code> value is 10.128.0.0/14 and the <code>clusterNetwork.hostPrefix</code> value is /23, then the maximum number of nodes is $2^{(23-14)}=512$. This field cannot be changed after installation.</td>
<td>The default value is 100.64.0.0/16.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If your existing network infrastructure overlaps with the `fd98::/48` IPv6 subnet, you can specify a different IP address range for internal use by OVN-Kubernetes. You must ensure that the IP address range does not overlap with any other subnet used by your OpenShift Container Platform installation. The IP address range must be larger than the maximum number of nodes that can be added to the cluster.

This field cannot be changed after installation.

The default value is `fd98::/48`.

---

### Table 22.25. `policyAuditConfig` object

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>rateLimit</code></td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>The maximum number of messages to generate every second per node. The default value is 20 messages per second.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>maxFileSize</code></td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>The maximum size for the audit log in bytes. The default value is 50000000 or 50 MB.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
One of the following additional audit log targets:

- **libc**
  - The libc `syslog()` function of the journald process on the host.
- **udp:<host>:<port>**
  - A syslog server. Replace `<host>:<port>` with the host and port of the syslog server.
- **unix:<file>**
  - A Unix Domain Socket file specified by `<file>`.
- **null**
  - Do not send the audit logs to any additional target.

The syslog facility, such as **kern**, as defined by RFC5424. The default value is **local0**.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>destination</strong></td>
<td>string</td>
<td>One of the following additional audit log targets:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>syslogFacility</strong></td>
<td>string</td>
<td>The syslog facility, such as <strong>kern</strong>, as defined by RFC5424. The default value is <strong>local0</strong>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 22.26. gatewayConfig object**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>routingViaHost</strong></td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>Set this field to <strong>true</strong> to send egress traffic from pods to the host networking stack. For highly-specialized installations and applications that rely on manually configured routes in the kernel routing table, you might want to route egress traffic to the host networking stack. By default, egress traffic is processed in OVN to exit the cluster and is not affected by specialized routes in the kernel routing table. The default value is <strong>false</strong>. This field has an interaction with the Open vSwitch hardware offloading feature. If you set this field to <strong>true</strong>, you do not receive the performance benefits of the offloading because egress traffic is processed by the host networking stack.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ipForwarding</strong></td>
<td>object</td>
<td>You can control IP forwarding for all traffic on OVN-Kubernetes managed interfaces by using the <strong>ipForwarding</strong> specification in the <strong>Network</strong> resource. Specify <strong>Restricted</strong> to only allow IP forwarding for Kubernetes related traffic. Specify <strong>Global</strong> to allow forwarding of all IP traffic. For new installations, the default is <strong>Restricted</strong>. For updates to OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the default is <strong>Global</strong>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example OVN-Kubernetes configuration with IPSec enabled

```yaml
defaultNetwork:
  type: OVNKubernetes
  ovnKubernetesConfig:
    mtu: 1400
    genevePort: 6081
    ipsecConfig: {}
```
kubeProxyConfig object configuration

The values for the kubeProxyConfig object are defined in the following table:

Table 22.27. kubeProxyConfig object

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>iptablesSyncPeriod</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>The refresh period for iptables rules. The default value is 30s. Valid suffixes include s, m, and h and are described in the Go time package documentation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>proxyArguments.iptables-min-sync-period</td>
<td>array</td>
<td>The minimum duration before refreshing iptables rules. This field ensures that the refresh does not happen too frequently. Valid suffixes include s, m, and h and are described in the Go time package. The default value is: kubeProxyConfig: proxyArguments: iptables-min-sync-period: -0s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE

Because of performance improvements introduced in OpenShift Container Platform 4.3 and greater, adjusting the iptablesSyncPeriod parameter is no longer necessary.

22.4.15. Deploying the cluster

You can install OpenShift Container Platform on a compatible cloud platform.

IMPORTANT

You can run the create cluster command of the installation program only once, during initial installation.

Prerequisites

- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.
- You have verified that the cloud provider account on your host has the correct permissions to deploy the cluster. An account with incorrect permissions causes the installation process to fail with an error message that displays the missing permissions.
- Optional: Before you create the cluster, configure an external load balancer in place of the default load balancer.
IMPORTANT

You do not need to specify API and Ingress static addresses for your installation program. If you choose this configuration, you must take additional actions to define network targets that accept an IP address from each referenced vSphere subnet. See the section "Configuring an external load balancer".

Procedure

- Change to the directory that contains the installation program and initialize the cluster deployment:

```bash
$ ./openshift-install create cluster --dir <installation_directory> \  
--log-level=info
```

1 For `<installation_directory>`, specify the location of your customized `./install-config.yaml` file.

2 To view different installation details, specify `warn`, `debug`, or `error` instead of `info`.

Verification

When the cluster deployment completes successfully:

- The terminal displays directions for accessing your cluster, including a link to the web console and credentials for the `kubeadmin` user.

- Credential information also outputs to `<installation_directory>/openshift_install.log`.

IMPORTANT

Do not delete the installation program or the files that the installation program creates. Both are required to delete the cluster.

Example output

```
INFO Install complete!
INFO To access the cluster as the system:admin user when using 'oc', run 'export KUBECONFIG=/home/myuser/install_dir/auth/kubeconfig'
INFO Access the OpenShift web-console here: https://console-openshift-console.apps.mycluster.example.com
INFO Login to the console with user: "kubeadmin", and password: "password"
INFO Time elapsed: 36m22s
```
IMPORTANT

- The Ignition config files that the installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending node-bootstrapper certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for Recovering from expired control plane certificates for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

22.4.16. 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 4.14. 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


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 v4.14 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**

2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.
3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 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**

2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.
3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 macOS Client entry and save the file.

   **NOTE**

   For macOS arm64, choose the OpenShift v4.14 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:
22.4.17. Logging in to the cluster by using the CLI

You can log in to your cluster as a default system user by exporting the cluster kubeconfig file. The kubeconfig file contains information about the cluster that is used by the CLI to connect a client to the correct cluster and API server. The file is specific to a cluster and is created during OpenShift Container Platform installation.

Prerequisites

- You deployed an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- You installed the oc CLI.

Procedure

1. Export the kubeadm credentials:

   ```
   $ export KUBECONFIG=<installation_directory>/auth/kubeconfig
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

2. Verify you can run oc commands successfully using the exported configuration:

   ```
   $ oc whoami
   ```

   Example output

   ```
   system:admin
   ```

22.4.18. Creating registry storage

After you install the cluster, you must create storage for the registry Operator.

22.4.18.1. Image registry removed during installation

On platforms that do not provide shareable object storage, the OpenShift Image Registry Operator bootstraps itself as Removed. This allows openshift-installer to complete installations on these platform types.

After installation, you must edit the Image Registry Operator configuration to switch the managementState from Removed to Managed.

22.4.18.2. Image registry storage configuration

The Image Registry Operator is not initially available for platforms that do not provide default storage. After installation, you must configure your registry to use storage so that the Registry Operator is made available.
Instructions are shown for configuring a persistent volume, which is required for production clusters. Where applicable, instructions are shown for configuring an empty directory as the storage location, which is available for only non-production clusters.

Additional instructions are provided for allowing the image registry to use block storage types by using the *Recreate* rollout strategy during upgrades.

### 22.4.18.2.1. Configuring registry storage for VMware vSphere

As a cluster administrator, following installation you must configure your registry to use storage.

**Prerequisites**

- Cluster administrator permissions.
- A cluster on VMware vSphere.
- Persistent storage provisioned for your cluster, such as Red Hat OpenShift Data Foundation.

**IMPORTANT**

OpenShift Container Platform supports *ReadWriteOnce* access for image registry storage when you have only one replica. *ReadWriteOnce* access also requires that the registry uses the *Recreate* rollout strategy. To deploy an image registry that supports high availability with two or more replicas, *ReadWriteMany* access is required.

- Must have "100Gi" capacity.

**IMPORTANT**

Testing shows issues with using the NFS server on RHEL as storage backend for core services. This includes the OpenShift Container Registry and Quay, Prometheus for monitoring storage, and Elasticsearch for logging storage. Therefore, using RHEL NFS to back PVs used by core services is not recommended.

Other NFS implementations on the marketplace might not have these issues. Contact the individual NFS implementation vendor for more information on any testing that was possibly completed against these OpenShift Container Platform core components.

**Procedure**

1. To configure your registry to use storage, change the `spec.storage.pvc` in the `configs.imageregistry/cluster` resource.

**NOTE**

When you use shared storage, review your security settings to prevent outside access.

2. Verify that you do not have a registry pod:

```
$ oc get pod -n openshift-image-registry -l docker-registry=default
```
Example output

No resources found in openshift-image-registry namespace

NOTE

If you do have a registry pod in your output, you do not need to continue with this procedure.

3. Check the registry configuration:

Example output

storage:
  pvc:
    claim: 1

Leave the **claim** field blank to allow the automatic creation of an **image-registry-storage** persistent volume claim (PVC). The PVC is generated based on the default storage class. However, be aware that the default storage class might provide ReadWriteOnce (RWO) volumes, such as a RADOS Block Device (RBD), which can cause issues when you replicate to more than one replica.

4. Check the **clusteroperator** status:

Example output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>VERSION</th>
<th>AVAILABLE</th>
<th>PROGRESSING</th>
<th>DEGRADED</th>
<th>SINCE</th>
<th>MESSAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>image-registry</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>6h50m</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

22.4.18.2.2. Configuring block registry storage for VMware vSphere

To allow the image registry to use block storage types such as vSphere Virtual Machine Disk (VMDK) during upgrades as a cluster administrator, you can use the **Recreate** rollout strategy.

**IMPORTANT**

Block storage volumes are supported but not recommended for use with image registry on production clusters. An installation where the registry is configured on block storage is not highly available because the registry cannot have more than one replica.

Procedure

1. To set the image registry storage as a block storage type, patch the registry so that it uses the **Recreate** rollout strategy and runs with only 1 replica:
Provision the PV for the block storage device, and create a PVC for that volume. The requested block volume uses the ReadWriteOnce (RWO) access mode.

a. Create a `pvc.yaml` file with the following contents to define a VMware vSphere PersistentVolumeClaim object:

```
kind: PersistentVolumeClaim
apiVersion: v1
metadata:
  name: image-registry-storage
  namespace: openshift-image-registry
spec:
  accessModes:
    - ReadWriteOnce
  resources:
    requests:
      storage: 100Gi
```

1. A unique name that represents the `PersistentVolumeClaim` object.
2. The namespace for the `PersistentVolumeClaim` object, which is `openshift-image-registry`.
3. The access mode of the persistent volume claim. With `ReadWriteOnce`, the volume can be mounted with read and write permissions by a single node.
4. The size of the persistent volume claim.

b. Create the `PersistentVolumeClaim` object from the file:

```
$ oc create -f pvc.yaml -n openshift-image-registry
```

3. Edit the registry configuration so that it references the correct PVC:

```
$ oc edit config.imageregistry.operator.openshift.io -o yaml
```

Example output

```
storage:
pvc:
  claim:
```

1. By creating a custom PVC, you can leave the `claim` field blank for the default automatic creation of an `image-registry-storage` PVC.

For instructions about configuring registry storage so that it references the correct PVC, see Configuring the registry for vSphere.

22.4.19. Backing up VMware vSphere volumes
OpenShift Container Platform provisions new volumes as independent persistent disks to freely attach and detach the volume on any node in the cluster. As a consequence, it is not possible to back up volumes that use snapshots, or to restore volumes from snapshots. See Snapshot Limitations for more information.

**Procedure**

To create a backup of persistent volumes:

1. Stop the application that is using the persistent volume.
2. Clone the persistent volume.
3. Restart the application.
4. Create a backup of the cloned volume.
5. Delete the cloned volume.

### 22.4.20. Telemetry access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the Telemetry service, which runs by default to provide metrics about cluster health and the success of updates, requires internet access. If your cluster is connected to the internet, Telemetry runs automatically, and your cluster is registered to OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console.

After you confirm that your OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console inventory is correct, either maintained automatically by Telemetry or manually by using OpenShift Cluster Manager, use subscription watch to track your OpenShift Container Platform subscriptions at the account or multi-cluster level.

**Additional resources**

- See About remote health monitoring for more information about the Telemetry service

### 22.4.21. Configuring an external load balancer

You can configure an OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use an external load balancer in place of the default load balancer.

**IMPORTANT**

Configuring an external load balancer depends on your vendor’s load balancer.

The information and examples in this section are for guideline purposes only. Consult the vendor documentation for more specific information about the vendor’s load balancer.

Red Hat supports the following services for an external load balancer:

- OpenShift API
- Ingress Controller

You can choose to configure one or both of these services for an external load balancer. Configuring only the Ingress Controller service is a common configuration option.
The following configuration options are supported for external load balancers:

- Use a node selector to map the Ingress Controller to a specific set of nodes. You must assign a static IP address to each node in this set, or configure each node to receive the same IP address from the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP). Infrastructure nodes commonly receive this type of configuration.

- Target all IP addresses on a subnet. This configuration can reduce maintenance overhead, because you can create and destroy nodes within those networks without reconfiguring the load balancer targets. If you deploy your ingress pods by using a machine set on a smaller network, such as a /27 or /28, you can simplify your load balancer targets.

**TIP**

You can list all IP addresses that exist in a network by checking the machine config pool’s resources.

**Considerations**

- For a front-end IP address, you can use the same IP address for the front-end IP address, the Ingress Controller’s load balancer, and API load balancer. Check the vendor’s documentation for this capability.

- For a back-end IP address, ensure that an IP address for an OpenShift Container Platform control plane node does not change during the lifetime of the external load balancer. You can achieve this by completing one of the following actions:
  - Assign a static IP address to each control plane node.
  - Configure each node to receive the same IP address from the DHCP every time the node requests a DHCP lease. Depending on the vendor, the DHCP lease might be in the form of an IP reservation or a static DHCP assignment.

- Manually define each node that runs the Ingress Controller in the external load balancer for the Ingress Controller back-end service. For example, if the Ingress Controller moves to an undefined node, a connection outage can occur.

**OpenShift API prerequisites**

- You defined a front-end IP address.

- TCP ports 6443 and 22623 are exposed on the front-end IP address of your load balancer. Check the following items:
  - Port 6443 provides access to the OpenShift API service.
  - Port 22623 can provide ignition startup configurations to nodes.

- The front-end IP address and port 6443 are reachable by all users of your system with a location external to your OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

- The front-end IP address and port 22623 are reachable only by OpenShift Container Platform nodes.

- The load balancer backend can communicate with OpenShift Container Platform control plane nodes on port 6443 and 22623.
Ingress Controller prerequisites

- You defined a front-end IP address.
- TCP ports 443 and 80 are exposed on the front-end IP address of your load balancer.
- The front-end IP address, port 80 and port 443 are reachable by all users of your system with a location external to your OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- The front-end IP address, port 80 and port 443 are reachable to all nodes that operate in your OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- The load balancer backend can communicate with OpenShift Container Platform nodes that run the Ingress Controller on ports 80, 443, and 1936.

Prerequisite for health check URL specifications

You can configure most load balancers by setting health check URLs that determine if a service is available or unavailable. OpenShift Container Platform provides these health checks for the OpenShift API, Machine Configuration API, and Ingress Controller backend services.

The following examples demonstrate health check specifications for the previously listed backend services:

Example of a Kubernetes API health check specification

Path: HTTPS:6443/readyz
Healthy threshold: 2
Unhealthy threshold: 2
Timeout: 10
Interval: 10

Example of a Machine Config API health check specification

Path: HTTPS:22623/healthz
Healthy threshold: 2
Unhealthy threshold: 2
Timeout: 10
Interval: 10

Example of an Ingress Controller health check specification

Path: HTTP:1936/healthz/ready
Healthy threshold: 2
Unhealthy threshold: 2
Timeout: 5
Interval: 10

Procedure

1. Configure the HAProxy Ingress Controller, so that you can enable access to the cluster from your load balancer on ports 6443, 443, and 80:

   Example HAProxy configuration
Use the curl CLI command to verify that the external load balancer and its resources are operational:

a. Verify that the cluster machine configuration API is accessible to the Kubernetes API server resource, by running the following command and observing the response:

```bash
#...
listen my-cluster-api-6443
  bind 192.168.1.100:6443
  mode tcp
  balance roundrobin
  option httpchk
  http-check connect
  http-check send meth GET uri /readyz
  http-check expect status 200
    server my-cluster-master-2 192.168.1.101:6443 check inter 10s rise 2 fall 2
    server my-cluster-master-0 192.168.1.102:6443 check inter 10s rise 2 fall 2
    server my-cluster-master-1 192.168.1.103:6443 check inter 10s rise 2 fall 2

listen my-cluster-machine-config-api-22623
  bind 192.168.1.1000.0.0.0:22623
  mode tcp
  balance roundrobin
  option httpchk
  http-check connect
  http-check send meth GET uri /healthz
  http-check expect status 200
    server my-cluster-master-2 192.0168.21.2101:22623 check inter 10s rise 2 fall 2
    server my-cluster-master-0 192.168.1.1020.2.3:22623 check inter 10s rise 2 fall 2
    server my-cluster-master-1 192.168.1.1030.2.1:22623 check inter 10s rise 2 fall 2

listen my-cluster-apps-443
  bind 192.168.1.100:443
  mode tcp
  balance roundrobin
  option httpchk
  http-check connect
  http-check send meth GET uri /healthz/ready
  http-check expect status 200
    server my-cluster-worker-0 192.168.1.111:443 check port 1936 inter 10s rise 2 fall 2
    server my-cluster-worker-1 192.168.1.112:443 check port 1936 inter 10s rise 2 fall 2
    server my-cluster-worker-2 192.168.1.113:443 check port 1936 inter 10s rise 2 fall 2

listen my-cluster-apps-80
  bind 192.168.1.100:80
  mode tcp
  balance roundrobin
  option httpchk
  http-check connect
  http-check send meth GET uri /healthz/ready
  http-check expect status 200
    server my-cluster-worker-0 192.168.1.111:80 check port 1936 inter 10s rise 2 fall 2
    server my-cluster-worker-1 192.168.1.112:80 check port 1936 inter 10s rise 2 fall 2
    server my-cluster-worker-2 192.168.1.113:80 check port 1936 inter 10s rise 2 fall 2
# ...
```

2. Use the **curl** CLI command to verify that the external load balancer and its resources are operational:

a. Verify that the cluster machine configuration API is accessible to the Kubernetes API server resource, by running the following command and observing the response:
$ curl https://<loadbalancer_ip_address>:6443/version --insecure

If the configuration is correct, you receive a JSON object in response:

```json
{
    "major": "1",
    "minor": "11+",
    "gitVersion": "v1.11.0+ad103ed",
    "gitCommit": "ad103ed",
    "gitTreeState": "clean",
    "buildDate": "2019-01-09T06:44:10Z",
    "goVersion": "go1.10.3",
    "compiler": "gc",
    "platform": "linux/amd64"
}
```

b. Verify that the cluster machine configuration API is accessible to the Machine config server resource, by running the following command and observing the output:

$ curl -v https://<loadbalancer_ip_address>:22623/healthz --insecure

If the configuration is correct, the output from the command shows the following response:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Length: 0
```

c. Verify that the controller is accessible to the Ingress Controller resource on port 80, by running the following command and observing the output:

$ curl -I -L -H "Host: console-openshift-console.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>" http://<load_balancer_front_end_IP_address>

If the configuration is correct, the output from the command shows the following response:

```
HTTP/1.1 302 Found
content-length: 0
location: https://console-openshift-console.apps.ocp4.private.opequon.net/
cache-control: no-cache
```

d. Verify that the controller is accessible to the Ingress Controller resource on port 443, by running the following command and observing the output:


If the configuration is correct, the output from the command shows the following response:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
referrer-policy: strict-origin-when-cross-origin
set-cookie: csrf-token=UlYWOyQ62LWjw2h003xtYSKlh1a0Py2hhctw0WmV2YEdhJfYQwWcGBsja261dG
LgaYO0nxzVERhiXt6QepA7g==; Path=/; Secure; SameSite=Lax
```
3. Configure the DNS records for your cluster to target the front-end IP addresses of the external load balancer. You must update records to your DNS server for the cluster API and applications over the load balancer.

**Examples of modified DNS records**

- `<load_balancer_ip_address>` A `api.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>`
  A record pointing to Load Balancer Front End

- `<load_balancer_ip_address>` A `apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>`
  A record pointing to Load Balancer Front End

**IMPORTANT**

DNS propagation might take some time for each DNS record to become available. Ensure that each DNS record propagates before validating each record.

4. Use the `curl` CLI command to verify that the external load balancer and DNS record configuration are operational:

a. Verify that you can access the cluster API, by running the following command and observing the output:

```
$ curl https://api.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>:6443/version --insecure
```

If the configuration is correct, you receive a JSON object in response:

```
{
  "major": "1",
  "minor": "11+",
  "gitVersion": "v1.11.0+ad103ed",
  "gitCommit": "ad103ed",
  "gitTreeState": "clean",
  "buildDate": "2019-01-09T06:44:10Z",
  "goVersion": "go1.10.3",
  "compiler": "gc",
  "platform": "linux/amd64"
}
```

b. Verify that you can access the cluster machine configuration, by running the following command and observing the output:
If the configuration is correct, the output from the command shows the following response:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Length: 0
```

c. Verify that you can access each cluster application on port 443, by running the following command and observing the output:

```
$ curl http://console-openshift-console.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain> -I -L --insecure
```

If the configuration is correct, the output from the command shows the following response:

```
HTTP/1.1 302 Found
content-length: 0
location: https://console-openshift-console.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>/
cache-control: no-cache
referrer-policy: strict-origin-when-cross-origin
set-cookie: csrf-token=39HoZgzfDnzjkfkgJuLJMeoKNXIfiVv2YgZc09c3TOBOU4Ni6kDXaJH1LdicNhN1UsQWzon4Dor9GWFopafaEQ==; Path=/; Secure
x-content-type-options: nosniff
x-dns-prefetch-control: off
x-frame-options: DENY
x-xss-protection: 1; mode=block
date: Tue, 17 Nov 2020 08:42:10 GMT
content-type: text/html; charset=utf-8
set-cookie: 1e2670d92730b515ce3a1bb65da45062=9b714eb87e93cf34853e87a92d6894be; path=/; HttpOnly; Secure; SameSite=None
cache-control: private
```

d. Verify that you can access each cluster application on port 443, by running the following command and observing the output:

```
$ curl https://console-openshift-console.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain> -I -L --insecure
```

If the configuration is correct, the output from the command shows the following response:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
referrer-policy: strict-origin-when-cross-origin
set-cookie: csrf-token=UIYWOyQ62LWjw2h003xtYSKlh1a0Py2hhctw0WmV2YEdhJjFyQwWcGBsja261dGLgaY0nxzVErhXt6QepA7g==; Path=/; Secure; SameSite=Lax
x-content-type-options: nosniff
x-dns-prefetch-control: off
x-frame-options: DENY
x-xss-protection: 1; mode=block
date: Wed, 04 Oct 2023 16:29:38 GMT
content-type: text/html; charset=utf-8
set-cookie:
```
22.4.22. Configuring network components to run on the control plane

You can configure networking components to run exclusively on the control plane nodes. By default, OpenShift Container Platform allows any node in the machine config pool to host the `ingressVIP` virtual IP address. However, some environments deploy worker nodes in separate subnets from the control plane nodes, which requires configuring the `ingressVIP` virtual IP address to run on the control plane nodes.

**NOTE**

You can scale the remote workers by creating a worker machineset in a separate subnet.

**IMPORTANT**

When deploying remote workers in separate subnets, you must place the `ingressVIP` virtual IP address exclusively with the control plane nodes.

### Internet access

![Diagrams showing network components and subnets]

**Control plane nodes x3**

**Worker nodes x3**

### Procedure

1. Change to the directory storing the `install-config.yaml` file:
   
   ```
   $ cd ~/clusterconfigs
   ```

2. Switch to the `manifests` subdirectory:

   ```
   $ cd manifests
   ```

3. Create a file named `cluster-network-avoid-workers-99-config.yaml`: 

   ```
   ```
4. Open the `cluster-network-avoid-workers-99-config.yaml` file in an editor and enter a custom resource (CR) that describes the Operator configuration:

```yaml
apiVersion: machineconfiguration.openshift.io/v1
classkind: MachineConfig
metadata:
  name: 50-worker-fix-ipi-rwn
labels:
  machineconfiguration.openshift.io/role: worker
spec:
  config:
    ignition:
      version: 3.2.0
    storage:
      files:
        - path: /etc/kubernetes/manifests/keepalived.yaml
          mode: 0644
          contents:
            source: data:
```

This manifest places the `ingressVIP` virtual IP address on the control plane nodes. Additionally, this manifest deploys the following processes on the control plane nodes only:

- `openshift-ingress-operator`
- `keepalived`


6. Create a `manifests/cluster-ingress-default-ingresscontroller.yaml` file:

```yaml
apiVersion: operator.openshift.io/v1
kind: IngressController
metadata:
  name: default
  namespace: openshift-ingress-operator
spec:
  nodePlacement:
    nodeSelector:
      matchLabels:
        node-role.kubernetes.io/master: ""
```

7. Consider backing up the `manifests` directory. The installer deletes the `manifests/` directory when creating the cluster.

8. Modify the `cluster-scheduler-02-config.yml` manifest to make the control plane nodes schedulable by setting the `mastersSchedulable` field to `true`. Control plane nodes are not schedulable by default. For example:

```bash
$ sed -i "s;mastersSchedulable: false;mastersSchedulable: true;g"
clusterconfigs/manifests/cluster-scheduler-02-config.yml
```
NOTE
If control plane nodes are not schedulable after completing this procedure, deploying the cluster will fail.

22.4.23. Next steps

- Customize your cluster.
- If necessary, you can opt out of remote health reporting.
- Set up your registry and configure registry storage.
- Optional: View the events from the vSphere Problem Detector Operator to determine if the cluster has permission or storage configuration issues.

22.5. INSTALLING A CLUSTER ON VSPHERE WITH USER-PROVISIONED INFRASTRUCTURE

In OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14, you can install a cluster on VMware vSphere infrastructure that you provision.

NOTE
OpenShift Container Platform supports deploying a cluster to a single VMware vCenter only. Deploying a cluster with machines/machine sets on multiple vCenters is not supported.

IMPORTANT
The steps for performing a user-provisioned infrastructure installation are provided as an example only. Installing a cluster with infrastructure you provide requires knowledge of the vSphere platform and the installation process of OpenShift Container Platform. Use the user-provisioned infrastructure installation instructions as a guide; you are free to create the required resources through other methods.

22.5.1. Prerequisites

- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.
- You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.
- You provisioned persistent storage for your cluster. To deploy a private image registry, your storage must provide ReadWriteMany access modes.
- Completing the installation requires that you upload the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) OVA on vSphere hosts. The machine from which you complete this process requires access to port 443 on the vCenter and ESXi hosts. You verified that port 443 is accessible.
- If you use a firewall, you confirmed with the administrator that port 443 is accessible. Control plane nodes must be able to reach vCenter and ESXi hosts on port 443 for the installation to succeed.
If you use a firewall, you configured it to allow the sites that your cluster requires access to.

**NOTE**

Be sure to also review this site list if you are configuring a proxy.

### 22.5.2. Internet access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you require access to the internet to install your cluster.

You must have internet access to:

- Access OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console to download the installation program and perform subscription management. If the cluster has internet access and you do not disable Telemetry, that service automatically entitles your cluster.

- Access Quay.io to obtain the packages that are required to install your cluster.

- Obtain the packages that are required to perform cluster updates.

**IMPORTANT**

If your cluster cannot have direct internet access, you can perform a restricted network installation on some types of infrastructure that you provision. During that process, you download the required content and use it to populate a mirror registry with the installation packages. With some installation types, the environment that you install your cluster in will not require internet access. Before you update the cluster, you update the content of the mirror registry.

### 22.5.3. VMware vSphere infrastructure requirements

You must install the OpenShift Container Platform cluster on a VMware vSphere version 7.0 Update 2 or later instance that meets the requirements for the components that you use.

**NOTE**

OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14 supports VMware vSphere version 8.0.

You can host the VMware vSphere infrastructure on-premise or on a VMware Cloud Verified provider that meets the requirements outlined in the following tables:

**Table 22.28. Version requirements for vSphere virtual environments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Virtual environment product</th>
<th>Required version</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VMware virtual hardware</td>
<td>15 or later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere ESXi hosts</td>
<td>7.0 Update 2 or later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vCenter host</td>
<td>7.0 Update 2 or later</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IMPORTANT

You must ensure that the time on your ESXi hosts is synchronized before you install OpenShift Container Platform. See Edit Time Configuration for a Host in the VMware documentation.

Table 22.29. Minimum supported vSphere version for VMware components

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Minimum supported versions</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hypervisor</td>
<td>vSphere 7.0 Update 2 and later with virtual hardware version 15</td>
<td>This version is the minimum version that Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) supports. For more information about supported hardware on the latest version of Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) that is compatible with RHCOS, see Hardware on the Red Hat Customer Portal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage with in-tree drivers</td>
<td>vSphere 7.0 Update 2 and later</td>
<td>This plugin creates vSphere storage by using the in-tree storage drivers for vSphere included in OpenShift Container Platform.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optional: Networking (NSX-T)</td>
<td>vSphere 7.0 Update 2 and later</td>
<td>vSphere 7.0 Update 2 is required for OpenShift Container Platform. For more information about the compatibility of NSX and OpenShift Container Platform, see the Release Notes section of VMware's NSX container plugin documentation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IMPORTANT

To ensure the best performance conditions for your cluster workloads that operate on Oracle® Cloud Infrastructure and on the Oracle® Cloud VMware Solution (OCVS) service, ensure volume performance units (VPUs) for your block volume are sized for your workloads.

The following list provides some guidance in selecting the VPUs needed for specific performance needs:

- Test or proof of concept environment: 100 GB, and 20 to 30 VPUs.
- Base-production environment: 500 GB, and 60 VPUs.
- Heavy-use production environment: More than 500 GB, and 100 or more VPUs.

Consider allocating additional VPUs to give enough capacity for updates and scaling activities. See Block Volume Performance Levels in the Oracle documentation.
22.5.4. VMware vSphere CSI Driver Operator requirements

To install the vSphere CSI Driver Operator, the following requirements must be met:

- VMware vSphere version 7.0 Update 2 or later
- vCenter 7.0 Update 2 or later
- Virtual machines of hardware version 15 or later
- No third-party vSphere CSI driver already installed in the cluster

If a third-party vSphere CSI driver is present in the cluster, OpenShift Container Platform does not overwrite it. The presence of a third-party vSphere CSI driver prevents OpenShift Container Platform from updating to OpenShift Container Platform 4.13 or later.

NOTE

The VMware vSphere CSI Driver Operator is supported only on clusters deployed with platform: vsphere in the installation manifest.

Additional resources

- To remove a third-party vSphere CSI driver, see Removing a third-party vSphere CSI Driver.
- To update the hardware version for your vSphere nodes, see Updating hardware on nodes running in vSphere.

22.5.5. Requirements for a cluster with user-provisioned infrastructure

For a cluster that contains user-provisioned infrastructure, you must deploy all of the required machines.

This section describes the requirements for deploying OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure.

22.5.5.1. vCenter requirements

Before you install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster on your vCenter that uses infrastructure that you provided, you must prepare your environment.

**Required vCenter account privileges**

To install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster in a vCenter, your vSphere account must include privileges for reading and creating the required resources. Using an account that has global administrative privileges is the simplest way to access all of the necessary permissions.

---

**Example 22.10. Roles and privileges required for installation in vSphere API**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>vSphere object for role</th>
<th>When required</th>
<th>Required privileges in vSphere API</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

---
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>vSphere object for role</th>
<th>When required</th>
<th>Required privileges in vSphere API</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vSphere Port Group</td>
<td>Always</td>
<td>Network.Assign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere object for role</td>
<td>When required</td>
<td>Required privileges in vSphere API</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VirtualMachine.Inventory.Create and VirtualMachine.Inventory.Delete</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>vSphere object for role</strong></td>
<td><strong>When required</strong></td>
<td><strong>Required privileges in vSphere API</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- VirtualMachine.Config.AdvancedConfig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- VirtualMachine.Config.Annotation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- VirtualMachine.Config.CPU Count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- VirtualMachine.Config.Disk Extend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- VirtualMachine.Config.Disk Lease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- VirtualMachine.Config.Edit Device</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- VirtualMachine.Config.Memory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- VirtualMachine.Config.RemoveDisk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- VirtualMachine.Config.Rename</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- VirtualMachine.Config.ResetGuestInfo</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- VirtualMachine.Config.Resouce</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- VirtualMachine.Config.Setttings</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- VirtualMachine.Config.UpgradeVirtualHardware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- VirtualMachine.Interact.GuestControl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- VirtualMachine.Interact.PowerOff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- VirtualMachine.Interact.PowerOn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- VirtualMachine.Interact.Reset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- VirtualMachine.Inventory.Create</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- VirtualMachine.Inventory.CreateFromExisting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- VirtualMachine.Inventory.Delete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- VirtualMachine.Provisioning.Clone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- VirtualMachine.Provisioning.DeployTemplate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- VirtualMachine.Provisioning.MarkAsTemplate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Folder.Create</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Folder.Delete</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example 22.11. Roles and privileges required for installation in vCenter graphical user interface (GUI)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>vSphere object for role</th>
<th>When required</th>
<th>Required privileges in vCenter GUI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vSphere vCenter</td>
<td>Always</td>
<td>Cns.Searchable &quot;vSphere Tagging&quot;.&quot;Assign or Unassign vSphere Tag&quot; &quot;vSphere Tagging&quot;.&quot;Create vSphere Tag Category&quot; &quot;vSphere Tagging&quot;.&quot;Create vSphere Tag&quot; vSphere Tagging&quot;.&quot;Delete vSphere Tag Category&quot; &quot;vSphere Tagging&quot;.&quot;Delete vSphere Tag&quot; &quot;vSphere Tagging&quot;.&quot;Edit vSphere Tag Category&quot; &quot;vSphere Tagging&quot;.&quot;Edit vSphere Tag&quot; Sessions.&quot;Validate session&quot; &quot;Profile-driven storage&quot;.&quot;Profile-driven storage update&quot; &quot;Profile-driven storage&quot;.&quot;Profile-driven storage view&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere vCenter Cluster</td>
<td>If VMs will be created in the cluster root</td>
<td>Host.Configuration.&quot;Storage partition configuration&quot; Resource.&quot;Assign virtual machine to resource pool&quot; VApp.&quot;Assign resource pool&quot; VApp.Import &quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change Configuration&quot;.&quot;Add new disk&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere vCenter Resource Pool</td>
<td>If an existing resource pool is provided</td>
<td>Host.Configuration.&quot;Storage partition configuration&quot; Resource.&quot;Assign virtual machine to resource pool&quot; VApp.&quot;Assign resource pool&quot; VApp.Import &quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change Configuration&quot;.&quot;Add new disk&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere object for role</td>
<td>When required</td>
<td>Required privileges in vCenter GUI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere Datastore</td>
<td>Always</td>
<td>Datastore.&quot;Allocate space&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Datastore.&quot;Browse datastore&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Datastore.&quot;Low level file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>operations&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;vSphere Tagging&quot;).&quot;Assign or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Unassign vSphere Tag on Object&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere Port Group</td>
<td>Always</td>
<td>Network.&quot;Assign network&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virtual Machine Folder</td>
<td>Always</td>
<td>&quot;vSphere Tagging&quot;).&quot;Assign or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Unassign vSphere Tag on Object&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Resource.&quot;Assign virtual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>machine to resource pool&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VApp.Import&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Configuration&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Add existing disk&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Configuration&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Add new disk&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Configuration&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Add or remove device&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Configuration&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Advanced configuration&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Configuration&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Set annotation&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Configuration&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Change CPU count&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Configuration&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Extend virtual disk&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Configuration&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Acquire disk lease&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Configuration&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Modify device settings&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Configuration&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Change Memory&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Configuration&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Remove disk&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Configuration&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>vSphere object for role</th>
<th>When required</th>
<th>Configuration” Required privileges in vCenter GUI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vSphere vCenter Datacenter</td>
<td>If the installation program creates the virtual machine folder. For UPI, <code>VirtualMachine.Inventory.Create</code> and <code>VirtualMachine.Inventory.Delete</code> privileges are optional if your cluster does not use the Machine API.</td>
<td>“vSphere Tagging”.“Assign or Unassign vSphere Tag on Object”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If the installation program creates the virtual machine folder. For UPI, `VirtualMachine.Inventory.Create` and `VirtualMachine.Inventory.Delete` privileges are optional if your cluster does not use the Machine API.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>vSphere object for role</th>
<th>When required</th>
<th>Configuration</th>
<th>Add or remove device</th>
<th>Virtual machine</th>
<th>Change Configuration</th>
<th>Advanced configuration</th>
<th>Set annotation</th>
<th>Change CPU count</th>
<th>Extend virtual disk</th>
<th>Acquire disk lease</th>
<th>Change Configuration</th>
<th>Modify device settings</th>
<th>Change Memory</th>
<th>Change resource</th>
<th>Change Settings</th>
<th>Change Configuration</th>
<th>Upgrade virtual machine compatibility</th>
<th>Interaction</th>
<th>Guest operating system management by VIX API</th>
<th>Power off</th>
<th>Power on</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

OpenShift Container Platform 4.14 Installing
Additionally, the user requires some **ReadOnly** permissions, and some of the roles require permission to propagate the permissions to child objects. These settings vary depending on whether or not you install the cluster into an existing folder.

### Example 22.12. Required permissions and propagation settings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>vSphere object</th>
<th>When required</th>
<th>Propagate to children</th>
<th>Permissions required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vSphere vCenter</td>
<td>Always</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>Listed required privileges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere vCenter Datacenter</td>
<td>Existing folder</td>
<td>False</td>
<td><strong>ReadOnly</strong> permission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Installation program creates the folder</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>Listed required privileges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere vCenter Cluster</td>
<td>Existing resource pool</td>
<td>False</td>
<td><strong>ReadOnly</strong> permission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VMs in cluster root</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>Listed required privileges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere vCenter Datastore</td>
<td>Always</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>Listed required privileges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere Switch</td>
<td>Always</td>
<td>False</td>
<td><strong>ReadOnly</strong> permission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere Port Group</td>
<td>Always</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>Listed required privileges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere vCenter Virtual Machine Folder</td>
<td>Existing folder</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>Listed required privileges</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Using OpenShift Container Platform with vMotion
If you intend on using vMotion in your vSphere environment, consider the following before installing an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

- OpenShift Container Platform generally supports compute-only vMotion, where generally implies that you meet all VMware best practices for vMotion.
  To help ensure the uptime of your compute and control plane nodes, ensure that you follow the VMware best practices for vMotion, and use VMware anti-affinity rules to improve the availability of OpenShift Container Platform during maintenance or hardware issues.

  For more information about vMotion and anti-affinity rules, see the VMware vSphere documentation for vMotion networking requirements and VM anti-affinity rules.

- Using Storage vMotion can cause issues and is not supported. If you are using vSphere volumes in your pods, migrating a VM across datastores, either manually or through Storage vMotion, causes invalid references within OpenShift Container Platform persistent volume (PV) objects that can result in data loss.

- OpenShift Container Platform does not support selective migration of VMDKs across datastores, using datastore clusters for VM provisioning or for dynamic or static provisioning of PVs, or using a datastore that is part of a datastore cluster for dynamic or static provisioning of PVs.

**IMPORTANT**
You can specify the path of any datastore that exists in a datastore cluster. By default, Storage Distributed Resource Scheduler (SDRS), which uses Storage vMotion, is automatically enabled for a datastore cluster. Red Hat does not support Storage vMotion, so you must disable Storage DRS to avoid data loss issues for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

If you must specify VMs across multiple datastores, use a datastore object to specify a failure domain in your cluster’s install-config.yaml configuration file. For more information, see “VMware vSphere region and zone enablement”.

Cluster resources
When you deploy an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses infrastructure that you provided, you must create the following resources in your vCenter instance:

- 1 Folder
- 1 Tag category
Virtual machines:
- 1 template
- 1 temporary bootstrap node
- 3 control plane nodes
- 3 compute machines

Although these resources use 856 GB of storage, the bootstrap node is destroyed during the cluster installation process. A minimum of 800 GB of storage is required to use a standard cluster.

If you deploy more compute machines, the OpenShift Container Platform cluster will use more storage.

Cluster limits
Available resources vary between clusters. The number of possible clusters within a vCenter is limited primarily by available storage space and any limitations on the number of required resources. Be sure to consider both limitations to the vCenter resources that the cluster creates and the resources that you require to deploy a cluster, such as IP addresses and networks.

Networking requirements
Use Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) for the network and ensure that the DHCP server is configured to provide persistent IP addresses to the cluster machines.

**NOTE**
You do not need to use the DHCP for the network if you want to provision nodes with static IP addresses.

Configure the default gateway to use the DHCP server. All nodes must be in the same VLAN. You cannot scale the cluster using a second VLAN as a Day 2 operation.

You must use the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) for the network and ensure that the DHCP server is configured to provide persistent IP addresses to the cluster machines. In the DHCP lease, you must configure the DHCP to use the default gateway. All nodes must be in the same VLAN. You cannot scale the cluster using a second VLAN as a Day 2 operation.

Additionally, you must create the following networking resources before you install the OpenShift Container Platform cluster:

**NOTE**
It is recommended that each OpenShift Container Platform node in the cluster must have access to a Network Time Protocol (NTP) server that is discoverable via DHCP. Installation is possible without an NTP server. However, asynchronous server clocks will cause errors, which NTP server prevents.

Required IP Addresses
DNS records
You must create DNS records for two static IP addresses in the appropriate DNS server for the vCenter instance that hosts your OpenShift Container Platform cluster. In each record, `<cluster_name>` is the cluster name and `<base_domain>` is the cluster base domain that you specify when you install the
cluster. A complete DNS record takes the form: `<component>.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>`.

### Table 22.30. Required DNS records

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Record</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>API VIP</td>
<td>api.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;</td>
<td>This DNS A/AAAA or CNAME record must point to the load balancer for the control plane machines. This record must be resolvable by both clients external to the cluster and from all the nodes within the cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ingress VIP</td>
<td>*.apps.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;</td>
<td>A wildcard DNS A/AAAA or CNAME record that points to the load balancer that targets the machines that run the Ingress router pods, which are the worker nodes by default. This record must be resolvable by both clients external to the cluster and from all the nodes within the cluster.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Additional resources

- Creating a compute machine set on vSphere

### 22.5.5.2. Required machines for cluster installation

The smallest OpenShift Container Platform clusters require the following hosts:

### Table 22.31. Minimum required hosts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hosts</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One temporary bootstrap machine</td>
<td>The cluster requires the bootstrap machine to deploy the OpenShift Container Platform cluster on the three control plane machines. You can remove the bootstrap machine after you install the cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three control plane machines</td>
<td>The control plane machines run the Kubernetes and OpenShift Container Platform services that form the control plane.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At least two compute machines, which are also known as worker machines.</td>
<td>The workloads requested by OpenShift Container Platform users run on the compute machines.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To maintain high availability of your cluster, use separate physical hosts for these cluster machines.

The bootstrap and control plane machines must use Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) as the operating system. However, the compute machines can choose between Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS), Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 8.6 and later.

Note that RHCOS is based on Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 9.2 and inherits all of its hardware certifications and requirements. See Red Hat Enterprise Linux technology capabilities and limits.

### 22.5.5.3. Minimum resource requirements for cluster installation

Each cluster machine must meet the following minimum requirements:

**Table 22.32. Minimum resource requirements**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Machine</th>
<th>Operating System</th>
<th>vCPU</th>
<th>Virtual RAM</th>
<th>Storage</th>
<th>Input/Output Per Second (IOPS)[1]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bootstrap</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control plane</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compute</td>
<td>RHCOS, RHEL 8.6 and later [2]</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. OpenShift Container Platform and Kubernetes are sensitive to disk performance, and faster storage is recommended, particularly for etcd on the control plane nodes which require a 10 ms p99 fsync duration. Note that on many cloud platforms, storage size and IOPS scale together, so you might need to over-allocate storage volume to obtain sufficient performance.

2. As with all user-provisioned installations, if you choose to use RHEL compute machines in your cluster, you take responsibility for all operating system life cycle management and maintenance, including performing system updates, applying patches, and completing all other required tasks. Use of RHEL 7 compute machines is deprecated and has been removed in OpenShift Container Platform 4.10 and later.

If an instance type for your platform meets the minimum requirements for cluster machines, it is supported to use in OpenShift Container Platform.

### Additional resources

- Optimizing storage

### 22.5.5.4. Requirements for encrypting virtual machines

You can encrypt your virtual machines prior to installing OpenShift Container Platform 4.14 by meeting the following requirements.
When you deploy the OVF template in the section titled "Installing RHCOS and starting the OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process", select the option to "Encrypt this virtual machine" when you are selecting storage for the OVF template. After completing cluster installation, create a storage class that uses the encryption storage policy you used to encrypt the virtual machines.

Additional resources

- Creating an encrypted storage class

22.5.5.5. Certificate signing requests management

Because your cluster has limited access to automatic machine management when you use infrastructure that you provision, you must provide a mechanism for approving cluster certificate signing requests (CSRs) after installation. The kube-controller-manager only approves the kubelet client CSRs. The machine-approver cannot guarantee the validity of a serving certificate that is requested by using kubelet credentials because it cannot confirm that the correct machine issued the request. You must determine and implement a method of verifying the validity of the kubelet serving certificate requests and approving them.

22.5.5.6. Networking requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure

All the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines require networking to be configured in initramfs during boot to fetch their Ignition config files.

During the initial boot, the machines require an IP address configuration that is set either through a DHCP server or statically by providing the required boot options. After a network connection is established, the machines download their Ignition config files from an HTTP or HTTPS server. The Ignition config files are then used to set the exact state of each machine. The Machine Config Operator completes more changes to the machines, such as the application of new certificates or keys, after installation.

It is recommended to use a DHCP server for long-term management of the cluster machines. Ensure that the DHCP server is configured to provide persistent IP addresses, DNS server information, and hostnames to the cluster machines.
If a DHCP service is not available for your user-provisioned infrastructure, you can instead provide the IP networking configuration and the address of the DNS server to the nodes at RH COS install time. These can be passed as boot arguments if you are installing from an ISO image. See the Installing RHCOS and starting the OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process section for more information about static IP provisioning and advanced networking options.

The Kubernetes API server must be able to resolve the node names of the cluster machines. If the API servers and worker nodes are in different zones, you can configure a default DNS search zone to allow the API server to resolve the node names. Another supported approach is to always refer to hosts by their fully-qualified domain names in both the node objects and all DNS requests.

### 22.5.5.6.1. Setting the cluster node hostnames through DHCP

On Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines, the hostname is set through NetworkManager. By default, the machines obtain their hostname through DHCP. If the hostname is not provided by DHCP, set statically through kernel arguments, or another method, it is obtained through a reverse DNS lookup. Reverse DNS lookup occurs after the network has been initialized on a node and can take time to resolve. Other system services can start prior to this and detect the hostname as localhost or similar. You can avoid this by using DHCP to provide the hostname for each cluster node.

Additionally, setting the hostnames through DHCP can bypass any manual DNS record name configuration errors in environments that have a DNS split-horizon implementation.

### 22.5.5.6.2. Network connectivity requirements

You must configure the network connectivity between machines to allow OpenShift Container Platform cluster components to communicate. Each machine must be able to resolve the hostnames of all other machines in the cluster.

This section provides details about the ports that are required.

**IMPORTANT**

In connected OpenShift Container Platform environments, all nodes are required to have internet access to pull images for platform containers and provide telemetry data to Red Hat.

**Table 22.33. Ports used for all-machine to all-machine communications**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ICMP</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Network reachability tests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Metrics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9000-9999</td>
<td></td>
<td>Host level services, including the node exporter on ports 9100-9101 and the Cluster Version Operator on port 9099.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10250-10259</td>
<td></td>
<td>The default ports that Kubernetes reserves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol</td>
<td>Port</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10256</td>
<td>openshift-sdn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>4789</td>
<td>VXLAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6081</td>
<td>Geneve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9000-9999</td>
<td>Host level services, including the node exporter on ports 9100-9101.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>500</td>
<td>IPsec IKE packets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4500</td>
<td>IPsec NAT-T packets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP/UDP</td>
<td>30000-32767</td>
<td>Kubernetes node port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESP</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>IPsec Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 22.34. Ports used for all-machine to control plane communications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>6443</td>
<td>Kubernetes API</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 22.35. Ports used for control plane machine to control plane machine communications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>2379-2380</td>
<td>etcd server and peer ports</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ethernet adaptor hardware address requirements

When provisioning VMs for the cluster, the ethernet interfaces configured for each VM must use a MAC address from the VMware Organizationally Unique Identifier (OUI) allocation ranges:

- 00:05:69:00:00:00 to 00:05:69:FF:FF:FF
- 00:0c:29:00:00:00 to 00:0c:29:FF:FF:FF
- 00:1c:14:00:00:00 to 00:1c:14:FF:FF:FF
- 00:50:56:00:00:00 to 00:50:56:3F:FF:FF

If a MAC address outside the VMware OUI is used, the cluster installation will not succeed.

NTP configuration for user-provisioned infrastructure

OpenShift Container Platform clusters are configured to use a public Network Time Protocol (NTP) server by default. If you want to use a local enterprise NTP server, or if your cluster is being deployed in a
disconnected network, you can configure the cluster to use a specific time server. For more information, see the documentation for Configuring chrony time service.

If a DHCP server provides NTP server information, the chrony time service on the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines read the information and can sync the clock with the NTP servers.

Additional resources

- Configuring chrony time service

22.5.5.7. User-provisioned DNS requirements

In OpenShift Container Platform deployments, DNS name resolution is required for the following components:

- The Kubernetes API
- The OpenShift Container Platform application wildcard
- The bootstrap, control plane, and compute machines

Reverse DNS resolution is also required for the Kubernetes API, the bootstrap machine, the control plane machines, and the compute machines.

DNS A/AAAA or CNAME records are used for name resolution and PTR records are used for reverse name resolution. The reverse records are important because Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) uses the reverse records to set the hostnames for all the nodes, unless the hostnames are provided by DHCP. Additionally, the reverse records are used to generate the certificate signing requests (CSR) that OpenShift Container Platform needs to operate.

**NOTE**

It is recommended to use a DHCP server to provide the hostnames to each cluster node. See the DHCP recommendations for user-provisioned infrastructure section for more information.

The following DNS records are required for a user-provisioned OpenShift Container Platform cluster and they must be in place before installation. In each record, `<cluster_name>` is the cluster name and `<base_domain>` is the base domain that you specify in the `install-config.yaml` file. A complete DNS record takes the form: `<component>_<cluster_name>_<base_domain>`.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Record</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kubernetes API</td>
<td><code>api.&lt;cluster_name&gt;._&lt;base_domain&gt;</code></td>
<td>A DNS A/AAAA or CNAME record, and a DNS PTR record, to identify the API load balancer. These records must be resolvable by both clients external to the cluster and from all the nodes within the cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Component</td>
<td>Record</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>API</strong></td>
<td>api-int.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;.</td>
<td>A DNS A/AAAA or CNAME record, and a DNS PTR record, to internally identify the API load balancer. These records must be resolvable from all the nodes within the cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>IMPORTANT</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The API server must be able to resolve the worker nodes by the hostnames that are recorded in Kubernetes. If the API server cannot resolve the node names, then proxied API calls can fail, and you cannot retrieve logs from pods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Routes</strong></td>
<td>*.apps.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;.</td>
<td>A wildcard DNS A/AAAA or CNAME record that refers to the application ingress load balancer. The application ingress load balancer targets the machines that run the Ingress Controller pods. The Ingress Controller pods run on the compute machines by default. These records must be resolvable by both clients external to the cluster and from all the nodes within the cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>For example, console-openshift-console.apps.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt; is used as a wildcard route to the OpenShift Container Platform console.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bootstrap</strong></td>
<td>bootstrap.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;.</td>
<td>A DNS A/AAAA or CNAME record, and a DNS PTR record, to identify the bootstrap machine. These records must be resolvable by the nodes within the cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Control</strong></td>
<td>&lt;master&gt;&lt;n&gt;.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;.</td>
<td>DNS A/AAAA or CNAME records and DNS PTR records to identify each machine for the control plane nodes. These records must be resolvable by the nodes within the cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Compute</strong></td>
<td>&lt;worker&gt;&lt;n&gt;.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;.</td>
<td>DNS A/AAAA or CNAME records and DNS PTR records to identify each machine for the worker nodes. These records must be resolvable by the nodes within the cluster.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.4 and later, you do not need to specify etcd host and SRV records in your DNS configuration.

**TIP**

You can use the `dig` command to verify name and reverse name resolution. See the section on Validating DNS resolution for user-provisioned infrastructure for detailed validation steps.
### Example DNS configuration for user-provisioned clusters

This section provides A and PTR record configuration samples that meet the DNS requirements for deploying OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure. The samples are not meant to provide advice for choosing one DNS solution over another.

In the examples, the cluster name is **ocp4** and the base domain is **example.com**.

#### Example DNS A record configuration for a user-provisioned cluster

The following example is a BIND zone file that shows sample A records for name resolution in a user-provisioned cluster.

---

**Example 22.13. Sample DNS zone database**

```
$TTL 1W
@ IN SOA ns1.example.com. root ( 
  2019070700 ; serial 
  3H ; refresh (3 hours) 
  30M ; retry (30 minutes) 
  2W ; expiry (2 weeks) 
  1W ) ; minimum (1 week) 
IN NS ns1.example.com. 
IN MX 10 smtp.example.com. 

ns1.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5 
smt.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5 
helper.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5 
helper.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5 
api.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5 1
api-int.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5 2
*.apps.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5 3
bootstrap.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.96 4
master0.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.97 5
master1.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.98 6
master2.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.99 7
worker0.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.11 8
worker1.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.17 9

; EOF
```

1. Provides name resolution for the Kubernetes API. The record refers to the IP address of the API load balancer.

2. Provides name resolution for the Kubernetes API. The record refers to the IP address of the API load balancer and is used for internal cluster communications.

3. Provides name resolution for the wildcard routes. The record refers to the IP address of the
NOTE

In the example, the same load balancer is used for the Kubernetes API and application ingress traffic. In production scenarios, you can deploy the API and application ingress load balancers separately so that you can scale the load balancer infrastructure for each in isolation.

4 Provides name resolution for the bootstrap machine.

5 6 7 Provides name resolution for the control plane machines.

8 9 Provides name resolution for the compute machines.

Example DNS PTR record configuration for a user-provisioned cluster

The following example BIND zone file shows sample PTR records for reverse name resolution in a user-provisioned cluster.

Example 22.14. Sample DNS zone database for reverse records

```text
$TTL 1W
@ IN SOA ns1.example.com. root (2019070700 ; serial 3H ; refresh (3 hours) 30M ; retry (30 minutes) 2W ; expiry (2 weeks) 1W ) ; minimum (1 week)
IN NS ns1.example.com.
;
5.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR api.ocp4.example.com. 1
5.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR api-int.ocp4.example.com. 2
;
96.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR bootstrap.ocp4.example.com. 3
;
97.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR master0.ocp4.example.com. 4
98.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR master1.ocp4.example.com. 5
99.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR master2.ocp4.example.com. 6
;
11.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR worker0.ocp4.example.com. 7
7.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR worker1.ocp4.example.com. 8
;
;EOF
```

1 Provides reverse DNS resolution for the Kubernetes API. The PTR record refers to the record name of the API load balancer.

2 Provides reverse DNS resolution for the Kubernetes API. The PTR record refers to the record name of the API load balancer and is used for internal cluster communications.

3 Provides reverse DNS resolution for the bootstrap machine.

4 5 6 Provides reverse DNS resolution for the control plane machines.
Provides reverse DNS resolution for the compute machines.

**NOTE**
A PTR record is not required for the OpenShift Container Platform application wildcard.

### 22.5.5.8. Load balancing requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform, you must provision the API and application Ingress load balancing infrastructure. In production scenarios, you can deploy the API and application Ingress load balancers separately so that you can scale the load balancer infrastructure for each in isolation.

**NOTE**
If you want to deploy the API and application Ingress load balancers with a Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) instance, you must purchase the RHEL subscription separately.

The load balancing infrastructure must meet the following requirements:

1. **API load balancer**: Provides a common endpoint for users, both human and machine, to interact with and configure the platform. Configure the following conditions:
   - Layer 4 load balancing only. This can be referred to as Raw TCP, SSL Passthrough, or SSL Bridge mode. If you use SSL Bridge mode, you must enable Server Name Indication (SNI) for the API routes.
   - A stateless load balancing algorithm. The options vary based on the load balancer implementation.

   **IMPORTANT**
   Do not configure session persistence for an API load balancer. Configuring session persistence for a Kubernetes API server might cause performance issues from excess application traffic for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster and the Kubernetes API that runs inside the cluster.

Configure the following ports on both the front and back of the load balancers:

**Table 22.37. API load balancer**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Back-end machines (pool members)</th>
<th>Internal</th>
<th>External</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6443</td>
<td>Bootstrap and control plane. You remove the bootstrap machine from the load balancer after the bootstrap machine initializes the cluster control plane. You must configure the <code>/readyz</code> endpoint for the API server health check probe.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Kubernetes API server</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTE

The load balancer must be configured to take a maximum of 30 seconds from the time the API server turns off the /readyz endpoint to the removal of the API server instance from the pool. Within the time frame after /readyz returns an error or becomes healthy, the endpoint must have been removed or added. Probing every 5 or 10 seconds, with two successful requests to become healthy and three to become unhealthy, are well-tested values.

2. Application Ingress load balancer: Provides an ingress point for application traffic flowing in from outside the cluster. A working configuration for the Ingress router is required for an OpenShift Container Platform cluster. Configure the following conditions:

- Layer 4 load balancing only. This can be referred to as Raw TCP, SSL Passthrough, or SSL Bridge mode. If you use SSL Bridge mode, you must enable Server Name Indication (SNI) for the ingress routes.

- A connection-based or session-based persistence is recommended, based on the options available and types of applications that will be hosted on the platform.

TIP

If the true IP address of the client can be seen by the application Ingress load balancer, enabling source IP-based session persistence can improve performance for applications that use end-to-end TLS encryption.

Configure the following ports on both the front and back of the load balancers:

Table 22.38. Application Ingress load balancer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Back-end machines (pool members)</th>
<th>Internal</th>
<th>External</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>443</td>
<td>The machines that run the Ingress Controller pods, compute, or worker, by default.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>HTTPS traffic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>The machines that run the Ingress Controller pods, compute, or worker, by default.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>HTTP traffic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTE

If you are deploying a three-node cluster with zero compute nodes, the Ingress Controller pods run on the control plane nodes. In three-node cluster deployments, you must configure your application Ingress load balancer to route HTTP and HTTPS traffic to the control plane nodes.

22.5.5.8.1. Example load balancer configuration for user-provisioned clusters

This section provides an example API and application Ingress load balancer configuration that meets the load balancing requirements for user-provisioned clusters. The sample is an /etc/haproxy/haproxy.cfg configuration for an HAProxy load balancer. The example is not meant to provide advice for choosing one load balancing solution over another.

In the example, the same load balancer is used for the Kubernetes API and application ingress traffic. In production scenarios, you can deploy the API and application ingress load balancers separately so that you can scale the load balancer infrastructure for each in isolation.

NOTE

If you are using HAProxy as a load balancer and SELinux is set to enforcing, you must ensure that the HAProxy service can bind to the configured TCP port by running setsebool -P haproxy_connect_any=1.

Example 22.15. Sample API and application Ingress load balancer configuration

```
global
    log        127.0.0.1 local2
    pidfile    /var/run/haproxy.pid
    maxconn    4000
    daemon
    defaults
    mode        http
    log         global
    option      dontlognull
    option      http-server-close
    option      redispatch
    retries     3
    timeout http-request  10s
    timeout queue    1m
    timeout connect  10s
    timeout client   1m
    timeout server   1m
    timeout http-keep-alive 10s
    timeout check    10s
    maxconn        3000
listen api-server-6443
    bind *:6443
server bootstrap bootstrap.ocp4.example.com:6443 check inter 1s backup
server master0 master0.ocp4.example.com:6443 check inter 1s
server master1 master1.ocp4.example.com:6443 check inter 1s
server master2 master2.ocp4.example.com:6443 check inter 1s
listen machine-config-server-22623
```
Port 6443 handles the Kubernetes API traffic and points to the control plane machines. The bootstrap entries must be in place before the OpenShift Container Platform cluster installation and they must be removed after the bootstrap process is complete.

Port 22623 handles the machine config server traffic and points to the control plane machines.

Port 443 handles the HTTPS traffic and points to the machines that run the Ingress Controller pods. The Ingress Controller pods run on the compute machines by default.

Port 80 handles the HTTP traffic and points to the machines that run the Ingress Controller pods. The Ingress Controller pods run on the compute machines by default.

**NOTE**

If you are deploying a three-node cluster with zero compute nodes, the Ingress Controller pods run on the control plane nodes. In three-node cluster deployments, you must configure your application Ingress load balancer to route HTTP and HTTPS traffic to the control plane nodes.

**TIP**

If you are using HAProxy as a load balancer, you can check that the `haproxy` process is listening on ports 6443, 22623, 443, and 80 by running `netstat -ntlupe` on the HAProxy node.

### 22.5.6. Preparing the user-provisioned infrastructure

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure, you must prepare the underlying infrastructure.

This section provides details about the high-level steps required to set up your cluster infrastructure in preparation for an OpenShift Container Platform installation. This includes configuring IP networking and network connectivity for your cluster nodes, enabling the required ports through your firewall, and
setting up the required DNS and load balancing infrastructure.

After preparation, your cluster infrastructure must meet the requirements outlined in the Requirements for a cluster with user-provisioned infrastructure section.

**Prerequisites**

- You have reviewed the OpenShift Container Platform 4.x Tested Integrations page.
- You have reviewed the infrastructure requirements detailed in the Requirements for a cluster with user-provisioned infrastructure section.

**Procedure**

1. If you are using DHCP to provide the IP networking configuration to your cluster nodes, configure your DHCP service.
   
   a. Add persistent IP addresses for the nodes to your DHCP server configuration. In your configuration, match the MAC address of the relevant network interface to the intended IP address for each node.

   b. When you use DHCP to configure IP addressing for the cluster machines, the machines also obtain the DNS server information through DHCP. Define the persistent DNS server address that is used by the cluster nodes through your DHCP server configuration.

   **NOTE**

   If you are not using a DHCP service, you must provide the IP networking configuration and the address of the DNS server to the nodes at RHCOS install time. These can be passed as boot arguments if you are installing from an ISO image. See the Installing RHCOS and starting the OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process section for more information about static IP provisioning and advanced networking options.

   c. Define the hostnames of your cluster nodes in your DHCP server configuration. See the Setting the cluster node hostnames through DHCP section for details about hostname considerations.

   **NOTE**

   If you are not using a DHCP service, the cluster nodes obtain their hostname through a reverse DNS lookup.

2. Ensure that your network infrastructure provides the required network connectivity between the cluster components. See the Networking requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure section for details about the requirements.

3. Configure your firewall to enable the ports required for the OpenShift Container Platform cluster components to communicate. See Networking requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure section for details about the ports that are required.
IMPORTANT

By default, port 1936 is accessible for an OpenShift Container Platform cluster, because each control plane node needs access to this port.

Avoid using the Ingress load balancer to expose this port, because doing so might result in the exposure of sensitive information, such as statistics and metrics, related to Ingress Controllers.

4. Setup the required DNS infrastructure for your cluster.
   a. Configure DNS name resolution for the Kubernetes API, the application wildcard, the bootstrap machine, the control plane machines, and the compute machines.
   b. Configure reverse DNS resolution for the Kubernetes API, the bootstrap machine, the control plane machines, and the compute machines. See the User-provisioned DNS requirements section for more information about the OpenShift Container Platform DNS requirements.

5. Validate your DNS configuration.
   a. From your installation node, run DNS lookups against the record names of the Kubernetes API, the wildcard routes, and the cluster nodes. Validate that the IP addresses in the responses correspond to the correct components.
   b. From your installation node, run reverse DNS lookups against the IP addresses of the load balancer and the cluster nodes. Validate that the record names in the responses correspond to the correct components. See the Validating DNS resolution for user-provisioned infrastructure section for detailed DNS validation steps.

6. Provision the required API and application ingress load balancing infrastructure. See the Load balancing requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure section for more information about the requirements.

NOTE

Some load balancing solutions require the DNS name resolution for the cluster nodes to be in place before the load balancing is initialized.

22.5.7. Validating DNS resolution for user-provisioned infrastructure

You can validate your DNS configuration before installing OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure.

IMPORTANT

The validation steps detailed in this section must succeed before you install your cluster.

Prerequisites

- You have configured the required DNS records for your user-provisioned infrastructure.

Procedure
1. From your installation node, run DNS lookups against the record names of the Kubernetes API, the wildcard routes, and the cluster nodes. Validate that the IP addresses contained in the responses correspond to the correct components.

   a. Perform a lookup against the Kubernetes API record name. Check that the result points to the IP address of the API load balancer:

   ```
   $ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> api.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>
   ```

   Replace `<nameserver_ip>` with the IP address of the nameserver, `<cluster_name>` with your cluster name, and `<base_domain>` with your base domain name.

   Example output

   ```
   api.ocp4.example.com. 604800 IN A 192.168.1.5
   ```

   b. Perform a lookup against the Kubernetes internal API record name. Check that the result points to the IP address of the API load balancer:

   ```
   $ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> api-int.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>
   ```

   Example output

   ```
   api-int.ocp4.example.com. 604800 IN A 192.168.1.5
   ```

   c. Test an example `*.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>` DNS wildcard lookup. All of the application wildcard lookups must resolve to the IP address of the application ingress load balancer:

   ```
   $ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> random.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>
   ```

   Example output

   ```
   random.apps.ocp4.example.com. 604800 IN A 192.168.1.5
   ```

   **NOTE**

   In the example outputs, the same load balancer is used for the Kubernetes API and application ingress traffic. In production scenarios, you can deploy the API and application ingress load balancers separately so that you can scale the load balancer infrastructure for each in isolation.

   You can replace `random` with another wildcard value. For example, you can query the route to the OpenShift Container Platform console:

   ```
   $ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> console-openshift-console.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>
   ```

   Example output
d. Run a lookup against the bootstrap DNS record name. Check that the result points to the IP address of the bootstrap node:

```
$ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> bootstrap.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>
```

**Example output**

```
bootstrap.ocp4.example.com. 604800 IN A 192.168.1.96
```

e. Use this method to perform lookups against the DNS record names for the control plane and compute nodes. Check that the results correspond to the IP addresses of each node.

2. From your installation node, run reverse DNS lookups against the IP addresses of the load balancer and the cluster nodes. Validate that the record names contained in the responses correspond to the correct components.

a. Perform a reverse lookup against the IP address of the API load balancer. Check that the response includes the record names for the Kubernetes API and the Kubernetes internal API:

```
$ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> -x 192.168.1.5
```

**Example output**

```
5.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. 604800 IN PTR api-int.ocp4.example.com. 1
5.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. 604800 IN PTR api.ocp4.example.com. 2
```

1. Provides the record name for the Kubernetes internal API.
2. Provides the record name for the Kubernetes API.

**NOTE**

A PTR record is not required for the OpenShift Container Platform application wildcard. No validation step is needed for reverse DNS resolution against the IP address of the application ingress load balancer.

b. Perform a reverse lookup against the IP address of the bootstrap node. Check that the result points to the DNS record name of the bootstrap node:

```
$ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> -x 192.168.1.96
```

**Example output**

```
```

c. Use this method to perform reverse lookups against the IP addresses for the control plane and compute nodes. Check that the results correspond to the DNS record names of each node.
22.5.8. Generating a key pair for cluster node SSH access

During an OpenShift Container Platform installation, you can provide an SSH public key to the installation program. The key is passed to the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes through their Ignition config files and is used to authenticate SSH access to the nodes. The key is added to the ~/.ssh/authorized_keys list for the core user on each node, which enables password-less authentication.

After the key is passed to the nodes, you can use the key pair to SSH into the RHCOS nodes as the user core. To access the nodes through SSH, the private key identity must be managed by SSH for your local user.

If you want to SSH into your cluster nodes to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, you must provide the SSH public key during the installation process. The ./openshift-install gather command also requires the SSH public key to be in place on the cluster nodes.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not skip this procedure in production environments, where disaster recovery and debugging is required.

**NOTE**

You must use a local key, not one that you configured with platform-specific approaches such as AWS key pairs.

**Procedure**

1. If you do not have an existing SSH key pair on your local machine to use for authentication onto your cluster nodes, create one. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   $ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -N " -f <path>/<file_name>  

   Specify the path and file name, such as ~/.ssh/id_ed25519, of the new SSH key. If you have an existing key pair, ensure your public key is in the your ~/.ssh directory.

   **NOTE**

   If you plan to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures, do not create a key that uses the ed25519 algorithm. Instead, create a key that uses the rsa or ecdsa algorithm.

2. View the public SSH key:

   $ cat <path>/<file_name>.pub

   For example, run the following to view the ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub public key:

   $ cat ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub
3. Add the SSH private key identity to the SSH agent for your local user, if it has not already been added. SSH agent management of the key is required for password-less SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes, or if you want to use the `./openshift-install gather` command.

**NOTE**

On some distributions, default SSH private key identities such as `~/.ssh/id_rsa` and `~/.ssh/id_dsa` are managed automatically.

a. If the `ssh-agent` process is not already running for your local user, start it as a background task:

```
$ eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"
```

**Example output**

```
Agent pid 31874
```

**NOTE**

If your cluster is in FIPS mode, only use FIPS-compliant algorithms to generate the SSH key. The key must be either RSA or ECDSA.

4. Add your SSH private key to the `ssh-agent`:

```
$ ssh-add <path>/<file_name>
```

Specify the path and file name for your SSH private key, such as `~/.ssh/id_ed25519`

**Example output**

```
Identity added: /home/<you>/<path>/<file_name> (<computer_name>)
```

**Next steps**

- When you install OpenShift Container Platform, provide the SSH public key to the installation program. If you install a cluster on infrastructure that you provision, you must provide the key to the installation program.

**22.5.9. VMware vSphere region and zone enablement**

You can deploy an OpenShift Container Platform cluster to multiple vSphere datacenters that run in a single VMware vCenter. Each datacenter can run multiple clusters. This configuration reduces the risk of a hardware failure or network outage that can cause your cluster to fail.
IMPORTANT

The VMware vSphere region and zone enablement feature requires the vSphere Container Storage Interface (CSI) driver as the default storage driver in the cluster. As a result, the feature only available on a newly installed cluster.

A cluster that was upgraded from a previous release defaults to using the in-tree vSphere driver, so you must enable CSI automatic migration for the cluster. You can then configure multiple regions and zones for the upgraded cluster.

The default installation configuration deploys a cluster to a single vSphere datacenter. If you want to deploy a cluster to multiple vSphere datacenters, you must create an installation configuration file that enables the region and zone feature.

The default `install-config.yaml` file includes `vcenters` and `failureDomains` fields, where you can specify multiple vSphere datacenters and clusters for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster. You can leave these fields blank if you want to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster in a vSphere environment that consists of single datacenter.

The following list describes terms associated with defining zones and regions for your cluster:

- **Failure domain:** Establishes the relationships between a region and zone. You define a failure domain by using vCenter objects, such as a datastore object. A failure domain defines the vCenter location for OpenShift Container Platform cluster nodes.

- **Region:** Specifies a vCenter datacenter. You define a region by using a tag from the `openshift-region` tag category.

- **Zone:** Specifies a vCenter cluster. You define a zone by using a tag from the `openshift-zone` tag category.

NOTE

If you plan on specifying more than one failure domain in your `install-config.yaml` file, you must create tag categories, zone tags, and region tags in advance of creating the configuration file.

You must create a vCenter tag for each vCenter datacenter, which represents a region. Additionally, you must create a vCenter tag for each cluster than runs in a datacenter, which represents a zone. After you create the tags, you must attach each tag to their respective datacenters and clusters.

The following table outlines an example of the relationship among regions, zones, and tags for a configuration with multiple vSphere datacenters running in a single VMware vCenter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Datacenter (region)</th>
<th>Cluster (zone)</th>
<th>Tags</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>us-east</td>
<td>us-east-1</td>
<td>us-east-1a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>us-east-1b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>us-east-2</td>
<td>us-east-2a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>us-east-2b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Datacenter (region)</td>
<td>Cluster (zone)</td>
<td>Tags</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>us-west</td>
<td>us-west-1</td>
<td>us-west-1a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>us-west-1b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>us-west-2</td>
<td>us-west-2a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>us-west-2b</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Additional resources

- Additional VMware vSphere configuration parameters
- Deprecated VMware vSphere configuration parameters
- vSphere automatic migration
- VMware vSphere CSI Driver Operator

### 22.5.10. Obtaining the installation program

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform, download the installation file on the host you are using for installation.

### Prerequisites

- You have a computer that runs Linux or macOS, with 500 MB of local disk space.

### Procedure

1. Access the Infrastructure Provider page on the OpenShift Cluster Manager site. If you have a Red Hat account, log in with your credentials. If you do not, create an account.

2. Select your infrastructure provider.

3. Navigate to the page for your installation type, download the installation program that corresponds with your host operating system and architecture, and place the file in the directory where you will store the installation configuration files.

**IMPORTANT**

The installation program creates several files on the computer that you use to install your cluster. You must keep the installation program and the files that the installation program creates after you finish installing the cluster. Both files are required to delete the cluster.
4. Extract the installation program. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

```bash
$ tar -xvf openshift-install-linux.tar.gz
```

5. Download your installation pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager. This pull secret allows you to authenticate with the services that are provided by the included authorities, including Quay.io, which serves the container images for OpenShift Container Platform components.

### 22.5.11. Manually creating the installation configuration file

For user-provisioned installations of OpenShift Container Platform, you manually generate your installation configuration file.

**Prerequisites**

- You have an SSH public key on your local machine to provide to the installation program. The key will be used for SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes for debugging and disaster recovery.

- You have obtained the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.

**Procedure**

1. Create an installation directory to store your required installation assets in:

   ```bash
   $ mkdir <installation_directory>
   ```

   **IMPORTANT**

   You must create a directory. Some installation assets, like bootstrap X.509 certificates have short expiration intervals, so you must not reuse an installation directory. If you want to reuse individual files from another cluster installation, you can copy them into your directory. However, the file names for the installation assets might change between releases. Use caution when copying installation files from an earlier OpenShift Container Platform version.

2. Customize the sample `install-config.yaml` file template that is provided and save it in the `<installation_directory>`.

   **NOTE**

   You must name this configuration file `install-config.yaml`.?
NOTE

For some platform types, you can alternatively run 

```
./openshift-install create install-config --dir <installation_directory>
```

to generate an install-config.yaml file. You can provide details about your cluster configuration at the prompts.

3. If you are installing a three-node cluster, modify the install-config.yaml file by setting the compute.replicas parameter to 0. This ensures that the cluster’s control planes are schedulable. For more information, see "Installing a three-node cluster on vSphere".

4. Back up the install-config.yaml file so that you can use it to install multiple clusters.

IMPORTANT

The install-config.yaml file is consumed during the next step of the installation process. You must back it up now.

Additional resources

- Installation configuration parameters

22.5.11.1. Sample install-config.yaml file for VMware vSphere

You can customize the install-config.yaml file to specify more details about your OpenShift Container Platform cluster’s platform or modify the values of the required parameters.

```yaml
additionalTrustBundlePolicy: Proxyonly
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: example.com
compute:
  - architecture: amd64
    name: <worker_node>
    platform: {}
    replicas: 0
controlPlane:
  architecture: amd64
  name: <parent_node>
  platform: {}
  replicas: 3
metadata:
  creationTimestamp: null
  name: test
networking:
  ---
  platform:
    vsphere:
      failureDomains:
        - name: <failure_domain_name>
          region: <default_region_name>
          server: <fully_qualified_domain_name>
          topology:
            computeCluster: "/<datacenter>/host/<cluster>"
          datacenter: <datacenter>
```
The base domain of the cluster. All DNS records must be sub-domains of this base and include the cluster name.

The controlPlane section is a single mapping, but the compute section is a sequence of mappings. To meet the requirements of the different data structures, the first line of the compute section must begin with a hyphen, -, and the first line of the controlPlane section must not. Both sections define a single machine pool, so only one control plane is used. OpenShift Container Platform does not support defining multiple compute pools.

You must set the value of the replicas parameter to 0. This parameter controls the number of workers that the cluster creates and manages for you, which are functions that the cluster does not perform when you use user-provisioned infrastructure. You must manually deploy worker machines for the cluster to use before you finish installing OpenShift Container Platform.

The number of control plane machines that you add to the cluster. Because the cluster uses this values as the number of etcd endpoints in the cluster, the value must match the number of control plane machines that you deploy.

The cluster name that you specified in your DNS records.

Establishes the relationships between a region and zone. You define a failure domain by using vCenter objects, such as a datastore object. A failure domain defines the vCenter location for OpenShift Container Platform cluster nodes.

The vSphere datacenter.

The path to the vSphere datastore that holds virtual machine files, templates, and ISO images.
IMPORTANT

You can specify the path of any datastore that exists in a datastore cluster. By default, Storage vMotion is automatically enabled for a datastore cluster. Red Hat does not support Storage vMotion, so you must disable Storage vMotion to avoid data loss issues for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

If you must specify VMs across multiple datastores, use a datastore object to specify a failure domain in your cluster's install-config.yaml configuration file. For more information, see "VMware vSphere region and zone enablement".

Optional: For installer-provisioned infrastructure, the absolute path of an existing resource pool where the installation program creates the virtual machines, for example, /<datacenter_name>/host/<cluster_name>/Resources/<resource_pool_name>/<optional_nested_resource_pool_name>. If you do not specify a value, resources are installed in the root of the cluster /example_datacenter/host/example_cluster/Resources.

Optional: For installer-provisioned infrastructure, the absolute path of an existing folder where the installation program creates the virtual machines, for example, /<datacenter_name>/vm/<folder_name>/<subfolder_name>. If you do not provide this value, the installation program creates a top-level folder in the datacenter virtual machine folder that is named with the infrastructure ID. If you are providing the infrastructure for the cluster and you do not want to use the default StorageClass object, named thin, you can omit the folder parameter from the install-config.yaml file.

The password associated with the vSphere user.

The fully-qualified hostname or IP address of the vCenter server.

IMPORTANT

The Cluster Cloud Controller Manager Operator performs a connectivity check on a provided hostname or IP address. Ensure that you specify a hostname or an IP address to a reachable vCenter server. If you provide metadata to a non-existent vCenter server, installation of the cluster fails at the bootstrap stage.

The vSphere disk provisioning method.

Whether to enable or disable FIPS mode. By default, FIPS mode is not enabled. If FIPS mode is enabled, the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines that OpenShift Container Platform runs on bypass the default Kubernetes cryptography suite and use the cryptography modules that are provided with RHCOS instead.

IMPORTANT

To enable FIPS mode for your cluster, you must run the installation program from a Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) computer configured to operate in FIPS mode. For more information about configuring FIPS mode on RHEL, see Installing the system in FIPS mode. When running Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) or Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) booted in FIPS mode, OpenShift Container Platform core components use the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures.
The pull secret that you obtained from OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console. This pull secret allows you to authenticate with the services that are provided by the included authorities,

The public portion of the default SSH key for the core user in Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS).

22.5.11.2. Configuring the cluster-wide proxy during installation

Production environments can deny direct access to the internet and instead have an HTTP or HTTPS proxy available. You can configure a new OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use a proxy by configuring the proxy settings in the install-config.yaml file.

Prerequisites

- You have an existing install-config.yaml file.
- You reviewed the sites that your cluster requires access to and determined whether any of them need to bypass the proxy. By default, all cluster egress traffic is proxied, including calls to hosting cloud provider APIs. You added sites to the Proxy object’s spec.noProxy field to bypass the proxy if necessary.

**NOTE**

The Proxy object status.noProxy field is populated with the values of the networking.machineNetwork[].cidr, networking.clusterNetwork[].cidr, and networking.serviceNetwork[] fields from your installation configuration.

For installations on Amazon Web Services (AWS), Google Cloud Platform (GCP), Microsoft Azure, and Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP), the Proxy object status.noProxy field is also populated with the instance metadata endpoint (169.254.169.254).

Procedure

1. Edit your install-config.yaml file and add the proxy settings. For example:

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: v1
   baseDomain: my.domain.com
   proxy:
     httpProxy: http://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port> 1
     httpsProxy: https://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port> 2
     noProxy: example.com 3
     additionalTrustBundle: |
       -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
       <MY_TRUSTED_CA_CERT>
       -----END CERTIFICATE-----
       additionalTrustBundlePolicy: <policy_to_add_additionalTrustBundle> 4

   1 A proxy URL to use for creating HTTP connections outside the cluster. The URL scheme must be http.
   2 A proxy URL to use for creating HTTPS connections outside the cluster.
3. A comma-separated list of destination domain names, IP addresses, or other network CIDRs to exclude from proxying. Preface a domain with \. to match subdomains only. For

4. If provided, the installation program generates a config map that is named `user-ca-bundle` in the `openshift-config` namespace that contains one or more additional CA certificates that are required for proxying HTTPS connections. The Cluster Network Operator then creates a `trusted-ca-bundle` config map that merges these contents with the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) trust bundle, and this config map is referenced in the `trustedCA` field of the `Proxy` object. The `additionalTrustBundle` field is required unless the proxy's identity certificate is signed by an authority from the RHCOS trust bundle.

5. Optional: The policy to determine the configuration of the `Proxy` object to reference the `user-ca-bundle` config map in the `trustedCA` field. The allowed values are `Proxyonly` and `Always`. Use `Proxyonly` to reference the `user-ca-bundle` config map only when http/https proxy is configured. Use `Always` to always reference the `user-ca-bundle` config map. The default value is `Proxyonly`.

**NOTE**

The installation program does not support the proxy `readinessEndpoints` field.

**NOTE**

If the installer times out, restart and then complete the deployment by using the `wait-for` command of the installer. For example:

```
$ ./openshift-install wait-for install-complete --log-level debug
```

2. Save the file and reference it when installing OpenShift Container Platform.

The installation program creates a cluster-wide proxy that is named `cluster` that uses the proxy settings in the provided `install-config.yaml` file. If no proxy settings are provided, a `cluster Proxy` object is still created, but it will have a nil `spec`.

**NOTE**

Only the `Proxy` object named `cluster` is supported, and no additional proxies can be created.

22.5.11.3. Configuring regions and zones for a VMware vCenter

You can modify the default installation configuration file, so that you can deploy an OpenShift Container Platform cluster to multiple vSphere datacenters that run in a single VMware vCenter.

The default `install-config.yaml` file configuration from the previous release of OpenShift Container Platform is deprecated. You can continue to use the deprecated default configuration, but the `openshift-installer` will prompt you with a warning message that indicates the use of deprecated fields in the configuration file.
IMPORTANT

The example uses the `govc` command. The `govc` command is an open source command available from VMware; it is not available from Red Hat. The Red Hat support team does not maintain the `govc` command. Instructions for downloading and installing `govc` are found on the VMware documentation website.

Prerequisites

- You have an existing `install-config.yaml` installation configuration file.

IMPORTANT

You must specify at least one failure domain for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster, so that you can provision datacenter objects for your VMware vCenter server. Consider specifying multiple failure domains if you need to provision virtual machine nodes in different datacenters, clusters, datastores, and other components.

Procedure

1. Enter the following `govc` command-line tool commands to create the `openshift-region` and `openshift-zone` vCenter tag categories:

   IMPORTANT

   If you specify different names for the `openshift-region` and `openshift-zone` vCenter tag categories, the installation of the OpenShift Container Platform cluster fails.

   ```
   $ govc tags.category.create -d "OpenShift region" openshift-region
   $ govc tags.category.create -d "OpenShift zone" openshift-zone
   ```

2. To create a region tag for each region vSphere datacenter where you want to deploy your cluster, enter the following command in your terminal:

   ```
   $ govc tags.create -c <region_tag_category> <region_tag>
   ```

3. To create a zone tag for each vSphere cluster where you want to deploy your cluster, enter the following command:

   ```
   $ govc tags.create -c <zone_tag_category> <zone_tag>
   ```

4. Attach region tags to each vCenter datacenter object by entering the following command:

   ```
   $ govc tags.attach -c <region_tag_category> <region_tag_1> /<datacenter_1>
   ```

5. Attach the zone tags to each vCenter datacenter object by entering the following command:

   ```
   $ govc tags.attach -c <zone_tag_category> <zone_tag_1> /<datacenter_1>/host/vcs-mdcnc-workload-1
   ```
6. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and initialize the cluster deployment according to your chosen installation requirements.

Sample install-config.yaml file with multiple datacenters defined in a vSphere center

```yaml
---
compute:
  vsphere:
    zones:
      - "<machine_pool_zone_1>"
      - "<machine_pool_zone_2>"
---
controlPlane:
  vsphere:
    zones:
      - "<machine_pool_zone_1>"
      - "<machine_pool_zone_2>"
---
platform:
  vsphere:
    vcenters:
      datacenters:
        - <datacenter1_name>
        - <datacenter2_name>
    failureDomains:
      - name: <machine_pool_zone_1>
        region: <region_tag_1>
        zone: <zone_tag_1>
        server: <fully_qualified_domain_name>
        topology:
          datacenter: <datacenter1>
          computeCluster: "/<datacenter1>/host/<cluster1>"
          networks:
            - <VM_Network1_name>
            datastore: "/<datacenter1>/datastore/<datastore1>"
            resourcePool: "/<datacenter1>/host/<cluster1>/Resources/<resourcePool1>"
            folder: "/<datacenter1>/vm/<folder1>"
      - name: <machine_pool_zone_2>
        region: <region_tag_2>
        zone: <zone_tag_2>
        server: <fully_qualified_domain_name>
        topology:
          datacenter: <datacenter2>
          computeCluster: "/<datacenter2>/host/<cluster2>"
          networks:
            - <VM_Network2_name>
            datastore: "/<datacenter2>/datastore/<datastore2>"
            resourcePool: "/<datacenter2>/host/<cluster2>/Resources/<resourcePool2>"
            folder: "/<datacenter2>/vm/<folder2>"
---
```

22.5.12. Creating the Kubernetes manifest and Ignition config files
Because you must modify some cluster definition files and manually start the cluster machines, you must
generate the Kubernetes manifest and Ignition config files that the cluster needs to configure the
machines.

The installation configuration file transforms into the Kubernetes manifests. The manifests wrap into the
Ignition configuration files, which are later used to configure the cluster machines.

**IMPORTANT**

- The Ignition config files that the OpenShift Container Platform installation
  program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then
  renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates
  and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster
  automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must
  manually approve the pending `node-bootstrapper` certificate signing requests
  (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for *Recovering from expired control plane certificates* for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are
  generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the
  cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid
  installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You obtained the OpenShift Container Platform installation program.

- You created the `install-config.yaml` installation configuration file.

**Procedure**

1. Change to the directory that contains the OpenShift Container Platform installation program
   and generate the Kubernetes manifests for the cluster:

   ```
   $ ./openshift-install create manifests --dir <installation_directory> 1
   
   1 For `<installation_directory>`, specify the installation directory that contains the `install-
   config.yaml` file you created.
   ```

2. Remove the Kubernetes manifest files that define the control plane machines, compute
   machine sets, and control plane machine sets:

   ```
   $ rm -f openshift/99_openshift-cluster-api_master-machines-* .yaml openshift/99_openshift-
   cluster-api_worker-machineset-* .yaml openshift/99_openshift-machine-api_master-control-
   plane-machine-set.yaml
   ```

   Because you create and manage these resources yourself, you do not have to initialize them.

   - You can preserve the compute machine set files to create compute machines by using the
     machine API, but you must update references to them to match your environment.
If you are installing a three-node cluster, skip the following step to allow the control plane nodes to be schedulable.

When you configure control plane nodes from the default unschedulable to schedulable, additional subscriptions are required. This is because control plane nodes then become compute nodes.

3. Check that the `mastersSchedulable` parameter in the `<installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-scheduler-02-config.yml` Kubernetes manifest file is set to `false`. This setting prevents pods from being scheduled on the control plane machines:
   a. Open the `<installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-scheduler-02-config.yml` file.
   b. Locate the `mastersSchedulable` parameter and ensure that it is set to `false`.
   c. Save and exit the file.

4. To create the Ignition configuration files, run the following command from the directory that contains the installation program:

   ```sh
   $ ./openshift-install create ignition-configs --dir <installation_directory>   
   ```
   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the same installation directory.

   Ignition config files are created for the bootstrap, control plane, and compute nodes in the installation directory. The `kubeadmin-password` and `kubeconfig` files are created in the `./<installation_directory>/auth` directory:

   ```
   ├── auth
   │   └── kubeadmin-password
   │       ├── kubeconfig
   │       └── bootstrap.ign
   │            └── master.ign
   │                        └── metadata.json
   │                               └── worker.ign
   ```

22.5.13. Extracting the infrastructure name

The Ignition config files contain a unique cluster identifier that you can use to uniquely identify your cluster in VMware vSphere. If you plan to use the cluster identifier as the name of your virtual machine folder, you must extract it.

Prerequisites
You obtained the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.

You generated the Ignition config files for your cluster.

You installed the jq package.

Procedure

To extract and view the infrastructure name from the Ignition config file metadata, run the following command:

```
$ jq -r .infraID <installation_directory>/metadata.json
```

For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

Example output

```
openshift-vw9j6
```

The output of this command is your cluster name and a random string.

22.5.14. Installing RHCOS and starting the OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process

To install OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure on VMware vSphere, you must install Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) on vSphere hosts. When you install RHCOS, you must provide the Ignition config file that was generated by the OpenShift Container Platform installation program for the type of machine you are installing. If you have configured suitable networking, DNS, and load balancing infrastructure, the OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process begins automatically after the RHCOS machines have rebooted.

Prerequisites

- You have obtained the Ignition config files for your cluster.

- You have access to an HTTP server that you can access from your computer and that the machines that you create can access.

- You have created a vSphere cluster.

Procedure

1. Upload the bootstrap Ignition config file, which is named `<installation_directory>/bootstrap.ign`, that the installation program created to your HTTP server. Note the URL of this file.

2. Save the following secondary Ignition config file for your bootstrap node to your computer as `<installation_directory>/merge-bootstrap.ign`:

```bash
$ jq -r .infraID <installation_directory>/metadata.json
```
Specify the URL of the bootstrap Ignition config file that you hosted.

When you create the virtual machine (VM) for the bootstrap machine, you use this Ignition config file.

3. Locate the following Ignition config files that the installation program created:

- `<installation_directory>/master.ign`
- `<installation_directory>/worker.ign`
- `<installation_directory>/merge-bootstrap.ign`

4. Convert the Ignition config files to Base64 encoding. Later in this procedure, you must add these files to the extra configuration parameter `guestinfo.ignition.config.data` in your VM. For example, if you use a Linux operating system, you can use the `base64` command to encode the files.

   ```
   $ base64 -w0 <installation_directory>/master.ign > <installation_directory>/master.64
   $ base64 -w0 <installation_directory>/worker.ign > <installation_directory>/worker.64
   $ base64 -w0 <installation_directory>/merge-bootstrap.ign > <installation_directory>/merge-bootstrap.64
   ```

   **IMPORTANT**

   If you plan to add more compute machines to your cluster after you finish installation, do not delete these files.

5. Obtain the RHCOS OVA image. Images are available from the RHCOS image mirror page.
**IMPORTANT**

The RHCOS images might not change with every release of OpenShift Container Platform. You must download an image with the highest version that is less than or equal to the OpenShift Container Platform version that you install. Use the image version that matches your OpenShift Container Platform version if it is available.

The filename contains the OpenShift Container Platform version number in the format `rhcos-vmware.<architecture>.ova`.

6. In the vSphere Client, create a folder in your datacenter to store your VMs.
   a. Click the **VMs and Templates** view.
   b. Right-click the name of your datacenter.
   c. Click **New Folder → New VM and Template Folder**.
   d. In the window that is displayed, enter the folder name. If you did not specify an existing folder in the install-config.yaml file, then create a folder with the same name as the infrastructure ID. You use this folder name so vCenter dynamically provisions storage in the appropriate location for its Workspace configuration.

7. In the vSphere Client, create a template for the OVA image and then clone the template as needed.

   **NOTE**

   In the following steps, you create a template and then clone the template for all of your cluster machines. You then provide the location for the Ignition config file for that cloned machine type when you provision the VMs.

   a. From the **Hosts and Clusters** tab, right-click your cluster name and select **Deploy OVF Template**.
   b. On the **Select an OVF** tab, specify the name of the RHCOS OVA file that you downloaded.
   c. On the **Select a name and folder** tab, set a **Virtual machine name** for your template, such as **Template-RHCOS**. Click the name of your vSphere cluster and select the folder you created in the previous step.
   d. On the **Select a compute resource** tab, click the name of your vSphere cluster.
   e. On the **Select storage** tab, configure the storage options for your VM.
      - Select **Thin Provision** or **Thick Provision**, based on your storage preferences.
      - Select the datastore that you specified in your install-config.yaml file.
      - If you want to encrypt your virtual machines, select **Encrypt this virtual machine**. See the section titled “Requirements for encrypting virtual machines” for more information.
   f. On the **Select network** tab, specify the network that you configured for the cluster, if available.
g. When creating the OVF template, do not specify values on the Customize template tab or configure the template any further.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not start the original VM template. The VM template must remain off and must be cloned for new RHCoS machines. Starting the VM template configures the VM template as a VM on the platform, which prevents it from being used as a template that compute machine sets can apply configurations to.

8. Optional: Update the configured virtual hardware version in the VM template, if necessary. Follow Upgrading a virtual machine to the latest hardware version in the VMware documentation for more information.

**IMPORTANT**

It is recommended that you update the hardware version of the VM template to version 15 before creating VMs from it, if necessary. Using hardware version 13 for your cluster nodes running on vSphere is now deprecated. If your imported template defaults to hardware version 13, you must ensure that your ESXi host is on 6.7U3 or later before upgrading the VM template to hardware version 15. If your vSphere version is less than 6.7U3, you can skip this upgrade step; however, a future version of OpenShift Container Platform is scheduled to remove support for hardware version 13 and vSphere versions less than 6.7U3.

9. After the template deploys, deploy a VM for a machine in the cluster.

   a. Right-click the template name and click Clone → Clone to Virtual Machine

   b. On the Select a name and folder tab, specify a name for the VM. You might include the machine type in the name, such as control-plane-0 or compute-1.

      **NOTE**

      Ensure that all virtual machine names across a vSphere installation are unique.

   c. On the Select a name and folder tab, select the name of the folder that you created for the cluster.

   d. On the Select a compute resource tab, select the name of a host in your datacenter.

   e. On the Select clone options tab, select Customize this virtual machine’s hardware

   f. On the Customize hardware tab, click Advanced Parameters.

**IMPORTANT**

The following configuration suggestions are for example purposes only. As a cluster administrator, you must configure resources according to the resource demands placed on your cluster. To best manage cluster resources, consider creating a resource pool from the cluster’s root resource pool.
• Optional: Override default DHCP networking in vSphere. To enable static IP networking:
  
  o Set your static IP configuration:

  **Example command**

  ```bash
  $ export IPCFG="ip=<ip>::<gateway>::<netmask>::<hostname>::<iface>::none
  nameserver=srv1 [nameserver=srv2 [nameserver=srv3 [...]]]"
  
  **Example command**

  ```bash
  $ export IPCFG="ip=192.168.100.101::192.168.100.254:255.255.255.0::none
  nameserver=8.8.8.8"
  ```

  o Set the `guestinfo.afterburn.initrd.network-kargs` property before you boot a VM from an OVA in vSphere:

  **Example command**

  ```bash
  $ govc vm.change -vm "<vm_name>" -e "guestinfo.afterburn.initrd.network-kargs=${IPCFG}"
  ```

• Add the following configuration parameter names and values by specifying data in the **Attribute** and **Values** fields. Ensure that you select the **Add** button for each parameter that you create.

  o `guestinfo.ignition.config.data`: Locate the base-64 encoded files that you created previously in this procedure, and paste the contents of the base64-encoded Ignition config file for this machine type.

  o `guestinfo.ignition.config.data.encoding`: Specify `base64`.

  o `disk.EnableUUID`: Specify TRUE.

  o `stealclock.enable`: If this parameter was not defined, add it and specify TRUE.

  o Create a child resource pool from the cluster’s root resource pool. Perform resource allocation in this child resource pool.

  g. In the **Virtual Hardware** panel of the **Customize hardware** tab, modify the specified values as required. Ensure that the amount of RAM, CPU, and disk storage meets the minimum requirements for the machine type.

  h. Complete the remaining configuration steps. On clicking the **Finish** button, you have completed the cloning operation.

  i. From the **Virtual Machines** tab, right-click on your VM and then select **Power → Power On**.

  j. Check the console output to verify that Ignition ran.

  **Example command**

  Ignition: ran on 2022/03/14 14:48:33 UTC (this boot)
  Ignition: user-provided config was applied
Next steps

- Create the rest of the machines for your cluster by following the preceding steps for each machine.

**IMPORTANT**

You must create the bootstrap and control plane machines at this time. Because some pods are deployed on compute machines by default, also create at least two compute machines before you install the cluster.

22.5.15. Adding more compute machines to a cluster in vSphere

You can add more compute machines to a user-provisioned OpenShift Container Platform cluster on VMware vSphere.

After your vSphere template deploys in your OpenShift Container Platform cluster, you can deploy a virtual machine (VM) for a machine in that cluster.

**NOTE**

If you are installing a three-node cluster, skip this step. A three-node cluster consists of three control plane machines, which also act as compute machines.

Prerequisites

- Obtain the base64-encoded Ignition file for your compute machines.
- You have access to the vSphere template that you created for your cluster.

Procedure

1. Right-click the template’s name and click **Clone → Clone to Virtual Machine**

2. On the **Select a name and folder** tab, specify a name for the VM. You might include the machine type in the name, such as **compute-1**.

   **NOTE**

   Ensure that all virtual machine names across a vSphere installation are unique.

3. On the **Select a name and folder** tab, select the name of the folder that you created for the cluster.

4. On the **Select a compute resource** tab, select the name of a host in your datacenter.

5. On the **Select storage** tab, select storage for your configuration and disk files.

6. On the **Select clone options** tab, select **Customize this virtual machine’s hardware**.

7. On the **Customize hardware** tab, click **Advanced Parameters**.

   - Add the following configuration parameter names and values by specifying data in the **Attribute** and **Values** fields. Ensure that you select the **Add** button for each parameter that you create.
- `guestinfo.ignition.config.data`: Paste the contents of the base64-encoded compute Ignition config file for this machine type.
- `guestinfo.ignition.config.data.encoding`: Specify base64.
- `disk.EnableUUID`: Specify TRUE.

8. In the Virtual Hardware panel of the Customize hardware tab, modify the specified values as required. Ensure that the amount of RAM, CPU, and disk storage meets the minimum requirements for the machine type. If many networks exist, select Add New Device > Network Adapter, and then enter your network information in the fields provided by the New Network menu item.

9. Complete the remaining configuration steps. On clicking the Finish button, you have completed the cloning operation.

10. From the Virtual Machines tab, right-click on your VM and then select Power → Power On.

Next steps
- Continue to create more compute machines for your cluster.

22.5.16. Disk partitioning

In most cases, data partitions are originally created by installing RHCOS, rather than by installing another operating system. In such cases, the OpenShift Container Platform installer should be allowed to configure your disk partitions.

However, there are two cases where you might want to intervene to override the default partitioning when installing an OpenShift Container Platform node:

- Create separate partitions: For greenfield installations on an empty disk, you might want to add separate storage to a partition. This is officially supported for making /var or a subdirectory of /var, such as /var/lib/etcd, a separate partition, but not both.

**IMPORTANT**

For disk sizes larger than 100GB, and especially disk sizes larger than ITB, create a separate /var partition. See "Creating a separate /var partition" and this Red Hat Knowledgebase article for more information.

**IMPORTANT**

Kubernetes supports only two file system partitions. If you add more than one partition to the original configuration, Kubernetes cannot monitor all of them.

- Retain existing partitions: For a brownfield installation where you are reinstalling OpenShift Container Platform on an existing node and want to retain data partitions installed from your previous operating system, there are both boot arguments and options to coreos-installer that allow you to retain existing data partitions.

Creating a separate /var partition

In general, disk partitioning for OpenShift Container Platform should be left to the installer. However, there are cases where you might want to create separate partitions in a part of the filesystem that you expect to grow.
OpenShift Container Platform supports the addition of a single partition to attach storage to either the 
/var partition or a subdirectory of /var. For example:

- /var/lib/containers: Holds container-related content that can grow as more images and containers are added to a system.
- /var/lib/etcd: Holds data that you might want to keep separate for purposes such as performance optimization of etcd storage.
- /var: Holds data that you might want to keep separate for purposes such as auditing.

**IMPORTANT**

For disk sizes larger than 100GB, and especially larger than 1TB, create a separate /var partition.

Storing the contents of a /var directory separately makes it easier to grow storage for those areas as needed and reinstall OpenShift Container Platform at a later date and keep that data intact. With this method, you will not have to pull all your containers again, nor will you have to copy massive log files when you update systems.

Because /var must be in place before a fresh installation of Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS), the following procedure sets up the separate /var partition by creating a machine config manifest that is inserted during the openshift-install preparation phases of an OpenShift Container Platform installation.

**Procedure**

1. Create a directory to hold the OpenShift Container Platform installation files:

   ```
   $ mkdir $HOME/clusterconfig
   ```

2. Run `openshift-install` to create a set of files in the manifest and openshift subdirectories. Answer the system questions as you are prompted:

   ```
   $ openshift-install create manifests --dir $HOME/clusterconfig
   ? SSH Public Key ...
   $ ls $HOME/clusterconfig/openshift/
   99_kubeadm-admin-password-secret.yaml
   99_openshift-cluster-api_master-machines-0.yaml
   99_openshift-cluster-api_master-machines-1.yaml
   99_openshift-cluster-api_master-machines-2.yaml
   ...
   ```

3. Create a Butane config that configures the additional partition. For example, name the file `$HOME/clusterconfig/98-var-partition.bu`, change the disk device name to the name of the storage device on the worker systems, and set the storage size as appropriate. This example places the /var directory on a separate partition:

   ```
   variant: openshift
   version: 4.14.0
   metadata:
   labels:
   machineconfiguration.openshift.io/role: worker
   ```
name: 98-var-partition
storage:
  disks:
    - device: /dev/disk/by-id/<device_name>  
  partitions:
    - label: var
      start_mib: <partition_start_offset>
      size_mib: <partition_size>  
  filesystems:
    - device: /dev/disk/by-partlabel/var
      path: /var
      format: xfs
      mount_options: [defaults, prjquota]  
      with_mount_unit: true

1. The storage device name of the disk that you want to partition.
2. When adding a data partition to the boot disk, a minimum value of 25000 mebibytes is recommended. The root file system is automatically resized to fill all available space up to the specified offset. If no value is specified, or if the specified value is smaller than the recommended minimum, the resulting root file system will be too small, and future reinstalls of RHCOS might overwrite the beginning of the data partition.
3. The size of the data partition in mebibytes.
4. The prjquota mount option must be enabled for filesystems used for container storage.

NOTE

When creating a separate /var partition, you cannot use different instance types for worker nodes, if the different instance types do not have the same device name.

4. Create a manifest from the Butane config and save it to the clusterconfig/openshift directory. For example, run the following command:

$ butane $HOME/clusterconfig/98-var-partition.bu -o $HOME/clusterconfig/openshift/98-var-partition.yaml

5. Run openshift-install again to create Ignition configs from a set of files in the manifest and openshift subdirectories:

$ openshift-install create ignition-configs --dir $HOME/clusterconfig
$ ls $HOME/clusterconfig
auth bootstrap.ign master.ign metadata.json worker.ign

Now you can use the Ignition config files as input to the vSphere installation procedures to install Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) systems.

22.5.17. Updating the bootloader using bootupd

To update the bootloader by using bootupd, you must either install bootupd on RHCOS machines manually or provide a machine config with the enabled systemd unit. Unlike grubby or other
bootloader tools, **bootupd** does not manage kernel space configuration such as passing kernel arguments.

After you have installed **bootupd**, you can manage it remotely from the OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

**NOTE**
It is recommended that you use **bootupd** only on bare metal or virtualized hypervisor installations, such as for protection against the BootHole vulnerability.

**Manual install method**

You can manually install **bootupd** by using the **bootctl** command-line tool.

1. Inspect the system status:

   ```bash
   # bootuppctl status
   ```

   **Example output for x86_64**

   Component EFI
   Installed: grub2-efi-x64-1:2.04-31.fc33.x86_64,shim-x64-15-8.x86_64
   Update: At latest version

   **Example output for aarch64**

   Component EFI
   Installed: grub2-efi-aa64-1:2.02-99.el8_4.1.aarch64,shim-aa64-15.4-2.el8_1.aarch64
   Update: At latest version

2. RHCOS images created without **bootupd** installed on them require an explicit adoption phase. If the system status is **Adoptable**, perform the adoption:

   ```bash
   # bootuppctl adopt-and-update
   ```

   **Example output**

   Updated: grub2-efi-x64-1:2.04-31.fc33.x86_64,shim-x64-15-8.x86_64

3. If an update is available, apply the update so that the changes take effect on the next reboot:

   ```bash
   # bootuppctl update
   ```

   **Example output**

   Updated: grub2-efi-x64-1:2.04-31.fc33.x86_64,shim-x64-15-8.x86_64

**Machine config method**

Another way to enable **bootupd** is by providing a machine config.
• Provide a machine config file with the enabled **systemd** unit, as shown in the following example:

**Example output**

```yaml
variant: rhcos
version: 1.1.0
systemd:
  units:
    - name: custom-bootupd-auto.service
      enabled: true
      contents: |
        [Unit]
        Description=Bootupd automatic update

        [Service]
        ExecStart=/usr/bin/bootupctl update
        RemainAfterExit=yes

        [Install]
        WantedBy=multi-user.target
```

### 22.5.18. 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 4.14. 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**


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 v4.14 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:

  ```bash
  $ oc <command>
  ```

Installing the OpenShift CLI on Windows

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

Procedure

2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.
3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 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:

   ```bash
   C:\> path
   ```

Verification

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

  ```bash
  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

2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.
3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 macOS Client entry and save the file.
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:

   ```bash
   $ echo $PATH
   ```

NOTE

For macOS arm64, choose the OpenShift v4.14 macOS arm64 Client entry.
Verification

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

  $$ oc <command>$$

22.5.19. Waiting for the bootstrap process to complete

The OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process begins after the cluster nodes first boot into the persistent RHCOS environment that has been installed to disk. The configuration information provided through the Ignition config files is used to initialize the bootstrap process and install OpenShift Container Platform on the machines. You must wait for the bootstrap process to complete.

Prerequisites

- You have created the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- You have configured suitable network, DNS and load balancing infrastructure.
- You have obtained the installation program and generated the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- You installed RHCOS on your cluster machines and provided the Ignition config files that the OpenShift Container Platform installation program generated.
- Your machines have direct internet access or have an HTTP or HTTPS proxy available.

Procedure

1. Monitor the bootstrap process:

   $$ ./openshift-install --dir <installation_directory> wait-for bootstrap-complete \ 1
   --log-level=info$$ 2

   1 For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.
   2 To view different installation details, specify `warn`, `debug`, or `error` instead of `info`.

   Example output

   ```
   INFO Waiting up to 30m0s for the Kubernetes API at https://api.test.example.com:6443...
   INFO API v1.27.3 up
   INFO Waiting up to 30m0s for bootstrapping to complete...
   INFO It is now safe to remove the bootstrap resources
   ```

   The command succeeds when the Kubernetes API server signals that it has been bootstrapped on the control plane machines.

2. After the bootstrap process is complete, remove the bootstrap machine from the load balancer.
IMPORTANT

You must remove the bootstrap machine from the load balancer at this point.
You can also remove or reformat the bootstrap machine itself.

22.5.20. Logging in to the cluster by using the CLI

You can log in to your cluster as a default system user by exporting the cluster `kubeconfig` file. The `kubeconfig` file contains information about the cluster that is used by the CLI to connect a client to the correct cluster and API server. The file is specific to a cluster and is created during OpenShift Container Platform installation.

Prerequisites

- You deployed an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- You installed the `oc` CLI.

Procedure

1. Export the `kubeadmin` credentials:

   ```bash
   $ export KUBECONFIG=<installation_directory>/auth/kubeconfig
   ``

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

2. Verify you can run `oc` commands successfully using the exported configuration:

   ```bash
   $ oc whoami
   
   Example output
   
   system:admin
   
   22.5.21. Approving the certificate signing requests for your machines

   When you add machines to a cluster, two pending certificate signing requests (CSRs) are generated for each machine that you added. You must confirm that these CSRs are approved or, if necessary, approve them yourself. The client requests must be approved first, followed by the server requests.

Prerequisites

- You added machines to your cluster.

Procedure

1. Confirm that the cluster recognizes the machines:

   ```bash
   $ oc get nodes
   
   Example output
The output lists all of the machines that you created.

NOTE

The preceding output might not include the compute nodes, also known as worker nodes, until some CSRs are approved.

2. Review the pending CSRs and ensure that you see the client requests with the Pending or Approved status for each machine that you added to the cluster:

$ oc get csr

Example output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>REQUESTOR</th>
<th>CONDITION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>csr-8b2br</td>
<td>15m</td>
<td>system:serviceaccount:openshift-machine-config-operator:node-bootstrapper</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>csr-8vnps</td>
<td>15m</td>
<td>system:serviceaccount:openshift-machine-config-operator:node-bootstrapper</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this example, two machines are joining the cluster. You might see more approved CSRs in the list.

3. If the CSRs were not approved, after all of the pending CSRs for the machines you added are in Pending status, approve the CSRs for your cluster machines:

NOTE

Because the CSRs rotate automatically, approve your CSRs within an hour of adding the machines to the cluster. If you do not approve them within an hour, the certificates will rotate, and more than two certificates will be present for each node. You must approve all of these certificates. After the client CSR is approved, the Kubelet creates a secondary CSR for the serving certificate, which requires manual approval. Then, subsequent serving certificate renewal requests are automatically approved by the machine-approver if the Kubelet requests a new certificate with identical parameters.
NOTE

For clusters running on platforms that are not machine API enabled, such as bare metal and other user-provisioned infrastructure, you must implement a method of automatically approving the kubelet serving certificate requests (CSRs). If a request is not approved, then the `oc exec`, `oc rsh`, and `oc logs` commands cannot succeed, because a serving certificate is required when the API server connects to the kubelet. Any operation that contacts the Kubelet endpoint requires this certificate approval to be in place. The method must watch for new CSRs, confirm that the CSR was submitted by the `node-bootstrapper` service account in the `system:node` or `system:admin` groups, and confirm the identity of the node.

- To approve them individually, run the following command for each valid CSR:

  ```
  $ oc adm certificate approve <csr_name> 
  ```

  `<csr_name>` is the name of a CSR from the list of current CSRs.

- To approve all pending CSRs, run the following command:

  ```
  $ oc get csr -o go-template='{{range .items}}{{if not .status}}{{.metadata.name}}{{"\n"}}{{end}}{{end}}' | xargs --no-run-if-empty oc adm certificate approve
  ```

NOTE

Some Operators might not become available until some CSRs are approved.

4. Now that your client requests are approved, you must review the server requests for each machine that you added to the cluster:

```
$ oc get csr
```

Example output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>REQUESTOR</th>
<th>CONDITION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>csr-bfd72</td>
<td>5m26s</td>
<td>system:node:ip-10-0-50-126.us-east-2.compute.internal</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>csr-c57lv</td>
<td>5m26s</td>
<td>system:node:ip-10-0-95-157.us-east-2.compute.internal</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. If the remaining CSRs are not approved, and are in the `Pending` status, approve the CSRs for your cluster machines:

- To approve them individually, run the following command for each valid CSR:

  ```
  $ oc adm certificate approve <csr_name> 
  ```

  `<csr_name>` is the name of a CSR from the list of current CSRs.
To approve all pending CSRs, run the following command:

```
$ oc get csr -o go-template="{{range .items}}{{if not .status}}{{.metadata.name}}{{"\n"}}{{end}}{{end}}" | xargs oc adm certificate approve
```

6. After all client and server CSRs have been approved, the machines have the **Ready** status. Verify this by running the following command:

```
$ oc get nodes
```

**Example output**

```
NAME      STATUS    ROLES   AGE  VERSION
master-0  Ready     master  73m  v1.27.3
master-1  Ready     master  73m  v1.27.3
master-2  Ready     master  74m  v1.27.3
worker-0  Ready     worker  11m  v1.27.3
worker-1  Ready     worker  11m  v1.27.3
```

**NOTE**

It can take a few minutes after approval of the server CSRs for the machines to transition to the **Ready** status.

**Additional information**

- For more information on CSRs, see [Certificate Signing Requests](#).

**22.5.22. Initial Operator configuration**

After the control plane initializes, you must immediately configure some Operators so that they all become available.

**Prerequisites**

- Your control plane has initialized.

**Procedure**

1. Watch the cluster components come online:

```
$ watch -n5 oc get clusteroperators
```

**Example output**

```
NAME                                       VERSION   AVAILABLE   PROGRESSING   DEGRADED   SINCE
authentication                             4.14.0    True        False         False      19m
baremetal                                  4.14.0    True        False         False      37m
cloud-credential                           4.14.0    True        False         False      40m
cluster-autoscaler                         4.14.0    True        False         False      37m
config-operator                            4.14.0    True        False         False      38m
```
2. Configure the Operators that are not available.

### 22.5.22.1. Image registry removed during installation

On platforms that do not provide shareable object storage, the OpenShift Image Registry Operator bootstraps itself as Removed. This allows openshift-installer to complete installations on these platform types.

After installation, you must edit the Image Registry Operator configuration to switch the managementState from Removed to Managed.

### 22.5.22.2. Image registry storage configuration

The Image Registry Operator is not initially available for platforms that do not provide default storage. After installation, you must configure your registry to use storage so that the Registry Operator is made available.

Instructions are shown for configuring a persistent volume, which is required for production clusters. Where applicable, instructions are shown for configuring an empty directory as the storage location, which is available for only non-production clusters.

Additional instructions are provided for allowing the image registry to use block storage types by using the Recreate rollout strategy during upgrades.

#### 22.5.22.2.1. Configuring registry storage for VMware vSphere

As a cluster administrator, following installation you must configure your registry to use storage.
Prerequisites

- Cluster administrator permissions.
- A cluster on VMware vSphere.
- Persistent storage provisioned for your cluster, such as Red Hat OpenShift Data Foundation.

**IMPORTANT**

OpenShift Container Platform supports ReadWriteOnce access for image registry storage when you have only one replica. ReadWriteOnce access also requires that the registry uses the Recreate rollout strategy. To deploy an image registry that supports high availability with two or more replicas, ReadWriteMany access is required.

- Must have “100Gi” capacity.

**IMPORTANT**

Testing shows issues with using the NFS server on RHEL as storage backend for core services. This includes the OpenShift Container Registry and Quay, Prometheus for monitoring storage, and Elasticsearch for logging storage. Therefore, using RHEL NFS to back PVs used by core services is not recommended.

Other NFS implementations on the marketplace might not have these issues. Contact the individual NFS implementation vendor for more information on any testing that was possibly completed against these OpenShift Container Platform core components.

Procedure

1. To configure your registry to use storage, change the `spec.storage.pvc` in the `configs.imageregistry/cluster` resource.

   **NOTE**

   When you use shared storage, review your security settings to prevent outside access.

2. Verify that you do not have a registry pod:

   ```
   $ oc get pod -n openshift-image-registry -l docker-registry=default
   
   Example output
   
   No resourses found in openshift-image-registry namespace
   
   **NOTE**

   If you do have a registry pod in your output, you do not need to continue with this procedure.
3. Check the registry configuration:

   $ oc edit configs.imageregistry.operator.openshift.io

**Example output**

   
   storage:
   pvc:
   claim: 1

   Leave the **claim** field blank to allow the automatic creation of an **image-registry-storage** persistent volume claim (PVC). The PVC is generated based on the default storage class. However, be aware that the default storage class might provide ReadWriteOnce (RWO) volumes, such as a RADOS Block Device (RBD), which can cause issues when you replicate to more than one replica.

4. Check the **clusteroperator** status:

   $ oc get clusteroperator image-registry

**Example output**

   
   NAME     VERSION   AVAILABLE PROGRESSING DEGRADED  SINCE     MESSAGE
   image-registry  4.7  True      False        False  6h50m

22.5.22.2. Configuring storage for the image registry in non-production clusters

You must configure storage for the Image Registry Operator. For non-production clusters, you can set the image registry to an empty directory. If you do so, all images are lost if you restart the registry.

**Procedure**

- To set the image registry storage to an empty directory:

  
  $ oc patch configs.imageregistry.operator.openshift.io cluster --type merge --patch '{"spec":
  {"storage":{"emptyDir":{}}}'}

**WARNING**

Configure this option for only non-production clusters.

If you run this command before the Image Registry Operator initializes its components, the **oc patch** command fails with the following error:

   Error from server (NotFound): configs.imageregistry.operator.openshift.io "cluster" not found
Wait a few minutes and run the command again.

### 22.5.22.2.3. Configuring block registry storage for VMware vSphere

To allow the image registry to use block storage types such as vSphere Virtual Machine Disk (VMDK) during upgrades as a cluster administrator, you can use the **Recreate** rollout strategy.

**IMPORTANT**

Block storage volumes are supported but not recommended for use with image registry on production clusters. An installation where the registry is configured on block storage is not highly available because the registry cannot have more than one replica.

**Procedure**

1. To set the image registry storage as a block storage type, patch the registry so that it uses the **Recreate** rollout strategy and runs with only 1 replica:

   ```bash
   $ oc patch config.imageregistry.operator.openshift.io/cluster --type=merge -p '{"spec":
   
   "rolloutStrategy": "Recreate",
   "replicas": 1}
   '}
   ```

2. Provision the PV for the block storage device, and create a PVC for that volume. The requested block volume uses the ReadWriteOnce (RWO) access mode.

   a. Create a **pvc.yaml** file with the following contents to define a VMware vSphere **PersistentVolumeClaim** object:

   ```yaml
   kind: PersistentVolumeClaim
   apiVersion: v1
   metadata:
     name: image-registry-storage
     namespace: openshift-image-registry
   spec:
     accessModes:
     - ReadWriteOnce
     resources:
       requests:
         storage: 100Gi
   ```

   **1** A unique name that represents the **PersistentVolumeClaim** object.

   **2** The namespace for the **PersistentVolumeClaim** object, which is `openshift-image-registry`.

   **3** The access mode of the persistent volume claim. With **ReadWriteOnce**, the volume can be mounted with read and write permissions by a single node.

   **4** The size of the persistent volume claim.

   b. Create the **PersistentVolumeClaim** object from the file:

   ```bash
   $ oc create -f pvc.yaml -n openshift-image-registry
   ```
3. Edit the registry configuration so that it references the correct PVC:

\$ oc edit config.imageregistry.operator.openshift.io -o yaml

**Example output**

```
storage:
pvc:
  claim: 1
```

By creating a custom PVC, you can leave the `claim` field blank for the default automatic creation of an `image-registry-storage` PVC.

For instructions about configuring registry storage so that it references the correct PVC, see [Configuring the registry for vSphere](#).

### 22.5.23. Completing installation on user-provisioned infrastructure

After you complete the Operator configuration, you can finish installing the cluster on infrastructure that you provide.

**Prerequisites**

- Your control plane has initialized.
- You have completed the initial Operator configuration.

**Procedure**

1. Confirm that all the cluster components are online with the following command:

\$ watch -n5 oc get clusteroperators

**Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>VERSION</th>
<th>AVAILABLE</th>
<th>PROGRESSING</th>
<th>DEGRADED</th>
<th>SINCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>authentication</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>19m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baremetal</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cloud-credential</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>40m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cluster-autoscaler</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config-operator</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>38m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>console</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>26m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>csi-snapshot-controller</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dns</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>etcd</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>36m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>image-registry</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>31m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ingress</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>30m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insights</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>31m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kube-apiserver</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>26m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kube-controller-manager</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>36m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kube-scheduler</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>36m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kube-storage-version-migrator</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Alternatively, the following command notifies you when all of the clusters are available. It also retrieves and displays credentials:

```
$ ./openshift-install --dir <installation_directory> wait-for install-complete
```

For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

Example output

```
INFO Waiting up to 30m0s for the cluster to initialize...
```

The command succeeds when the Cluster Version Operator finishes deploying the OpenShift Container Platform cluster from Kubernetes API server.

**IMPORTANT**

- The Ignition config files that the installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending `node-bootstrapper` certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for *Recovering from expired control plane certificates* for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

2. Confirm that the Kubernetes API server is communicating with the pods.

   a. To view a list of all pods, use the following command:

```
$ oc get pods --all-namespaces
```
Example output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAMESPACE</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>READY</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>opschift-apiserver-operator</td>
<td>openshift-apiserver-operator-85cb746d55-zqhs8</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Running</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Running 9m</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>opschift-apiserver</td>
<td>apisher-67b9g</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Running</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Running 3m</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>opschift-apiserver</td>
<td>apisher-ljcmx</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Running</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Running 1m</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>opschift-apiserver</td>
<td>apisher-z25h4</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Running</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Running 2m</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>opschift-authentication-operator</td>
<td>authentication-operator-69d5d8bf84-vh2n8</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Running</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Running 0m</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. View the logs for a pod that is listed in the output of the previous command by using the following command:

```
$ oc logs <pod_name> -n <namespace>
```

Specify the pod name and namespace, as shown in the output of the previous command.

If the pod logs display, the Kubernetes API server can communicate with the cluster machines.

3. For an installation with Fibre Channel Protocol (FCP), additional steps are required to enable multipathing. Do not enable multipathing during installation. See “Enabling multipathing with kernel arguments on RHCOS” in the Post-installation machine configuration tasks documentation for more information.

You can add extra compute machines after the cluster installation is completed by following Adding compute machines to vSphere.

22.5.24. Configuring vSphere DRS anti-affinity rules for control plane nodes

vSphere Distributed Resource Scheduler (DRS) anti-affinity rules can be configured to support higher availability of OpenShift Container Platform Control Plane nodes. Anti-affinity rules ensure that the vSphere Virtual Machines for the OpenShift Container Platform Control Plane nodes are not scheduled to the same vSphere Host.

**IMPORTANT**

- The following information applies to compute DRS only and does not apply to storage DRS.

- The `govc` command is an open-source command available from VMware; it is not available from Red Hat. The `govc` command is not supported by the Red Hat support.

- Instructions for downloading and installing `govc` are found on the VMware documentation website.
Create an anti-affinity rule by running the following command:

**Example command**

```
$ govc cluster.rule.create \\n -name openshift4-control-plane-group \\n -dc MyDatacenter -cluster MyCluster \\n -enable \\n -anti-affinity master-0 master-1 master-2
```

After creating the rule, your control plane nodes are automatically migrated by vSphere so they are not running on the same hosts. This might take some time while vSphere reconciles the new rule. Successful command completion is shown in the following procedure.

**NOTE**

The migration occurs automatically and might cause brief OpenShift API outage or latency until the migration finishes.

The vSphere DRS anti-affinity rules need to be updated manually in the event of a control plane VM name change or migration to a new vSphere Cluster.

**Procedure**

1. Remove any existing DRS anti-affinity rule by running the following command:

   ```
   $ govc cluster.rule.remove \\n   -name openshift4-control-plane-group \\n   -dc MyDatacenter -cluster MyCluster
   ```

   **Example Output**

   ```
   [13-10-22 09:33:24] Reconfigure /MyDatacenter/host/MyCluster...OK
   ```

2. Create the rule again with updated names by running the following command:

   ```
   $ govc cluster.rule.create \\n   -name openshift4-control-plane-group \\n   -dc MyDatacenter -cluster MyOtherCluster \\n   -enable \\n   -anti-affinity master-0 master-1 master-2
   ```

**22.5.25. Backing up VMware vSphere volumes**

OpenShift Container Platform provisions new volumes as independent persistent disks to freely attach and detach the volume on any node in the cluster. As a consequence, it is not possible to back up volumes that use snapshots, or to restore volumes from snapshots. See *Snapshot Limitations* for more information.

**Procedure**

To create a backup of persistent volumes:
1. Stop the application that is using the persistent volume.

2. Clone the persistent volume.

3. Restart the application.

4. Create a backup of the cloned volume.

5. Delete the cloned volume.

22.5.26. Telemetry access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the Telemetry service, which runs by default to provide metrics about cluster health and the success of updates, requires internet access. If your cluster is connected to the internet, Telemetry runs automatically, and your cluster is registered to OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console.

After you confirm that your OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console inventory is correct, either maintained automatically by Telemetry or manually by using OpenShift Cluster Manager, use subscription watch to track your OpenShift Container Platform subscriptions at the account or multi-cluster level.

Additional resources

- See About remote health monitoring for more information about the Telemetry service.

22.5.27. Next steps

- Customize your cluster.
- If necessary, you can opt out of remote health reporting.
- Set up your registry and configure registry storage.
- Optional: View the events from the vSphere Problem Detector Operator to determine if the cluster has permission or storage configuration issues.
- Optional: If you created encrypted virtual machines, create an encrypted storage class.

22.6. INSTALLING A CLUSTER ON VSPHERE WITH NETWORK CUSTOMIZATIONS

In OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14, you can install a cluster on VMware vSphere infrastructure that you provision with customized network configuration options. By customizing your network configuration, your cluster can coexist with existing IP address allocations in your environment and integrate with existing MTU and VXLAN configurations.

**NOTE**

OpenShift Container Platform supports deploying a cluster to a single VMware vCenter only. Deploying a cluster with machines/machine sets on multiple vCenters is not supported.
You must set most of the network configuration parameters during installation, and you can modify only `kubeProxy` configuration parameters in a running cluster.

**IMPORTANT**

The steps for performing a user-provisioned infrastructure installation are provided as an example only. Installing a cluster with infrastructure you provide requires knowledge of the vSphere platform and the installation process of OpenShift Container Platform. Use the user-provisioned infrastructure installation instructions as a guide; you are free to create the required resources through other methods.

### 22.6.1. Prerequisites

- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.

- You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.

- Completing the installation requires that you upload the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) OVA on vSphere hosts. The machine from which you complete this process requires access to port 443 on the vCenter and ESXi hosts. Verify that port 443 is accessible.

- If you use a firewall, you confirmed with the administrator that port 443 is accessible. Control plane nodes must be able to reach vCenter and ESXi hosts on port 443 for the installation to succeed.

- If you use a firewall, you configured it to allow the sites that your cluster requires access to.

### 22.6.2. Internet access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you require access to the internet to install your cluster.

You must have internet access to:

- Access OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console to download the installation program and perform subscription management. If the cluster has internet access and you do not disable Telemetry, that service automatically entitles your cluster.

- Access Quay.io to obtain the packages that are required to install your cluster.

- Obtain the packages that are required to perform cluster updates.

**IMPORTANT**

If your cluster cannot have direct internet access, you can perform a restricted network installation on some types of infrastructure that you provision. During that process, you download the required content and use it to populate a mirror registry with the installation packages. With some installation types, the environment that you install your cluster in will not require internet access. Before you update the cluster, you update the content of the mirror registry.

### 22.6.3. VMware vSphere infrastructure requirements
You must install the OpenShift Container Platform cluster on a VMware vSphere version 7.0 Update 2 or later instance that meets the requirements for the components that you use.

**NOTE**

OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14 supports VMware vSphere version 8.0.

You can host the VMware vSphere infrastructure on-premise or on a **VMware Cloud Verified provider** that meets the requirements outlined in the following tables:

**Table 22.39. Version requirements for vSphere virtual environments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Virtual environment product</th>
<th>Required version</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VMware virtual hardware</td>
<td>15 or later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere ESXi hosts</td>
<td>7.0 Update 2 or later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vCenter host</td>
<td>7.0 Update 2 or later</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IMPORTANT**

You must ensure that the time on your ESXi hosts is synchronized before you install OpenShift Container Platform. See [Edit Time Configuration for a Host](#) in the VMware documentation.

**Table 22.40. Minimum supported vSphere version for VMware components**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Minimum supported versions</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hypervisor</td>
<td>vSphere 7.0 Update 2 and later with virtual hardware version 15</td>
<td>This version is the minimum version that Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) supports. For more information about supported hardware on the latest version of Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) that is compatible with RHCOS, see <a href="#">Hardware on the Red Hat Customer Portal</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage with in-tree drivers</td>
<td>vSphere 7.0 Update 2 and later</td>
<td>This plugin creates vSphere storage by using the in-tree storage drivers for vSphere included in OpenShift Container Platform.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
 Optional: Networking (NSX-T)  vSphere 7.0 Update 2 and later  vSphere 7.0 Update 2 is required for OpenShift Container Platform. For more information about the compatibility of NSX and OpenShift Container Platform, see the Release Notes section of VMware’s NSX container plugin documentation.

**IMPORTANT**

To ensure the best performance conditions for your cluster workloads that operate on Oracle® Cloud Infrastructure and on the Oracle® Cloud VMware Solution (OCVS) service, ensure volume performance units (VPUs) for your block volume are sized for your workloads.

The following list provides some guidance in selecting the VPUs needed for specific performance needs:

- **Test or proof of concept environment:** 100 GB, and 20 to 30 VPUs.
- **Base-production environment:** 500 GB, and 60 VPUs.
- **Heavy-use production environment:** More than 500 GB, and 100 or more VPUs.

Consider allocating additional VPUs to give enough capacity for updates and scaling activities. See **Block Volume Performance Levels** in the Oracle documentation.

### 22.6.4. VMware vSphere CSI Driver Operator requirements

To install the vSphere CSI Driver Operator, the following requirements must be met:

- VMware vSphere version 7.0 Update 2 or later
- vCenter 7.0 Update 2 or later
- Virtual machines of hardware version 15 or later
- No third-party vSphere CSI driver already installed in the cluster

If a third-party vSphere CSI driver is present in the cluster, OpenShift Container Platform does not overwrite it. The presence of a third-party vSphere CSI driver prevents OpenShift Container Platform from updating to OpenShift Container Platform 4.13 or later.

**NOTE**

The VMware vSphere CSI Driver Operator is supported only on clusters deployed with **platform: vsphere** in the installation manifest.

**Additional resources**

- To remove a third-party vSphere CSI driver, see Removing a third-party vSphere CSI Driver.
To update the hardware version for your vSphere nodes, see Updating hardware on nodes running in vSphere.

22.6.5. Requirements for a cluster with user-provisioned infrastructure

For a cluster that contains user-provisioned infrastructure, you must deploy all of the required machines.

This section describes the requirements for deploying OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure.

22.6.5.1. vCenter requirements

Before you install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster on your vCenter that uses infrastructure that you provided, you must prepare your environment.

Required vCenter account privileges
To install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster in a vCenter, your vSphere account must include privileges for reading and creating the required resources. Using an account that has global administrative privileges is the simplest way to access all of the necessary permissions.

Example 22.16. Roles and privileges required for installation in vSphere API

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>vSphere object for role</th>
<th>When required</th>
<th>Required privileges in vSphere API</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vSphere vCenter</td>
<td>Always</td>
<td>Cns.Searchable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>InventoryService.Tagging.AttachTag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>InventoryService.Tagging.CreateCategory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>InventoryService.Tagging.CreateTag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>InventoryService.Tagging.DeleteCategory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>InventoryService.Tagging.DeleteTag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>InventoryService.Tagging.EditCategory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>InventoryService.Tagging.EditTag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sessions.ValidateSession</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>StorageProfile.Update</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>StorageProfile.View</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere vCenter Cluster</td>
<td>If VMs will be created in the cluster root</td>
<td>Host.Config.StorageResource.AssignVMToPool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VApp.AssignResourcePool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VApp.Import</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VirtualMachine.Config.AddNewDisk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere object for role</td>
<td>When required</td>
<td>Required privileges in vSphere API</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere Port Group</td>
<td>Always</td>
<td>Network.Assign</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CHAPTER 22. INSTALLING ON VSPHERE
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>vSphere object for role</th>
<th>When required</th>
<th>Required privileges in vSphere API</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
### Example 22.17. Roles and privileges required for installation in vCenter graphical user interface (GUI)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>vSphere object for role</th>
<th>When required</th>
<th>Required privileges in vCenter GUI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VirtualMachine.Config.UpgradeVirtualHardware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VirtualMachine.Interact.GuestControl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VirtualMachine.Interact.PowerOff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VirtualMachine.Interact.PowerOn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VirtualMachine.Interact.Reset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VirtualMachine.Inventory.Create</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VirtualMachine.Inventory.CreateFromExisting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VirtualMachine.Inventory.Delete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VirtualMachine.Provisioning.Clone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VirtualMachine.Provisioning.DeployTemplate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VirtualMachine.Provisioning.MarkAsTemplate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Folder.Create</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Folder.Delete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere object for role</td>
<td>When required</td>
<td>Required privileges in vCenter GUI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere vCenter</td>
<td>Always</td>
<td>Cns.Searchable &quot;vSphere Tagging&quot;.&quot;Assign or Unassign vSphere Tag&quot; &quot;vSphere Tagging&quot;.&quot;Create vSphere Tag Category&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;vSphere Tagging&quot;.&quot;Create vSphere Tag&quot; vSphere Tagging&quot;.&quot;Delete vSphere Tag Category&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;vSphere Tagging&quot;.&quot;Delete vSphere Tag&quot; vSphere Tagging&quot;.&quot;Edit vSphere Tag Category&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;vSphere Tagging&quot;.&quot;Edit vSphere Tag&quot; Sessions.&quot;Validate session&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Profile-driven storage&quot;.&quot;Profile-driven storage update&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Profile-driven storage&quot;.&quot;Profile-driven storage view&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere vCenter Cluster</td>
<td>If VMs will be created in the cluster root</td>
<td>Host.Configuration.&quot;Storage partition configuration&quot; Resource.&quot;Assign virtual machine to resource pool&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VApp.&quot;Assign resource pool&quot; VApp.&quot;Assign resource pool&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VApp.&quot;Assign resource pool&quot; VApp.&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change Configuration&quot;.&quot;Add new disk&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere vCenter Resource Pool</td>
<td>If an existing resource pool is provided</td>
<td>Host.Configuration.&quot;Storage partition configuration&quot; Resource.&quot;Assign virtual machine to resource pool&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VApp.&quot;Assign resource pool&quot; VApp.&quot;Assign resource pool&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VApp.&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change Configuration&quot;.&quot;Add new disk&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere object for role</td>
<td>When required</td>
<td>Required privileges in vCenter GUI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere Datastore</td>
<td>Always</td>
<td>Datastore.&quot;Allocate space&quot; Datastore.&quot;Browse datastore&quot; Datastore.&quot;Low level file operations&quot; &quot;vSphere Tagging&quot;.&quot;Assign or Unassign vSphere Tag on Object&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere Port Group</td>
<td>Always</td>
<td>Network.&quot;Assign network&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Virtual Machine Folder | Always       | "vSphere Tagging"."Assign or Unassign vSphere Tag on Object" Resource."Assign virtual machine to resource pool" VApp.Import "Virtual machine"."Change Configuration"."Add existing disk" "Virtual machine"."Change Configuration"."Add new disk" "Virtual machine"."Change Configuration"."Add or remove device" "Virtual machine"."Change Configuration"."Advanced configuration" "Virtual machine"."Change Configuration"."Set annotation" "Virtual machine"."Change Configuration"."Change CPU count" "Virtual machine"."Change Configuration"."Extend virtual disk" "Virtual machine"."Change Configuration"."Acquire disk lease" "Virtual machine"."Change Configuration"."Modify device settings" "Virtual machine"."Change Configuration"."Change Memory" "Virtual machine"."Change Configuration"."Remove disk" "Virtual machine"."Change
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>vSphere object for role</th>
<th>When required</th>
<th>Required privileges in vCenter GUI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| vSphere vCenter Datacenter | If the installation program creates the virtual machine folder. For UPI, `VirtualMachine.Inventory.Create` and `VirtualMachine.Inventory.Delete` privileges are optional if your cluster does not use the Machine API. | "Configurations"."Rename" "Virtual machine"."Change Configuration"."Change resource" "Virtual machine"."Change Configuration"."Change Settings" "Virtual machine"."Change Configuration"."Upgrade virtual machine compatibility" "Virtual machine".Interaction."Guest operating system management by VIX API" "Virtual machine".Interaction."Power off" "Virtual machine".Interaction."Power on" "Virtual machine".Interaction.Reset "Virtual machine"."Edit Inventory"."Create new" "Virtual machine"."Edit Inventory"."Create from existing" "Virtual machine"."Edit Inventory"."Remove" "Virtual machine".Provisioning."Clone virtual machine" "Virtual machine".Provisioning."Mark as template" "Virtual machine".Provisioning."Deploy template" "vSphere Tagging"."Assign or Unassign vSphere Tag on Object" Resource."Assign virtual machine to resource pool" VApp.Import "Virtual machine"."Change Configuration"."Add existing disk" "Virtual machine"."Change Configuration"."Add new disk"
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>vSphere object for role</th>
<th>When required</th>
<th>Required privileges in vCenter GUI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change Configuration.&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Advanced configuration&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change Configuration.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change Configuration.&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Set annotation&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change Configuration.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change Configuration.&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Change CPU count&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change Configuration.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change Configuration.&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Extend virtual disk&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change Configuration.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change Configuration.&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Acquire disk lease&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change Configuration.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change Configuration.&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Modify device settings&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change Configuration.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change Configuration.&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Change Memory&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change Configuration.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change Configuration.&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Remove disk&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change Configuration.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change Configuration.&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Rename&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change Configuration.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change Configuration.&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Reset guest information&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change Configuration.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change Configuration.&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Change resource&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change Configuration.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change Configuration.&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Change Settings&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change Configuration.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change Configuration.&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Upgrade virtual machine compatibility&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Interaction.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Interaction.&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Guest operating system management by VIX API&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Interaction.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Interaction.&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Power off&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Interaction.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Interaction.&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Power on&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Interaction.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Interaction.&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Reset&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Interaction.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Interaction.&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Create new&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Interaction.&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CHAPTER 22. INSTALLING ON VSPHERE
Additionally, the user requires some **ReadOnly** permissions, and some of the roles require permission to propagate the permissions to child objects. These settings vary depending on whether or not you install the cluster into an existing folder.

**Example 22.18. Required permissions and propagation settings**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>vSphere object</th>
<th>When required</th>
<th>Propagate to children</th>
<th>Permissions required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vSphere vCenter</td>
<td>Always</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>Listed required privileges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere vCenter Datacenter</td>
<td>Existing folder</td>
<td>False</td>
<td><strong>ReadOnly</strong> permission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Installation program creates the folder</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>Listed required privileges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere vCenter Cluster</td>
<td>Existing resource pool</td>
<td>False</td>
<td><strong>ReadOnly</strong> permission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VMs in cluster root</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>Listed required privileges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere vCenter Datastore</td>
<td>Always</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>Listed required privileges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere Switch</td>
<td>Always</td>
<td>False</td>
<td><strong>ReadOnly</strong> permission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere Port Group</td>
<td>Always</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>Listed required privileges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere vCenter Virtual Machine Folder</td>
<td>Existing folder</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>Listed required privileges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere object</td>
<td>When required</td>
<td>Propagate to children</td>
<td>Permissions required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere vCenter Resource Pool</td>
<td>Existing resource pool</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>Listed required privileges</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For more information about creating an account with only the required privileges, see vSphere Permissions and User Management Tasks in the vSphere documentation.

Using OpenShift Container Platform with vMotion
If you intend on using vMotion in your vSphere environment, consider the following before installing an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

- OpenShift Container Platform generally supports compute-only vMotion, where generally implies that you meet all VMware best practices for vMotion.
  To help ensure the uptime of your compute and control plane nodes, ensure that you follow the VMware best practices for vMotion, and use VMware anti-affinity rules to improve the availability of OpenShift Container Platform during maintenance or hardware issues.

  For more information about vMotion and anti-affinity rules, see the VMware vSphere documentation for vMotion networking requirements and VM anti-affinity rules.

- Using Storage vMotion can cause issues and is not supported. If you are using vSphere volumes in your pods, migrating a VM across datastores, either manually or through Storage vMotion, causes invalid references within OpenShift Container Platform persistent volume (PV) objects that can result in data loss.

- OpenShift Container Platform does not support selective migration of VMDKs across datastores, using datastore clusters for VM provisioning or for dynamic or static provisioning of PVs, or using a datastore that is part of a datastore cluster for dynamic or static provisioning of PVs.

  **IMPORTANT**
  You can specify the path of any datastore that exists in a datastore cluster. By default, Storage Distributed Resource Scheduler (SDRS), which uses Storage vMotion, is automatically enabled for a datastore cluster. Red Hat does not support Storage vMotion, so you must disable Storage DRS to avoid data loss issues for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

  If you must specify VMs across multiple datastores, use a datastore object to specify a failure domain in your cluster’s install-config.yaml configuration file. For more information, see “VMware vSphere region and zone enablement”.

Cluster resources
When you deploy an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses infrastructure that you provided, you must create the following resources in your vCenter instance:

- 1 Folder
- 1 Tag category
- 1 Tag
Virtual machines:
- 1 template
- 1 temporary bootstrap node
- 3 control plane nodes
- 3 compute machines

Although these resources use 856 GB of storage, the bootstrap node is destroyed during the cluster installation process. A minimum of 800 GB of storage is required to use a standard cluster.

If you deploy more compute machines, the OpenShift Container Platform cluster will use more storage.

**Cluster limits**
Available resources vary between clusters. The number of possible clusters within a vCenter is limited primarily by available storage space and any limitations on the number of required resources. Be sure to consider both limitations to the vCenter resources that the cluster creates and the resources that you require to deploy a cluster, such as IP addresses and networks.

**Networking requirements**
Use Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) for the network and ensure that the DHCP server is configured to provide persistent IP addresses to the cluster machines.

**NOTE**
You do not need to use the DHCP for the network if you want to provision nodes with static IP addresses.

Configure the default gateway to use the DHCP server. All nodes must be in the same VLAN. You cannot scale the cluster using a second VLAN as a Day 2 operation.

You must use the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) for the network and ensure that the DHCP server is configured to provide persistent IP addresses to the cluster machines. In the DHCP lease, you must configure the DHCP to use the default gateway. All nodes must be in the same VLAN. You cannot scale the cluster using a second VLAN as a Day 2 operation.

Additionally, you must create the following networking resources before you install the OpenShift Container Platform cluster:

**NOTE**
It is recommended that each OpenShift Container Platform node in the cluster must have access to a Network Time Protocol (NTP) server that is discoverable via DHCP. Installation is possible without an NTP server. However, asynchronous server clocks will cause errors, which NTP server prevents.

**Required IP Addresses**
**DNS records**
You must create DNS records for two static IP addresses in the appropriate DNS server for the vCenter instance that hosts your OpenShift Container Platform cluster. In each record, `<cluster_name>` is the cluster name and `<base_domain>` is the cluster base domain that you specify when you install the cluster. A complete DNS record takes the form: `<component>.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>`. 
### Table 22.41. Required DNS records

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Record</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>API VIP</td>
<td>api.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;.</td>
<td>This DNS A/AAAA or CNAME record must point to the load balancer for the control plane machines. This record must be resolvable by both clients external to the cluster and from all the nodes within the cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ingress VIP</td>
<td>*.apps.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;.</td>
<td>A wildcard DNS A/AAAA or CNAME record that points to the load balancer that targets the machines that run the Ingress router pods, which are the worker nodes by default. This record must be resolvable by both clients external to the cluster and from all the nodes within the cluster.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Additional resources
- Creating a compute machine set on vSphere

### 22.6.5.2. Required machines for cluster installation

The smallest OpenShift Container Platform clusters require the following hosts:

### Table 22.42. Minimum required hosts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hosts</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One temporary bootstrap machine</td>
<td>The cluster requires the bootstrap machine to deploy the OpenShift Container Platform cluster on the three control plane machines. You can remove the bootstrap machine after you install the cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three control plane machines</td>
<td>The control plane machines run the Kubernetes and OpenShift Container Platform services that form the control plane.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At least two compute machines, which are also known as worker machines.</td>
<td>The workloads requested by OpenShift Container Platform users run on the compute machines.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IMPORTANT**

To maintain high availability of your cluster, use separate physical hosts for these cluster machines.
The bootstrap and control plane machines must use Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) as the operating system. However, the compute machines can choose between Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS), Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 8.6 and later.

Note that RHCOS is based on Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 9.2 and inherits all of its hardware certifications and requirements. See Red Hat Enterprise Linux technology capabilities and limits.

### 22.6.5.3. Minimum resource requirements for cluster installation

Each cluster machine must meet the following minimum requirements:

Table 22.43. Minimum resource requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Machine</th>
<th>Operating System</th>
<th>vCPU</th>
<th>Virtual RAM</th>
<th>Storage</th>
<th>Input/Output Per Second (IOPS)[1]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bootstrap</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control plane</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compute</td>
<td>RHCOS, RHEL 8.6 and later [2]</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. OpenShift Container Platform and Kubernetes are sensitive to disk performance, and faster storage is recommended, particularly for etcd on the control plane nodes which require a 10 ms p99 fsync duration. Note that on many cloud platforms, storage size and IOPS scale together, so you might need to over-allocate storage volume to obtain sufficient performance.

2. As with all user-provisioned installations, if you choose to use RHEL compute machines in your cluster, you take responsibility for all operating system life cycle management and maintenance, including performing system updates, applying patches, and completing all other required tasks. Use of RHEL 7 compute machines is deprecated and has been removed in OpenShift Container Platform 4.10 and later.

If an instance type for your platform meets the minimum requirements for cluster machines, it is supported to use in OpenShift Container Platform.

### Additional resources

- Optimizing storage

### 22.6.5.4. Requirements for encrypting virtual machines

You can encrypt your virtual machines prior to installing OpenShift Container Platform 4.14 by meeting the following requirements.

- You have configured a Standard key provider in vSphere. For more information, see Adding a KMS to vCenter Server.
IMPORTANT

The Native key provider in vCenter is not supported. For more information, see vSphere Native Key Provider Overview.

- You have enabled host encryption mode on all of the ESXi hosts that are hosting the cluster. For more information, see Enabling host encryption mode.

- You have a vSphere account which has all cryptographic privileges enabled. For more information, see Cryptographic Operations Privileges.

When you deploy the OVF template in the section titled "Installing RHCOS and starting the OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process", select the option to "Encrypt this virtual machine" when you are selecting storage for the OVF template. After completing cluster installation, create a storage class that uses the encryption storage policy you used to encrypt the virtual machines.

Additional resources

- Creating an encrypted storage class

22.6.5.5. Certificate signing requests management

Because your cluster has limited access to automatic machine management when you use infrastructure that you provision, you must provide a mechanism for approving cluster certificate signing requests (CSRs) after installation. The `kube-controller-manager` only approves the kubelet client CSRs. The `machine-approver` cannot guarantee the validity of a serving certificate that is requested by using kubelet credentials because it cannot confirm that the correct machine issued the request. You must determine and implement a method of verifying the validity of the kubelet serving certificate requests and approving them.

22.6.5.6. Networking requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure

All the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines require networking to be configured in initramfs during boot to fetch their Ignition config files.

During the initial boot, the machines require an IP address configuration that is set either through a DHCP server or statically by providing the required boot options. After a network connection is established, the machines download their Ignition config files from an HTTP or HTTPS server. The Ignition config files are then used to set the exact state of each machine. The Machine Config Operator completes more changes to the machines, such as the application of new certificates or keys, after installation.

It is recommended to use a DHCP server for long-term management of the cluster machines. Ensure that the DHCP server is configured to provide persistent IP addresses, DNS server information, and hostnames to the cluster machines.

NOTE

If a DHCP service is not available for your user-provisioned infrastructure, you can instead provide the IP networking configuration and the address of the DNS server to the nodes at RHCOS install time. These can be passed as boot arguments if you are installing from an ISO image. See the Installing RHCOS and starting the OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process section for more information about static IP provisioning and advanced networking options.
The Kubernetes API server must be able to resolve the node names of the cluster machines. If the API servers and worker nodes are in different zones, you can configure a default DNS search zone to allow the API server to resolve the node names. Another supported approach is to always refer to hosts by their fully-qualified domain names in both the node objects and all DNS requests.

22.6.5.6.1. Setting the cluster node hostnames through DHCP

On Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines, the hostname is set through NetworkManager. By default, the machines obtain their hostname through DHCP. If the hostname is not provided by DHCP, set statically through kernel arguments, or another method, it is obtained through a reverse DNS lookup. Reverse DNS lookup occurs after the network has been initialized on a node and can take time to resolve. Other system services can start prior to this and detect the hostname as `localhost` or similar. You can avoid this by using DHCP to provide the hostname for each cluster node.

Additionally, setting the hostnames through DHCP can bypass any manual DNS record name configuration errors in environments that have a DNS split-horizon implementation.

22.6.5.6.2. Network connectivity requirements

You must configure the network connectivity between machines to allow OpenShift Container Platform cluster components to communicate. Each machine must be able to resolve the hostnames of all other machines in the cluster.

This section provides details about the ports that are required.

### IMPORTANT

In connected OpenShift Container Platform environments, all nodes are required to have internet access to pull images for platform containers and provide telemetry data to Red Hat.

Table 22.44. Ports used for all-machine to all-machine communications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ICMP</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Network reachability tests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Metrics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9000-9999</td>
<td>Host level services, including the node exporter on ports 9100-9101 and the Cluster Version Operator on port 9099.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10250-10259</td>
<td>The default ports that Kubernetes reserves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10256</td>
<td>openshift-sdn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>4789</td>
<td>VXLAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6081</td>
<td>Geneve</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Host level services, including the node exporter on ports 9100-9101.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9000-9999</td>
<td>Host level services, including the node exporter on ports 9100-9101.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>500</td>
<td>IPsec IKE packets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4500</td>
<td>IPsec NAT-T packets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP/UDP</td>
<td>30000-32767</td>
<td>Kubernetes node port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESP</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>IPsec Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 22.45. Ports used for all-machine to control plane communications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>6443</td>
<td>Kubernetes API</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 22.46. Ports used for control plane machine to control plane machine communications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>2379-2380</td>
<td>etcd server and peer ports</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ethernet adaptor hardware address requirements
When provisioning VMs for the cluster, the ethernet interfaces configured for each VM must use a MAC address from the VMware Organizationally Unique Identifier (OUI) allocation ranges:

- 00:05:69:00:00:00 to 00:05:69:FF:FF:FF
- 00:0c:29:00:00:00 to 00:0c:29:FF:FF:FF
- 00:1c:14:00:00:00 to 00:1c:14:FF:FF:FF
- 00:50:56:00:00:00 to 00:50:56:3F:FF:FF

If a MAC address outside the VMware OUI is used, the cluster installation will not succeed.

NTP configuration for user-provisioned infrastructure
OpenShift Container Platform clusters are configured to use a public Network Time Protocol (NTP) server by default. If you want to use a local enterprise NTP server, or if your cluster is being deployed in a disconnected network, you can configure the cluster to use a specific time server. For more information, see the documentation for Configuring chrony time service.

If a DHCP server provides NTP server information, the chrony time service on the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines read the information and can sync the clock with the NTP servers.

Additional resources
22.6.5.7. User-provisioned DNS requirements

In OpenShift Container Platform deployments, DNS name resolution is required for the following components:

- The Kubernetes API
- The OpenShift Container Platform application wildcard
- The bootstrap, control plane, and compute machines

Reverse DNS resolution is also required for the Kubernetes API, the bootstrap machine, the control plane machines, and the compute machines.

DNS A/AAAA or CNAME records are used for name resolution and PTR records are used for reverse name resolution. The reverse records are important because Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) uses the reverse records to set the hostnames for all the nodes, unless the hostnames are provided by DHCP. Additionally, the reverse records are used to generate the certificate signing requests (CSR) that OpenShift Container Platform needs to operate.

**NOTE**

It is recommended to use a DHCP server to provide the hostnames to each cluster node. See the *DHCP recommendations for user-provisioned infrastructure* section for more information.

The following DNS records are required for a user-provisioned OpenShift Container Platform cluster and they must be in place before installation. In each record, `<cluster_name>` is the cluster name and `<base_domain>` is the base domain that you specify in the `install-config.yaml` file. A complete DNS record takes the form: `<component>.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>.

Table 22.47. Required DNS records

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Record</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kubernetes API</td>
<td><code>api.&lt;cluster_name&gt;..&lt;base_domain&gt;</code></td>
<td>A DNS A/AAAA or CNAME record, and a DNS PTR record, to identify the API load balancer. These records must be resolvable by both clients external to the cluster and from all the nodes within the cluster.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Component | Record | Description
--- | --- | ---
| **API Load Balancer** | api-int.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>. | A DNS A/AAAA or CNAME record, and a DNS PTR record, to internally identify the API load balancer. These records must be resolvable from all the nodes within the cluster.

**IMPORTANT**

The API server must be able to resolve the worker nodes by the hostnames that are recorded in Kubernetes. If the API server cannot resolve the node names, then proxied API calls can fail, and you cannot retrieve logs from pods.

| **Routes** | routes.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>. | A wildcard DNS A/AAAA or CNAME record that refers to the application ingress load balancer. The application ingress load balancer targets the machines that run the Ingress Controller pods. The Ingress Controller pods run on the compute machines by default. These records must be resolvable by both clients external to the cluster and from all the nodes within the cluster.

For example, console-openshift-console.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain> is used as a wildcard route to the OpenShift Container Platform console.

| **Bootstrap Machine** | bootstrap.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>. | A DNS A/AAAA or CNAME record, and a DNS PTR record, to identify the bootstrap machine. These records must be resolvable by the nodes within the cluster.

| **Control Plane Machines** | <master><n>.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>. | DNS A/AAAA or CNAME records and DNS PTR records to identify each machine for the control plane nodes. These records must be resolvable by the nodes within the cluster.

| **Compute Machines** | <worker><n>.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>. | DNS A/AAAA or CNAME records and DNS PTR records to identify each machine for the worker nodes. These records must be resolvable by the nodes within the cluster.

**NOTE**

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.4 and later, you do not need to specify etcd host and SRV records in your DNS configuration.

**TIP**

You can use the `dig` command to verify name and reverse name resolution. See the section on *Validating DNS resolution for user-provisioned infrastructure* for detailed validation steps.
22.6.5.7.1. Example DNS configuration for user-provisioned clusters

This section provides A and PTR record configuration samples that meet the DNS requirements for deploying OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure. The samples are not meant to provide advice for choosing one DNS solution over another.

In the examples, the cluster name is ocp4 and the base domain is example.com.

Example DNS A record configuration for a user-provisioned cluster

The following example is a BIND zone file that shows sample A records for name resolution in a user-provisioned cluster.

```text
$TTL 1W
@ IN SOA ns1.example.com. root (2019070700 ; serial 3H ; refresh (3 hours) 30M ; retry (30 minutes) 2W ; expiry (2 weeks) 1W ) ; minimum (1 week)
IN NS ns1.example.com.
IN MX 1 smtplib.example.com.
helper.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5
api.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5
api-int.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5
*.apps.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5
bootstrap.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.96
master0.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.97
master1.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.98
master2.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.99
worker0.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.11
worker1.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.17

EOF
```

1. Provides name resolution for the Kubernetes API. The record refers to the IP address of the API load balancer.

2. Provides name resolution for the Kubernetes API. The record refers to the IP address of the API load balancer and is used for internal cluster communications.

3. Provides name resolution for the wildcard routes. The record refers to the IP address of the
NOTE

In the example, the same load balancer is used for the Kubernetes API and application ingress traffic. In production scenarios, you can deploy the API and application ingress load balancers separately so that you can scale the load balancer infrastructure for each in isolation.

4. Provides name resolution for the bootstrap machine.

5, 6, 7. Provides name resolution for the control plane machines.

8, 9. Provides name resolution for the compute machines.

Example DNS PTR record configuration for a user-provisioned cluster

The following example BIND zone file shows sample PTR records for reverse name resolution in a user-provisioned cluster.

Example 22.20. Sample DNS zone database for reverse records

$TTL 1W
@ IN SOA ns1.example.com. root (2019070700 ; serial 3H ; refresh (3 hours) 30M ; retry (30 minutes) 2W ; expiry (2 weeks) 1W ) ; minimum (1 week)
IN NS ns1.example.com.
;
5.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR api.ocp4.example.com. 1
5.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR api-int.ocp4.example.com. 2
;
96.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR bootstrap.ocp4.example.com. 3
;
97.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR master0.ocp4.example.com. 4
98.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR master1.ocp4.example.com. 5
99.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR master2.ocp4.example.com. 6
;
11.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR worker0.ocp4.example.com. 7
7.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR worker1.ocp4.example.com. 8
;
;EOF

1. Provides reverse DNS resolution for the Kubernetes API. The PTR record refers to the record name of the API load balancer.

2. Provides reverse DNS resolution for the Kubernetes API. The PTR record refers to the record name of the API load balancer and is used for internal cluster communications.

3. Provides reverse DNS resolution for the bootstrap machine.

4, 5, 6. Provides reverse DNS resolution for the control plane machines.
Provides reverse DNS resolution for the compute machines.

NOTE
A PTR record is not required for the OpenShift Container Platform application wildcard.

22.6.5.8. Load balancing requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform, you must provision the API and application Ingress load balancing infrastructure. In production scenarios, you can deploy the API and application Ingress load balancers separately so that you can scale the load balancer infrastructure for each in isolation.

NOTE
If you want to deploy the API and application Ingress load balancers with a Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) instance, you must purchase the RHEL subscription separately.

The load balancing infrastructure must meet the following requirements:

1. **API load balancer**: Provides a common endpoint for users, both human and machine, to interact with and configure the platform. Configure the following conditions:
   - Layer 4 load balancing only. This can be referred to as Raw TCP, SSL Passthrough, or SSL Bridge mode. If you use SSL Bridge mode, you must enable Server Name Indication (SNI) for the API routes.
   - A stateless load balancing algorithm. The options vary based on the load balancer implementation.

   **IMPORTANT**

   Do not configure session persistence for an API load balancer. Configuring session persistence for a Kubernetes API server might cause performance issues from excess application traffic for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster and the Kubernetes API that runs inside the cluster.

Configure the following ports on both the front and back of the load balancers:

**Table 22.48. API load balancer**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Back-end machines (pool members)</th>
<th>Internal</th>
<th>External</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6443</td>
<td>Bootstrap and control plane. You remove the bootstrap machine from the load balancer after the bootstrap machine initializes the cluster control plane. You must configure the <strong>/readyz</strong> endpoint for the API server health check probe.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Kubernetes API server</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
You remove the bootstrap machine from the load balancer after the bootstrap machine initializes the cluster control plane.

**NOTE**

The load balancer must be configured to take a maximum of 30 seconds from the time the API server turns off the /readyz endpoint to the removal of the API server instance from the pool. Within the time frame after /readyz returns an error or becomes healthy, the endpoint must have been removed or added. Probing every 5 or 10 seconds, with two successful requests to become healthy and three to become unhealthy, are well-tested values.

2. **Application Ingress load balancer**: Provides an ingress point for application traffic flowing in from outside the cluster. A working configuration for the Ingress router is required for an OpenShift Container Platform cluster. Configure the following conditions:

- Layer 4 load balancing only. This can be referred to as Raw TCP, SSL Passthrough, or SSL Bridge mode. If you use SSL Bridge mode, you must enable Server Name Indication (SNI) for the ingress routes.
- A connection-based or session-based persistence is recommended, based on the options available and types of applications that will be hosted on the platform.

**TIP**

If the true IP address of the client can be seen by the application Ingress load balancer, enabling source IP-based session persistence can improve performance for applications that use end-to-end TLS encryption.

Configure the following ports on both the front and back of the load balancers:

**Table 22.49. Application Ingress load balancer**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Back-end machines (pool members)</th>
<th>Internal</th>
<th>External</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>443</td>
<td>The machines that run the Ingress Controller pods, compute, or worker, by default.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>HTTPS traffic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>The machines that run the Ingress Controller pods, compute, or worker, by default.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>HTTP traffic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If you are deploying a three-node cluster with zero compute nodes, the Ingress Controller pods run on the control plane nodes. In three-node cluster deployments, you must configure your application Ingress load balancer to route HTTP and HTTPS traffic to the control plane nodes.

NOTE

22.6.5.8.1. Example load balancer configuration for user-provisioned clusters

This section provides an example API and application Ingress load balancer configuration that meets the load balancing requirements for user-provisioned clusters. The sample is an `/etc/haproxy/haproxy.cfg` configuration for an HAProxy load balancer. The example is not meant to provide advice for choosing one load balancing solution over another.

In the example, the same load balancer is used for the Kubernetes API and application ingress traffic. In production scenarios, you can deploy the API and application ingress load balancers separately so that you can scale the load balancer infrastructure for each in isolation.

NOTE

If you are using HAProxy as a load balancer and SELinux is set to enforcing, you must ensure that the HAProxy service can bind to the configured TCP port by running `setsebool -P haproxy_connect_any=1`.

Example 22.21. Sample API and application Ingress load balancer configuration

```conf
# Example haproxy configuration

global
  log 127.0.0.1 local2
  pidfile /var/run/haproxy.pid
  maxconn 4000
defaults
  mode http
  log global
  option dontlognull
  option http-server-close
  option redispatch
  retries 3
  timeout http-request 10s
  timeout queue 1m
  timeout connect 10s
  timeout client 1m
  timeout server 1m
  timeout http-keep-alive 10s
  timeout check 10s
  maxconn 3000
listen api-server-6443
  bind *:6443
  mode tcp
  server bootstrap bootstrap.ocp4.example.com:6443 check inter 1s backup
  server master0 master0.ocp4.example.com:6443 check inter 1s
  server master1 master1.ocp4.example.com:6443 check inter 1s
  server master2 master2.ocp4.example.com:6443 check inter 1s
listen machine-config-server-22623
```

3350
Port 6443 handles the Kubernetes API traffic and points to the control plane machines.

The bootstrap entries must be in place before the OpenShift Container Platform cluster installation and they must be removed after the bootstrap process is complete.

Port 22623 handles the machine config server traffic and points to the control plane machines.

Port 443 handles the HTTPS traffic and points to the machines that run the Ingress Controller pods. The Ingress Controller pods run on the compute machines by default.

Port 80 handles the HTTP traffic and points to the machines that run the Ingress Controller pods. The Ingress Controller pods run on the compute machines by default.

**NOTE**

If you are deploying a three-node cluster with zero compute nodes, the Ingress Controller pods run on the control plane nodes. In three-node cluster deployments, you must configure your application Ingress load balancer to route HTTP and HTTPS traffic to the control plane nodes.

**TIP**

If you are using HAProxy as a load balancer, you can check that the `haproxy` process is listening on ports 6443, 22623, 443, and 80 by running `netstat -nltupe` on the HAProxy node.

22.6.6. Preparing the user-provisioned infrastructure

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure, you must prepare the underlying infrastructure.

This section provides details about the high-level steps required to set up your cluster infrastructure in preparation for an OpenShift Container Platform installation. This includes configuring IP networking and network connectivity for your cluster nodes, enabling the required ports through your firewall, and
setting up the required DNS and load balancing infrastructure.

After preparation, your cluster infrastructure must meet the requirements outlined in the *Requirements for a cluster with user-provisioned infrastructure* section.

**Prerequisites**

- You have reviewed the [OpenShift Container Platform 4.x Tested Integrations](https://example.com) page.
- You have reviewed the infrastructure requirements detailed in the *Requirements for a cluster with user-provisioned infrastructure* section.

**Procedure**

1. If you are using DHCP to provide the IP networking configuration to your cluster nodes, configure your DHCP service.
   a. Add persistent IP addresses for the nodes to your DHCP server configuration. In your configuration, match the MAC address of the relevant network interface to the intended IP address for each node.
   b. When you use DHCP to configure IP addressing for the cluster machines, the machines also obtain the DNS server information through DHCP. Define the persistent DNS server address that is used by the cluster nodes through your DHCP server configuration.

   **NOTE**

   If you are not using a DHCP service, you must provide the IP networking configuration and the address of the DNS server to the nodes at RHCOS install time. These can be passed as boot arguments if you are installing from an ISO image. See the [Installing RHCOS and starting the OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process](https://example.com) section for more information about static IP provisioning and advanced networking options.

   c. Define the hostnames of your cluster nodes in your DHCP server configuration. See the *Setting the cluster node hostnames through DHCP* section for details about hostname considerations.

   **NOTE**

   If you are not using a DHCP service, the cluster nodes obtain their hostname through a reverse DNS lookup.

2. Ensure that your network infrastructure provides the required network connectivity between the cluster components. See the *Networking requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure* section for details about the requirements.

3. Configure your firewall to enable the ports required for the OpenShift Container Platform cluster components to communicate. See *Networking requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure* section for details about the ports that are required.
IMPORTANT

By default, port 1936 is accessible for an OpenShift Container Platform cluster, because each control plane node needs access to this port.

Avoid using the Ingress load balancer to expose this port, because doing so might result in the exposure of sensitive information, such as statistics and metrics, related to Ingress Controllers.

4. Setup the required DNS infrastructure for your cluster.

   a. Configure DNS name resolution for the Kubernetes API, the application wildcard, the bootstrap machine, the control plane machines, and the compute machines.

   b. Configure reverse DNS resolution for the Kubernetes API, the bootstrap machine, the control plane machines, and the compute machines.
      See the User-provisioned DNS requirements section for more information about the OpenShift Container Platform DNS requirements.

5. Validate your DNS configuration.

   a. From your installation node, run DNS lookups against the record names of the Kubernetes API, the wildcard routes, and the cluster nodes. Validate that the IP addresses in the responses correspond to the correct components.

   b. From your installation node, run reverse DNS lookups against the IP addresses of the load balancer and the cluster nodes. Validate that the record names in the responses correspond to the correct components.
      See the Validating DNS resolution for user-provisioned infrastructure section for detailed DNS validation steps.

6. Provision the required API and application ingress load balancing infrastructure. See the Load balancing requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure section for more information about the requirements.

NOTE

Some load balancing solutions require the DNS name resolution for the cluster nodes to be in place before the load balancing is initialized.

22.6.7. Validating DNS resolution for user-provisioned infrastructure

You can validate your DNS configuration before installing OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure.

IMPORTANT

The validation steps detailed in this section must succeed before you install your cluster.

Prerequisites

- You have configured the required DNS records for your user-provisioned infrastructure.

Procedure
1. From your installation node, run DNS lookups against the record names of the Kubernetes API, the wildcard routes, and the cluster nodes. Validate that the IP addresses contained in the responses correspond to the correct components.

   a. Perform a lookup against the Kubernetes API record name. Check that the result points to the IP address of the API load balancer:

   ```
   $ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> api.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>
   ```

   Replace `<nameserver_ip>` with the IP address of the nameserver, `<cluster_name>` with your cluster name, and `<base_domain>` with your base domain name.

   **Example output**

   ```
   api.ocp4.example.com. 604800 IN A 192.168.1.5
   ```

   b. Perform a lookup against the Kubernetes internal API record name. Check that the result points to the IP address of the API load balancer:

   ```
   $ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> api-int.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>
   ```

   **Example output**

   ```
   api-int.ocp4.example.com. 604800 IN A 192.168.1.5
   ```

   c. Test an example `*.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>` DNS wildcard lookup. All of the application wildcard lookups must resolve to the IP address of the application ingress load balancer:

   ```
   $ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> random.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>
   ```

   **Example output**

   ```
   random.apps.ocp4.example.com. 604800 IN A 192.168.1.5
   ```

   **NOTE**

   In the example outputs, the same load balancer is used for the Kubernetes API and application ingress traffic. In production scenarios, you can deploy the API and application ingress load balancers separately so that you can scale the load balancer infrastructure for each in isolation.

   You can replace `random` with another wildcard value. For example, you can query the route to the OpenShift Container Platform console:

   ```
   $ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> console-openshift-console.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>
   ```

   **Example output**
d. Run a lookup against the bootstrap DNS record name. Check that the result points to the IP address of the bootstrap node:

```
$ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> bootstrap.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>
```

**Example output**

```
bootstrap.ocp4.example.com. 604800 IN A 192.168.1.96
```

e. Use this method to perform lookups against the DNS record names for the control plane and compute nodes. Check that the results correspond to the IP addresses of each node.

2. From your installation node, run reverse DNS lookups against the IP addresses of the load balancer and the cluster nodes. Validate that the record names contained in the responses correspond to the correct components.

a. Perform a reverse lookup against the IP address of the API load balancer. Check that the response includes the record names for the Kubernetes API and the Kubernetes internal API:

```
$ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> -x 192.168.1.5
```

**Example output**

```
5.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. 604800 IN PTR api-int.ocp4.example.com. 1
5.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. 604800 IN PTR api.ocp4.example.com. 2
```

1 Provides the record name for the Kubernetes internal API.
2 Provides the record name for the Kubernetes API.

**NOTE**

A PTR record is not required for the OpenShift Container Platform application wildcard. No validation step is needed for reverse DNS resolution against the IP address of the application ingress load balancer.

b. Perform a reverse lookup against the IP address of the bootstrap node. Check that the result points to the DNS record name of the bootstrap node:

```
$ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> -x 192.168.1.96
```

**Example output**

```
```

c. Use this method to perform reverse lookups against the IP addresses for the control plane and compute nodes. Check that the results correspond to the DNS record names of each node.
22.6.8. Generating a key pair for cluster node SSH access

During an OpenShift Container Platform installation, you can provide an SSH public key to the installation program. The key is passed to the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes through their Ignition config files and is used to authenticate SSH access to the nodes. The key is added to the `~/.ssh/authorized_keys` list for the `core` user on each node, which enables password-less authentication.

After the key is passed to the nodes, you can use the key pair to SSH in to the RHCOS nodes as the user `core`. To access the nodes through SSH, the private key identity must be managed by SSH for your local user.

If you want to SSH in to your cluster nodes to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, you must provide the SSH public key during the installation process. The `openshift-install gather` command also requires the SSH public key to be in place on the cluster nodes.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not skip this procedure in production environments, where disaster recovery and debugging is required.

**NOTE**

You must use a local key, not one that you configured with platform-specific approaches such as AWS key pairs.

**Procedure**

1. If you do not have an existing SSH key pair on your local machine to use for authentication onto your cluster nodes, create one. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   ```bash
   $ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -N "" -f <path>/<file_name>
   ```

   Specify the path and file name, such as `~/.ssh/id_ed25519`, of the new SSH key. If you have an existing key pair, ensure your public key is in the your `~/.ssh` directory.

   **NOTE**

   If you plan to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the `x86_64`, `ppc64le`, and `s390x` architectures, do not create a key that uses the `ed25519` algorithm. Instead, create a key that uses the `rsa` or `ecdsa` algorithm.

2. View the public SSH key:

   ```bash
   $ cat <path>/<file_name>.pub
   ```

   For example, run the following to view the `~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub` public key:

   ```bash
   $ cat ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub
   ```
3. Add the SSH private key identity to the SSH agent for your local user, if it has not already been added. SSH agent management of the key is required for password-less SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes, or if you want to use the `./openshift-install gather` command.

**NOTE**

On some distributions, default SSH private key identities such as `~/.ssh/id_rsa` and `~/.ssh/id_dsa` are managed automatically.

a. If the **ssh-agent** process is not already running for your local user, start it as a background task:

   ```bash
   $ eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"
   ```

   **Example output**

   ```shell
   Agent pid 31874
   ```

   **NOTE**

   If your cluster is in FIPS mode, only use FIPS-compliant algorithms to generate the SSH key. The key must be either RSA or ECDSA.

4. Add your SSH private key to the **ssh-agent**:

   ```bash
   $ ssh-add <path>/<file_name>
   ```

   **Example output**

   ```shell
   Identity added: /home/<you>/<path>/<file_name> (<computer_name>)
   ```

**Next steps**

- When you install OpenShift Container Platform, provide the SSH public key to the installation program.

### 22.6.9. VMware vSphere region and zone enablement

You can deploy an OpenShift Container Platform cluster to multiple vSphere datacenters that run in a single VMware vCenter. Each datacenter can run multiple clusters. This configuration reduces the risk of a hardware failure or network outage that can cause your cluster to fail.
The VMware vSphere region and zone enablement feature requires the vSphere Container Storage Interface (CSI) driver as the default storage driver in the cluster. As a result, the feature only available on a newly installed cluster.

A cluster that was upgraded from a previous release defaults to using the in-tree vSphere driver, so you must enable CSI automatic migration for the cluster. You can then configure multiple regions and zones for the upgraded cluster.

The default installation configuration deploys a cluster to a single vSphere datacenter. If you want to deploy a cluster to multiple vSphere datacenters, you must create an installation configuration file that enables the region and zone feature.

The default install-config.yaml file includes vcenters and failureDomains fields, where you can specify multiple vSphere datacenters and clusters for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster. You can leave these fields blank if you want to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster in a vSphere environment that consists of single datacenter.

The following list describes terms associated with defining zones and regions for your cluster:

- **Failure domain:** Establishes the relationships between a region and zone. You define a failure domain by using vCenter objects, such as a datastore object. A failure domain defines the vCenter location for OpenShift Container Platform cluster nodes.

- **Region:** Specifies a vCenter datacenter. You define a region by using a tag from the openshift-region tag category.

- **Zone:** Specifies a vCenter cluster. You define a zone by using a tag from the openshift-zone tag category.

**NOTE**

If you plan on specifying more than one failure domain in your install-config.yaml file, you must create tag categories, zone tags, and region tags in advance of creating the configuration file.

You must create a vCenter tag for each vCenter datacenter, which represents a region. Additionally, you must create a vCenter tag for each cluster than runs in a datacenter, which represents a zone. After you create the tags, you must attach each tag to their respective datacenters and clusters.

The following table outlines an example of the relationship among regions, zones, and tags for a configuration with multiple vSphere datacenters running in a single VMware vCenter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Datacenter (region)</th>
<th>Cluster (zone)</th>
<th>Tags</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>us-east</td>
<td>us-east-1</td>
<td>us-east-1a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>us-east-1b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>us-east-2</td>
<td>us-east-2a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>us-east-2b</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Additional resources

- Additional VMware vSphere configuration parameters
- Deprecated VMware vSphere configuration parameters
- vSphere automatic migration
- VMware vSphere CSI Driver Operator

### 22.6.10. Obtaining the installation program

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform, download the installation file on the host you are using for installation.

#### Prerequisites

- You have a computer that runs Linux or macOS, with 500 MB of local disk space.

#### Procedure

1. Access the Infrastructure Provider page on the OpenShift Cluster Manager site. If you have a Red Hat account, log in with your credentials. If you do not, create an account.

2. Select your infrastructure provider.

3. Navigate to the page for your installation type, download the installation program that corresponds with your host operating system and architecture, and place the file in the directory where you will store the installation configuration files.

**IMPORTANT**

The installation program creates several files on the computer that you use to install your cluster. You must keep the installation program and the files that the installation program creates after you finish installing the cluster. Both files are required to delete the cluster.
Deleting the files created by the installation program does not remove your cluster, even if the cluster failed during installation. To remove your cluster, complete the OpenShift Container Platform uninstallation procedures for your specific cloud provider.

4. Extract the installation program. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   $ tar -xvf openshift-install-linux.tar.gz

5. Download your installation pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager. This pull secret allows you to authenticate with the services that are provided by the included authorities, including Quay.io, which serves the container images for OpenShift Container Platform components.

22.6.11. Manually creating the installation configuration file

For user-provisioned installations of OpenShift Container Platform, you manually generate your installation configuration file.

The Cluster Cloud Controller Manager Operator performs a connectivity check on a provided hostname or IP address. Ensure that you specify a hostname or an IP address to a reachable vCenter server. If you provide metadata to a non-existent vCenter server, installation of the cluster fails at the bootstrap stage.

Prerequisites

- You have an SSH public key on your local machine to provide to the installation program. The key will be used for SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes for debugging and disaster recovery.

- You have obtained the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.

Procedure

1. Create an installation directory to store your required installation assets in:

   $ mkdir <installation_directory>

   You must create a directory. Some installation assets, like bootstrap X.509 certificates have short expiration intervals, so you must not reuse an installation directory. If you want to reuse individual files from another cluster installation, you can copy them into your directory. However, the file names for the installation assets might change between releases. Use caution when copying installation files from an earlier OpenShift Container Platform version.
2. Customize the sample `install-config.yaml` file template that is provided and save it in the `<installation_directory>`.

   **NOTE**

   You must name this configuration file `install-config.yaml`.

   **NOTE**

   For some platform types, you can alternatively run `./openshift-install create install-config --dir <installation_directory>` to generate an `install-config.yaml` file. You can provide details about your cluster configuration at the prompts.

3. Back up the `install-config.yaml` file so that you can use it to install multiple clusters.

   **IMPORTANT**

   The `install-config.yaml` file is consumed during the next step of the installation process. You must back it up now.

Additional resources

- Installation configuration parameters

**22.6.11.1. Sample install-config.yaml file for VMware vSphere**

You can customize the `install-config.yaml` file to specify more details about your OpenShift Container Platform cluster’s platform or modify the values of the required parameters.

```yaml
additionalTrustBundlePolicy: Proxyonly
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: example.com
compute:
  - architecture: amd64
    name: <worker_node>
    platform: {}
    replicas: 0
controlPlane:
  architecture: amd64
  name: <parent_node>
  platform: {}
  replicas: 3
metadata:
  creationTimestamp: null
  name: test
networking:
---
platform:
  vsphere:
    failureDomains:
      - name: <failure_domain_name>
        region: <default_region_name>
        server: <fully_qualified_domain_name>
```
The base domain of the cluster. All DNS records must be sub-domains of this base and include the cluster name.

The controlPlane section is a single mapping, but the compute section is a sequence of mappings. To meet the requirements of the different data structures, the first line of the compute section must begin with a hyphen, -, and the first line of the controlPlane section must not. Both sections define a single machine pool, so only one control plane is used. OpenShift Container Platform does not support defining multiple compute pools.

You must set the value of the replicas parameter to 0. This parameter controls the number of workers that the cluster creates and manages for you, which are functions that the cluster does not perform when you use user-provisioned infrastructure. You must manually deploy worker machines for the cluster to use before you finish installing OpenShift Container Platform.

The number of control plane machines that you add to the cluster. Because the cluster uses this values as the number of etcd endpoints in the cluster, the value must match the number of control plane machines that you deploy.

The cluster name that you specified in your DNS records.

Establishes the relationships between a region and zone. You define a failure domain by using vCenter objects, such as a datastore object. A failure domain defines the vCenter location for OpenShift Container Platform cluster nodes.

The vSphere datacenter.

The path to the vSphere datastore that holds virtual machine files, templates, and ISO images.
You can specify the path of any datastore that exists in a datastore cluster. By default, Storage vMotion is automatically enabled for a datastore cluster. Red Hat does not support Storage vMotion, so you must disable Storage vMotion to avoid data loss issues for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

If you must specify VMs across multiple datastores, use a `datastore` object to specify a failure domain in your cluster’s `install-config.yaml` configuration file. For more information, see “VMware vSphere region and zone enablement”.

Optional: For installer-provisioned infrastructure, the absolute path of an existing resource pool where the installation program creates the virtual machines, for example, `/<datacenter_name>/host/<cluster_name>/Resources/<resource_pool_name>/`. If you do not specify a value, resources are installed in the root of the cluster `/example_datacenter/host/example_cluster/Resources`.

Optional: For installer-provisioned infrastructure, the absolute path of an existing folder where the installation program creates the virtual machines, for example, `/<datacenter_name>/vm/<folder_name>/<subfolder_name>`. If you do not provide this value, the installation program creates a top-level folder in the datacenter virtual machine folder that is named with the infrastructure ID. If you are providing the infrastructure for the cluster and you do not want to use the default `StorageClass` object, named `thin`, you can omit the `folder` parameter from the `install-config.yaml` file.

The password associated with the vSphere user.

The fully-qualified hostname or IP address of the vCenter server.

The Cluster Cloud Controller Manager Operator performs a connectivity check on a provided hostname or IP address. Ensure that you specify a hostname or an IP address to a reachable vCenter server. If you provide metadata to a non-existent vCenter server, installation of the cluster fails at the bootstrap stage.

The vSphere disk provisioning method.

Whether to enable or disable FIPS mode. By default, FIPS mode is not enabled. If FIPS mode is enabled, the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines that OpenShift Container Platform runs on bypass the default Kubernetes cryptography suite and use the cryptography modules that are provided with RHCOS instead.

To enable FIPS mode for your cluster, you must run the installation program from a Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) computer configured to operate in FIPS mode. For more information about configuring FIPS mode on RHEL, see Installing the system in FIPS mode. When running Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) or Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) booted in FIPS mode, OpenShift Container Platform core components use the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures.
16. The pull secret that you obtained from OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console. This pull secret allows you to authenticate with the services that are provided by the included authorities.

17. The public portion of the default SSH key for the **core** user in Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS).

### 22.6.11.2. Configuring the cluster-wide proxy during installation

Production environments can deny direct access to the internet and instead have an HTTP or HTTPS proxy available. You can configure a new OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use a proxy by configuring the proxy settings in the **install-config.yaml** file.

#### Prerequisites

- You have an existing **install-config.yaml** file.
- You reviewed the sites that your cluster requires access to and determined whether any of them need to bypass the proxy. By default, all cluster egress traffic is proxied, including calls to hosting cloud provider APIs. You added sites to the **Proxy** object’s **spec.noProxy** field to bypass the proxy if necessary.

**NOTE**

The **Proxy** object **status.noProxy** field is populated with the values of the `networking.machineNetwork[].cidr`, `networking.clusterNetwork[].cidr`, and `networking.serviceNetwork[]` fields from your installation configuration.

For installations on Amazon Web Services (AWS), Google Cloud Platform (GCP), Microsoft Azure, and Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP), the **Proxy** object **status.noProxy** field is also populated with the instance metadata endpoint (169.254.169.254).

#### Procedure

1. Edit your **install-config.yaml** file and add the proxy settings. For example:

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: v1
   baseDomain: my.domain.com
   proxy:
     httpProxy: http://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port>  # 1
     httpsProxy: https://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port>  # 2
     noProxy: example.com  # 3
   additionalTrustBundle: |
     -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
     <MY_TRUSTED_CA_CERT>
     -----END CERTIFICATE-----
   additionalTrustBundlePolicy: <policy_to_add_additionalTrustBundle>  # 4
   
   A proxy URL to use for creating HTTP connections outside the cluster. The URL scheme must be **http**.

   A proxy URL to use for creating HTTPS connections outside the cluster.
A comma-separated list of destination domain names, IP addresses, or other network CIDRs to exclude from proxying. Preface a domain with . to match subdomains only. For

If provided, the installation program generates a config map that is named **user-ca-bundle** in the **openshift-config** namespace that contains one or more additional CA certificates that are required for proxying HTTPS connections. The Cluster Network Operator then creates a **trusted-ca-bundle** config map that merges these contents with the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) trust bundle, and this config map is referenced in the **trustedCA** field of the **Proxy** object. The **additionalTrustBundle** field is required unless the proxy’s identity certificate is signed by an authority from the RHCOS trust bundle.

Optional: The policy to determine the configuration of the **Proxy** object to reference the **user-ca-bundle** config map in the **trustedCA** field. The allowed values are **Proxyonly** and **Always**. Use **Proxyonly** to reference the **user-ca-bundle** config map only when **http/https** proxy is configured. Use **Always** to always reference the **user-ca-bundle** config map. The default value is **Proxyonly**.

---

**NOTE**

The installation program does not support the proxy **readinessEndpoints** field.

**NOTE**

If the installer times out, restart and then complete the deployment by using the **wait-for** command of the installer. For example:

```
$ ./openshift-install wait-for install-complete --log-level debug
```

2. Save the file and reference it when installing OpenShift Container Platform.

The installation program creates a cluster-wide proxy that is named **cluster** that uses the proxy settings in the provided **install-config.yaml** file. If no proxy settings are provided, a **cluster** **Proxy** object is still created, but it will have a nil **spec**.

---

**NOTE**

Only the **Proxy** object named **cluster** is supported, and no additional proxies can be created.

### 22.6.11.3. Configuring regions and zones for a VMware vCenter

You can modify the default installation configuration file, so that you can deploy an OpenShift Container Platform cluster to multiple vSphere datacenters that run in a single VMware vCenter.

The default **install-config.yaml** file configuration from the previous release of OpenShift Container Platform is deprecated. You can continue to use the deprecated default configuration, but the **openshift-installer** will prompt you with a warning message that indicates the use of deprecated fields in the configuration file.
IMPORTANT

The example uses the `govc` command. The `govc` command is an open source command available from VMware; it is not available from Red Hat. The Red Hat support team does not maintain the `govc` command. Instructions for downloading and installing `govc` are found on the VMware documentation website.

Prerequisites

- You have an existing `install-config.yaml` installation configuration file.

IMPORTANT

You must specify at least one failure domain for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster, so that you can provision datacenter objects for your VMware vCenter server. Consider specifying multiple failure domains if you need to provision virtual machine nodes in different datacenters, clusters, datastores, and other components.

Procedure

1. Enter the following `govc` command-line tool commands to create the `openshift-region` and `openshift-zone` vCenter tag categories:

   IMPORTANT
   
   If you specify different names for the `openshift-region` and `openshift-zone` vCenter tag categories, the installation of the OpenShift Container Platform cluster fails.

   ```
   $ govc tags.category.create -d "OpenShift region" openshift-region
   $ govc tags.category.create -d "OpenShift zone" openshift-zone
   ```

2. To create a region tag for each region vSphere datacenter where you want to deploy your cluster, enter the following command in your terminal:

   ```
   $ govc tags.create -c <region_tag_category> <region_tag>
   ```

3. To create a zone tag for each vSphere cluster where you want to deploy your cluster, enter the following command:

   ```
   $ govc tags.create -c <zone_tag_category> <zone_tag>
   ```

4. Attach region tags to each vCenter datacenter object by entering the following command:

   ```
   $ govc tags.attach -c <region_tag_category> <region_tag_1> /<datacenter_1>
   ```

5. Attach the zone tags to each vCenter datacenter object by entering the following command:

   ```
   $ govc tags.attach -c <zone_tag_category> <zone_tag_1> /<datacenter_1>/host/vcs-mdnc-workload-1
   ```
6. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and initialize the cluster deployment according to your chosen installation requirements.

Sample install-config.yaml file with multiple datacenters defined in a vSphere center

```yaml
---
compute:
  vsphere:
    zones:
      - "<machine_pool_zone_1>"
      - "<machine_pool_zone_2>"
---
controlPlane:
  vsphere:
    zones:
      - "<machine_pool_zone_1>"
      - "<machine_pool_zone_2>"
---
platform:
  vsphere:
    vcenters:
      datacenters:
        - <datacenter1_name>
        - <datacenter2_name>
    failureDomains:
      - name: <machine_pool_zone_1>
        region: <region_tag_1>
        zone: <zone_tag_1>
        server: <fully_qualified_domain_name>
        topology:
          datacenter: <datacenter1>
          computeCluster: "/<datacenter1>/host/<cluster1>"
          networks:
            - <VM_Network1_name>
            datastore: "/<datacenter1>/datastore/<datastore1>"
            resourcePool: "/<datacenter1>/host/<cluster1>/Resources/<resourcePool1>"
            folder: "/<datacenter1>/vm/<folder1>"
      - name: <machine_pool_zone_2>
        region: <region_tag_2>
        zone: <zone_tag_2>
        server: <fully_qualified_domain_name>
        topology:
          datacenter: <datacenter2>
          computeCluster: "/<datacenter2>/host/<cluster2>"
          networks:
            - <VM_Network2_name>
            datastore: "/<datacenter2>/datastore/<datastore2>"
            resourcePool: "/<datacenter2>/host/<cluster2>/Resources/<resourcePool2>"
            folder: "/<datacenter2>/vm/<folder2>"
---
```

22.6.12. Network configuration phases
There are two phases prior to OpenShift Container Platform installation where you can customize the network configuration.

**Phase 1**

You can customize the following network-related fields in the `install-config.yaml` file before you create the manifest files:

- `networking.networkType`
- `networking.clusterNetwork`
- `networking.serviceNetwork`
- `networking.machineNetwork`

For more information on these fields, refer to *Installation configuration parameters*.

**NOTE**

Set the `networking.machineNetwork` to match the CIDR that the preferred NIC resides in.

**IMPORTANT**

The CIDR range `172.17.0.0/16` is reserved by libVirt. You cannot use this range or any range that overlaps with this range for any networks in your cluster.

**Phase 2**

After creating the manifest files by running `openshift-install create manifests`, you can define a customized Cluster Network Operator manifest with only the fields you want to modify. You can use the manifest to specify advanced network configuration.

You cannot override the values specified in phase 1 in the `install-config.yaml` file during phase 2. However, you can further customize the network plugin during phase 2.

### 22.6.13. Specifying advanced network configuration

You can use advanced network configuration for your network plugin to integrate your cluster into your existing network environment. You can specify advanced network configuration only before you install the cluster.

**IMPORTANT**

Customizing your network configuration by modifying the OpenShift Container Platform manifest files created by the installation program is not supported. Applying a manifest file that you create, as in the following procedure, is supported.

**Prerequisites**

- You have created the `install-config.yaml` file and completed any modifications to it.

**Procedure**
1. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and create the manifests:

   
   ```
   $ ./openshift-install create manifests --dir <installation_directory>
   ```

   `<installation_directory>` specifies the name of the directory that contains the `install-config.yaml` file for your cluster.

2. Create a stub manifest file for the advanced network configuration that is named `cluster-network-03-config.yml` in the `<installation_directory>/manifests/` directory:

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: operator.openshift.io/v1
   kind: Network
   metadata:
     name: cluster
   spec:
     defaultNetwork:
       openshiftSDNConfig:
         vxlanPort: 4800
   ```

3. Specify the advanced network configuration for your cluster in the `cluster-network-03-config.yml` file, such as in the following examples:

   **Specify a different VXLAN port for the OpenShift SDN network provider**

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: operator.openshift.io/v1
   kind: Network
   metadata:
     name: cluster
   spec:
     defaultNetwork:
       openshiftSDNConfig:
         vxlanPort: 4800
   ```

   **Enable IPsec for the OVN-Kubernetes network provider**

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: operator.openshift.io/v1
   kind: Network
   metadata:
     name: cluster
   spec:
     defaultNetwork:
       ovnKubernetesConfig:
         ipsecConfig: {}
   ```

4. Optional: Back up the `manifests/cluster-network-03-config.yml` file. The installation program consumes the `manifests/` directory when you create the Ignition config files.

5. Remove the Kubernetes manifest files that define the control plane machines and compute machineSets:

   ```
   $ rm -f openshift/99_openshift-cluster-api_master-machines-*.yaml openshift/99_openshift-cluster-api_worker-machineset-*.yaml
   ```

   Because you create and manage these resources yourself, you do not have to initialize them.
You can preserve the MachineSet files to create compute machines by using the machine API, but you must update references to them to match your environment.


The configuration for the cluster network is specified as part of the Cluster Network Operator (CNO) configuration and stored in a custom resource (CR) object that is named `cluster`. The CR specifies the fields for the `Network` API in the `operator.openshift.io` API group.

The CNO configuration inherits the following fields during cluster installation from the `Network` API in the `Network.config.openshift.io` API group and these fields cannot be changed:

- `clusterNetwork`  
  IP address pools from which pod IP addresses are allocated.
- `serviceNetwork`  
  IP address pool for services.
- `defaultNetwork.type`  
  Cluster network plugin, such as OpenShift SDN or OVN-Kubernetes.

You can specify the cluster network plugin configuration for your cluster by setting the fields for the `defaultNetwork` object in the CNO object named `cluster`.


The fields for the Cluster Network Operator (CNO) are described in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>metadata.name</code></td>
<td>string</td>
<td>The name of the CNO object. This name is always <code>cluster</code>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>spec.clusterNetwork</code></td>
<td>array</td>
<td>A list specifying the blocks of IP addresses from which pod IP addresses are allocated and the subnet prefix length assigned to each individual node in the cluster. For example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>spec:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>clusterNetwork:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- cidr: 10.128.0.0/19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>hostPrefix: 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- cidr: 10.128.32.0/19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>hostPrefix: 23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can customize this field only in the `install-config.yaml` file before you create the manifests. The value is read-only in the manifest file.
A block of IP addresses for services. The OpenShift SDN and OVN-Kubernetes network plugins support only a single IP address block for the service network. For example:

```yaml
spec:
  serviceNetwork:
    - 172.30.0.0/14
```

You can customize this field only in the `install-config.yaml` file before you create the manifests. The value is read-only in the manifest file.

The values for the `defaultNetwork` object are defined in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>type</code></td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Either OpenShiftSDN or OVNKubernetes. The Red Hat OpenShift Networking network plugin is selected during installation. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NOTE</strong> OpenShift Container Platform uses the OVN-Kubernetes network plugin by default.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>openshiftSDNConfig</code></td>
<td>object</td>
<td>This object is only valid for the OpenShift SDN network plugin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ovnKubernetesConfig</code></td>
<td>object</td>
<td>This object is only valid for the OVN-Kubernetes network plugin.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Configuration for the OpenShift SDN network plugin
The following table describes the configuration fields for the OpenShift SDN network plugin:
Table 22.52. openshiftSDNConfig object

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mode</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>Configures the network isolation mode for OpenShift SDN. The default value is <strong>NetworkPolicy</strong>. The values <strong>Multitenant</strong> and <strong>Subnet</strong> are available for backwards compatibility with OpenShift Container Platform 3.x but are not recommended. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mtu</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>The maximum transmission unit (MTU) for the VXLAN overlay network. This is detected automatically based on the MTU of the primary network interface. You do not normally need to override the detected MTU. If the auto-detected value is not what you expect it to be, confirm that the MTU on the primary network interface on your nodes is correct. You cannot use this option to change the MTU value of the primary network interface on the nodes. If your cluster requires different MTU values for different nodes, you must set this value to 50 less than the lowest MTU value in your cluster. For example, if some nodes in your cluster have an MTU of 9001, and some have an MTU of 1500, you must set this value to 1450. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vxlanPort</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>The port to use for all VXLAN packets. The default value is <strong>4789</strong>. This value cannot be changed after cluster installation. If you are running in a virtualized environment with existing nodes that are part of another VXLAN network, then you might be required to change this. For example, when running an OpenShift SDN overlay on top of VMware NSX-T, you must select an alternate port for the VXLAN, because both SDNs use the same default VXLAN port number. On Amazon Web Services (AWS), you can select an alternate port for the VXLAN between port 9000 and port 9999.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example OpenShift SDN configuration

```yaml
defaultNetwork:
  type: OpenShiftSDN
  openshiftSDNConfig:
    mode: NetworkPolicy
    mtu: 1450
    vxlanPort: 4789
```

Configuration for the OVN-Kubernetes network plugin

The following table describes the configuration fields for the OVN-Kubernetes network plugin:
### ovnKubernetesConfig object

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mtu</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>The maximum transmission unit (MTU) for the Geneve (Generic Network Virtualization Encapsulation) overlay network. This is detected automatically based on the MTU of the primary network interface. You do not normally need to override the detected MTU. If the auto-detected value is not what you expect it to be, confirm that the MTU on the primary network interface on your nodes is correct. You cannot use this option to change the MTU value of the primary network interface on the nodes. If your cluster requires different MTU values for different nodes, you must set this value to ( 100 ) less than the lowest MTU value in your cluster. For example, if some nodes in your cluster have an MTU of ( 9001 ), and some have an MTU of ( 1500 ), you must set this value to ( 1400 ).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>genevePort</td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>The port to use for all Geneve packets. The default value is ( 6081 ). This value cannot be changed after cluster installation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipsecConfig</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>Specify an empty object to enable IPsec encryption.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>policyAuditConf</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>Specify a configuration object for customizing network policy audit logging. If unset, the defaults audit log settings are used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gatewayConfig</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>Optional: Specify a configuration object for customizing how egress traffic is sent to the node gateway.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**

While migrating egress traffic, you can expect some disruption to workloads and service traffic until the Cluster Network Operator (CNO) successfully rolls out the changes.
If your existing network infrastructure overlaps with the 100.64.0.0/16 IPv4 subnet, you can specify a different IP address range for internal use by OVN-Kubernetes. You must ensure that the IP address range does not overlap with any other subnet used by your OpenShift Container Platform installation. The IP address range must be larger than the maximum number of nodes that can be added to the cluster. For example, if the `clusterNetwork` `cidr` value is 10.128.0.0/14 and the `clusterNetwork` `hostPrefix` value is /23, then the maximum number of nodes is $2^{23-14}=512$.

This field cannot be changed after installation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>v4InternalSubnet</td>
<td></td>
<td>The default value is 100.64.0.0/16.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If your existing network infrastructure overlaps with the `fd98::/48` IPv6 subnet, you can specify a different IP address range for internal use by OVN-Kubernetes. You must ensure that the IP address range does not overlap with any other subnet used by your OpenShift Container Platform installation. The IP address range must be larger than the maximum number of nodes that can be added to the cluster. This field cannot be changed after installation.

The default value is `fd98::/48`.

### Table 22.54. `policyAuditConfig` object

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>rateLimit</code></td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>The maximum number of messages to generate every second per node. The default value is <strong>20</strong> messages per second.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>maxFileSize</code></td>
<td>integer</td>
<td>The maximum size for the audit log in bytes. The default value is <strong>50000000</strong> or 50 MB.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
destination: string

One of the following additional audit log targets:

libc
   The libc syslog() function of the journald process on the host.

udp:<host>:<port>
   A syslog server. Replace <host>:<port> with the host and port of the syslog server.

unix:<file>
   A Unix Domain Socket file specified by <file>.

null
   Do not send the audit logs to any additional target.

destination: string

The syslog facility, such as kern, as defined by RFC5424. The default value is local0.

Table 22.55. gatewayConfig object

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>routingViaHost</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>Set this field to true to send egress traffic from pods to the host networking stack. For highly-specialized installations and applications that rely on manually configured routes in the kernel routing table, you might want to route egress traffic to the host networking stack. By default, egress traffic is processed in OVN to exit the cluster and is not affected by specialized routes in the kernel routing table. The default value is false. This field has an interaction with the Open vSwitch hardware offloading feature. If you set this field to true, you do not receive the performance benefits of the offloading because egress traffic is processed by the host networking stack.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipForwarding</td>
<td>object</td>
<td>You can control IP forwarding for all traffic on OVN-Kubernetes managed interfaces by using the ipForwarding specification in the Network resource. Specify Restricted to only allow IP forwarding for Kubernetes related traffic. Specify Global to allow forwarding of all IP traffic. For new installations, the default is Restricted. For updates to OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the default is Global.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example OVN-Kubernetes configuration with IPSec enabled

```yaml
defaultNetwork:
    type: OVNKubernetes
ovnKubernetesConfig:
```

---

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kubeProxyConfig object configuration
The values for the kubeProxyConfig object are defined in the following table:

Table 22.56. kubeProxyConfig object

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>iptablesSyncPeriod</td>
<td>string</td>
<td>The refresh period for iptables rules. The default value is 30s. Valid suffixes include s, m, and h and are described in the Go time package documentation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NOTE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Because of performance improvements introduced in OpenShift Container Platform 4.3 and greater, adjusting the iptablesSyncPeriod parameter is no longer necessary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>proxyArguments.iptables-min-sync-period</td>
<td>array</td>
<td>The minimum duration before refreshing iptables rules. This field ensures that the refresh does not happen too frequently. Valid suffixes include s, m, and h and are described in the Go time package. The default value is:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>kubeProxyConfig:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>proxyArguments:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>iptables-min-sync-period: - 0s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

22.6.15. Creating the Ignition config files
Because you must manually start the cluster machines, you must generate the Ignition config files that the cluster needs to make its machines.
IMPORTANT

- The Ignition config files that the installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending node-bootstrapper certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for Recovering from expired control plane certificates for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

Prerequisites

- Obtain the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.

Procedure

- Obtain the Ignition config files:

  $ ./openshift-install create ignition-configs --dir <installation_directory>  

  For `<installation_directory>`, specify the directory name to store the files that the installation program creates.

IMPORTANT

If you created an install-config.yaml file, specify the directory that contains it. Otherwise, specify an empty directory. Some installation assets, like bootstrap X.509 certificates have short expiration intervals, so you must not reuse an installation directory. If you want to reuse individual files from another cluster installation, you can copy them into your directory. However, the file names for the installation assets might change between releases. Use caution when copying installation files from an earlier OpenShift Container Platform version.

The following files are generated in the directory:

```
├── auth
│   ├── kubeadm-password
│   └── kubeconfig
├── bootstrap.ign
├── master.ign
├── metadata.json
└── worker.ign
```

22.6.16. Extracting the infrastructure name
The Ignition config files contain a unique cluster identifier that you can use to uniquely identify your cluster in VMware vSphere. If you plan to use the cluster identifier as the name of your virtual machine folder, you must extract it.

**Prerequisites**

- You obtained the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.
- You generated the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- You installed the `jq` package.

**Procedure**

To extract and view the infrastructure name from the Ignition config file metadata, run the following command:

```
$ jq -r .infraID <installation_directory>/metadata.json
```

For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

**Example output**

```
openshift-vw9j6
```

The output of this command is your cluster name and a random string.

**22.6.17. Installing RHCOS and starting the OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process**

To install OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure on VMware vSphere, you must install Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) on vSphere hosts. When you install RHCOS, you must provide the Ignition config file that was generated by the OpenShift Container Platform installation program for the type of machine you are installing. If you have configured suitable networking, DNS, and load balancing infrastructure, the OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process begins automatically after the RHCOS machines have rebooted.

**Prerequisites**

- You have obtained the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- You have access to an HTTP server that you can access from your computer and that the machines that you create can access.
- You have created a **vSphere cluster**.

**Procedure**
1. Upload the bootstrap Ignition config file, which is named `<installation_directory>/bootstrap.ign`, that the installation program created to your HTTP server. Note the URL of this file.

2. Save the following secondary Ignition config file for your bootstrap node to your computer as `<installation_directory>/merge-bootstrap.ign`:

   ```json
   {
     "ignition": {
       "config": {
         "merge": {
           "source": "<bootstrap_ignition_config_url>“, ①
           "verification": {}
         }
       },
       "timeouts": {},
       "version": "3.2.0"
     },
     "networkd": {},
     "passwd": {},
     "storage": {},
     "systemd": {}
   }
   ```

   ① Specify the URL of the bootstrap Ignition config file that you hosted.

   When you create the virtual machine (VM) for the bootstrap machine, you use this Ignition config file.

3. Locate the following Ignition config files that the installation program created:
   - `<installation_directory>/master.ign`
   - `<installation_directory>/worker.ign`
   - `<installation_directory>/merge-bootstrap.ign`

4. Convert the Ignition config files to Base64 encoding. Later in this procedure, you must add these files to the extra configuration parameter `guestinfo.ignition.config.data` in your VM. For example, if you use a Linux operating system, you can use the `base64` command to encode the files.

   ```bash
   $ base64 -w0 <installation_directory>/master.ign > <installation_directory>/master.64
   $ base64 -w0 <installation_directory>/worker.ign > <installation_directory>/worker.64
   $ base64 -w0 <installation_directory>/merge-bootstrap.ign > <installation_directory>/merge-bootstrap.64
   ```
IMPORTANT

If you plan to add more compute machines to your cluster after you finish installation, do not delete these files.

5. Obtain the RHCOS OVA image. Images are available from the RHCOS image mirror page.

IMPORTANT

The RHCOS images might not change with every release of OpenShift Container Platform. You must download an image with the highest version that is less than or equal to the OpenShift Container Platform version that you install. Use the image version that matches your OpenShift Container Platform version if it is available.

The filename contains the OpenShift Container Platform version number in the format rhcos-vmware.<architecture>.ova.

6. In the vSphere Client, create a folder in your datacenter to store your VMs.
   a. Click the VMs and Templates view.
   b. Right-click the name of your datacenter.
   c. Click New Folder → New VM and Template Folder.
   d. In the window that is displayed, enter the folder name. If you did not specify an existing folder in the install-config.yaml file, then create a folder with the same name as the infrastructure ID. You use this folder name so vCenter dynamically provisions storage in the appropriate location for its Workspace configuration.

7. In the vSphere Client, create a template for the OVA image and then clone the template as needed.

   NOTE

   In the following steps, you create a template and then clone the template for all of your cluster machines. You then provide the location for the Ignition config file for that cloned machine type when you provision the VMs.

   a. From the Hosts and Clusters tab, right-click your cluster name and select Deploy OVF Template.
   b. On the Select an OVF tab, specify the name of the RHCOS OVA file that you downloaded.
   c. On the Select a name and folder tab, set a Virtual machine name for your template, such as Template-RHCOS. Click the name of your vSphere cluster and select the folder you created in the previous step.
   d. On the Select a compute resource tab, click the name of your vSphere cluster.
   e. On the Select storage tab, configure the storage options for your VM.
      - Select Thin Provision or Thick Provision, based on your storage preferences.
- Select the datastore that you specified in your `install-config.yaml` file.

- If you want to encrypt your virtual machines, select **Encrypt this virtual machine**. See the section titled “Requirements for encrypting virtual machines” for more information.

f. On the **Select network** tab, specify the network that you configured for the cluster, if available.

g. When creating the OVF template, do not specify values on the **Customize template** tab or configure the template any further.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not start the original VM template. The VM template must remain off and must be cloned for new RHCOS machines. Starting the VM template configures the VM template as a VM on the platform, which prevents it from being used as a template that compute machine sets can apply configurations to.

8. Optional: Update the configured virtual hardware version in the VM template, if necessary. Follow [Upgrading a virtual machine to the latest hardware version](https://vmware.com) in the VMware documentation for more information.

**IMPORTANT**

It is recommended that you update the hardware version of the VM template to version 15 before creating VMs from it, if necessary. Using hardware version 13 for your cluster nodes running on vSphere is now deprecated. If your imported template defaults to hardware version 13, you must ensure that your ESXi host is on 6.7U3 or later before upgrading the VM template to hardware version 15. If your vSphere version is less than 6.7U3, you can skip this upgrade step; however, a future version of OpenShift Container Platform is scheduled to remove support for hardware version 13 and vSphere versions less than 6.7U3.

9. After the template deploys, deploy a VM for a machine in the cluster.

a. Right-click the template name and click **Clone → Clone to Virtual Machine**

b. On the **Select a name and folder** tab, specify a name for the VM. You might include the machine type in the name, such as `control-plane-0` or `compute-1`.

**NOTE**

Ensure that all virtual machine names across a vSphere installation are unique.

c. On the **Select a name and folder** tab, select the name of the folder that you created for the cluster.

d. On the **Select a compute resource** tab, select the name of a host in your datacenter.

e. On the **Select clone options** tab, select **Customize this virtual machine’s hardware**

f. On the **Customize hardware** tab, click **Advanced Parameters**.
The following configuration suggestions are for example purposes only. As a cluster administrator, you must configure resources according to the resource demands placed on your cluster. To best manage cluster resources, consider creating a resource pool from the cluster’s root resource pool.

- Optional: Override default DHCP networking in vSphere. To enable static IP networking:
  - Set your static IP configuration:

  **Example command**

  ```
  $ export IPCFG="ip=<ip>::<gateway>::<netmask>::<hostname>::<iface>::none
  nameserver=sv1 [nameserver=sv2 [nameserver=sv3 [...]]]"
  ```

  **Example command**

  ```
  $ export IPCFG="ip=192.168.100.101::192.168.100.254:255.255.255.0:::none
  nameserver=8.8.8.8"
  ```

  - Set the `guestinfo.afterburn.initrd.network-kargs` property before you boot a VM from an OVA in vSphere:

    **Example command**

    ```
    $ govc vm.change -vm "<vm_name>" -e "guestinfo.afterburn.initrd.network-
    kargs=${IPCFG}"
    ```

- Add the following configuration parameter names and values by specifying data in the Attribute and Values fields. Ensure that you select the Add button for each parameter that you create.

  - `guestinfo.ignition.config.data`: Locate the base-64 encoded files that you created previously in this procedure, and paste the contents of the base64-encoded Ignition config file for this machine type.

  - `guestinfo.ignition.config.data.encoding`: Specify base64.

  - `disk.EnableUUID`: Specify TRUE.

  - `stealclock.enable`: If this parameter was not defined, add it and specify TRUE.

  - Create a child resource pool from the cluster’s root resource pool. Perform resource allocation in this child resource pool.

  g. In the Virtual Hardware panel of the Customize hardware tab, modify the specified values as required. Ensure that the amount of RAM, CPU, and disk storage meets the minimum requirements for the machine type.

  h. Complete the remaining configuration steps. On clicking the Finish button, you have completed the cloning operation.

  i. From the Virtual Machines tab, right-click on your VM and then select Power → Power On.
j. Check the console output to verify that Ignition ran.

Example command

```
Ignition: ran on 2022/03/14 14:48:33 UTC (this boot)
Ignition: user-provided config was applied
```

Next steps

- Create the rest of the machines for your cluster by following the preceding steps for each machine.

**IMPORTANT**

You must create the bootstrap and control plane machines at this time. Because some pods are deployed on compute machines by default, also create at least two compute machines before you install the cluster.

---

### 22.6.18. Adding more compute machines to a cluster in vSphere

You can add more compute machines to a user-provisioned OpenShift Container Platform cluster on VMware vSphere.

After your vSphere template deploys in your OpenShift Container Platform cluster, you can deploy a virtual machine (VM) for a machine in that cluster.

**Prerequisites**

- Obtain the base64-encoded Ignition file for your compute machines.
- You have access to the vSphere template that you created for your cluster.

**Procedure**

1. Right-click the template’s name and click **Clone → Clone to Virtual Machine**

2. On the **Select a name and folder** tab, specify a name for the VM. You might include the machine type in the name, such as **compute-1**.

   **NOTE**
   
   Ensure that all virtual machine names across a vSphere installation are unique.

3. On the **Select a name and folder** tab, select the name of the folder that you created for the cluster.

4. On the **Select a compute resource** tab, select the name of a host in your datacenter.

5. On the **Select storage** tab, select storage for your configuration and disk files.

6. On the **Select clone options** tab, select **Customize this virtual machine’s hardware**

7. On the **Customize hardware** tab, click **Advanced Parameters**.
• Add the following configuration parameter names and values by specifying data in the 
  Attribute and Values fields. Ensure that you select the Add button for each parameter that 
you create.

  o guestinfo.ignition.config.data: Paste the contents of the base64-encoded compute 
    Ignition config file for this machine type.

  o guestinfo.ignition.config.data.encoding: Specify base64.

  o disk.EnableUUID: Specify TRUE.

8. In the Virtual Hardware panel of the Customize hardware tab, modify the specified values as 
   required. Ensure that the amount of RAM, CPU, and disk storage meets the minimum 
   requirements for the machine type. If many networks exist, select Add New Device > Network 
   Adapter, and then enter your network information in the fields provided by the New Network 
   menu item.

9. Complete the remaining configuration steps. On clicking the Finish button, you have completed 
   the cloning operation.

10. From the Virtual Machines tab, right-click on your VM and then select Power → Power On.

Next steps

• Continue to create more compute machines for your cluster.

22.6.19. Disk partitioning

In most cases, data partitions are originally created by installing RHCOS, rather than by installing another 
operating system. In such cases, the OpenShift Container Platform installer should be allowed to 
configure your disk partitions.

However, there are two cases where you might want to intervene to override the default partitioning 
when installing an OpenShift Container Platform node:

• Create separate partitions: For greenfield installations on an empty disk, you might want to add 
  separate storage to a partition. This is officially supported for making /var or a subdirectory of 
  /var, such as /var/lib/etcd, a separate partition, but not both.

  IMPORTANT

  For disk sizes larger than 100GB, and especially disk sizes larger than 1TB, create 
  a separate /var partition. See "Creating a separate /var partition" and this Red 
  Hat Knowledgebase article for more information.

  IMPORTANT

  Kubernetes supports only two file system partitions. If you add more than one 
  partition to the original configuration, Kubernetes cannot monitor all of them.

• Retain existing partitions: For a brownfield installation where you are reinstalling OpenShift 
  Container Platform on an existing node and want to retain data partitions installed from your 
  previous operating system, there are both boot arguments and options to coreos-installer that 
  allow you to retain existing data partitions.
Creating a separate /var partition
In general, disk partitioning for OpenShift Container Platform should be left to the installer. However, there are cases where you might want to create separate partitions in a part of the filesystem that you expect to grow.

OpenShift Container Platform supports the addition of a single partition to attach storage to either the /var partition or a subdirectory of /var. For example:

- **/var/lib/containers**: Holds container-related content that can grow as more images and containers are added to a system.
- **/var/lib/etcd**: Holds data that you might want to keep separate for purposes such as performance optimization of etcd storage.
- **/var**: Holds data that you might want to keep separate for purposes such as auditing.

**IMPORTANT**
For disk sizes larger than 100GB, and especially larger than 1TB, create a separate /var partition.

Storing the contents of a /var directory separately makes it easier to grow storage for those areas as needed and reinstall OpenShift Container Platform at a later date and keep that data intact. With this method, you will not have to pull all your containers again, nor will you have to copy massive log files when you update systems.

Because /var must be in place before a fresh installation of Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS), the following procedure sets up the separate /var partition by creating a machine config manifest that is inserted during the openshift-install preparation phases of an OpenShift Container Platform installation.

**Procedure**

1. Create a directory to hold the OpenShift Container Platform installation files:

   ```bash
   $ mkdir $HOME/clusterconfig
   ```

2. Run openshift-install to create a set of files in the manifest and openshift subdirectories. Answer the system questions as you are prompted:

   ```bash
   $ openshift-install create manifests --dir $HOME/clusterconfig
   ? SSH Public Key ...
   $ ls $HOME/clusterconfig/openshift/
   99_kubeadmin-password-secret.yaml
   99_openshift-cluster-api_master-machines-0.yaml
   99_openshift-cluster-api_master-machines-1.yaml
   99_openshift-cluster-api_master-machines-2.yaml
   ...
   ```

3. Create a Butane config that configures the additional partition. For example, name the file $HOME/clusterconfig/98-var-partition.bu, change the disk device name to the name of the storage device on the worker systems, and set the storage size as appropriate. This example places the /var directory on a separate partition:
The storage device name of the disk that you want to partition.

When adding a data partition to the boot disk, a minimum value of 25000 mebibytes is recommended. The root file system is automatically resized to fill all available space up to the specified offset. If no value is specified, or if the specified value is smaller than the recommended minimum, the resulting root file system will be too small, and future reinstalls of RHCOS might overwrite the beginning of the data partition.

The size of the data partition in mebibytes.

The `prjquota` mount option must be enabled for filesystems used for container storage.

**NOTE**

When creating a separate `/var` partition, you cannot use different instance types for worker nodes, if the different instance types do not have the same device name.

4. Create a manifest from the Butane config and save it to the `clusterconfig/openshift` directory. For example, run the following command:

$$
$ butane $HOME/clusterconfig/98-var-partition.bu -o $HOME/clusterconfig/openshift/98-var-partition.yaml
$$

5. Run `openshift-install` again to create Ignition configs from a set of files in the `manifest` and `openshift` subdirectories:

$$
$ openshift-install create ignition-configs --dir $HOME/clusterconfig
$ ls $HOME/clusterconfig/
auth bootstrap.ign master.ign metadata.json worker.ign
$$

Now you can use the Ignition config files as input to the vSphere installation procedures to install Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) systems.
22.6.20. Updating the bootloader using bootupd

To update the bootloader by using bootupd, you must either install bootupd on RHCOS machines manually or provide a machine config with the enabled systemd unit. Unlike grubby or other bootloader tools, bootupd does not manage kernel space configuration such as passing kernel arguments.

After you have installed bootupd, you can manage it remotely from the OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

NOTE
It is recommended that you use bootupd only on bare metal or virtualized hypervisor installations, such as for protection against the BootHole vulnerability.

Manual install method
You can manually install bootupd by using the bootctl command-line tool.

1. Inspect the system status:

   # bootupctl status

   **Example output for x86_64**

   Component EFI
   Installed: grub2-efi-x64-1:2.04-31.fc33.x86_64,shim-x64-15-8.x86_64
   Update: At latest version

   **Example output for aarch64**

   Component EFI
   Installed: grub2-efi-aa64-1:2.02-99.el8_4.1.aarch64,shim-aa64-15.4-2.el8_1.aarch64
   Update: At latest version

2. RHCOS images created without bootupd installed on them require an explicit adoption phase. If the system status is Adoptable, perform the adoption:

   # bootupctl adopt-and-update

   **Example output**

   Updated: grub2-efi-x64-1:2.04-31.fc33.x86_64,shim-x64-15-8.x86_64

3. If an update is available, apply the update so that the changes take effect on the next reboot:

   # bootupctl update

   **Example output**

   Updated: grub2-efi-x64-1:2.04-31.fc33.x86_64,shim-x64-15-8.x86_64
Machine config method

Another way to enable `bootupd` is by providing a machine config.

- Provide a machine config file with the enabled `systemd` unit, as shown in the following example:

**Example output**

```
variant: rhcos
version: 1.1.0
systemd:
  units:
    - name: custom-bootupd-auto.service
      enabled: true
      contents: |
        [Unit]
        Description=Bootupd automatic update
        [Service]
        ExecStart=/usr/bin/bootupctl update
        RemainAfterExit=yes
        [Install]
        WantedBy=multi-user.target
```

22.6.21. Waiting for the bootstrap process to complete

The OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process begins after the cluster nodes first boot into the persistent RHCOS environment that has been installed to disk. The configuration information provided through the Ignition config files is used to initialize the bootstrap process and install OpenShift Container Platform on the machines. You must wait for the bootstrap process to complete.

**Prerequisites**

- You have created the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- You have configured suitable network, DNS and load balancing infrastructure.
- You have obtained the installation program and generated the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- You installed RHCOS on your cluster machines and provided the Ignition config files that the OpenShift Container Platform installation program generated.
- Your machines have direct internet access or have an HTTP or HTTPS proxy available.

**Procedure**

1. Monitor the bootstrap process:

   $ ./openshift-install --dir <installation_directory> wait-for bootstrap-complete
   --log-level=info

   1. For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.
To view different installation details, specify `warn`, `debug`, or `error` instead of `info`.

**Example output**

```
INFO Waiting up to 30m0s for the Kubernetes API at https://api.test.example.com:6443...
INFO API v1.27.3 up
INFO Waiting up to 30m0s for bootstrapping to complete...
INFO It is now safe to remove the bootstrap resources
```

The command succeeds when the Kubernetes API server signals that it has been bootstrapped on the control plane machines.

2. After the bootstrap process is complete, remove the bootstrap machine from the load balancer.

**IMPORTANT**

You must remove the bootstrap machine from the load balancer at this point. You can also remove or reformat the bootstrap machine itself.

### 22.6.22. Logging in to the cluster by using the CLI

You can log in to your cluster as a default system user by exporting the cluster `kubeconfig` file. The `kubeconfig` file contains information about the cluster that is used by the CLI to connect a client to the correct cluster and API server. The file is specific to a cluster and is created during OpenShift Container Platform installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You deployed an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- You installed the `oc` CLI.

**Procedure**

1. Export the `kubeadm` credentials:

   ```bash
   $ export KUBECONFIG=<installation_directory>/auth/kubeconfig
   
   1 For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.
   
   2. Verify you can run `oc` commands successfully using the exported configuration:

   ```bash
   $ oc whoami
   
   Example output
   
   system:admin
   ```

### 22.6.23. Approving the certificate signing requests for your machines
When you add machines to a cluster, two pending certificate signing requests (CSRs) are generated for each machine that you added. You must confirm that these CSRs are approved or, if necessary, approve them yourself. The client requests must be approved first, followed by the server requests.

**Prerequisites**

- You added machines to your cluster.

**Procedure**

1. Confirm that the cluster recognizes the machines:

   ```bash
   $ oc get nodes
   ``

   **Example output**

   ```
   NAME      STATUS    ROLES      AGE     VERSION
   master-0  Ready     master     63m     v1.27.3
   master-1  Ready     master     63m     v1.27.3
   master-2  Ready     master     64m     v1.27.3
   ```

   The output lists all of the machines that you created.

   **NOTE**

   The preceding output might not include the compute nodes, also known as worker nodes, until some CSRs are approved.

2. Review the pending CSRs and ensure that you see the client requests with the **Pending** or **Approved** status for each machine that you added to the cluster:

   ```bash
   $ oc get csr
   ```

   **Example output**

   ```
   NAME        AGE     REQUESTOR                                               CONDITION
   csr-8b2br   15m     system:serviceaccount:openshift-machine-config-operator:node-bootstrapper   Pending
   csr-8vnps   15m     system:serviceaccount:openshift-machine-config-operator:node-bootstrapper   Pending
   ...        
   ```

   In this example, two machines are joining the cluster. You might see more approved CSRs in the list.

3. If the CSRs were not approved, after all of the pending CSRs for the machines you added are in **Pending** status, approve the CSRs for your cluster machines:
NOTE
Because the CSRs rotate automatically, approve your CSRs within an hour of adding the machines to the cluster. If you do not approve them within an hour, the certificates will rotate, and more than two certificates will be present for each node. You must approve all of these certificates. After the client CSR is approved, the Kubelet creates a secondary CSR for the serving certificate, which requires manual approval. Then, subsequent serving certificate renewal requests are automatically approved by the `machine-approver` if the Kubelet requests a new certificate with identical parameters.

NOTE
For clusters running on platforms that are not machine API enabled, such as bare metal and other user-provisioned infrastructure, you must implement a method of automatically approving the kubelet serving certificate requests (CSRs). If a request is not approved, then the `oc exec`, `oc rsh`, and `oc logs` commands cannot succeed, because a serving certificate is required when the API server connects to the kubelet. Any operation that contacts the Kubelet endpoint requires this certificate approval to be in place. The method must watch for new CSRs, confirm that the CSR was submitted by the `node-bootstrapper` service account in the `system:node` or `system:admin` groups, and confirm the identity of the node.

- To approve them individually, run the following command for each valid CSR:

  
  ```
  $ oc adm certificate approve <csr_name>
  ```

  `<csr_name>` is the name of a CSR from the list of current CSRs.

- To approve all pending CSRs, run the following command:

  ```
  $ oc get csr -o go-template="{{range .items}}{{if not .status}}{{.metadata.name}}{{"\n"}}{{end}}{{end}}" | xargs --no-run-if-empty oc adm certificate approve
  ```

NOTE
Some Operators might not become available until some CSRs are approved.

4. Now that your client requests are approved, you must review the server requests for each machine that you added to the cluster:

  ```
  $ oc get csr
  ```

Example output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>REQUESTOR</th>
<th>CONDITION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>csr-bfd72</td>
<td>5m26s</td>
<td>system:node:ip-10-0-50-126.us-east-2.compute.internal</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>csr-c57lv</td>
<td>5m26s</td>
<td>system:node:ip-10-0-95-157.us-east-2.compute.internal</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

...
5. If the remaining CSRs are not approved, and are in the **Pending** status, approve the CSRs for your cluster machines:

   - To approve them individually, run the following command for each valid CSR:
     
     ```bash
     $ oc adm certificate approve <csr_name> 1
     
     1 <csr_name> is the name of a CSR from the list of current CSRs.
     ```

   - To approve all pending CSRs, run the following command:
     
     ```bash
     $ oc get csr -o go-template='{{range .items}}{{if not .status}}{{.metadata.name}}{{"\n"}}{{end}}{{end}}' | xargs oc adm certificate approve
     ```

6. After all client and server CSRs have been approved, the machines have the **Ready** status. Verify this by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ oc get nodes
   ```

**Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>ROLES</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>VERSION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>master-0</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>73m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>master-1</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>73m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>master-2</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>74m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>worker-0</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>worker</td>
<td>11m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>worker-1</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>worker</td>
<td>11m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**

It can take a few minutes after approval of the server CSRs for the machines to transition to the **Ready** status.

**Additional information**

- For more information on CSRs, see [Certificate Signing Requests](#).

### 22.6.23.1. Initial Operator configuration

After the control plane initializes, you must immediately configure some Operators so that they all become available.

**Prerequisites**

- Your control plane has initialized.

**Procedure**

1. Watch the cluster components come online:

   ```bash
   $ watch -n5 oc get clusteroperators
   ```
Example output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>VERSION</th>
<th>AVAILABLE</th>
<th>PROGRESSING</th>
<th>DEGRADED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>authentication</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baremetal</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cloud-credential</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cluster-autoscaler</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config-operator</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>console</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>etcd</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>image-registry</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ingress</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insights</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kube-apiserver</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kube-controller-manager</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kube-scheduler</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kube-storage-version-migrator</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>machine-api</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>machine-approver</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>machine-config</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marketplace</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monitoring</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>network</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node-tuning</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-apiserver</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-controller-manager</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-samples</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>operator-lifecycle-manager</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>operator-lifecycle-manager-catalog</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>operator-lifecycle-manager-packageserver</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>service-ca</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>storage</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Configure the Operators that are not available.

### 22.6.23.2. Image registry removed during installation

On platforms that do not provide shareable object storage, the OpenShift Image Registry Operator bootstraps itself as Removed. This allows `openshift-installer` to complete installations on these platform types.

After installation, you must edit the Image Registry Operator configuration to switch the `managementState` from Removed to Managed.

### 22.6.23.3. Image registry storage configuration

The Image Registry Operator is not initially available for platforms that do not provide default storage. After installation, you must configure your registry to use storage so that the Registry Operator is made available.
Instructions are shown for configuring a persistent volume, which is required for production clusters. Where applicable, instructions are shown for configuring an empty directory as the storage location, which is available for only non-production clusters.

Additional instructions are provided for allowing the image registry to use block storage types by using the **Recreate** rollout strategy during upgrades.

### 22.6.23.3.1. Configuring block registry storage for VMware vSphere

To allow the image registry to use block storage types such as vSphere Virtual Machine Disk (VMDK) during upgrades as a cluster administrator, you can use the **Recreate** rollout strategy.

#### IMPORTANT

Block storage volumes are supported but not recommended for use with image registry on production clusters. An installation where the registry is configured on block storage is not highly available because the registry cannot have more than one replica.

**Procedure**

1. To set the image registry storage as a block storage type, patch the registry so that it uses the **Recreate** rollout strategy and runs with only 1 replica:

   ```bash
   $ oc patch config.imageregistry.operator.openshift.io/cluster --type=merge -p '{"spec": {"rolloutStrategy": "Recreate", "replicas": 1}}'
   ```

2. Provision the PV for the block storage device, and create a PVC for that volume. The requested block volume uses the ReadWriteOnce (RWO) access mode.
   a. Create a `pvc.yaml` file with the following contents to define a VMware vSphere `PersistentVolumeClaim` object:

   ```yaml
   kind: PersistentVolumeClaim
   apiVersion: v1
   metadata:
     name: image-registry-storage
   namespace: openshift-image-registry
   spec:
     accessModes:
     - ReadWriteOnce
     resources:
       requests:
         storage: 100Gi
   ```

   1. A unique name that represents the **PersistentVolumeClaim** object.
   2. The namespace for the **PersistentVolumeClaim** object, which is `openshift-image-registry`.
   3. The access mode of the persistent volume claim. With **ReadWriteOnce**, the volume can be mounted with read and write permissions by a single node.
   4. The size of the persistent volume claim.
b. Create the **PersistentVolumeClaim** object from the file:

```
$ oc create -f pvc.yaml -n openshift-image-registry
```

3. Edit the registry configuration so that it references the correct PVC:

```
$ oc edit config.imageregistry.operator.openshift.io -o yaml
```

**Example output**

```
storage:
pvc:
  claim: 1
```

1. By creating a custom PVC, you can leave the `claim` field blank for the default automatic creation of an `image-registry-storage` PVC.

For instructions about configuring registry storage so that it references the correct PVC, see [Configuring the registry for vSphere](#).

### 22.6.24. Completing installation on user-provisioned infrastructure

After you complete the Operator configuration, you can finish installing the cluster on infrastructure that you provide.

**Prerequisites**

- Your control plane has initialized.
- You have completed the initial Operator configuration.

**Procedure**

1. Confirm that all the cluster components are online with the following command:

```
$ watch -n5 oc get clusteroperators
```

**Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>VERSION</th>
<th>AVAILABLE</th>
<th>PROGRESSING</th>
<th>DEGRADED</th>
<th>SINCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>authentication</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>19m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baremetal</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cloud-credential</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>40m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cluster-autoscaler</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config-operator</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>38m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>console</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>36m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>csi-snapshot-controller</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dns</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>etcd</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>36m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>image-registry</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>31m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ingress</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>30m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Alternatively, the following command notifies you when all of the clusters are available. It also retrieves and displays credentials:

```
$ ./openshift-install --dir <installation_directory> wait-for install-complete
```

1 For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

**Example output**

```
INFO Waiting up to 30m0s for the cluster to initialize...
```

The command succeeds when the Cluster Version Operator finishes deploying the OpenShift Container Platform cluster from Kubernetes API server.

**IMPORTANT**

- The Ignition config files that the installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending `node-bootstrapper` certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for *Recovering from expired control plane certificates* for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.
2. Confirm that the Kubernetes API server is communicating with the pods.
   
a. To view a list of all pods, use the following command:

```
$ oc get pods --all-namespaces
```

**Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAMESPACE</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>READY</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>openshift-apiserver-operator</td>
<td>openshift-apiserver-operator-85cb746d55-zqhs8</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Running</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Running</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Running</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Running</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Running</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Running</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Running</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. View the logs for a pod that is listed in the output of the previous command by using the following command:

```
$ oc logs <pod_name> -n <namespace> 1
```

Specify the pod name and namespace, as shown in the output of the previous command.

If the pod logs display, the Kubernetes API server can communicate with the cluster machines.

3. For an installation with Fibre Channel Protocol (FCP), additional steps are required to enable multipathing. Do not enable multipathing during installation.
   
   See "Enabling multipathing with kernel arguments on RHCOS" in the *Post-installation machine configuration tasks* documentation for more information.

You can add extra compute machines after the cluster installation is completed by following *Adding compute machines to vSphere*.

### 22.6.25. Configuring vSphere DRS anti-affinity rules for control plane nodes

vSphere Distributed Resource Scheduler (DRS) anti-affinity rules can be configured to support higher availability of OpenShift Container Platform Control Plane nodes. Anti-affinity rules ensure that the vSphere Virtual Machines for the OpenShift Container Platform Control Plane nodes are not scheduled to the same vSphere Host.
IMPORTANT

- The following information applies to compute DRS only and does not apply to storage DRS.

- The `govc` command is an open-source command available from VMware; it is not available from Red Hat. The `govc` command is not supported by the Red Hat support.

- Instructions for downloading and installing `govc` are found on the VMware documentation website.

Create an anti-affinity rule by running the following command:

**Example command**

```
$ govc cluster.rule.create \
   -name openshift4-control-plane-group \
   -dc MyDatacenter -cluster MyCluster \
   -enable \
   -anti-affinity master-0 master-1 master-2
```

After creating the rule, your control plane nodes are automatically migrated by vSphere so they are not running on the same hosts. This might take some time while vSphere reconciles the new rule. Successful command completion is shown in the following procedure.

**NOTE**

The migration occurs automatically and might cause brief OpenShift API outage or latency until the migration finishes.

The vSphere DRS anti-affinity rules need to be updated manually in the event of a control plane VM name change or migration to a new vSphere Cluster.

**Procedure**

1. Remove any existing DRS anti-affinity rule by running the following command:

```
$ govc cluster.rule.remove \
   -name openshift4-control-plane-group \
   -dc MyDatacenter -cluster MyCluster
```

**Example Output**

```
[13-10-22 09:33:24] Reconfigure /MyDatacenter/host/MyCluster...OK
```

2. Create the rule again with updated names by running the following command:

```
$ govc cluster.rule.create \
   -name openshift4-control-plane-group \
   -dc MyDatacenter -cluster MyOtherCluster \
   -enable \
   -anti-affinity master-0 master-1 master-2
```
22.6.26. Backing up VMware vSphere volumes

OpenShift Container Platform provisions new volumes as independent persistent disks to freely attach and detach the volume on any node in the cluster. As a consequence, it is not possible to back up volumes that use snapshots, or to restore volumes from snapshots. See Snapshot Limitations for more information.

Procedure

To create a backup of persistent volumes:

1. Stop the application that is using the persistent volume.
2. Clone the persistent volume.
3. Restart the application.
4. Create a backup of the cloned volume.
5. Delete the cloned volume.

22.6.27. Telemetry access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the Telemetry service, which runs by default to provide metrics about cluster health and the success of updates, requires internet access. If your cluster is connected to the internet, Telemetry runs automatically, and your cluster is registered to OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console.

After you confirm that your OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console inventory is correct, either maintained automatically by Telemetry or manually by using OpenShift Cluster Manager, use subscription watch to track your OpenShift Container Platform subscriptions at the account or multi-cluster level.

Additional resources

- See About remote health monitoring for more information about the Telemetry service.

22.6.28. Next steps

- Customize your cluster.
- If necessary, you can opt out of remote health reporting.
- Set up your registry and configure registry storage.
- Optional: View the events from the vSphere Problem Detector Operator to determine if the cluster has permission or storage configuration issues.
- Optional: if you created encrypted virtual machines, create an encrypted storage class.

22.7. INSTALLING A CLUSTER ON VSPHERE IN A RESTRICTED NETWORK

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you can install a cluster on VMware vSphere infrastructure in a restricted network by creating an internal mirror of the installation release content.
NOTE

OpenShift Container Platform supports deploying a cluster to a single VMware vCenter only. Deploying a cluster with machines/machine sets on multiple vCenters is not supported.

22.7.1. Prerequisites

- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.
- You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.
- You created a registry on your mirror host and obtained the imageContentSources data for your version of OpenShift Container Platform.

IMPORTANT

Because the installation media is on the mirror host, you can use that computer to complete all installation steps.

- You provisioned persistent storage for your cluster. To deploy a private image registry, your storage must provide the ReadWriteMany access mode.
- The OpenShift Container Platform installer requires access to port 443 on the vCenter and ESXi hosts. You verified that port 443 is accessible.
- If you use a firewall, you confirmed with the administrator that port 443 is accessible. Control plane nodes must be able to reach vCenter and ESXi hosts on port 443 for the installation to succeed.
- If you use a firewall and plan to use the Telemetry service, you configured the firewall to allow the sites that your cluster requires access to.

NOTE

If you are configuring a proxy, be sure to also review this site list.

22.7.2. About installations in restricted networks

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you can perform an installation that does not require an active connection to the internet to obtain software components. Restricted network installations can be completed using installer-provisioned infrastructure or user-provisioned infrastructure, depending on the cloud platform to which you are installing the cluster.

If you choose to perform a restricted network installation on a cloud platform, you still require access to its cloud APIs. Some cloud functions, like Amazon Web Service’s Route 53 DNS and IAM services, require internet access. Depending on your network, you might require less internet access for an installation on bare metal hardware, Nutanix, or on VMware vSphere.

To complete a restricted network installation, you must create a registry that mirrors the contents of the OpenShift image registry and contains the installation media. You can create this registry on a mirror host, which can access both the internet and your closed network, or by using other methods that meet your restrictions.
22.7.2.1. Additional limits

Clusters in restricted networks have the following additional limitations and restrictions:

- The ClusterVersion status includes an Unable to retrieve available updates error.
- By default, you cannot use the contents of the Developer Catalog because you cannot access the required image stream tags.

22.7.3. Internet access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you require access to the internet to obtain the images that are necessary to install your cluster.

You must have internet access to:

- Access OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console to download the installation program and perform subscription management. If the cluster has internet access and you do not disable Telemetry, that service automatically entitles your cluster.
- Access Quay.io to obtain the packages that are required to install your cluster.
- Obtain the packages that are required to perform cluster updates.

22.7.4. VMware vSphere infrastructure requirements

You must install the OpenShift Container Platform cluster on a VMware vSphere version 7.0 Update 2 or later instance that meets the requirements for the components that you use.

**NOTE**

OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14 supports VMware vSphere version 8.0.

You can host the VMware vSphere infrastructure on-premise or on a VMware Cloud Verified provider that meets the requirements outlined in the following tables:

**Table 22.57. Version requirements for vSphere virtual environments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Virtual environment product</th>
<th>Required version</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VMware virtual hardware</td>
<td>15 or later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere ESXi hosts</td>
<td>7.0 Update 2 or later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vCenter host</td>
<td>7.0 Update 2 or later</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IMPORTANT**

You must ensure that the time on your ESXi hosts is synchronized before you install OpenShift Container Platform. See Edit Time Configuration for a Host in the VMware documentation.
Table 22.58. Minimum supported vSphere version for VMware components

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Minimum supported versions</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hypervisor</td>
<td>vSphere 7.0 Update 2 and later with virtual hardware version 15</td>
<td>This version is the minimum version that Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) supports. For more information about supported hardware on the latest version of Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) that is compatible with RHCOS, see Hardware on the Red Hat Customer Portal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage with in-tree drivers</td>
<td>vSphere 7.0 Update 2 and later</td>
<td>This plugin creates vSphere storage by using the in-tree storage drivers for vSphere included in OpenShift Container Platform.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optional: Networking (NSX-T)</td>
<td>vSphere 7.0 Update 2 and later</td>
<td>vSphere 7.0 Update 2 is required for OpenShift Container Platform. For more information about the compatibility of NSX and OpenShift Container Platform, see the Release Notes section of VMware’s NSX container plugin documentation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IMPORTANT**

To ensure the best performance conditions for your cluster workloads that operate on Oracle® Cloud Infrastructure and on the Oracle® Cloud VMware Solution (OCVS) service, ensure volume performance units (VPUs) for your block volume are sized for your workloads.

The following list provides some guidance in selecting the VPUs needed for specific performance needs:

- Test or proof of concept environment: 100 GB, and 20 to 30 VPUs.
- Base-production environment: 500 GB, and 60 VPUs.
- Heavy-use production environment: More than 500 GB, and 100 or more VPUs.

Consider allocating additional VPUs to give enough capacity for updates and scaling activities. See Block Volume Performance Levels in the Oracle documentation.

**22.7.5. Network connectivity requirements**

You must configure the network connectivity between machines to allow OpenShift Container Platform cluster components to communicate.
Review the following details about the required network ports.

### Table 22.59. Ports used for all-machine to all-machine communications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ICMP</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Network reachability tests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Metrics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>9000-9999</td>
<td>Host level services, including the node exporter on ports 9100-9101 and the Cluster Version Operator on port 9099.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>10250-10259</td>
<td>The default ports that Kubernetes reserves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>10256</td>
<td>openshift-sdn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>4789</td>
<td>virtual extensible LAN (VXLAN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>6081</td>
<td>Geneve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>9000-9999</td>
<td>Host level services, including the node exporter on ports 9100-9101.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP/UDP</td>
<td>30000-32767</td>
<td>Kubernetes node port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESP</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>IPsec Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 22.60. Ports used for all-machine to control plane communications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>6443</td>
<td>Kubernetes API</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 22.61. Ports used for control plane machine to control plane machine communications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>2379-2380</td>
<td>etcd server and peer ports</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 22.7.6. VMware vSphere CSI Driver Operator requirements

To install the vSphere CSI Driver Operator, the following requirements must be met:
VMware vSphere version 7.0 Update 2 or later
- vCenter 7.0 Update 2 or later
- Virtual machines of hardware version 15 or later
- No third-party vSphere CSI driver already installed in the cluster

If a third-party vSphere CSI driver is present in the cluster, OpenShift Container Platform does not overwrite it. The presence of a third-party vSphere CSI driver prevents OpenShift Container Platform from updating to OpenShift Container Platform 4.13 or later.

**NOTE**

The VMware vSphere CSI Driver Operator is supported only on clusters deployed with `platform: vsphere` in the installation manifest.

Additional resources

- To remove a third-party vSphere CSI driver, see [Removing a third-party vSphere CSI Driver](#).
- To update the hardware version for your vSphere nodes, see [Updating hardware on nodes running in vSphere](#).

### 22.7.7. vCenter requirements

Before you install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster on your vCenter that uses infrastructure that the installer provisions, you must prepare your environment.

#### Required vCenter account privileges

To install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster in a vCenter, the installation program requires access to an account with privileges to read and create the required resources. Using an account that has global administrative privileges is the simplest way to access all of the necessary permissions.

If you cannot use an account with global administrative privileges, you must create roles to grant the privileges necessary for OpenShift Container Platform cluster installation. While most of the privileges are always required, some are required only if you plan for the installation program to provision a folder to contain the OpenShift Container Platform cluster on your vCenter instance, which is the default behavior. You must create or amend vSphere roles for the specified objects to grant the required privileges.

An additional role is required if the installation program is to create a vSphere virtual machine folder.

**Example 22.22. Roles and privileges required for installation in vSphere API**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>vsphere object for role</th>
<th>When required</th>
<th>Required privileges in vsphere API</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vSphere object for role</td>
<td>When required</td>
<td>Required privileges in vSphere API</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere Port Group</td>
<td>Always</td>
<td>Network.Assign</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OpenShift Container Platform 4.14 Installing
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>vSphere object for role</th>
<th>When required</th>
<th>Required privileges in vSphere API</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vSphere object for role</td>
<td>When required</td>
<td>Required privileges in vSphere API</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| vCenter graphical user interface (GUI) | delete privileges are optional if your cluster does not use the Machine API. | VirtualMachine.Config.AdvancedConfig  
VirtualMachine.Config.Annotation  
VirtualMachine.Config.CPU Count  
VirtualMachine.Config.Disk Extend  
VirtualMachine.Config.Disk Lease  
VirtualMachine.Config.Edit Device  
VirtualMachine.Config.Memory  
VirtualMachine.Config.RemoveDisk  
VirtualMachine.Config.Rename  
VirtualMachine.Config.ResetGuestInfo  
VirtualMachine.Config.Resource  
VirtualMachine.Config.Settings  
VirtualMachine.Config.UpgradeVirtualHardware  
VirtualMachine.Interact.GuestControl  
VirtualMachine.Interact.PowerOff  
VirtualMachine.Interact.PowerOn  
VirtualMachine.Interact.Reset  
VirtualMachine.Inventory.Create  
VirtualMachine.Inventory.CreateFromExisting  
VirtualMachine.Inventory.Delete  
VirtualMachine.Provisioning.g.Clone  
VirtualMachine.Provisioning.g.DeployTemplate  
VirtualMachine.Provisioning.g.MarkAsTemplate  
Folder.Create  
Folder.Delete |

Example 22.23. Roles and privileges required for installation in vCenter graphical user interface (GUI)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>vSphere object for role</th>
<th>When required</th>
<th>Required privileges in vCenter GUI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vSphere vCenter</td>
<td>Always</td>
<td>Cns.Searchable &quot;vSphere Tagging&quot;.&quot;Assign or Unassign vSphere Tag&quot; &quot;vSphere Tagging&quot;.&quot;Create vSphere Tag Category&quot; &quot;vSphere Tagging&quot;.&quot;Create vSphere Tag&quot; vSphere Tagging&quot;.&quot;Delete vSphere Tag Category&quot; &quot;vSphere Tagging&quot;.&quot;Delete vSphere Tag&quot; &quot;vSphere Tagging&quot;.&quot;Edit vSphere Tag Category&quot; &quot;vSphere Tagging&quot;.&quot;Edit vSphere Tag&quot; Sessions.&quot;Validate session&quot; &quot;Profile-driven storage&quot;.&quot;Profile-driven storage update&quot; &quot;Profile-driven storage&quot;.&quot;Profile-driven storage view&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere vCenter Cluster</td>
<td>If VMs will be created in the cluster root</td>
<td>Host.Configuration.&quot;Storage partition configuration&quot; Resource.&quot;Assign virtual machine to resource pool&quot; VApp.&quot;Assign resource pool&quot; VApp.Import &quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change Configuration&quot;.&quot;Add new disk&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere vCenter Resource Pool</td>
<td>If an existing resource pool is provided</td>
<td>Host.Configuration.&quot;Storage partition configuration&quot; Resource.&quot;Assign virtual machine to resource pool&quot; VApp.&quot;Assign resource pool&quot; VApp.Import &quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change Configuration&quot;.&quot;Add new disk&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere object for role</td>
<td>When required</td>
<td>Required privileges in vCenter GUI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere Datastore</td>
<td>Always</td>
<td>Datastore.&quot;Allocate space&quot; Datastore.&quot;Browse datastore&quot; Datastore.&quot;Low level file operations&quot; &quot;vSphere Tagging&quot;.&quot;Assign or Unassign vSphere Tag on Object&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere Port Group</td>
<td>Always</td>
<td>Network.&quot;Assign network&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Virtual Machine Folder  | Always       | "vSphere Tagging"."Assign or Unassign vSphere Tag on Object" Resource."Assign virtual machine to resource pool" VApp.Import "Virtual machine"."Change Configuration"."Add existing disk" "Virtual machine"."Change Configuration"."Add new disk" "Virtual machine"."Change Configuration"."Add or remove device" "Virtual machine"."Change Configuration"."Advanced configuration" "Virtual machine"."Change Configuration"."Set annotation" "Virtual machine"."Change Configuration"."Change CPU count" "Virtual machine"."Change Configuration"."Extend virtual disk" "Virtual machine"."Change Configuration"."Acquire disk lease" "Virtual machine"."Change Configuration"."Modify device settings" "Virtual machine"."Change Configuration"."Change Memory" "Virtual machine"."Change Configuration"."Remove disk" "Virtual machine"."Change
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>vsphere object for role</th>
<th>When required</th>
<th>vsphere vCenter Datacenter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>If the installation program creates the virtual machine folder. For UPI, <code>VirtualMachine.Inventory.Create</code> and <code>VirtualMachine.Inventory.Delete</code> privileges are optional if your cluster does not use the Machine API.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configuration</td>
<td>Required privileges in vCenter GUI:</td>
<td>&quot;vSphere Tagging&quot;).&quot;Assign or Unassign vSphere Tag on Object&quot; Resource.&quot;Assign virtual machine to resource pool&quot; VApp.Import &quot;Virtual machine&quot;).&quot;Change Configuration&quot;).&quot;Add existing disk&quot; &quot;Virtual machine&quot;).&quot;Change Configuration&quot;).&quot;Add new disk&quot; &quot;Virtual machine&quot;).&quot;Change resource&quot; &quot;Virtual machine&quot;).&quot;Change Configuration&quot;).&quot;Change Settings&quot; &quot;Virtual machine&quot;).&quot;Change Configuration&quot;).&quot;Upgrade virtual machine compatibility&quot; &quot;Virtual machine&quot;).Interaction.&quot;Guest operating system management by VIX API&quot; &quot;Virtual machine&quot;).Interaction.&quot;Power off&quot; &quot;Virtual machine&quot;).Interaction.&quot;Power on&quot; &quot;Virtual machine&quot;).Interaction.Reset &quot;Virtual machine&quot;).&quot;Edit Inventory&quot;).&quot;Create new&quot; &quot;Virtual machine&quot;).&quot;Edit Inventory&quot;).&quot;Create from existing&quot; &quot;Virtual machine&quot;).&quot;Edit Inventory&quot;).&quot;Remove&quot; &quot;Virtual machine&quot;).Provisioning.&quot;Clone virtual machine&quot; &quot;Virtual machine&quot;).Provisioning.&quot;Mark as template&quot; &quot;Virtual machine&quot;).Provisioning.&quot;Deploy template&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere object for role</td>
<td>When required</td>
<td>Configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Advanced configuration&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Change CPU count&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Acquire disk lease&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Change Memory&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Change Settings&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;</td>
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<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Virtual machine&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Additionally, the user requires some **ReadOnly** permissions, and some of the roles require permission to propagate the permissions to child objects. These settings vary depending on whether or not you install the cluster into an existing folder.

### Example 22.24. Required permissions and propagation settings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>vSphere object</th>
<th>When required</th>
<th>Propagate to children</th>
<th>Permissions required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vSphere vCenter Datacenter</td>
<td>Existing folder</td>
<td>False</td>
<td><strong>ReadOnly</strong> permission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Installation program creates the folder</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>Listed required privileges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere vCenter Cluster</td>
<td>Existing resource pool</td>
<td>False</td>
<td><strong>ReadOnly</strong> permission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VMs in cluster root</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>Listed required privileges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere vCenter Datastore</td>
<td>Always</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>Listed required privileges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere Switch</td>
<td>Always</td>
<td>False</td>
<td><strong>ReadOnly</strong> permission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere Port Group</td>
<td>Always</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>Listed required privileges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere vCenter Virtual Machine Folder</td>
<td>Existing folder</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>Listed required privileges</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For more information about creating an account with only the required privileges, see vSphere Permissions and User Management Tasks in the vSphere documentation.

**Using OpenShift Container Platform with vMotion**

If you intend on using vMotion in your vSphere environment, consider the following before installing an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

- OpenShift Container Platform generally supports compute-only vMotion, where generally implies that you meet all VMware best practices for vMotion.
  
  To help ensure the uptime of your compute and control plane nodes, ensure that you follow the VMware best practices for vMotion, and use VMware anti-affinity rules to improve the availability of OpenShift Container Platform during maintenance or hardware issues.

  For more information about vMotion and anti-affinity rules, see the VMware vSphere documentation for vMotion networking requirements and VM anti-affinity rules.

- Using Storage vMotion can cause issues and is not supported. If you are using vSphere volumes in your pods, migrating a VM across datastores, either manually or through Storage vMotion, causes invalid references within OpenShift Container Platform persistent volume (PV) objects that can result in data loss.

- OpenShift Container Platform does not support selective migration of VMDKs across datastores, using datastore clusters for VM provisioning or for dynamic or static provisioning of PVs, or using a datastore that is part of a datastore cluster for dynamic or static provisioning of PVs.

  **IMPORTANT**

  You can specify the path of any datastore that exists in a datastore cluster. By default, Storage Distributed Resource Scheduler (SDRS), which uses Storage vMotion, is automatically enabled for a datastore cluster. Red Hat does not support Storage vMotion, so you must disable Storage DRS to avoid data loss issues for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

  If you must specify VMs across multiple datastores, use a *datastore* object to specify a failure domain in your cluster’s *install-config.yaml* configuration file. For more information, see "VMware vSphere region and zone enablement".

**Cluster resources**

When you deploy an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses installer-provisioned infrastructure, the installation program must be able to create several resources in your vCenter instance.

A standard OpenShift Container Platform installation creates the following vCenter resources:

- 1 Folder
Virtual machines:
- 1 template
- 1 temporary bootstrap node
- 3 control plane nodes
- 3 compute machines

Although these resources use 856 GB of storage, the bootstrap node is destroyed during the cluster installation process. A minimum of 800 GB of storage is required to use a standard cluster.

If you deploy more compute machines, the OpenShift Container Platform cluster will use more storage.

**Cluster limits**
Available resources vary between clusters. The number of possible clusters within a vCenter is limited primarily by available storage space and any limitations on the number of required resources. Be sure to consider both limitations to the vCenter resources that the cluster creates and the resources that you require to deploy a cluster, such as IP addresses and networks.

**Networking requirements**
Use Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) for the network and ensure that the DHCP server is configured to provide persistent IP addresses to the cluster machines.

**NOTE**
You do not need to use the DHCP for the network if you want to provision nodes with static IP addresses.

Configure the default gateway to use the DHCP server. All nodes must be in the same VLAN. You cannot scale the cluster using a second VLAN as a Day 2 operation.

You must use the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) for the network and ensure that the DHCP server is configured to provide persistent IP addresses to the cluster machines. In the DHCP lease, you must configure the DHCP to use the default gateway. All nodes must be in the same VLAN. You cannot scale the cluster using a second VLAN as a Day 2 operation.

The VM in your restricted network must have access to vCenter so that it can provision and manage nodes, persistent volume claims (PVCs), and other resources. Additionally, you must create the following networking resources before you install the OpenShift Container Platform cluster:

**NOTE**
It is recommended that each OpenShift Container Platform node in the cluster must have access to a Network Time Protocol (NTP) server that is discoverable via DHCP. Installation is possible without an NTP server. However, asynchronous server clocks will cause errors, which NTP server prevents.

**Required IP Addresses**
For a network that uses DHCP, an installer-provisioned vSphere installation requires two static IP addresses:
The API address is used to access the cluster API.

The Ingress address is used for cluster ingress traffic.

You must provide these IP addresses to the installation program when you install the OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

**DNS records**
You must create DNS records for two static IP addresses in the appropriate DNS server for the vCenter instance that hosts your OpenShift Container Platform cluster. In each record, `<cluster_name>` is the cluster name and `<base_domain>` is the cluster base domain that you specify when you install the cluster. A complete DNS record takes the form: `<component>.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>`.

**Table 22.62. Required DNS records**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Record</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>API VIP</td>
<td>api.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;.</td>
<td>This DNS A/AAAA or CNAME record must point to the load balancer for the control plane machines. This record must be resolvable by both clients external to the cluster and from all the nodes within the cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ingress VIP</td>
<td>*.apps.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;.</td>
<td>A wildcard DNS A/AAAA or CNAME record that points to the load balancer that targets the machines that run the Ingress router pods, which are the worker nodes by default. This record must be resolvable by both clients external to the cluster and from all the nodes within the cluster.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Static IP addresses for vSphere nodes**
You can provision bootstrap, control plane, and compute nodes to be configured with static IP addresses in environments where Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) does not exist. To configure this environment, you must provide values to the `platform.vsphere.hosts.role` parameter in the `install-config.yaml` file.

**IMPORTANT**
Static IP addresses for vSphere nodes 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.
By default, the installation program is configured to use the DHCP for the network, but this network has limited configurable capabilities.

After you define one or more machine pools in your `install-config.yaml` file, you can define network definitions for nodes on your network. Ensure that the number of network definitions matches the number of machine pools that you configured for your cluster.

The following example shows a network configuration for a node with the role `compute`:

```yaml
---
platform:
  vsphere:
    hosts:
      - role: compute
        networkDevice:
          ipAddrs:
            - 192.168.204.10/24
          gateway: 192.168.204.1
          nameservers:
            - 192.168.204.1
---
```

1. Valid network definition values include `bootstrap`, `control-plane`, and `compute`. You must list at least one `bootstrap` network definition in your `install-config.yaml` configuration file.
2. Lists IPv4, IPv6, or both IP addresses that the installation program passes to the network interface. The machine API controller assigns all configured IP addresses to the default network interface.
3. The default gateway for the network interface.
4. Lists up to 3 DNS nameservers.

**IMPORTANT**

To enable the Technology Preview feature of static IP addresses for vSphere nodes for your cluster, you must include `featureSet:TechPreviewNoUpgrade` as the initial entry in the `install-config.yaml` file.

After you deployed your cluster to run nodes with static IP addresses, you can scale a machine to use one of these static IP addresses. Additionally, you can use a machine set to configure a machine to use one of the configured static IP addresses.

**Additional resources**

- Scaling machines to use static IP addresses
- Using a machine set to scale machines with configured static IP addresses

**22.7.8. Generating a key pair for cluster node SSH access**

During an OpenShift Container Platform installation, you can provide an SSH public key to the installation program. The key is passed to the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes through their Ignition config files and is used to authenticate SSH access to the nodes. The key is added...
to the `~/.ssh/authorized_keys` list for the `core` user on each node, which enables password-less authentication.

After the key is passed to the nodes, you can use the key pair to SSH in to the RHCOS nodes as the user `core`. To access the nodes through SSH, the private key identity must be managed by SSH for your local user.

If you want to SSH in to your cluster nodes to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, you must provide the SSH public key during the installation process. The `/openshift-install gather` command also requires the SSH public key to be in place on the cluster nodes.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not skip this procedure in production environments, where disaster recovery and debugging is required.

**NOTE**

You must use a local key, not one that you configured with platform-specific approaches such as AWS key pairs.

**Procedure**

1. If you do not have an existing SSH key pair on your local machine to use for authentication onto your cluster nodes, create one. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   ```bash
   $ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -N '' -f <path>/<file_name>  
   ```

   Specify the path and file name, such as `~/.ssh/id_ed25519`, of the new SSH key. If you have an existing key pair, ensure your public key is in the your `~/.ssh` directory.

   **NOTE**

   If you plan to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures, do not create a key that uses the ed25519 algorithm. Instead, create a key that uses the rsa or ecdsa algorithm.

2. View the public SSH key:

   ```bash
   $ cat <path>/<file_name>.pub
   ```

   For example, run the following to view the `~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub` public key:

   ```bash
   $ cat ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub
   ```

3. Add the SSH private key identity to the SSH agent for your local user, if it has not already been added. SSH agent management of the key is required for password-less SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes, or if you want to use the `/openshift-install gather` command.
NOTE

On some distributions, default SSH private key identities such as ~/.ssh/id_rsa and ~/.ssh/id_dsa are managed automatically.

a. If the ssh-agent process is not already running for your local user, start it as a background task:

   $ eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"

Example output

   Agent pid 31874

NOTE

If your cluster is in FIPS mode, only use FIPS-compliant algorithms to generate the SSH key. The key must be either RSA or ECDSA.

4. Add your SSH private key to the ssh-agent:

   $ ssh-add <path>/<file_name>  

   Specify the path and file name for your SSH private key, such as ~/.ssh/id_ed25519

Example output

   Identity added: /home/<you>/<path>/<file_name> (<computer_name>)

Next steps

- When you install OpenShift Container Platform, provide the SSH public key to the installation program.

22.7.9. Adding vCenter root CA certificates to your system trust

Because the installation program requires access to your vCenter’s API, you must add your vCenter’s trusted root CA certificates to your system trust before you install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

Procedure

1. From the vCenter home page, download the vCenter’s root CA certificates. Click Download trusted root CA certificates in the vSphere Web Services SDK section. The <vCenter>/certs/download.zip file downloads.

2. Extract the compressed file that contains the vCenter root CA certificates. The contents of the compressed file resemble the following file structure:

   certs
   ├── lin
3. Add the files for your operating system to the system trust. For example, on a Fedora operating system, run the following command:

```bash
# cp certs/lin/* /etc/pki/ca-trust/source/anchors
```

4. Update your system trust. For example, on a Fedora operating system, run the following command:

```bash
# update-ca-trust extract
```

### 22.7.10. Creating the RHCOS image for restricted network installations

Download the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) image to install OpenShift Container Platform on a restricted network VMware vSphere environment.

**Prerequisites**

- Obtain the OpenShift Container Platform installation program. For a restricted network installation, the program is on your mirror registry host.

**Procedure**


2. Under Version, select the most recent release of OpenShift Container Platform 4.14 for RHEL 8.

**IMPORTANT**

The RHCOS images might not change with every release of OpenShift Container Platform. You must download images with the highest version that is less than or equal to the OpenShift Container Platform version that you install. Use the image versions that match your OpenShift Container Platform version if they are available.
3. Download the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) - vSphere image.

4. Upload the image you downloaded to a location that is accessible from the bastion server.

The image is now available for a restricted installation. Note the image name or location for use in OpenShift Container Platform deployment.

22.7.11. VMware vSphere region and zone enablement

You can deploy an OpenShift Container Platform cluster to multiple vSphere datacenters that run in a single VMware vCenter. Each datacenter can run multiple clusters. This configuration reduces the risk of a hardware failure or network outage that can cause your cluster to fail.

**IMPORTANT**

The VMware vSphere region and zone enablement feature requires the vSphere Container Storage Interface (CSI) driver as the default storage driver in the cluster. As a result, the feature only available on a newly installed cluster.

A cluster that was upgraded from a previous release defaults to using the in-tree vSphere driver, so you must enable CSI automatic migration for the cluster. You can then configure multiple regions and zones for the upgraded cluster.

The default installation configuration deploys a cluster to a single vSphere datacenter. If you want to deploy a cluster to multiple vSphere datacenters, you must create an installation configuration file that enables the region and zone feature.

The default `install-config.yaml` file includes `vcenters` and `failureDomains` fields, where you can specify multiple vSphere datacenters and clusters for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster. You can leave these fields blank if you want to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster in a vSphere environment that consists of single datacenter.

The following list describes terms associated with defining zones and regions for your cluster:

- **Failure domain**: Establishes the relationships between a region and zone. You define a failure domain by using vCenter objects, such as a `datastore` object. A failure domain defines the vCenter location for OpenShift Container Platform cluster nodes.

- **Region**: Specifies a vCenter datacenter. You define a region by using a tag from the `openshift-region` tag category.

- **Zone**: Specifies a vCenter cluster. You define a zone by using a tag from the `openshift-zone` tag category.

**NOTE**

If you plan on specifying more than one failure domain in your `install-config.yaml` file, you must create tag categories, zone tags, and region tags in advance of creating the configuration file.

You must create a vCenter tag for each vCenter datacenter, which represents a region. Additionally, you must create a vCenter tag for each cluster than runs in a datacenter, which represents a zone. After you create the tags, you must attach each tag to their respective datacenters and clusters.
The following table outlines an example of the relationship among regions, zones, and tags for a configuration with multiple vSphere datacenters running in a single VMware vCenter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Datacenter (region)</th>
<th>Cluster (zone)</th>
<th>Tags</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>us-east</td>
<td>us-east-1</td>
<td>us-east-1a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>us-east-1b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>us-east-2</td>
<td>us-east-2a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>us-east-2b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>us-west</td>
<td>us-west-1</td>
<td>us-west-1a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>us-west-1b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>us-west-2</td>
<td>us-west-2a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>us-west-2b</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional resources

- Additional VMware vSphere configuration parameters
- Deprecated VMware vSphere configuration parameters
- vSphere automatic migration
- VMware vSphere CSI Driver Operator

22.7.12. Creating the installation configuration file

You can customize the OpenShift Container Platform cluster you install on VMware vSphere.

Prerequisites

- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster. For a restricted network installation, these files are on your mirror host.
- You have the `imageContentSources` values that were generated during mirror registry creation.
- You have obtained the contents of the certificate for your mirror registry.
- You have retrieved a Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) image and uploaded it to an accessible location.

Procedure

1. Create the `install-config.yaml` file.
a. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and run the following command:

```
$ ./openshift-install create install-config --dir <installation_directory>
```

For `<installation_directory>`, specify the directory name to store the files that the installation program creates.

When specifying the directory:

- Verify that the directory has the `execute` permission. This permission is required to run Terraform binaries under the installation directory.

- Use an empty directory. Some installation assets, such as bootstrap X.509 certificates, have short expiration intervals, therefore you must not reuse an installation directory. If you want to reuse individual files from another cluster installation, you can copy them into your directory. However, the file names for the installation assets might change between releases. Use caution when copying installation files from an earlier OpenShift Container Platform version.

**NOTE**

Always delete the `~/.powervs` directory to avoid reusing a stale configuration. Run the following command:

```
$ rm -rf ~/.powervs
```

b. At the prompts, provide the configuration details for your cloud:

i. Optional: Select an SSH key to use to access your cluster machines.

**NOTE**

For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your `ssh-agent` process uses.

ii. Select `vsphere` as the platform to target.

iii. Specify the name of your vCenter instance.

iv. Specify the user name and password for the vCenter account that has the required permissions to create the cluster. The installation program connects to your vCenter instance.

v. Select the data center in your vCenter instance to connect to.
After you create the installation configuration file, you can modify the file to create a multiple vSphere datacenters environment. This means that you can deploy an OpenShift Container Platform cluster to multiple vSphere datacenters that run in a single VMware vCenter. For more information about creating this environment, see the section named VMware vSphere region and zone enablement.

vi. Select the default vCenter datastore to use.

**WARNING**

You can specify the path of any datastore that exists in a datastore cluster. By default, Storage Distributed Resource Scheduler (SDRS), which uses Storage vMotion, is automatically enabled for a datastore cluster. Red Hat does not support Storage vMotion, so you must disable Storage DRS to avoid data loss issues for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

You cannot specify more than one datastore path. If you must specify VMs across multiple datastores, use a datastore object to specify a failure domain in your cluster’s install-config.yaml configuration file. For more information, see “VMware vSphere region and zone enablement”.

vii. Select the vCenter cluster to install the OpenShift Container Platform cluster in. The installation program uses the root resource pool of the vSphere cluster as the default resource pool.

viii. Select the network in the vCenter instance that contains the virtual IP addresses and DNS records that you configured.

ix. Enter the virtual IP address that you configured for control plane API access.

x. Enter the virtual IP address that you configured for cluster ingress.

xi. Enter the base domain. This base domain must be the same one that you used in the DNS records that you configured.

xii. Enter a descriptive name for your cluster.

The cluster name you enter must match the cluster name you specified when configuring the DNS records.

2. In the install-config.yaml file, set the value of platform.vsphere.clusterOSImage to the image location or name. For example:

```yaml
platform:
  vsphere:
    clusterOSImage: http://mirror.example.com/images/rhcos-43.81.201912131630.0-
```
3. Edit the `install-config.yaml` file to give the additional information that is required for an installation in a restricted network.

   a. Update the `pullSecret` value to contain the authentication information for your registry:

   ```yaml
   pullSecret: {
     "auths": {
       "<mirror_host_name>:5000": {
         "auth": "<credentials>",
         "email": "you@example.com"
       }
     }
   }
   ```

   For `<mirror_host_name>`, specify the registry domain name that you specified in the certificate for your mirror registry, and for `<credentials>`, specify the base64-encoded user name and password for your mirror registry.

   b. Add the `additionalTrustBundle` parameter and value.

   ```yaml
   additionalTrustBundle: |
   -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
   ZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZ
   -----END CERTIFICATE-----
   ```

   The value must be the contents of the certificate file that you used for your mirror registry. The certificate file can be an existing, trusted certificate authority, or the self-signed certificate that you generated for the mirror registry.

   c. Add the image content resources, which resemble the following YAML excerpt:

   ```yaml
   imageContentSources:
   - mirrors:
     - <mirror_host_name>:5000/<repo_name>/release
       source: quay.io/openshift-release-dev/ocp-release
   - mirrors:
     - <mirror_host_name>:5000/<repo_name>/release
       source: registry.redhat.io/ocp/release
   ```

   For these values, use the `imageContentSources` that you recorded during mirror registry creation.

   d. Optional: Set the publishing strategy to `Internal`:

   ```yaml
   publish: Internal
   ```

   By setting this option, you create an internal Ingress Controller and a private load balancer.

   **IMPORTANT**

   Azure Firewall **does not work seamlessly** with Azure Public Load balancers. Thus, when using Azure Firewall for restricting internet access, the `publish` field in `install-config.yaml` should be set to `Internal`. 
4. Make any other modifications to the `install-config.yaml` file that you require. You can find more information about the available parameters in the **Installation configuration parameters** section.

5. Back up the `install-config.yaml` file so that you can use it to install multiple clusters.

**IMPORTANT**

The `install-config.yaml` file is consumed during the installation process. If you want to reuse the file, you must back it up now.

Additional resources

- **Installation configuration parameters**

---

**22.7.12.1. Sample install-config.yaml file for an installer-provisioned VMware vSphere cluster**

You can customize the `install-config.yaml` file to specify more details about your OpenShift Container Platform cluster’s platform or modify the values of the required parameters.

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: example.com
compute:
  - architecture: amd64
    name: <worker_node>
    platform: {}
    replicas: 3
controlPlane:
  architecture: amd64
  name: <parent_node>
  platform: {}
  replicas: 3
metadata:
  creationTimestamp: null
  name: test
  platform:
vsphere:
  apiVIPs:
    - 10.0.0.1
failureDomains:
  - name: <failure_domain_name>
    region: <default_region_name>
    server: <fullyQualified_domain_name>
topology:
  computeCluster: "<datacenter>/host/<cluster>"
  datacenter: <datacenter>
  datastore: "<datacenter>/datastore/<datastore>"
  networks:
    - <VM_Network_name>
  resourcePool: "<datacenter>/host/<cluster>/Resources/<resourcePool>"
  folder: "<datacenter_name>/vm/<folder_name>/<subfolder_name>"
  zone: <default_zone_name>
ingressVIPs:
```
The base domain of the cluster. All DNS records must be sub-domains of this base and include the cluster name.

The **controlPlane** section is a single mapping, but the **compute** section is a sequence of mappings. To meet the requirements of the different data structures, the first line of the **compute** section must begin with a hyphen, `-`, and the first line of the **controlPlane** section must not. Only one control plane pool is used.

The cluster name that you specified in your DNS records.

Optional: Provides additional configuration for the machine pool parameters for the compute and control plane machines.

Establishes the relationships between a region and zone. You define a failure domain by using vCenter objects, such as a **datastore** object. A failure domain defines the vCenter location for OpenShift Container Platform cluster nodes.

The path to the vSphere datastore that holds virtual machine files, templates, and ISO images.

**IMPORTANT**

You can specify the path of any datastore that exists in a datastore cluster. By default, Storage vMotion is automatically enabled for a datastore cluster. Red Hat does not support Storage vMotion, so you must disable Storage vMotion to avoid data loss issues for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

If you must specify VMs across multiple datastores, use a **datastore** object to specify a failure domain in your cluster’s **install-config.yaml** configuration file. For more information, see "VMware vSphere region and zone enablement".
8. Optional: Provides an existing resource pool for machine creation. If you do not specify a value, the installation program uses the root resource pool of the vSphere cluster.

9. The vSphere disk provisioning method.

10. The location of the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) image that is accessible from the bastion server.

11. For `<local_registry>`, specify the registry domain name, and optionally the port, that your mirror registry uses to serve content. For example `registry.example.com` or `registry.example.com:5000`. For `<credentials>`, specify the base64-encoded user name and password for your mirror registry.

12. Provide the contents of the certificate file that you used for your mirror registry.

13. Provide the `imageContentSources` section from the output of the command to mirror the repository.

**NOTE**

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.12 and later, the `apiVIP` and `ingressVIP` configuration settings are deprecated. Instead, use a list format to enter values in the `apiVIPs` and `ingressVIPs` configuration settings.

### 22.7.12.2. Configuring the cluster-wide proxy during installation

Production environments can deny direct access to the internet and instead have an HTTP or HTTPS proxy available. You can configure a new OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use a proxy by configuring the proxy settings in the `install-config.yaml` file.

**Prerequisites**

- You have an existing `install-config.yaml` file.
- You reviewed the sites that your cluster requires access to and determined whether any of them need to bypass the proxy. By default, all cluster egress traffic is proxied, including calls to hosting cloud provider APIs. You added sites to the `Proxy` object’s `spec.noProxy` field to bypass the proxy if necessary.

**NOTE**

The `Proxy` object `status.noProxy` field is populated with the values of the `networking.machineNetwork[].cidr`, `networking.clusterNetwork[].cidr`, and `networking.serviceNetwork[]` fields from your installation configuration.

For installations on Amazon Web Services (AWS), Google Cloud Platform (GCP), Microsoft Azure, and Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP), the `Proxy` object `status.noProxy` field is also populated with the instance metadata endpoint (169.254.169.254).

**Procedure**

1. Edit your `install-config.yaml` file and add the proxy settings. For example:
A proxy URL to use for creating HTTP connections outside the cluster. The URL scheme must be `http`.

A proxy URL to use for creating HTTPS connections outside the cluster.

A comma-separated list of destination domain names, IP addresses, or other network CIDRs to exclude from proxying. Preface a domain with . to match subdomains only. For example, `.y.com` matches `x.y.com`, but not `y.com`. Use `*` to bypass the proxy for all destinations. You must include vCenter’s IP address and the IP range that you use for its machines.

If provided, the installation program generates a config map that is named `user-ca-bundle` in the `openshift-config` namespace that contains one or more additional CA certificates that are required for proxying HTTPS connections. The Cluster Network Operator then creates a `trusted-ca-bundle` config map that merges these contents with the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) trust bundle, and this config map is referenced in the `trustedCA` field of the `Proxy` object. The `additionalTrustBundle` field is required unless the proxy’s identity certificate is signed by an authority from the RHCOS trust bundle.

Optional: The policy to determine the configuration of the `Proxy` object to reference the `user-ca-bundle` config map in the `trustedCA` field. The allowed values are `Proxyonly` and `Always`. Use `Proxyonly` to reference the `user-ca-bundle` config map only when `http/https` proxy is configured. Use `Always` to always reference the `user-ca-bundle` config map. The default value is `Proxyonly`.

**NOTE**

The installation program does not support the proxy `readinessEndpoints` field.

**NOTE**

If the installer times out, restart and then complete the deployment by using the `wait-for` command of the installer. For example:

```
$ ./openshift-install wait-for install-complete --log-level debug
```

2. Save the file and reference it when installing OpenShift Container Platform.

The installation program creates a cluster-wide proxy that is named `cluster` that uses the proxy settings in the provided `install-config.yaml` file. If no proxy settings are provided, a `cluster Proxy` object is still created, but it will have a nil `spec`. 

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: my.domain.com
proxy:
  httpProxy: http://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port>
  httpsProxy: https://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port>
noProxy: example.com
additionalTrustBundle:
  -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
  <MY_TRUSTED_CA_CERT>
  -----END CERTIFICATE-----
additionalTrustBundlePolicy: <policy_to_add_additionalTrustBundle>
```
**NOTE**

Only the Proxy object named *cluster* is supported, and no additional proxies can be created.

### 22.7.12.3. Configuring regions and zones for a VMware vCenter

You can modify the default installation configuration file, so that you can deploy an OpenShift Container Platform cluster to multiple vSphere datacenters that run in a single VMware vCenter.

The default *install-config.yaml* file configuration from the previous release of OpenShift Container Platform is deprecated. You can continue to use the deprecated default configuration, but the *openshift-installer* will prompt you with a warning message that indicates the use of deprecated fields in the configuration file.

**IMPORTANT**

The example uses the *govc* command. The *govc* command is an open source command available from VMware; it is not available from Red Hat. The Red Hat support team does not maintain the *govc* command. Instructions for downloading and installing *govc* are found on the VMware documentation website.

**Prerequisites**

- You have an existing *install-config.yaml* installation configuration file.

**IMPORTANT**

You must specify at least one failure domain for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster, so that you can provision datacenter objects for your VMware vCenter server. Consider specifying multiple failure domains if you need to provision virtual machine nodes in different datacenters, clusters, datastores, and other components.

**Procedure**

1. Enter the following *govc* command-line tool commands to create the *openshift-region* and *openshift-zone* vCenter tag categories:

   **IMPORTANT**

   If you specify different names for the *openshift-region* and *openshift-zone* vCenter tag categories, the installation of the OpenShift Container Platform cluster fails.

   ```
   $ govc tags.category.create -d "OpenShift region" openshift-region
   $ govc tags.category.create -d "OpenShift zone" openshift-zone
   ```

2. To create a region tag for each region vSphere datacenter where you want to deploy your cluster, enter the following command in your terminal:

   ```
   $ govc tags.create -c <region_tag_category> <region_tag>
   ```
3. To create a zone tag for each vSphere cluster where you want to deploy your cluster, enter the following command:

```bash
$ govc tags.create -c <zone_tag_category> <zone_tag>
```

4. Attach region tags to each vCenter datacenter object by entering the following command:

```bash
$ govc tags.attach -c <region_tag_category> <region_tag_1> /<datacenter_1>
```

5. Attach the zone tags to each vCenter datacenter object by entering the following command:

```bash
$ govc tags.attach -c <zone_tag_category> <zone_tag_1> /<datacenter_1>/host/vcs-mdnc-workload-1
```

6. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and initialize the cluster deployment according to your chosen installation requirements.

Sample `install-config.yaml` file with multiple datacenters defined in a vSphere center

```yaml
---
compute:
  vsphere:
    zones:
      - "<machine_pool_zone_1>"
      - "<machine_pool_zone_2>"

controlPlane:
  vsphere:
    zones:
      - "<machine_pool_zone_1>"
      - "<machine_pool_zone_2>"

platform:
  vsphere:
    vcenters:
      datacenters:
        - <datacenter1_name>
        - <datacenter2_name>
    failureDomains:
      name: <machine_pool_zone_1>
      region: <region_tag_1>
      zone: <zone_tag_1>
      server: <fully_qualified_domain_name>
      topology:
        datacenter: <datacenter1>
        computeCluster: "/<datacenter1>/host/<cluster1>"
    networks:
      - <VM_Network1_name>
      datastore: "/<datacenter1>/datastore/<datastore1>"
      resourcePool: "/<datacenter1>/host/<cluster1>/Resources/<resourcePool1>"
      folder: "/<datacenter1>/vm/<folder1>"
```
22.7.13. Deploying the cluster

You can install OpenShift Container Platform on a compatible cloud platform.

**IMPORTANT**

You can run the `create cluster` command of the installation program only once, during initial installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You have the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.
- You have verified that the cloud provider account on your host has the correct permissions to deploy the cluster. An account with incorrect permissions causes the installation process to fail with an error message that displays the missing permissions.
- Optional: Before you create the cluster, configure an external load balancer in place of the default load balancer.

**IMPORTANT**

You do not need to specify API and Ingress static addresses for your installation program. If you choose this configuration, you must take additional actions to define network targets that accept an IP address from each referenced vSphere subnet. See the section "Configuring an external load balancer".

**Procedure**

- Change to the directory that contains the installation program and initialize the cluster deployment:

  
  $ ./openshift-install create cluster --dir <installation_directory> \  
  --log-level=info

  1

  For `<installation_directory>`, specify the location of your customized `./install-config.yaml` file.

  2

  To view different installation details, specify `warn`, `debug`, or `error` instead of `info`.  
  

---
Verification

When the cluster deployment completes successfully:

- The terminal displays directions for accessing your cluster, including a link to the web console and credentials for the **kubeadmin** user.

- Credential information also outputs to `<installation_directory>/.openshift_install.log`.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not delete the installation program or the files that the installation program creates. Both are required to delete the cluster.

Example output

```
... INFO Install complete!
INFO To access the cluster as the system:admin user when using 'oc', run 'export KUBECONFIG=/home/myuser/install_dir/auth/kubeconfig'
INFO Access the OpenShift web-console here: https://console-openshift-console.apps.mycluster.example.com
INFO Login to the console with user: "kubeadmin", and password: "password"
INFO Time elapsed: 36m22s
```

**IMPORTANT**

- The Ignition config files that the installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending **node-bootstrapper** certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for **Recovering from expired control plane certificates** for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

### 22.7.14. 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 4.14. 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


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 v4.14 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


2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.

3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 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

2. Select the appropriate version from the Version drop-down list.
3. Click Download Now next to the OpenShift v4.14 macOS Client entry and save the file.

   **NOTE**
   For macOS arm64, choose the OpenShift v4.14 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>
  ```

22.7.15. Logging in to the cluster by using the CLI

You can log in to your cluster as a default system user by exporting the cluster `kubeconfig` file. The `kubeconfig` file contains information about the cluster that is used by the CLI to connect a client to the correct cluster and API server. The file is specific to a cluster and is created during OpenShift Container Platform installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You deployed an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- You installed the `oc` CLI.

**Procedure**

1. Export the `kubeadmin` credentials:

   ```
   $ export KUBECONFIG=<installation_directory>/auth/kubeconfig
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

2. Verify you can run `oc` commands successfully using the exported configuration:

   ```
   $ oc whoami
   ```
Example output

```
- system:admin
```

22.7.16. Disabling the default OperatorHub catalog sources

Operator catalogs that source content provided by Red Hat and community projects are configured for OperatorHub by default during an OpenShift Container Platform installation. In a restricted network environment, you must disable the default catalogs as a cluster administrator.

**Procedure**

- Disable the sources for the default catalogs by adding `disableAllDefaultSources: true` to the **OperatorHub** object:

  ```
  $ oc patch OperatorHub cluster --type json \
  -p '[{"op": "add", "path": "/spec/disableAllDefaultSources", "value": true}]'
  ```

**TIP**

Alternatively, you can use the web console to manage catalog sources. From the Administration → Cluster Settings → Configuration → OperatorHub page, click the **Sources** tab, where you can create, update, delete, disable, and enable individual sources.

22.7.17. Creating registry storage

After you install the cluster, you must create storage for the Registry Operator.

22.7.17.1. Image registry removed during installation

On platforms that do not provide shareable object storage, the OpenShift Image Registry Operator bootstraps itself as **Removed**. This allows **openshift-installer** to complete installations on these platform types.

After installation, you must edit the Image Registry Operator configuration to switch the **managementState** from **Removed** to **Managed**.

22.7.17.2. Image registry storage configuration

The Image Registry Operator is not initially available for platforms that do not provide default storage. After installation, you must configure your registry to use storage so that the Registry Operator is made available.

Instructions are shown for configuring a persistent volume, which is required for production clusters. Where applicable, instructions are shown for configuring an empty directory as the storage location, which is available for only non-production clusters.

Additional instructions are provided for allowing the image registry to use block storage types by using the **Recreate** rollout strategy during upgrades.

22.7.17.2.1. Configuring registry storage for VMware vSphere

As a cluster administrator, following installation you must configure your registry to use storage.
Prerequisites

- Cluster administrator permissions.
- A cluster on VMware vSphere.
- Persistent storage provisioned for your cluster, such as Red Hat OpenShift Data Foundation.

**IMPORTANT**

OpenShift Container Platform supports **ReadWriteOnce** access for image registry storage when you have only one replica. **ReadWriteOnce** access also requires that the registry uses the **Recreate** rollout strategy. To deploy an image registry that supports high availability with two or more replicas, **ReadWriteMany** access is required.

- Must have "100Gi" capacity.

**IMPORTANT**

Testing shows issues with using the NFS server on RHEL as storage backend for core services. This includes the OpenShift Container Registry and Quay, Prometheus for monitoring storage, and Elasticsearch for logging storage. Therefore, using RHEL NFS to back PVs used by core services is not recommended. Other NFS implementations on the marketplace might not have these issues. Contact the individual NFS implementation vendor for more information on any testing that was possibly completed against these OpenShift Container Platform core components.

Procedure

1. To configure your registry to use storage, change the `spec.storage.pvc` in the `configs.imageregistry/cluster` resource.

   **NOTE**

   When you use shared storage, review your security settings to prevent outside access.

2. Verify that you do not have a registry pod:

   ```bash
   $ oc get pod -n openshift-image-registry -l docker-registry=default
   ```

   **Example output**

   No resources found in openshift-image-registry namespace

   **NOTE**

   If you do have a registry pod in your output, you do not need to continue with this procedure.
3. Check the registry configuration:

```
$ oc edit configs.imageregistry.operator.openshift.io
```

Example output

```yaml
storage:
pvc:
  claim: 1
```

Leave the claim field blank to allow the automatic creation of an image-registry-storage persistent volume claim (PVC). The PVC is generated based on the default storage class. However, be aware that the default storage class might provide ReadWriteOnce (RWO) volumes, such as a RADOS Block Device (RBD), which can cause issues when you replicate to more than one replica.

4. Check the clusteroperator status:

```
$ oc get clusteroperator image-registry
```

Example output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>VERSION</th>
<th>AVAILABLE</th>
<th>PROGRESSING</th>
<th>DEGRADED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>image-registry</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SINCE</td>
<td>MESSAGE</td>
<td>6h50m</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

22.7.18. Telemetry access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the Telemetry service, which runs by default to provide metrics about cluster health and the success of updates, requires internet access. If your cluster is connected to the internet, Telemetry runs automatically, and your cluster is registered to OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console.

After you confirm that your OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console inventory is correct, either maintained automatically by Telemetry or manually by using OpenShift Cluster Manager, use subscription watch to track your OpenShift Container Platform subscriptions at the account or multi-cluster level.

Additional resources

- See About remote health monitoring for more information about the Telemetry service

22.7.19. Configuring an external load balancer

You can configure an OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use an external load balancer in place of the default load balancer.
IMPORTANT

Configuring an external load balancer depends on your vendor’s load balancer.

The information and examples in this section are for guideline purposes only. Consult the vendor documentation for more specific information about the vendor’s load balancer.

Red Hat supports the following services for an external load balancer:

- OpenShift API
- Ingress Controller

You can choose to configure one or both of these services for an external load balancer. Configuring only the Ingress Controller service is a common configuration option.

The following configuration options are supported for external load balancers:

- Use a node selector to map the Ingress Controller to a specific set of nodes. You must assign a static IP address to each node in this set, or configure each node to receive the same IP address from the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP). Infrastructure nodes commonly receive this type of configuration.

- Target all IP addresses on a subnet. This configuration can reduce maintenance overhead, because you can create and destroy nodes within those networks without reconfiguring the load balancer targets. If you deploy your ingress pods by using a machine set on a smaller network, such as a /27 or /28, you can simplify your load balancer targets.

TIP

You can list all IP addresses that exist in a network by checking the machine config pool’s resources.

Considerations

- For a front-end IP address, you can use the same IP address for the front-end IP address, the Ingress Controller’s load balancer, and API load balancer. Check the vendor’s documentation for this capability.

- For a back-end IP address, ensure that an IP address for an OpenShift Container Platform control plane node does not change during the lifetime of the external load balancer. You can achieve this by completing one of the following actions:
  - Assign a static IP address to each control plane node.
  - Configure each node to receive the same IP address from the DHCP every time the node requests a DHCP lease. Depending on the vendor, the DHCP lease might be in the form of an IP reservation or a static DHCP assignment.

- Manually define each node that runs the Ingress Controller in the external load balancer for the Ingress Controller back-end service. For example, if the Ingress Controller moves to an undefined node, a connection outage can occur.

OpenShift API prerequisites

- You defined a front-end IP address.
TCP ports 6443 and 22623 are exposed on the front-end IP address of your load balancer. Check the following items:
  - Port 6443 provides access to the OpenShift API service.
  - Port 22623 can provide ignition startup configurations to nodes.

The front-end IP address and port 6443 are reachable by all users of your system with a location external to your OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

The front-end IP address and port 22623 are reachable only by OpenShift Container Platform nodes.

The load balancer backend can communicate with OpenShift Container Platform control plane nodes on port 6443 and 22623.

**Ingress Controller prerequisites**

- You defined a front-end IP address.
- TCP ports 443 and 80 are exposed on the front-end IP address of your load balancer.
- The front-end IP address, port 80 and port 443 are reachable by all users of your system with a location external to your OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- The front-end IP address, port 80 and port 443 are reachable to all nodes that operate in your OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- The load balancer backend can communicate with OpenShift Container Platform nodes that run the Ingress Controller on ports 80, 443, and 1936.

**Prerequisite for health check URL specifications**

You can configure most load balancers by setting health check URLs that determine if a service is available or unavailable. OpenShift Container Platform provides these health checks for the OpenShift API, Machine Configuration API, and Ingress Controller backend services.

The following examples demonstrate health check specifications for the previously listed backend services:

**Example of a Kubernetes API health check specification**

Path: HTTPS:6443/readyz
Healthy threshold: 2
Unhealthy threshold: 2
Timeout: 10
Interval: 10

**Example of a Machine Config API health check specification**

Path: HTTPS:22623/healthz
Healthy threshold: 2
Unhealthy threshold: 2
Timeout: 10
Interval: 10
Example of an Ingress Controller health check specification

Path: HTTP:1936/healthz/ready
Healthy threshold: 2
Unhealthy threshold: 2
Timeout: 5
Interval: 10

Procedure

1. Configure the HAProxy Ingress Controller, so that you can enable access to the cluster from your load balancer on ports 6443, 443, and 80:

Example HAProxy configuration

```plaintext
#...
listen my-cluster-api-6443
  bind 192.168.1.100:6443
  mode tcp
  balance roundrobin
  option httpchk
  http-check connect
  http-check send meth GET uri /readyz
  http-check expect status 200
  server my-cluster-master-2 192.168.1.101:6443 check inter 10s rise 2 fall 2
  server my-cluster-master-0 192.168.1.102:6443 check inter 10s rise 2 fall 2
  server my-cluster-master-1 192.168.1.103:6443 check inter 10s rise 2 fall 2

listen my-cluster-machine-config-api-22623
  bind 192.168.1.100.0.0.0:22623
  mode tcp
  balance roundrobin
  option httpchk
  http-check connect
  http-check send meth GET uri /healthz
  http-check expect status 200
  server my-cluster-master-2 192.0168.21.2101:22623 check inter 10s rise 2 fall 2
  server my-cluster-master-0 192.168.1.1020.2.3:22623 check inter 10s rise 2 fall 2
  server my-cluster-master-1 192.168.1.1030.2.1:22623 check inter 10s rise 2 fall 2

listen my-cluster-apps-443
  bind 192.168.1.100:443
  mode tcp
  balance roundrobin
  option httpchk
  http-check connect
  http-check send meth GET uri /healthz/ready
  http-check expect status 200
  server my-cluster-worker-0 192.168.1.111:443 check port 1936 inter 10s rise 2 fall 2
  server my-cluster-worker-1 192.168.1.112:443 check port 1936 inter 10s rise 2 fall 2
  server my-cluster-worker-2 192.168.1.113:443 check port 1936 inter 10s rise 2 fall 2

listen my-cluster-apps-80
  bind 192.168.1.100:80
  mode tcp
```

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2. Use the **curl** CLI command to verify that the external load balancer and its resources are operational:

   a. Verify that the cluster machine configuration API is accessible to the Kubernetes API server resource, by running the following command and observing the response:

   ```bash
   $ curl https://<loadbalancer_ip_address>:6443/version --insecure
   {
   "major": "1",
   "minor": "11+",
   "gitVersion": "v1.11.0+ad103ed",
   "gitCommit": "ad103ed",
   "gitTreeState": "clean",
   "buildDate": "2019-01-09T06:44:10Z",
   "goVersion": "go1.10.3",
   "compiler": "gc",
   "platform": "linux/amd64"
   }
   
   If the configuration is correct, you receive a JSON object in response:
   
   
   b. Verify that the cluster machine configuration API is accessible to the Machine config server resource, by running the following command and observing the output:

   ```bash
   $ curl -v https://<loadbalancer_ip_address>:22623/healthz --insecure
   HTTP/1.1 200 OK
   Content-Length: 0
   
   If the configuration is correct, the output from the command shows the following response:
   
   HTTP/1.1 200 OK
   Content-Length: 0
   
   c. Verify that the controller is accessible to the Ingress Controller resource on port 80, by running the following command and observing the output:

   ```bash
   $ curl -L -H "Host: console-openshift-console.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>" http://<load_balancer_front_end_IP_address>
   
   If the configuration is correct, the output from the command shows the following response:
   
   HTTP/1.1 302 Found
   content-length: 0
   location: https://console-openshift-console.apps.ocp4.private.opequon.net/
   cache-control: no-cache
d. Verify that the controller is accessible to the Ingress Controller resource on port 443, by running the following command and observing the output:

```
$ curl -I -L --insecure --resolve console-openshift-console.apps.<cluster_name>.
<base_domain>:443:<Load Balancer Front End IP Address> https://console-openshift-
console.apps.<cluster_name>.
<base_domain>
```

If the configuration is correct, the output from the command shows the following response:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
referrer-policy: strict-origin-when-cross-origin
set-cookie: csrf-
token=UlYWOyQ62LWjw2h003xtYSKihi1a0Py2hhctw0WmV2YEdhJjFyQwWcGBsja261dG
LgaYO0nxzVERhiXt6QepA7g==; Path=/; Secure; SameSite=Lax
x-content-type-options: nosniff
x-dns-prefetch-control: off
x-frame-options: DENY
x-xss-protection: 1; mode=block
date: Wed, 04 Oct 2023 16:29:38 GMT
content-type: text/html; charset=utf-8
set-cookie:
1e2670d92730b515ce3a1bb65da45062=1bf5e9573c9a2760c964ed1659cc1673; path=/;
HttpOnly; Secure; SameSite=None
cache-control: private
```

3. Configure the DNS records for your cluster to target the front-end IP addresses of the external load balancer. You must update records to your DNS server for the cluster API and applications over the load balancer.

**Examples of modified DNS records**

```
A
.load_balancer_ip_address> api.<cluster_name>.
<base_domain>
A record pointing to Load Balancer Front End

A
.load_balancer_ip_address> apps.<cluster_name>.
<base_domain>
A record pointing to Load Balancer Front End
```

**IMPORTANT**

DNS propagation might take some time for each DNS record to become available. Ensure that each DNS record propagates before validating each record.

4. Use the `curl` CLI command to verify that the external load balancer and DNS record configuration are operational:

a. Verify that you can access the cluster API, by running the following command and observing the output:

```
$ curl https://api.<cluster_name>.
<base_domain>:6443/version --insecure
```

If the configuration is correct, you receive a JSON object in response:
b. Verify that you can access the cluster machine configuration, by running the following command and observing the output:

```
$ curl -v https://api.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>:22623/healthz --insecure
```

If the configuration is correct, the output from the command shows the following response:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Length: 0
```

c. Verify that you can access each cluster application on port, by running the following command and observing the output:

```
$ curl http://console-openshift-console.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain> -I -L --insecure
```

If the configuration is correct, the output from the command shows the following response:

```
HTTP/1.1 302 Found
content-length: 0
location: https://console-openshift-console.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>/
cache-control: no-cache
referrer-policy: strict-origin-when-cross-origin
set-cookie: csrf-token=39HoZgzTDnzjJkq/JuLJMeoKNXIfiVv2YgZc09c3TBOBU4N16kDXaJH1Ld1cNhN1UsQ
Wzon4D9GW5fopA3EQ==; Path=/; Secure
x-content-type-options: nosniff
x-dns-prefetch-control: off
x-frame-options: DENY
x-xss-protection: 1; mode=block
date: Tue, 17 Nov 2020 08:42:10 GMT
content-type: text/html; charset=utf-8
set-cookie:
1e2670d92730b651ce3a1bb65da45062=9b714eb87e93cf34853e87a92d6894be; path=/;
HttpOnly; Secure; SameSite=None
cache-control: private
```

d. Verify that you can access each cluster application on port 443, by running the following command and observing the output:

```
$ curl https://console-openshift-console.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain> -I -L --insecure
```

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If the configuration is correct, the output from the command shows the following response:

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
referrer-policy: strict-origin-when-cross-origin
set-cookie: csrf-token=UlYWOyQ62LWjw2h003xtYSKlh1a0Py2hhctw0WmV2YEdhJjFyQwWcGBsja261dG
LgaY0OmxzVERhiXt6QepA7g==; Path=/; Secure; SameSite=Lax
x-content-type-options: nosniff
x-dns-prefetch-control: off
x-frame-options: DENY
x-xss-protection: 1; mode=block
date: Wed, 04 Oct 2023 16:29:38 GMT
content-type: text/html; charset=utf-8
set-cookie: 1e2670d92730b515ce3a1bb65da45062=1bf5e9573c9a2760c964ed1659cc1673; path=/; HttpOnly; Secure; SameSite=None
cache-control: private

22.7.20. Next steps

- Customize your cluster.
- If necessary, you can opt out of remote health reporting.
- If necessary, see Registering your disconnected cluster
- Set up your registry and configure registry storage.

22.8. INSTALLING A CLUSTER ON VSPHERE IN A RESTRICTED NETWORK WITH USER-PROVISIONED INFRASTRUCTURE

In OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14, you can install a cluster on VMware vSphere infrastructure that you provision in a restricted network.

**NOTE**

OpenShift Container Platform supports deploying a cluster to a single VMware vCenter only. Deploying a cluster with machines/machine sets on multiple vCenters is not supported.

**IMPORTANT**

The steps for performing a user-provisioned infrastructure installation are provided as an example only. Installing a cluster with infrastructure you provide requires knowledge of the vSphere platform and the installation process of OpenShift Container Platform. Use the user-provisioned infrastructure installation instructions as a guide; you are free to create the required resources through other methods.

22.8.1. Prerequisites

- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.
- You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.

- You created a registry on your mirror host and obtained the `imageContentSources` data for your version of OpenShift Container Platform.

  **IMPORTANT**

  Because the installation media is on the mirror host, you can use that computer to complete all installation steps.

- You provisioned persistent storage for your cluster. To deploy a private image registry, your storage must provide `ReadWriteMany` access modes.

- Completing the installation requires that you upload the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) OVA on vSphere hosts. The machine from which you complete this process requires access to port 443 on the vCenter and ESXi hosts. You verified that port 443 is accessible.

- If you use a firewall, you confirmed with the administrator that port 443 is accessible. Control plane nodes must be able to reach vCenter and ESXi hosts on port 443 for the installation to succeed.

- If you use a firewall and plan to use the Telemetry service, you configured the firewall to allow the sites that your cluster requires access to.

  **NOTE**

  Be sure to also review this site list if you are configuring a proxy.

### 22.8.2. About installations in restricted networks

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you can perform an installation that does not require an active connection to the internet to obtain software components. Restricted network installations can be completed using installer-provisioned infrastructure or user-provisioned infrastructure, depending on the cloud platform to which you are installing the cluster.

If you choose to perform a restricted network installation on a cloud platform, you still require access to its cloud APIs. Some cloud functions, like Amazon Web Service’s Route 53 DNS and IAM services, require internet access. Depending on your network, you might require less internet access for an installation on bare metal hardware, Nutanix, or on VMware vSphere.

To complete a restricted network installation, you must create a registry that mirrors the contents of the OpenShift image registry and contains the installation media. You can create this registry on a mirror host, which can access both the internet and your closed network, or by using other methods that meet your restrictions.

  **IMPORTANT**

  Because of the complexity of the configuration for user-provisioned installations, consider completing a standard user-provisioned infrastructure installation before you attempt a restricted network installation using user-provisioned infrastructure. Completing this test installation might make it easier to isolate and troubleshoot any issues that might arise during your installation in a restricted network.
22.8.2.1. Additional limits

Clusters in restricted networks have the following additional limitations and restrictions:

- The **ClusterVersion** status includes an **Unable to retrieve available updates** error.
- By default, you cannot use the contents of the Developer Catalog because you cannot access the required image stream tags.

### 22.8.3. Internet access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you require access to the internet to obtain the images that are necessary to install your cluster.

You must have internet access to:

- Access **OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console** to download the installation program and perform subscription management. If the cluster has internet access and you do not disable Telemetry, that service automatically entitles your cluster.
- Access **Quay.io** to obtain the packages that are required to install your cluster.
- Obtain the packages that are required to perform cluster updates.

### 22.8.4. VMware vSphere infrastructure requirements

You must install the OpenShift Container Platform cluster on a VMware vSphere version 7.0 Update 2 or later instance that meets the requirements for the components that you use.

**NOTE**

OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14 supports VMware vSphere version 8.0.

You can host the VMware vSphere infrastructure on-premise or on a **VMware Cloud Verified provider** that meets the requirements outlined in the following tables:

#### Table 22.63. Version requirements for vSphere virtual environments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Virtual environment product</th>
<th>Required version</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VMware virtual hardware</td>
<td>15 or later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere ESXi hosts</td>
<td>7.0 Update 2 or later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vCenter host</td>
<td>7.0 Update 2 or later</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IMPORTANT**

You must ensure that the time on your ESXi hosts is synchronized before you install OpenShift Container Platform. See **Edit Time Configuration for a Host** in the VMware documentation.
## Table 22.64. Minimum supported vSphere version for VMware components

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Minimum supported versions</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hypervisor</td>
<td>vSphere 7.0 Update 2 and later with virtual hardware version 15</td>
<td>This version is the minimum version that Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) supports. For more information about supported hardware on the latest version of Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) that is compatible with RHCOS, see Hardware on the Red Hat Customer Portal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage with in-tree drivers</td>
<td>vSphere 7.0 Update 2 and later</td>
<td>This plugin creates vSphere storage by using the in-tree storage drivers for vSphere included in OpenShift Container Platform.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optional: Networking (NSX-T)</td>
<td>vSphere 7.0 Update 2 and later</td>
<td>vSphere 7.0 Update 2 is required for OpenShift Container Platform. For more information about the compatibility of NSX and OpenShift Container Platform, see the Release Notes section of VMware’s NSX container plugin documentation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IMPORTANT**

To ensure the best performance conditions for your cluster workloads that operate on Oracle® Cloud Infrastructure and on the Oracle® Cloud VMware Solution (OCVS) service, ensure volume performance units (VPUs) for your block volume are sized for your workloads.

The following list provides some guidance in selecting the VPUs needed for specific performance needs:

- Test or proof of concept environment: 100 GB, and 20 to 30 VPUs.
- Base-production environment: 500 GB, and 60 VPUs.
- Heavy-use production environment: More than 500 GB, and 100 or more VPUs.

Consider allocating additional VPUs to give enough capacity for updates and scaling activities. See Block Volume Performance Levels in the Oracle documentation.

## 22.8.5. VMware vSphere CSI Driver Operator requirements

To install the vSphere CSI Driver Operator, the following requirements must be met:

- VMware vSphere version 7.0 Update 2 or later
22.8.6. Requirements for a cluster with user-provisioned infrastructure

For a cluster that contains user-provisioned infrastructure, you must deploy all of the required machines. This section describes the requirements for deploying OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure.

22.8.6.1. vCenter requirements

Before you install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster on your vCenter that uses infrastructure that you provided, you must prepare your environment.

Required vCenter account privileges

To install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster in a vCenter, your vSphere account must include privileges for reading and creating the required resources. Using an account that has global administrative privileges is the simplest way to access all of the necessary permissions.

Example 22.25. Roles and privileges required for installation in vSphere API

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>vSphere object for role</th>
<th>When required</th>
<th>Required privileges in vSphere API</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vCenter</td>
<td>Global Admin</td>
<td>All privileges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere object for role</td>
<td>When required</td>
<td>Required privileges in vSphere API</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere vCenter</td>
<td>Always</td>
<td>Cns.Searchable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>InventoryService.Tagging.AttachTag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>InventoryService.Tagging.CreateCategory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>InventoryService.Tagging.CreateTag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>InventoryService.Tagging.DeleteCategory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>InventoryService.Tagging.DeleteTag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sessions.ValidateSession</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>StorageProfile.Update</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>StorageProfile.View</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere vCenter Cluster</td>
<td>If VMs will be created in the cluster root</td>
<td>Host.Config.Storage Resource.AssignVMToPool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VApp.AssignResourcePool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VApp.Import</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VirtualMachine.Config.Add NewDisk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere vCenter Resource Pool</td>
<td>If an existing resource pool is provided</td>
<td>Host.Config.Storage Resource.AssignVMToPool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VApp.AssignResourcePool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VApp.Import</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VirtualMachine.Config.Add NewDisk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere Datastore</td>
<td>Always</td>
<td>Datastore.AllocateSpace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Datastore.Browse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Datastore.FileManagement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>InventoryService.Tagging.ObjectAttachable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere Port Group</td>
<td>Always</td>
<td>Network.Assign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virtual Machine Folder</td>
<td>Always</td>
<td>InventoryService.Tagging.ObjectAttachable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Resource.AssignVMToPool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VApp.Import</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VirtualMachine.Config.Add ExistingDisk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VirtualMachine.Config.Add NewDisk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VirtualMachine.Config.Add NewDisk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere object for role</td>
<td>When required</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>vSphere vCenter Datacenter</strong></td>
<td>If the installation program creates the virtual machine folder. For UPI, <strong>VirtualMachine.Inventory.Create</strong> and <strong>VirtualMachine.Inventory.Delete</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>InventoryService.Tagging.ObjectAttachable</strong></td>
<td><strong>InventoryService.Tagging.ObjectAttachable</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VApp.Import</strong></td>
<td><strong>VApp.Import</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VirtualMachine.Config.CPUCount</strong></td>
<td><strong>VirtualMachine.Config.CPUCount</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VirtualMachine.Config/MM.Restore</strong></td>
<td><strong>VirtualMachine.Config/MM.Restore</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VirtualMachine.Config/MM.UgradeVirtualHardware</strong></td>
<td><strong>VirtualMachine.Config/MM.UgradeVirtualHardware</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VirtualMachine.Config/MM.Rest</strong></td>
<td><strong>VirtualMachine.Config/MM.Rest</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VirtualMachine.Inventory.Create</strong></td>
<td><strong>VirtualMachine.Inventory.Create</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VirtualMachine.Inventory.CreateFromExisting</strong></td>
<td><strong>VirtualMachine.Inventory.CreateFromExisting</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VirtualMachine.Inventory.Delete</strong></td>
<td><strong>VirtualMachine.Inventory.Delete</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VirtualMachine.Provisioning.MarkAsTemplate</strong></td>
<td><strong>VirtualMachine.Provisioning.MarkAsTemplate</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Required privileges in vSphere API**
- VirtualMachine.Config.Annotation
- VirtualMachine.Config.CPUCount
- VirtualMachine.Config.DiskExtend
- VirtualMachine.Config.DiskLease
- VirtualMachine.Config.EditDevice
- VirtualMachine.Config/MM.Mem
- VirtualMachine.Config/MM.RemoveDisk
- VirtualMachine.Config/MM.Rename
- VirtualMachine.Config/MM.RestGuestInfo
- VirtualMachine.Config/MM.Restore
- VirtualMachine.Config/MM.Setting
- VirtualMachine.Config/MM.UgradeVirtualHardware
- VirtualMachine.Config/MM.PowerOff
- VirtualMachine.Config/MM.PowerOn
- VirtualMachine.Config/MM.Rest
- VirtualMachine.Inventory.Create
- VirtualMachine.Inventory.CreateFromExisting
- VirtualMachine.Inventory.Delete
- VirtualMachine.Provisioning.Clone
- VirtualMachine.Provisioning.MarkAsTemplate
- VirtualMachine.Provisioning.DeployTemplate

**RemoveDevice**
- VirtualMachine.Config/MM.RemoveDisk
- VirtualMachine.Config/MM.Restore
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>vSphere object for role</th>
<th>When required</th>
<th>Required privileges in vSphere API</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VirtualMachine.Inventory.Create</td>
<td>VirtualMachine.Inventory.Create</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VirtualMachine.Inventory.CreateFromExisting</td>
<td>VirtualMachine.Inventory.CreateFromExisting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VirtualMachine.Inventory.Delete</td>
<td>VirtualMachine.Inventory.Delete</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VirtualMachine.Provisioning.g.Clone</td>
<td>VirtualMachine.Provisioning.g.Clone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VirtualMachine.Provisioning.g.DeployTemplate</td>
<td>VirtualMachine.Provisioning.g.DeployTemplate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VirtualMachine.Provisioning.g.MarkAsTemplate</td>
<td>VirtualMachine.Provisioning.g.MarkAsTemplate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Folder.Create</td>
<td>Folder.Create</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Folder.Delete</td>
<td>Folder.Delete</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Delete privileges are optional if vSphere does not use the Machine API.
### Example 22.26. Roles and privileges required for installation in vCenter graphical user interface (GUI)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>vSphere object for role</th>
<th>When required</th>
<th>Required privileges in vCenter GUI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vSphere vCenter</td>
<td>Always</td>
<td>Cns.Searchable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;vSphere Tagging&quot;: &quot;Assign or Unassign vSphere Tag&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;vSphere Tagging&quot;: &quot;Create vSphere Tag Category&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;vSphere Tagging&quot;: &quot;Create vSphere Tag&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;vSphere Tagging&quot;: &quot;Delete vSphere Tag Category&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;vSphere Tagging&quot;: &quot;Delete vSphere Tag&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;vSphere Tagging&quot;: &quot;Edit vSphere Tag Category&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;vSphere Tagging&quot;: &quot;Edit vSphere Tag&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sessions.&quot;Validate session&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Profile-driven storage&quot;.&quot;Profile-driven storage update&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Profile-driven storage&quot;.&quot;Profile-driven storage view&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere vCenter Cluster</td>
<td>If VMs will be created in the cluster root</td>
<td>Host.Configuration.&quot;Storage partition configuration&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Resource.&quot;Assign virtual machine to resource pool&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VApp.&quot;Assign resource pool&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VApp.Import&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change Configuration&quot;.&quot;Add new disk&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere vCenter Resource Pool</td>
<td>If an existing resource pool is provided</td>
<td>Host.Configuration.&quot;Storage partition configuration&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Resource.&quot;Assign virtual machine to resource pool&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VApp.&quot;Assign resource pool&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VApp.Import&quot;Virtual machine&quot;.&quot;Change Configuration&quot;.&quot;Add new disk&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere object for role</td>
<td>When required</td>
<td>Required privileges in vCenter GUI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere Datastore</td>
<td>Always</td>
<td>Datastore.&quot;Allocate space&quot; Datastore.&quot;Browse datastore&quot; Datastore.&quot;Low level file operations&quot; &quot;vSphere Tagging&quot;.&quot;Assign or Unassign vSphere Tag on Object&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere Port Group</td>
<td>Always</td>
<td>Network.&quot;Assign network&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Virtual Machine Folder       | Always        | "vSphere Tagging"."Assign or Unassign vSphere Tag on Object" Resource."Assign virtual machine to resource pool" VApp.Import "Virtual machine"."Change Configuration"."Add existing disk" "Virtual machine"."Change Configuration"."Add new disk" "Virtual machine"."Change Configuration"."Add or remove device" "Virtual machine"."Change Configuration"."Advanced configuration" "Virtual machine"."Change Configuration"."Set annotation" "Virtual machine"."Change Configuration"."Change CPU count" "Virtual machine"."Change Configuration"."Extend virtual disk" "Virtual machine"."Change Configuration"."Acquire disk lease" "Virtual machine"."Change Configuration"."Modify device settings" "Virtual machine"."Change Configuration"."Change Memory" "Virtual machine"."Change Configuration"."Remove disk" "Virtual machine"."Change
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>vSphere object for role</th>
<th>When required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| vSphere vCenter Datacenter | If the installation program creates the virtual machine folder. For UPI, `VirtualMachine.Inventory.Create` and `VirtualMachine.Inventory.Delete` privileges are optional if your cluster does not use the Machine API. | "vSphere Tagging"."Assign or Unassign vSphere Tag on Object" Resource."Assign virtual machine to resource pool" VApp.Import "Virtual machine"."Change Configuration"."Add existing disk" "Virtual machine"."Change Configuration"."Add new disk" "Virtual machine"."Change Configuration"."Add new disk" "Virtual machine"."Change Configuration"."Add new disk" | Required privileges in vCenter GUI:
- "Configuration"."Reset guest information"
- "Virtual machine"."Change Configuration"."Change resource"
- "Virtual machine"."Change Configuration"."Change Resource"
- "Virtual machine"."Change Configuration"."Change Settings"
- "Virtual machine"."Change Configuration"."Upgrade virtual machine compatibility"
- "Virtual machine".Interaction."Guest operating system management by VIX API"
- "Virtual machine".Interaction."Power off"
- "Virtual machine".Interaction."Power on"
- "Virtual machine".Interaction.Reset "Virtual machine"."Edit Inventory"."Create new" "Virtual machine"."Edit Inventory"."Create from existing" "Virtual machine"."Edit Inventory"."Remove" "Virtual machine".Provisioning."Clone virtual machine" "Virtual machine".Provisioning."Mark as template" "Virtual machine".Provisioning."Deploy template" |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>vSphere object for role</th>
<th>When required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Configuration</strong></td>
<td>Add or remove device</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Virtual machine</strong></td>
<td>Change Configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Advanced configuration</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Virtual machine</strong></td>
<td>Change Configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Set annotation</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Virtual machine</strong></td>
<td>Change Configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Change CPU count</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Virtual machine</strong></td>
<td>Change Configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Extend virtual disk</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Virtual machine</strong></td>
<td>Change Configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Acquire disk lease</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Virtual machine</strong></td>
<td>Change Configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Modify device settings</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Virtual machine</strong></td>
<td>Change Configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Change Memory</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Virtual machine</strong></td>
<td>Change Configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Remove disk</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Virtual machine</strong></td>
<td>Change Configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rename</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Virtual machine</strong></td>
<td>Change Configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reset guest information</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Virtual machine</strong></td>
<td>Change Configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Change resource</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Virtual machine</strong></td>
<td>Change Configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Change Settings</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Virtual machine</strong></td>
<td>Change Configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Upgrade virtual machine compatibility</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Virtual machine** | Interaction.
| **Guest operating system management by VIX API** | |
| **Virtual machine** | Interaction.
| **Power off** | |
| **Virtual machine** | Interaction.
| **Power on** | |
| **Virtual machine** | Interaction.Reset
| **Edit Inventory** | Create new |
| **Virtual machine** | Edit
Additionally, the user requires some `ReadOnly` permissions, and some of the roles require permission to propagate the permissions to child objects. These settings vary depending on whether or not you install the cluster into an existing folder.

**Example 22.27. Required permissions and propagation settings**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>vSphere object</th>
<th>When required</th>
<th>Propagate to children</th>
<th>Permissions required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vSphere vCenter Datacenter</td>
<td>Existing folder</td>
<td>False</td>
<td><code>ReadOnly</code> permission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Installation program creates the folder</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>Listed required privileges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere vCenter Cluster</td>
<td>Existing resource pool</td>
<td>False</td>
<td><code>ReadOnly</code> permission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VMs in cluster root</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>Listed required privileges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere vCenter Datastore</td>
<td>Always</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>Listed required privileges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere Switch</td>
<td>Always</td>
<td>False</td>
<td><code>ReadOnly</code> permission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere Port Group</td>
<td>Always</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>Listed required privileges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere vCenter Virtual Machine Folder</td>
<td>Existing folder</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>Listed required privileges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere object</td>
<td>When required</td>
<td>Propagate to children</td>
<td>Permissions required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vSphere vCenter</td>
<td>Existing resource pool</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>Listed required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource Pool</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>privileges</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For more information about creating an account with only the required privileges, see vSphere Permissions and User Management Tasks in the vSphere documentation.

Using OpenShift Container Platform with vMotion
If you intend on using vMotion in your vSphere environment, consider the following before installing an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

- OpenShift Container Platform generally supports compute-only vMotion, where *generally* implies that you meet all VMware best practices for vMotion.
  To help ensure the uptime of your compute and control plane nodes, ensure that you follow the VMware best practices for vMotion, and use VMware anti-affinity rules to improve the availability of OpenShift Container Platform during maintenance or hardware issues.

  For more information about vMotion and anti-affinity rules, see the VMware vSphere documentation for vMotion networking requirements and VM anti-affinity rules.

- Using Storage vMotion can cause issues and is not supported. If you are using vSphere volumes in your pods, migrating a VM across datastores, either manually or through Storage vMotion, causes invalid references within OpenShift Container Platform persistent volume (PV) objects that can result in data loss.

- OpenShift Container Platform does not support selective migration of VMDKs across datastores, using datastore clusters for VM provisioning or for dynamic or static provisioning of PVs, or using a datastore that is part of a datastore cluster for dynamic or static provisioning of PVs.

  **IMPORTANT**

  You can specify the path of any datastore that exists in a datastore cluster. By default, Storage Distributed Resource Scheduler (SDRS), which uses Storage vMotion, is automatically enabled for a datastore cluster. Red Hat does not support Storage vMotion, so you must disable Storage DRS to avoid data loss issues for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

  If you must specify VMs across multiple datastores, use a `datastore` object to specify a failure domain in your cluster’s `install-config.yaml` configuration file. For more information, see "VMware vSphere region and zone enablement".

Cluster resources
When you deploy an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses infrastructure that you provided, you must create the following resources in your vCenter instance:

- 1 Folder
- 1 Tag category
• 1 Tag

• Virtual machines:
  • 1 template
  • 1 temporary bootstrap node
  • 3 control plane nodes
  • 3 compute machines

Although these resources use 856 GB of storage, the bootstrap node is destroyed during the cluster installation process. A minimum of 800 GB of storage is required to use a standard cluster.

If you deploy more compute machines, the OpenShift Container Platform cluster will use more storage.

**Cluster limits**

Available resources vary between clusters. The number of possible clusters within a vCenter is limited primarily by available storage space and any limitations on the number of required resources. Be sure to consider both limitations to the vCenter resources that the cluster creates and the resources that you require to deploy a cluster, such as IP addresses and networks.

**Networking requirements**

Use Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) for the network and ensure that the DHCP server is configured to provide persistent IP addresses to the cluster machines.

**NOTE**

You do not need to use the DHCP for the network if you want to provision nodes with static IP addresses.

Configure the default gateway to use the DHCP server. All nodes must be in the same VLAN. You cannot scale the cluster using a second VLAN as a Day 2 operation.

You must use the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) for the network and ensure that the DHCP server is configured to provide persistent IP addresses to the cluster machines. In the DHCP lease, you must configure the DHCP to use the default gateway. All nodes must be in the same VLAN. You cannot scale the cluster using a second VLAN as a Day 2 operation.

Additionally, you must create the following networking resources before you install the OpenShift Container Platform cluster:

**NOTE**

It is recommended that each OpenShift Container Platform node in the cluster must have access to a Network Time Protocol (NTP) server that is discoverable via DHCP. Installation is possible without an NTP server. However, asynchronous server clocks will cause errors, which NTP server prevents.

**Required IP Addresses**

**DNS records**

You must create DNS records for two static IP addresses in the appropriate DNS server for the vCenter instance that hosts your OpenShift Container Platform cluster. In each record, `<cluster_name>` is the cluster name and `<base_domain>` is the cluster base domain that you specify when you install the
A complete DNS record takes the form: `<component>.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>`.

### Table 22.65. Required DNS records

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Record</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>API VIP</td>
<td>api.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;.</td>
<td>This DNS A/AAAA or CNAME record must point to the load balancer for the control plane machines. This record must be resolvable by both clients external to the cluster and from all the nodes within the cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ingress VIP</td>
<td>*.apps.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;.</td>
<td>A wildcard DNS A/AAAA or CNAME record that points to the load balancer that targets the machines that run the Ingress router pods, which are the worker nodes by default. This record must be resolvable by both clients external to the cluster and from all the nodes within the cluster.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Additional resources

- [Creating a compute machine set on vSphere](#)

### 22.8.6.2. Required machines for cluster installation

The smallest OpenShift Container Platform clusters require the following hosts:

### Table 22.66. Minimum required hosts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hosts</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One temporary bootstrap machine</td>
<td>The cluster requires the bootstrap machine to deploy the OpenShift Container Platform cluster on the three control plane machines. You can remove the bootstrap machine after you install the cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three control plane machines</td>
<td>The control plane machines run the Kubernetes and OpenShift Container Platform services that form the control plane.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At least two compute machines, which are also known as worker machines.</td>
<td>The workloads requested by OpenShift Container Platform users run on the compute machines.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IMPORTANT

To maintain high availability of your cluster, use separate physical hosts for these cluster machines.

The bootstrap and control plane machines must use Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) as the operating system. However, the compute machines can choose between Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS), Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 8.6 and later.

Note that RHCOS is based on Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 9.2 and inherits all of its hardware certifications and requirements. See [Red Hat Enterprise Linux technology capabilities and limits](#).

### 22.8.6.3. Minimum resource requirements for cluster installation

Each cluster machine must meet the following minimum requirements:

**Table 22.67. Minimum resource requirements**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Machine</th>
<th>Operating System</th>
<th>vCPU</th>
<th>Virtual RAM</th>
<th>Storage</th>
<th>Input/Output Per Second (IOPS)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bootstrap</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control plane</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compute</td>
<td>RHCOS, RHEL 8.6 and later</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. OpenShift Container Platform and Kubernetes are sensitive to disk performance, and faster storage is recommended, particularly for etcd on the control plane nodes which require a 10 ms p99 fsync duration. Note that on many cloud platforms, storage size and IOPS scale together, so you might need to over-allocate storage volume to obtain sufficient performance.

2. As with all user-provisioned installations, if you choose to use RHEL compute machines in your cluster, you take responsibility for all operating system life cycle management and maintenance, including performing system updates, applying patches, and completing all other required tasks. Use of RHEL 7 compute machines is deprecated and has been removed in OpenShift Container Platform 4.10 and later.

If an instance type for your platform meets the minimum requirements for cluster machines, it is supported to use in OpenShift Container Platform.

**Additional resources**

- [Optimizing storage](#)

### 22.8.6.4. Requirements for encrypting virtual machines

You can encrypt your virtual machines prior to installing OpenShift Container Platform 4.14 by meeting the following requirements.
You have configured a Standard key provider in vSphere. For more information, see Adding a KMS to vCenter Server.

**IMPORTANT**

The Native key provider in vCenter is not supported. For more information, see vSphere Native Key Provider Overview.

- You have enabled host encryption mode on all of the ESXi hosts that are hosting the cluster. For more information, see Enabling host encryption mode.
- You have a vSphere account which has all cryptographic privileges enabled. For more information, see Cryptographic Operations Privileges.

When you deploy the OVF template in the section titled "Installing RHCOS and starting the OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process", select the option to "Encrypt this virtual machine" when you are selecting storage for the OVF template. After completing cluster installation, create a storage class that uses the encryption storage policy you used to encrypt the virtual machines.

Additional resources

- Creating an encrypted storage class

22.8.6.5. Certificate signing requests management

Because your cluster has limited access to automatic machine management when you use infrastructure that you provision, you must provide a mechanism for approving cluster certificate signing requests (CSRs) after installation. The kube-controller-manager only approves the kubelet client CSRs. The machine-approver cannot guarantee the validity of a serving certificate that is requested by using kubelet credentials because it cannot confirm that the correct machine issued the request. You must determine and implement a method of verifying the validity of the kubelet serving certificate requests and approving them.

22.8.6.6. Networking requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure

All the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines require networking to be configured in initramfs during boot to fetch their Ignition config files.

During the initial boot, the machines require an IP address configuration that is set either through a DHCP server or statically by providing the required boot options. After a network connection is established, the machines download their Ignition config files from an HTTP or HTTPS server. The Ignition config files are then used to set the exact state of each machine. The Machine Config Operator completes more changes to the machines, such as the application of new certificates or keys, after installation.

It is recommended to use a DHCP server for long-term management of the cluster machines. Ensure that the DHCP server is configured to provide persistent IP addresses, DNS server information, and hostnames to the cluster machines.
NOTE

If a DHCP service is not available for your user-provisioned infrastructure, you can instead provide the IP networking configuration and the address of the DNS server to the nodes at RHCOS install time. These can be passed as boot arguments if you are installing from an ISO image. See the Installing RHCOS and starting the OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process section for more information about static IP provisioning and advanced networking options.

The Kubernetes API server must be able to resolve the node names of the cluster machines. If the API servers and worker nodes are in different zones, you can configure a default DNS search zone to allow the API server to resolve the node names. Another supported approach is to always refer to hosts by their fully-qualified domain names in both the node objects and all DNS requests.

22.8.6.6.1. Setting the cluster node hostnames through DHCP

On Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines, the hostname is set through NetworkManager. By default, the machines obtain their hostname through DHCP. If the hostname is not provided by DHCP, set statically through kernel arguments, or another method, it is obtained through a reverse DNS lookup. Reverse DNS lookup occurs after the network has been initialized on a node and can take time to resolve. Other system services can start prior to this and detect the hostname as localhost or similar. You can avoid this by using DHCP to provide the hostname for each cluster node.

Additionally, setting the hostnames through DHCP can bypass any manual DNS record name configuration errors in environments that have a DNS split-horizon implementation.

22.8.6.6.2. Network connectivity requirements

You must configure the network connectivity between machines to allow OpenShift Container Platform cluster components to communicate. Each machine must be able to resolve the hostnames of all other machines in the cluster.

This section provides details about the ports that are required.

IMPORTANT

In connected OpenShift Container Platform environments, all nodes are required to have internet access to pull images for platform containers and provide telemetry data to Red Hat.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 22.68. Ports used for all-machine to all-machine communications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Protocol</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICMP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UDP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP/UDP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 22.69. Ports used for all-machine to control plane communications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>6443</td>
<td>Kubernetes API</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 22.70. Ports used for control plane machine to control plane machine communications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>2379-2380</td>
<td>etcd server and peer ports</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ethernet adaptor hardware address requirements

When provisioning VMs for the cluster, the ethernet interfaces configured for each VM must use a MAC address from the VMware Organizationally Unique Identifier (OUI) allocation ranges:

- 00:05:69:00:00:00 to 00:05:69:FF:FF:FF
- 00:0c:29:00:00:00 to 00:0c:29:FF:FF:FF
- 00:1c:14:00:00:00 to 00:1c:14:FF:FF:FF
- 00:50:56:00:00:00 to 00:50:56:3F:FF:FF

If a MAC address outside the VMware OUI is used, the cluster installation will not succeed.

NTP configuration for user-provisioned infrastructure

OpenShift Container Platform clusters are configured to use a public Network Time Protocol (NTP) server by default. If you want to use a local enterprise NTP server, or if your cluster is being deployed in a
disconnected network, you can configure the cluster to use a specific time server. For more information, see the documentation for Configuring chrony time service.

If a DHCP server provides NTP server information, the chrony time service on the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines read the information and can sync the clock with the NTP servers.

Additional resources

- Configuring chrony time service

22.8.6.7. User-provisioned DNS requirements

In OpenShift Container Platform deployments, DNS name resolution is required for the following components:

- The Kubernetes API
- The OpenShift Container Platform application wildcard
- The bootstrap, control plane, and compute machines

Reverse DNS resolution is also required for the Kubernetes API, the bootstrap machine, the control plane machines, and the compute machines.

DNS A/AAAA or CNAME records are used for name resolution and PTR records are used for reverse name resolution. The reverse records are important because Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) uses the reverse records to set the hostnames for all the nodes, unless the hostnames are provided by DHCP. Additionally, the reverse records are used to generate the certificate signing requests (CSR) that OpenShift Container Platform needs to operate.

**NOTE**

It is recommended to use a DHCP server to provide the hostnames to each cluster node. See the DHCP recommendations for user-provisioned infrastructure section for more information.

The following DNS records are required for a user-provisioned OpenShift Container Platform cluster and they must be in place before installation. In each record, `<cluster_name>` is the cluster name and `<base_domain>` is the base domain that you specify in the `install-config.yaml` file. A complete DNS record takes the form: `<component>.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>`.

Table 22.71. Required DNS records

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Record</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kubernetes API</td>
<td><code>api.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;</code></td>
<td>A DNS A/AAAA or CNAME record, and a DNS PTR record, to identify the API load balancer. These records must be resolvable by both clients external to the cluster and from all the nodes within the cluster.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A DNS A/AAAA or CNAME record, and a DNS PTR record, to internally identify the API load balancer. These records must be resolvable from all the nodes within the cluster.

**IMPORTANT**
The API server must be able to resolve the worker nodes by the hostnames that are recorded in Kubernetes. If the API server cannot resolve the node names, then proxied API calls can fail, and you cannot retrieve logs from pods.

**Routes**
A wildcard DNS A/AAAA or CNAME record that refers to the application ingress load balancer. The application ingress load balancer targets the machines that run the Ingress Controller pods. The Ingress Controller pods run on the compute machines by default. These records must be resolvable by both clients external to the cluster and from all the nodes within the cluster.

For example, `console-openshift-console.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>` is used as a wildcard route to the OpenShift Container Platform console.

**Bootstrap machine**
A DNS A/AAAA or CNAME record, and a DNS PTR record, to identify the bootstrap machine. These records must be resolvable by the nodes within the cluster.

**Control plane machine**s
DNS A/AAAA or CNAME records and DNS PTR records to identify each machine for the control plane nodes. These records must be resolvable by the nodes within the cluster.

**Comput e machine**s
DNS A/AAAA or CNAME records and DNS PTR records to identify each machine for the worker nodes. These records must be resolvable by the nodes within the cluster.

**NOTE**
In OpenShift Container Platform 4.4 and later, you do not need to specify etcd host and SRV records in your DNS configuration.

**TIP**
You can use the `dig` command to verify name and reverse name resolution. See the section on *Validating DNS resolution for user-provisioned infrastructure* for detailed validation steps.
22.8.6.7.1. Example DNS configuration for user-provisioned clusters

This section provides A and PTR record configuration samples that meet the DNS requirements for deploying OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure. The samples are not meant to provide advice for choosing one DNS solution over another.

In the examples, the cluster name is `ocp4` and the base domain is `example.com`.

Example DNS A record configuration for a user-provisioned cluster

The following example is a BIND zone file that shows sample A records for name resolution in a user-provisioned cluster.

Example 22.28. Sample DNS zone database

```plaintext
$TTL 1W
@ IN SOA ns1.example.com. root (2019070700 ; serial
 3H ; refresh (3 hours)
30M ; retry (30 minutes)
2W ; expiry (2 weeks)
1W ) ; minimum (1 week)
IN NS ns1.example.com.
IN MX 10 smtp.example.com.

ns1.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5
smtp.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5

helper.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5
helper.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5

api.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5 1
api-int.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5 2

*.apps.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5 3

bootstrap.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.96 4

master0.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.97 5
master1.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.98 6
master2.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.99 7

worker0.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.11 8
worker1.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.7 9

;EOF
```

1. Provides name resolution for the Kubernetes API. The record refers to the IP address of the API load balancer.
2. Provides name resolution for the Kubernetes API. The record refers to the IP address of the API load balancer and is used for internal cluster communications.
3. Provides name resolution for the wildcard routes. The record refers to the IP address of the
NOTE

In the example, the same load balancer is used for the Kubernetes API and application ingress traffic. In production scenarios, you can deploy the API and application ingress load balancers separately so that you can scale the load balancer infrastructure for each in isolation.

4 Provides name resolution for the bootstrap machine.
5 6 7 Provides name resolution for the control plane machines.
8 9 Provides name resolution for the compute machines.

Example DNS PTR record configuration for a user-provisioned cluster

The following example BIND zone file shows sample PTR records for reverse name resolution in a user-provisioned cluster.

Example 22.29. Sample DNS zone database for reverse records

```shell
$TTL 1W
@ IN SOA ns1.example.com. root (2019070700 ; serial 3H ; refresh (3 hours) 30M ; retry (30 minutes) 2W ; expiry (2 weeks) 1W ) ; minimum (1 week)
IN NS ns1.example.com.
;
5.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR api.ocp4.example.com. 1
5.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR api-int.ocp4.example.com. 2
;
96.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR bootstrap.ocp4.example.com. 3
;
97.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR master0.ocp4.example.com. 4
98.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR master1.ocp4.example.com. 5
99.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR master2.ocp4.example.com. 6
;
11.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR worker0.ocp4.example.com. 7
7.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR worker1.ocp4.example.com. 8
;
;EOF
```

1 Provides reverse DNS resolution for the Kubernetes API. The PTR record refers to the record name of the API load balancer.
2 Provides reverse DNS resolution for the Kubernetes API. The PTR record refers to the record name of the API load balancer and is used for internal cluster communications.
3 Provides reverse DNS resolution for the bootstrap machine.
4 5 6 Provides reverse DNS resolution for the control plane machines.
Provides reverse DNS resolution for the compute machines.

**NOTE**

A PTR record is not required for the OpenShift Container Platform application wildcard.

### 22.8.6.8. Load balancing requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform, you must provision the API and application Ingress load balancing infrastructure. In production scenarios, you can deploy the API and application Ingress load balancers separately so that you can scale the load balancer infrastructure for each in isolation.

**NOTE**

If you want to deploy the API and application Ingress load balancers with a Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) instance, you must purchase the RHEL subscription separately.

The load balancing infrastructure must meet the following requirements:

1. **API load balancer**

   Provides a common endpoint for users, both human and machine, to interact with and configure the platform. Configure the following conditions:

   - Layer 4 load balancing only. This can be referred to as Raw TCP, SSL Passthrough, or SSL Bridge mode. If you use SSL Bridge mode, you must enable Server Name Indication (SNI) for the API routes.

   - A stateless load balancing algorithm. The options vary based on the load balancer implementation.

   **IMPORTANT**

   Do not configure session persistence for an API load balancer. Configuring session persistence for a Kubernetes API server might cause performance issues from excess application traffic for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster and the Kubernetes API that runs inside the cluster.

Configure the following ports on both the front and back of the load balancers:

**Table 22.72. API load balancer**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Back-end machines (pool members)</th>
<th>Internal</th>
<th>External</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6443</td>
<td>Bootstrap and control plane. You remove the bootstrap machine from the load balancer after the bootstrap machine initializes the cluster control plane. You must configure the /readyz endpoint for the API server health check probe.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Kubernetes API server</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
22623

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Back-end machines (pool members)</th>
<th>Internal</th>
<th>External</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22623</td>
<td>Bootstrap and control plane. You remove the bootstrap machine from the load balancer after the bootstrap machine initializes the cluster control plane.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>Machine config server</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**

The load balancer must be configured to take a maximum of 30 seconds from the time the API server turns off the `/readyz` endpoint to the removal of the API server instance from the pool. Within the time frame after `/readyz` returns an error or becomes healthy, the endpoint must have been removed or added. Probing every 5 or 10 seconds, with two successful requests to become healthy and three to become unhealthy, are well-tested values.

2. **Application Ingress load balancer**: Provides an ingress point for application traffic flowing in from outside the cluster. A working configuration for the Ingress router is required for an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

Configure the following conditions:

- Layer 4 load balancing only. This can be referred to as Raw TCP, SSL Passthrough, or SSL Bridge mode. If you use SSL Bridge mode, you must enable Server Name Indication (SNI) for the ingress routes.

- A connection-based or session-based persistence is recommended, based on the options available and types of applications that will be hosted on the platform.

**TIP**

If the true IP address of the client can be seen by the application Ingress load balancer, enabling source IP-based session persistence can improve performance for applications that use end-to-end TLS encryption.

Configure the following ports on both the front and back of the load balancers:

**Table 22.73. Application Ingress load balancer**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Back-end machines (pool members)</th>
<th>Internal</th>
<th>External</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>443</td>
<td>The machines that run the Ingress Controller pods, compute, or worker, by default.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>HTTPS traffic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>The machines that run the Ingress Controller pods, compute, or worker, by default.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>HTTP traffic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTE

If you are deploying a three-node cluster with zero compute nodes, the Ingress Controller pods run on the control plane nodes. In three-node cluster deployments, you must configure your application Ingress load balancer to route HTTP and HTTPS traffic to the control plane nodes.

22.8.6.8.1. Example load balancer configuration for user-provisioned clusters

This section provides an example API and application Ingress load balancer configuration that meets the load balancing requirements for user-provisioned clusters. The sample is an `/etc/haproxy/haproxy.cfg` configuration for an HAProxy load balancer. The example is not meant to provide advice for choosing one load balancing solution over another.

In the example, the same load balancer is used for the Kubernetes API and application ingress traffic. In production scenarios, you can deploy the API and application ingress load balancers separately so that you can scale the load balancer infrastructure for each in isolation.

NOTE

If you are using HAProxy as a load balancer and SELinux is set to enforcing, you must ensure that the HAProxy service can bind to the configured TCP port by running `setsebool -P haproxy_connect_any=1`.

**Example 22.30. Sample API and application Ingress load balancer configuration**

```plaintext
global
  log         127.0.0.1 local2
  pidfile     /var/run/haproxy.pid
  maxconn     4000
  daemon

defaults
  mode                    http
  log                     global
  option                  dontlognull
  option http-server-close
  option                  redispatch
  retries                 3
  timeout http-request    10s
  timeout queue           1m
  timeout connect         10s
  timeout client          1m
  timeout server          1m
  timeout http-keep-alive 10s
  timeout check           10s
  maxconn                 3000

listen api-server-6443 1
  bind *:6443
  mode tcp
  server bootstrap bootstrap.ocp4.example.com:6443 check inter 1s backup
  server master0 master0.ocp4.example.com:6443 check inter 1s
  server master1 master1.ocp4.example.com:6443 check inter 1s
  server master2 master2.ocp4.example.com:6443 check inter 1s

listen machine-config-server-22623 3
```
### Port 6443
Handles the Kubernetes API traffic and points to the control plane machines.

### Port 22623
Handles the machine config server traffic and points to the control plane machines.

### Port 443
Handles the HTTPS traffic and points to the machines that run the Ingress Controller pods. The Ingress Controller pods run on the compute machines by default.

### Port 80
Handles the HTTP traffic and points to the machines that run the Ingress Controller pods. The Ingress Controller pods run on the compute machines by default.

#### NOTE
If you are deploying a three-node cluster with zero compute nodes, the Ingress Controller pods run on the control plane nodes. In three-node cluster deployments, you must configure your application Ingress load balancer to route HTTP and HTTPS traffic to the control plane nodes.

#### TIP
If you are using HAProxy as a load balancer, you can check that the `haproxy` process is listening on ports 6443, 22623, 443, and 80 by running `netstat -nltpu` on the HAProxy node.

### 22.8.7. Preparing the user-provisioned infrastructure

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure, you must prepare the underlying infrastructure.

This section provides details about the high-level steps required to set up your cluster infrastructure in preparation for an OpenShift Container Platform installation. This includes configuring IP networking and network connectivity for your cluster nodes, enabling the required ports through your firewall, and
setting up the required DNS and load balancing infrastructure.

After preparation, your cluster infrastructure must meet the requirements outlined in the Requirements for a cluster with user-provisioned infrastructure section.

Prerequisites

- You have reviewed the OpenShift Container Platform 4.x Tested Integrations page.
- You have reviewed the infrastructure requirements detailed in the Requirements for a cluster with user-provisioned infrastructure section.

Procedure

1. If you are using DHCP to provide the IP networking configuration to your cluster nodes, configure your DHCP service.
   
   a. Add persistent IP addresses for the nodes to your DHCP server configuration. In your configuration, match the MAC address of the relevant network interface to the intended IP address for each node.
   
   b. When you use DHCP to configure IP addressing for the cluster machines, the machines also obtain the DNS server information through DHCP. Define the persistent DNS server address that is used by the cluster nodes through your DHCP server configuration.

   **NOTE**
   
   If you are not using a DHCP service, you must provide the IP networking configuration and the address of the DNS server to the nodes at RHCOS install time. These can be passed as boot arguments if you are installing from an ISO image. See the Installing RHCOS and starting the OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process section for more information about static IP provisioning and advanced networking options.

   c. Define the hostnames of your cluster nodes in your DHCP server configuration. See the Setting the cluster node hostnames through DHCP section for details about hostname considerations.

   **NOTE**
   
   If you are not using a DHCP service, the cluster nodes obtain their hostname through a reverse DNS lookup.

2. Ensure that your network infrastructure provides the required network connectivity between the cluster components. See the Networking requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure section for details about the requirements.

3. Configure your firewall to enable the ports required for the OpenShift Container Platform cluster components to communicate. See Networking requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure section for details about the ports that are required.
4. Setup the required DNS infrastructure for your cluster.
   a. Configure DNS name resolution for the Kubernetes API, the application wildcard, the bootstrap machine, the control plane machines, and the compute machines.
   b. Configure reverse DNS resolution for the Kubernetes API, the bootstrap machine, the control plane machines, and the compute machines.
      See the User-provisioned DNS requirements section for more information about the OpenShift Container Platform DNS requirements.

5. Validate your DNS configuration.
   a. From your installation node, run DNS lookups against the record names of the Kubernetes API, the wildcard routes, and the cluster nodes. Validate that the IP addresses in the responses correspond to the correct components.
   b. From your installation node, run reverse DNS lookups against the IP addresses of the load balancer and the cluster nodes. Validate that the record names in the responses correspond to the correct components.
      See the Validating DNS resolution for user-provisioned infrastructure section for detailed DNS validation steps.

6. Provision the required API and application ingress load balancing infrastructure. See the Load balancing requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure section for more information about the requirements.

   **NOTE**
   Some load balancing solutions require the DNS name resolution for the cluster nodes to be in place before the load balancing is initialized.

22.8.8. Validating DNS resolution for user-provisioned infrastructure

You can validate your DNS configuration before installing OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure.

   **IMPORTANT**
   The validation steps detailed in this section must succeed before you install your cluster.

**Prerequisites**

- You have configured the required DNS records for your user-provisioned infrastructure.

**Procedure**
1. From your installation node, run DNS lookups against the record names of the Kubernetes API, the wildcard routes, and the cluster nodes. Validate that the IP addresses contained in the responses correspond to the correct components.

   a. Perform a lookup against the Kubernetes API record name. Check that the result points to the IP address of the API load balancer:

   ```
   $ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> api.<cluster_name>.<base_domain> 1
   ```

   Replace `<nameserver_ip>` with the IP address of the nameserver, `<cluster_name>` with your cluster name, and `<base_domain>` with your base domain name.

   **Example output**

   ```
   api.ocp4.example.com.  604800 IN A 192.168.1.5
   ```

   b. Perform a lookup against the Kubernetes internal API record name. Check that the result points to the IP address of the API load balancer:

   ```
   $ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> api-int.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>
   ```

   **Example output**

   ```
   api-int.ocp4.example.com.  604800 IN A 192.168.1.5
   ```

   c. Test an example `*.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>` DNS wildcard lookup. All of the application wildcard lookups must resolve to the IP address of the application ingress load balancer:

   ```
   $ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> random.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>
   ```

   **Example output**

   ```
   random.apps.ocp4.example.com.  604800 IN A 192.168.1.5
   ```

   **NOTE**

   In the example outputs, the same load balancer is used for the Kubernetes API and application ingress traffic. In production scenarios, you can deploy the API and application ingress load balancers separately so that you can scale the load balancer infrastructure for each in isolation.

   You can replace `random` with another wildcard value. For example, you can query the route to the OpenShift Container Platform console:

   ```
   $ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> console-openshift-console.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>
   ```

   **Example output**
Run a lookup against the bootstrap DNS record name. Check that the result points to the IP address of the bootstrap node:

```bash
$ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> bootstrap.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>
```

**Example output**

```
bootstrap.ocp4.example.com. 604800 IN A 192.168.1.96
```

e. Use this method to perform lookups against the DNS record names for the control plane and compute nodes. Check that the results correspond to the IP addresses of each node.

2. From your installation node, run reverse DNS lookups against the IP addresses of the load balancer and the cluster nodes. Validate that the record names contained in the responses correspond to the correct components.

   a. Perform a reverse lookup against the IP address of the API load balancer. Check that the response includes the record names for the Kubernetes API and the Kubernetes internal API:

```bash
$ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> -x 192.168.1.5
```

**Example output**

```
5.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. 604800 IN PTR api-int.ocp4.example.com.  
```

1. Provides the record name for the Kubernetes internal API.
2. Provides the record name for the Kubernetes API.

**NOTE**

A PTR record is not required for the OpenShift Container Platform application wildcard. No validation step is needed for reverse DNS resolution against the IP address of the application ingress load balancer.

b. Perform a reverse lookup against the IP address of the bootstrap node. Check that the result points to the DNS record name of the bootstrap node:

```bash
$ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> -x 192.168.1.96
```

**Example output**

```
```

c. Use this method to perform reverse lookups against the IP addresses for the control plane and compute nodes. Check that the results correspond to the DNS record names of each node.
22.8.9. Generating a key pair for cluster node SSH access

During an OpenShift Container Platform installation, you can provide an SSH public key to the installation program. The key is passed to the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes through their Ignition config files and is used to authenticate SSH access to the nodes. The key is added to the ~/.ssh/authorized_keys list for the core user on each node, which enables password-less authentication.

After the key is passed to the nodes, you can use the key pair to SSH in to the RHCOS nodes as the user core. To access the nodes through SSH, the private key identity must be managed by SSH for your local user.

If you want to SSH in to your cluster nodes to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, you must provide the SSH public key during the installation process. The /openshift-install gather command also requires the SSH public key to be in place on the cluster nodes.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not skip this procedure in production environments, where disaster recovery and debugging is required.

**NOTE**

You must use a local key, not one that you configured with platform-specific approaches such as AWS key pairs.

**Procedure**

1. If you do not have an existing SSH key pair on your local machine to use for authentication onto your cluster nodes, create one. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   ```
   $ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -N "" -f <path>/<file_name>
   ```

   Specify the path and file name, such as ~/.ssh/id_ed25519, of the new SSH key. If you have an existing key pair, ensure your public key is in the your ~/.ssh directory.

   **NOTE**

   If you plan to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures, do not create a key that uses the ed25519 algorithm. Instead, create a key that uses the rsa or ecdsa algorithm.

2. View the public SSH key:

   ```
   $ cat <path>/<file_name>.pub
   ```

   For example, run the following to view the ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub public key:

   ```
   $ cat ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub
   ```
3. Add the SSH private key identity to the SSH agent for your local user, if it has not already been added. SSH agent management of the key is required for password-less SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes, or if you want to use the `./openshift-install gather` command.

**NOTE**

On some distributions, default SSH private key identities such as `~/.ssh/id_rsa` and `~/.ssh/id_dsa` are managed automatically.

a. If the `ssh-agent` process is not already running for your local user, start it as a background task:

```
$ eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"
```

**Example output**

```
Agent pid 31874
```

**NOTE**

If your cluster is in FIPS mode, only use FIPS-compliant algorithms to generate the SSH key. The key must be either RSA or ECDSA.

4. Add your SSH private key to the `ssh-agent`:

```
$ ssh-add <path>/<file_name>
```

Specify the path and file name for your SSH private key, such as `~/.ssh/id_ed25519`

**Example output**

```
Identity added: /home/<you>/<path>/<file_name> (<computer_name>)
```

**Next steps**

- When you install OpenShift Container Platform, provide the SSH public key to the installation program. If you install a cluster on infrastructure that you provision, you must provide the key to the installation program.

**22.8.10. VMware vSphere region and zone enablement**

You can deploy an OpenShift Container Platform cluster to multiple vSphere datacenters that run in a single VMware vCenter. Each datacenter can run multiple clusters. This configuration reduces the risk of a hardware failure or network outage that can cause your cluster to fail.
IMPORTANT

The VMware vSphere region and zone enablement feature requires the vSphere Container Storage Interface (CSI) driver as the default storage driver in the cluster. As a result, the feature only available on a newly installed cluster.

A cluster that was upgraded from a previous release defaults to using the in-tree vSphere driver, so you must enable CSI automatic migration for the cluster. You can then configure multiple regions and zones for the upgraded cluster.

The default installation configuration deploys a cluster to a single vSphere datacenter. If you want to deploy a cluster to multiple vSphere datacenters, you must create an installation configuration file that enables the region and zone feature.

The default install-config.yaml file includes vcenters and failureDomains fields, where you can specify multiple vSphere datacenters and clusters for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster. You can leave these fields blank if you want to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster in a vSphere environment that consists of single datacenter.

The following list describes terms associated with defining zones and regions for your cluster:

- **Failure domain**: Establishes the relationships between a region and zone. You define a failure domain by using vCenter objects, such as a datastore object. A failure domain defines the vCenter location for OpenShift Container Platform cluster nodes.

- **Region**: Specifies a vCenter datacenter. You define a region by using a tag from the openshift-region tag category.

- **Zone**: Specifies a vCenter cluster. You define a zone by using a tag from the openshift-zone tag category.

**NOTE**

If you plan on specifying more than one failure domain in your install-config.yaml file, you must create tag categories, zone tags, and region tags in advance of creating the configuration file.

You must create a vCenter tag for each vCenter datacenter, which represents a region. Additionally, you must create a vCenter tag for each cluster than runs in a datacenter, which represents a zone. After you create the tags, you must attach each tag to their respective datacenters and clusters.

The following table outlines an example of the relationship among regions, zones, and tags for a configuration with multiple vSphere datacenters running in a single VMware vCenter:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Datacenter (region)</th>
<th>Cluster (zone)</th>
<th>Tags</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>us-east</td>
<td>us-east-1</td>
<td>us-east-1a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>us-east-1b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>us-east-2</td>
<td>us-east-2a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>us-east-2b</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Additional resources

- Additional VMware vSphere configuration parameters
- Deprecated VMware vSphere configuration parameters
- vSphere automatic migration
- VMware vSphere CSI Driver Operator

22.8.11. Manually creating the installation configuration file

For user-provisioned installations of OpenShift Container Platform, you manually generate your installation configuration file.

**IMPORTANT**

The Cluster Cloud Controller Manager Operator performs a connectivity check on a provided hostname or IP address. Ensure that you specify a hostname or an IP address to a reachable vCenter server. If you provide metadata to a non-existent vCenter server, installation of the cluster fails at the bootstrap stage.

**Prerequisites**

- You have an SSH public key on your local machine to provide to the installation program. The key will be used for SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes for debugging and disaster recovery.
- You have obtained the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.
- Obtain the `imageContentSources` section from the output of the command to mirror the repository.
- Obtain the contents of the certificate for your mirror registry.

**Procedure**

1. Create an installation directory to store your required installation assets in:

   ```bash
   $ mkdir <installation_directory>
   ```
IMPORTANT

You must create a directory. Some installation assets, like bootstrap X.509 certificates have short expiration intervals, so you must not reuse an installation directory. If you want to reuse individual files from another cluster installation, you can copy them into your directory. However, the file names for the installation assets might change between releases. Use caution when copying installation files from an earlier OpenShift Container Platform version.

2. Customize the sample `install-config.yaml` file template that is provided and save it in the `<installation_directory>`.

NOTE

You must name this configuration file `install-config.yaml`.

- Unless you use a registry that RHCOS trusts by default, such as `docker.io`, you must provide the contents of the certificate for your mirror repository in the `additionalTrustBundle` section. In most cases, you must provide the certificate for your mirror.

- You must include the `imageContentSources` section from the output of the command to mirror the repository.

IMPORTANT

- The `ImageContentSourcePolicy` file is generated as an output of `oc mirror` after the mirroring process is finished.

- The `oc mirror` command generates an `ImageContentSourcePolicy` file which contains the YAML needed to define `ImageContentSourcePolicy`. Copy the text from this file and paste it into your `install-config.yaml` file.

- You must run the `oc mirror` command twice. The first time you run the `oc mirror` command, you get a full `ImageContentSourcePolicy` file. The second time you run the `oc mirror` command, you only get the difference between the first and second run. Because of this behavior, you must always keep a backup of these files in case you need to merge them into one complete `ImageContentSourcePolicy` file. Keeping a backup of these two output files ensures that you have a complete `ImageContentSourcePolicy` file.

NOTE

For some platform types, you can alternatively run `./openshift-install create install-config --dir <installation_directory>` to generate an `install-config.yaml` file. You can provide details about your cluster configuration at the prompts.

3. Back up the `install-config.yaml` file so that you can use it to install multiple clusters.

IMPORTANT

The `install-config.yaml` file is consumed during the next step of the installation process. You must back it up now.
Additional resources

- Installation configuration parameters

22.8.11.1. Sample install-config.yaml file for VMware vSphere

You can customize the `install-config.yaml` file to specify more details about your OpenShift Container Platform cluster’s platform or modify the values of the required parameters.

```yaml
additionalTrustBundlePolicy: Proxyonly
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: example.com
compute:  
  - architecture: amd64
    name: <worker_node>
    platform: {}
    replicas: 0
controlPlane:  
  architecture: amd64
  name: <parent_node>
  platform: {}
  replicas: 3
metadata:
  creationTimestamp: null
  name: test
networking:
  ---
  platform:
    vsphere:
      failureDomains:
        - name: <failure_domain_name>
          region: <default_region_name>
          server: <fully_qualified_domain_name>
          topology:
            computeCluster: "/<datacenter>/host/<cluster>"
            datacenter: <datacenter>
            datastore: "/<datacenter>/datastore/<datastore>"
        network:
          - <VM_Network_name>
          resourcePool: "/<datacenter>/host/<cluster>/Resources/<resourcePool>"
          folder: "/<datacenter_name>/vm/<folder_name>/<subfolder_name>"
      zone: <default_zone_name>
      vcenters:
        - datacenters:
          password: <password>
          port: 443
          server: <fully_qualified_domain_name>
          user: administrator@vsphere.local
          diskType: thin
          fips: false
        pullSecret: '{"auths":{"<local_registry>":{"auth": "<credentials>"}},"email": "you@example.com"}'}
        sshKey: 'ssh-ed25519 AAAA...'
The base domain of the cluster. All DNS records must be sub-domains of this base and include the cluster name.

The `controlPlane` section is a single mapping, but the compute section is a sequence of mappings. To meet the requirements of the different data structures, the first line of the `compute` section must begin with a hyphen, `-`, and the first line of the `controlPlane` section must not. Both sections define a single machine pool, so only one control plane is used. OpenShift Container Platform does not support defining multiple compute pools.

You must set the value of the `replicas` parameter to `0`. This parameter controls the number of workers that the cluster creates and manages for you, which are functions that the cluster does not perform when you use user-provisioned infrastructure. You must manually deploy worker machines for the cluster to use before you finish installing OpenShift Container Platform.

The number of control plane machines that you add to the cluster. Because the cluster uses this values as the number of etcd endpoints in the cluster, the value must match the number of control plane machines that you deploy.

The cluster name that you specified in your DNS records.

Establishes the relationships between a region and zone. You define a failure domain by using vCenter objects, such as a `datastore` object. A failure domain defines the vCenter location for OpenShift Container Platform cluster nodes.

The vSphere datacenter.

The path to the vSphere datastore that holds virtual machine files, templates, and ISO images.

**IMPORTANT**

You can specify the path of any datastore that exists in a datastore cluster. By default, Storage vMotion is automatically enabled for a datastore cluster. Red Hat does not support Storage vMotion, so you must disable Storage vMotion to avoid data loss issues for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

If you must specify VMs across multiple datastores, use a `datastore` object to specify a failure domain in your cluster’s `install-config.yaml` configuration file. For more information, see "VMware vSphere region and zone enablement".

Optional: For installer-provisioned infrastructure, the absolute path of an existing resource pool where the installation program creates the virtual machines, for example, `/<datacenter_name>/host/<cluster_name>/Resources/<resource_pool_name>/<optional_nested_resource_pool_name>`. If you do not specify a value, resources are installed in the root of the cluster `/example_datacenter/host/example_cluster/Resources`. 

```yaml
additionalTrustBundle: |
---BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
ZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZ---END CERTIFICATE-----
imageContentSources:
- mirrors:
  - <mirror_host_name>:<mirror_port>/<repo_name>/release
    source: <source_image_1>
- mirrors:
  - <mirror_host_name>:<mirror_port>/<repo_name>/release-images
    source: <source_image_2>
```
Optional: For installer-provisioned infrastructure, the absolute path of an existing folder where the installation program creates the virtual machines, for example,

The password associated with the vSphere user.

The fully-qualified hostname or IP address of the vCenter server.

**IMPORTANT**

The Cluster Cloud Controller Manager Operator performs a connectivity check on a provided hostname or IP address. Ensure that you specify a hostname or an IP address to a reachable vCenter server. If you provide metadata to a non-existent vCenter server, installation of the cluster fails at the bootstrap stage.

The vSphere disk provisioning method.

Whether to enable or disable FIPS mode. By default, FIPS mode is not enabled. If FIPS mode is enabled, the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines that OpenShift Container Platform runs on bypass the default Kubernetes cryptography suite and use the cryptography modules that are provided with RHCOS instead.

**IMPORTANT**

To enable FIPS mode for your cluster, you must run the installation program from a Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) computer configured to operate in FIPS mode. For more information about configuring FIPS mode on RHEL, see [Installing the system in FIPS mode](#). When running Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) booted in FIPS mode, OpenShift Container Platform core components use the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures.

For `<local_registry>`, specify the registry domain name, and optionally the port, that your mirror registry uses to serve content. For example `registry.example.com` or `registry.example.com:5000`. For `<credentials>`, specify the base64-encoded user name and password for your mirror registry.

The public portion of the default SSH key for the `core` user in Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS).

**NOTE**

For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your `ssh-agent` process uses.

Provide the contents of the certificate file that you used for your mirror registry.

Provide the `imageContentSources` section from the output of the command to mirror the repository.

22.8.11.2. Configuring the cluster-wide proxy during installation
Production environments can deny direct access to the internet and instead have an HTTP or HTTPS proxy available. You can configure a new OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use a proxy by configuring the proxy settings in the `install-config.yaml` file.

**Prerequisites**

- You have an existing `install-config.yaml` file.
- You reviewed the sites that your cluster requires access to and determined whether any of them need to bypass the proxy. By default, all cluster egress traffic is proxied, including calls to hosting cloud provider APIs. You added sites to the `Proxy` object’s `spec.noProxy` field to bypass the proxy if necessary.

**NOTE**

The `Proxy` object `status.noProxy` field is populated with the values of the `networking.machineNetwork[].cidr`, `networking.clusterNetwork[].cidr`, and `networking.serviceNetwork[]` fields from your installation configuration.

For installations on Amazon Web Services (AWS), Google Cloud Platform (GCP), Microsoft Azure, and Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP), the `Proxy` object `status.noProxy` field is also populated with the instance metadata endpoint (169.254.169.254).

**Procedure**

1. Edit your `install-config.yaml` file and add the proxy settings. For example:

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: my.domain.com
proxy:
  httpProxy: http://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port> ¹
  httpsProxy: https://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port> ²
  noProxy: example.com ³
additionalTrustBundle: |
  -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
  <MY_TRUSTED_CA_CERT>
  -----END CERTIFICATE-----
additionalTrustBundlePolicy: <policy_to_add_additionalTrustBundle> ⁴
A proxy URL to use for creating HTTP connections outside the cluster. The URL scheme must be http.

² A proxy URL to use for creating HTTPS connections outside the cluster.

³ A comma-separated list of destination domain names, IP addresses, or other network CIDRs to exclude from proxying. Preface a domain with . to match subdomains only. For example, .y.com matches x.y.com, but not y.com. Use * to bypass the proxy for all destinations. You must include vCenter’s IP address and the IP range that you use for its machines.

⁴ If provided, the installation program generates a config map that is named `user-ca-bundle` in the `openshift-config` namespace that contains one or more additional CA certificates that are required for proxying HTTPS connections. The Cluster Network Operator then creates a `trusted-ca-bundle` config map that merges these contents with the Red Hat
Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) trust bundle, and this config map is referenced in the
trustedCA field of the Proxy object. The additionalTrustBundle field is required unless
the proxy’s identity certificate is signed by an authority from the RHCOS trust bundle.

Optional: The policy to determine the configuration of the Proxy object to reference the
user-ca-bundle config map in the trustedCA field. The allowed values are Proxyonly and
Always. Use Proxyonly to reference the user-ca-bundle config map only when
http/https proxy is configured. Use Always to always reference the user-ca-bundle
config map. The default value is Proxyonly.

NOTE
The installation program does not support the proxy readinessEndpoints field.

NOTE
If the installer times out, restart and then complete the deployment by using the
wait-for command of the installer. For example:

```
$ ./openshift-install wait-for install-complete --log-level debug
```

2. Save the file and reference it when installing OpenShift Container Platform.

The installation program creates a cluster-wide proxy that is named cluster that uses the proxy settings
in the provided install-config.yaml file. If no proxy settings are provided, a cluster Proxy object is still
created, but it will have a nil spec.

NOTE
Only the Proxy object named cluster is supported, and no additional proxies can be
created.

22.8.11.3. Configuring regions and zones for a VMware vCenter

You can modify the default installation configuration file, so that you can deploy an OpenShift
Container Platform cluster to multiple vSphere datacenters that run in a single VMware vCenter.

The default install-config.yaml file configuration from the previous release of OpenShift Container
Platform is deprecated. You can continue to use the deprecated default configuration, but the
openshift-installer will prompt you with a warning message that indicates the use of deprecated fields
in the configuration file.

IMPORTANT
The example uses the govc command. The govc command is an open source command
available from VMware; it is not available from Red Hat. The Red Hat support team does
not maintain the govc command. Instructions for downloading and installing govc are
found on the VMware documentation website.

Prerequisites
- You have an existing install-config.yaml installation configuration file.
IMPORTANT

You must specify at least one failure domain for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster, so that you can provision datacenter objects for your VMware vCenter server. Consider specifying multiple failure domains if you need to provision virtual machine nodes in different datacenters, clusters, datastores, and other components.

Procedure

1. Enter the following `govc` command-line tool commands to create the `openshift-region` and `openshift-zone` vCenter tag categories:

   ```
   IMPORTANT
   If you specify different names for the `openshift-region` and `openshift-zone` vCenter tag categories, the installation of the OpenShift Container Platform cluster fails.
   
   $ govc tags.category.create -d "OpenShift region" openshift-region
   $ govc tags.category.create -d "OpenShift zone" openshift-zone
   ```

2. To create a region tag for each region vSphere datacenter where you want to deploy your cluster, enter the following command in your terminal:

   ```
   $ govc tags.create -c <region_tag_category> <region_tag>
   ```

3. To create a zone tag for each vSphere cluster where you want to deploy your cluster, enter the following command:

   ```
   $ govc tags.create -c <zone_tag_category> <zone_tag>
   ```

4. Attach region tags to each vCenter datacenter object by entering the following command:

   ```
   $ govc tags.attach -c <region_tag_category> <region_tag_1> /<datacenter_1>
   ```

5. Attach the zone tags to each vCenter datacenter object by entering the following command:

   ```
   $ govc tags.attach -c <zone_tag_category> <zone_tag_1> /<datacenter_1>/host/vcs-mdcnc-workload-1
   ```

6. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and initialize the cluster deployment according to your chosen installation requirements.

Sample install-config.yaml file with multiple datacenters defined in a vSphere center

```
---
compute:
  vsphere:
    zones:
```

---

22.8.12. Creating the Kubernetes manifest and Ignition config files

Because you must modify some cluster definition files and manually start the cluster machines, you must generate the Kubernetes manifest and Ignition config files that the cluster needs to configure the machines.

The installation configuration file transforms into the Kubernetes manifests. The manifests wrap into the Ignition configuration files, which are later used to configure the cluster machines.
IMPORTANT

- The Ignition config files that the OpenShift Container Platform installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending node-bootstrapper certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for Recovering from expired control plane certificates for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

Prerequisites

- You obtained the OpenShift Container Platform installation program. For a restricted network installation, these files are on your mirror host.

- You created the install-config.yaml installation configuration file.

Procedure

1. Change to the directory that contains the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and generate the Kubernetes manifests for the cluster:

   ```
   $ ./openshift-install create manifests --dir <installation_directory>  
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the installation directory that contains the install-config.yaml file you created.

2. Remove the Kubernetes manifest files that define the control plane machines, compute machine sets, and control plane machine sets:

   ```
   ```

   Because you create and manage these resources yourself, you do not have to initialize them.

   - You can preserve the compute machine set files to create compute machines by using the machine API, but you must update references to them to match your environment.

3. Check that the mastersSchedulable parameter in the `<installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-scheduler-02-config.yml` Kubernetes manifest file is set to false. This setting prevents pods from being scheduled on the control plane machines:

   a. Open the `<installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-scheduler-02-config.yml` file.

   b. Locate the mastersSchedulable parameter and ensure that it is set to false.

   c. Save and exit the file.
4. To create the Ignition configuration files, run the following command from the directory that contains the installation program:

```
$ ./openshift-install create ignition-configs --dir <installation_directory>
```

For `<installation_directory>`, specify the same installation directory.

Ignition config files are created for the bootstrap, control plane, and compute nodes in the installation directory. The `kubadmin-password` and `kubeconfig` files are created in the `.<installation_directory>/auth` directory:

```
├── auth
│   ├── kubadmin-password
│   └── kubeconfig
├── bootstrap.ign
├── master.ign
├── metadata.json
└── worker.ign
```

22.8.13. Configuring chrony time service

You must set the time server and related settings used by the chrony time service (`chronyd`) by modifying the contents of the `chrony.conf` file and passing those contents to your nodes as a machine config.

**Procedure**

1. Create a Butane config including the contents of the `chrony.conf` file. For example, to configure chrony on worker nodes, create a `99-worker-chrony.bu` file.

   ```
   variant: openshift
   version: 4.14.0
   metadata:
   name: 99-worker-chrony
   labels:
   machineconfiguration.openshift.io/role: worker
   storage:
   files:
   - path: /etc/chrony.conf
     mode: 0644
     overwrite: true
     contents:
     inline:
     pool 0.rhel.pool.ntp.org iburst
     driftfile /var/lib/chrony/drift
   ```

   **NOTE**

   See "Creating machine configs with Butane" for information about Butane.
On control plane nodes, substitute master for worker in both of these locations.

Specify an octal value mode for the mode field in the machine config file. After creating the file and applying the changes, the mode is converted to a decimal value. You can check the YAML file with the command `oc get mc <mc-name> -o yaml`.

Specify any valid, reachable time source, such as the one provided by your DHCP server.

2. Use Butane to generate a `MachineConfig` object file, `99-worker-chrony.yaml`, containing the configuration to be delivered to the nodes:

   ```bash
   $ butane 99-worker-chrony.bu -o 99-worker-chrony.yaml
   ``

3. Apply the configurations in one of two ways:

   - If the cluster is not running yet, after you generate manifest files, add the `MachineConfig` object file to the `<installation_directory>/openshift` directory, and then continue to create the cluster.
   - If the cluster is already running, apply the file:

     ```bash
     $ oc apply -f ./99-worker-chrony.yaml
     ``

22.8.14. Extracting the infrastructure name

The Ignition config files contain a unique cluster identifier that you can use to uniquely identify your cluster in VMware vSphere. If you plan to use the cluster identifier as the name of your virtual machine folder, you must extract it.

Prerequisites

- You obtained the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.
- You generated the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- You installed the `jq` package.

Procedure

- To extract and view the infrastructure name from the Ignition config file metadata, run the following command:

  ```bash
  $ jq -r .infraID <installation_directory>/metadata.json
  ```

  **1** For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

Example output
22.8.15. Installing RHCOS and starting the OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process

To install OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure on VMware vSphere, you must install Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) on vSphere hosts. When you install RHCOS, you must provide the Ignition config file that was generated by the OpenShift Container Platform installation program for the type of machine you are installing. If you have configured suitable networking, DNS, and load balancing infrastructure, the OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process begins automatically after the RHCOS machines have rebooted.

Prerequisites

- You have obtained the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- You have access to an HTTP server that you can access from your computer and that the machines that you create can access.
- You have created a vSphere cluster.

Procedure

1. Upload the bootstrap Ignition config file, which is named `<installation_directory>/bootstrap.ign`, that the installation program created to your HTTP server. Note the URL of this file.

2. Save the following secondary Ignition config file for your bootstrap node to your computer as `<installation_directory>/merge-bootstrap.ign`:

   ```json
   {
   "ignition": {
   "config": {
   "merge": [{
   "source": "<bootstrap_ignition_config_url>",
   "verification": {} }
   ],
   "timeout": {},
   "version": "3.2.0"
   },
   "networkd": {},
   "passwd": {},
   "storage": {},
   "systemd": {}
   }
   }
   
   Specify the URL of the bootstrap Ignition config file that you hosted.
   ```
When you create the virtual machine (VM) for the bootstrap machine, you use this Ignition config file.

3. Locate the following Ignition config files that the installation program created:
   - `<installation_directory>/master.ign`
   - `<installation_directory>/worker.ign`
   - `<installation_directory>/merge-bootstrap.ign`

4. Convert the Ignition config files to Base64 encoding. Later in this procedure, you must add these files to the extra configuration parameter `guestinfo.ignition.config.data` in your VM. For example, if you use a Linux operating system, you can use the `base64` command to encode the files.

   $ base64 -w0 <installation_directory>/master.ign > <installation_directory>/master.64
   $ base64 -w0 <installation_directory>/worker.ign > <installation_directory>/worker.64
   $ base64 -w0 <installation_directory>/merge-bootstrap.ign > <installation_directory>/merge-bootstrap.64

   **IMPORTANT**

   If you plan to add more compute machines to your cluster after you finish installation, do not delete these files.

5. Obtain the RHCOS OVA image. Images are available from the RHCOS image mirror page.

   **IMPORTANT**

   The RHCOS images might not change with every release of OpenShift Container Platform. You must download an image with the highest version that is less than or equal to the OpenShift Container Platform version that you install. Use the image version that matches your OpenShift Container Platform version if it is available.

   The filename contains the OpenShift Container Platform version number in the format `rhcos-vmware.<architecture>.ova`.

6. In the vSphere Client, create a folder in your datacenter to store your VMs.
   a. Click the **VMs and Templates** view.
   b. Right-click the name of your datacenter.
   c. Click **New Folder → New VM and Template Folder**.
   d. In the window that is displayed, enter the folder name. If you did not specify an existing folder in the `install-config.yaml` file, then create a folder with the same name as the infrastructure ID. You use this folder name so vCenter dynamically provisions storage in the appropriate location for its Workspace configuration.
7. In the vSphere Client, create a template for the OVA image and then clone the template as needed.

**NOTE**

In the following steps, you create a template and then clone the template for all of your cluster machines. You then provide the location for the Ignition config file for that cloned machine type when you provision the VMs.

a. From the **Hosts and Clusters** tab, right-click your cluster name and select **Deploy OVF Template**.

b. On the **Select an OVF** tab, specify the name of the RHCOS OVA file that you downloaded.

c. On the **Select a name and folder** tab, set a **Virtual machine name** for your template, such as **Template-RHCOS**. Click the name of your vSphere cluster and select the folder you created in the previous step.

d. On the **Select a compute resource** tab, click the name of your vSphere cluster.

e. On the **Select storage** tab, configure the storage options for your VM.
   - Select **Thin Provision** or **Thick Provision**, based on your storage preferences.
   - Select the datastore that you specified in your **install-config.yaml** file.
   - If you want to encrypt your virtual machines, select **Encrypt this virtual machine**. See the section titled “Requirements for encrypting virtual machines” for more information.

f. On the **Select network** tab, specify the network that you configured for the cluster, if available.

g. When creating the OVF template, do not specify values on the **Customize template** tab or configure the template any further.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not start the original VM template. The VM template must remain off and must be cloned for new RHCOS machines. Starting the VM template configures the VM template as a VM on the platform, which prevents it from being used as a template that compute machine sets can apply configurations to.

8. Optional: Update the configured virtual hardware version in the VM template, if necessary. Follow **Upgrading a virtual machine to the latest hardware version** in the VMware documentation for more information.
IMPORTANT

It is recommended that you update the hardware version of the VM template to version 15 before creating VMs from it, if necessary. Using hardware version 13 for your cluster nodes running on vSphere is now deprecated. If your imported template defaults to hardware version 13, you must ensure that your ESXi host is on 6.7U3 or later before upgrading the VM template to hardware version 15. If your vSphere version is less than 6.7U3, you can skip this upgrade step; however, a future version of OpenShift Container Platform is scheduled to remove support for hardware version 13 and vSphere versions less than 6.7U3.

9. After the template deploys, deploy a VM for a machine in the cluster.
   
a. Right-click the template name and click **Clone → Clone to Virtual Machine**
   
b. On the **Select a name and folder** tab, specify a name for the VM. You might include the machine type in the name, such as **control-plane-0** or **compute-1**.
   
   **NOTE**

   Ensure that all virtual machine names across a vSphere installation are unique.

   c. On the **Select a name and folder** tab, select the name of the folder that you created for the cluster.

   d. On the **Select a compute resource** tab, select the name of a host in your datacenter.

   e. On the **Select clone options** tab, select **Customize this virtual machine’s hardware**

   f. On the **Customize hardware** tab, click **Advanced Parameters**.

   **IMPORTANT**

   The following configuration suggestions are for example purposes only. As a cluster administrator, you must configure resources according to the resource demands placed on your cluster. To best manage cluster resources, consider creating a resource pool from the cluster’s root resource pool.

   - Optional: Override default DHCP networking in vSphere. To enable static IP networking:
     
     - Set your static IP configuration:

     **Example command**

     ```
     $ export IPCFG="ip=<ip>::<gateway>::<netmask>::<hostname>::<iface>:none
     nameserver=srv1 [nameserver=srv2 [nameserver=srv3 [...]]]
     ```

     **Example command**

     ```
     $ export IPCFG="ip=192.168.100.101::192.168.100.254:255.255.255.0::none
     nameserver=8.8.8.8"
     ```
Set the `guestinfo.afterburn.initrd.network-kargs` property before you boot a VM from an OVA in vSphere:

**Example command**

```
$ govc vm.change -vm "<vm_name>" -e "guestinfo.afterburn.initrd.network-kargs=${IPCFG}"
```

- Add the following configuration parameter names and values by specifying data in the **Attribute** and **Values** fields. Ensure that you select the **Add** button for each parameter that you create.
  
  - `guestinfo.ignition.config.data`: Locate the base-64 encoded files that you created previously in this procedure, and paste the contents of the base64-encoded Ignition config file for this machine type.
  
  - `guestinfo.ignition.config.data.encoding`: Specify **base64**.
  
  - `disk.EnableUUID`: Specify **TRUE**.
  
  - `stealclock.enable`: If this parameter was not defined, add it and specify **TRUE**.
  
  - Create a child resource pool from the cluster’s root resource pool. Perform resource allocation in this child resource pool.

  g. In the **Virtual Hardware** panel of the **Customize hardware** tab, modify the specified values as required. Ensure that the amount of RAM, CPU, and disk storage meets the minimum requirements for the machine type.

  h. Complete the remaining configuration steps. On clicking the **Finish** button, you have completed the cloning operation.

  i. From the **Virtual Machines** tab, right-click on your VM and then select **Power → Power On**.

  j. Check the console output to verify that Ignition ran.

  **Example command**

  Ignition: ran on 2022/03/14 14:48:33 UTC (this boot)
  Ignition: user-provided config was applied

**Next steps**

- Create the rest of the machines for your cluster by following the preceding steps for each machine.

**IMPORTANT**

You must create the bootstrap and control plane machines at this time. Because some pods are deployed on compute machines by default, also create at least two compute machines before you install the cluster.

**22.8.16. Adding more compute machines to a cluster in vSphere**
You can add more compute machines to a user-provisioned OpenShift Container Platform cluster on VMware vSphere.

After your vSphere template deploys in your OpenShift Container Platform cluster, you can deploy a virtual machine (VM) for a machine in that cluster.

Prerequisites

- Obtain the base64-encoded Ignition file for your compute machines.
- You have access to the vSphere template that you created for your cluster.

Procedure

1. Right-click the template’s name and click **Clone** → **Clone to Virtual Machine**

2. On the **Select a name and folder** tab, specify a name for the VM. You might include the machine type in the name, such as **compute-1**.

   **NOTE**
   Ensure that all virtual machine names across a vSphere installation are unique.

3. On the **Select a name and folder** tab, select the name of the folder that you created for the cluster.

4. On the **Select a compute resource** tab, select the name of a host in your datacenter.

5. On the **Select storage** tab, select storage for your configuration and disk files.

6. On the **Select clone options** tab, select **Customize this virtual machine’s hardware**.

7. On the **Customize hardware** tab, click **Advanced Parameters**.

   - Add the following configuration parameter names and values by specifying data in the **Attribute** and **Values** fields. Ensure that you select the **Add** button for each parameter that you create.

     - **guestinfo.ignition.config.data**: Paste the contents of the base64-encoded compute Ignition config file for this machine type.

     - **guestinfo.ignition.config.data.encoding**: Specify **base64**.

     - **disk.EnableUUID**: Specify **TRUE**.

8. In the **Virtual Hardware** panel of the **Customize hardware** tab, modify the specified values as required. Ensure that the amount of RAM, CPU, and disk storage meets the minimum requirements for the machine type. If many networks exist, select **Add New Device > Network Adapter**, and then enter your network information in the fields provided by the **New Network** menu item.

9. Complete the remaining configuration steps. On clicking the **Finish** button, you have completed the cloning operation.

10. From the **Virtual Machines** tab, right-click on your VM and then select **Power → Power On**.
Next steps

- Continue to create more compute machines for your cluster.

22.8.17. Disk partitioning

In most cases, data partitions are originally created by installing RHCOS, rather than by installing another operating system. In such cases, the OpenShift Container Platform installer should be allowed to configure your disk partitions.

However, there are two cases where you might want to intervene to override the default partitioning when installing an OpenShift Container Platform node:

- Create separate partitions: For greenfield installations on an empty disk, you might want to add separate storage to a partition. This is officially supported for making `/var` or a subdirectory of `/var`, such as `/var/lib/etcd`, a separate partition, but not both.

  IMPORTANT

  For disk sizes larger than 100GB, and especially disk sizes larger than 1TB, create a separate `/var` partition. See "Creating a separate `/var` partition" and this Red Hat Knowledgebase article for more information.

  IMPORTANT

  Kubernetes supports only two file system partitions. If you add more than one partition to the original configuration, Kubernetes cannot monitor all of them.

- Retain existing partitions: For a brownfield installation where you are reinstalling OpenShift Container Platform on an existing node and want to retain data partitions installed from your previous operating system, there are both boot arguments and options to `coreos-installer` that allow you to retain existing data partitions.

Creating a separate `/var` partition

In general, disk partitioning for OpenShift Container Platform should be left to the installer. However, there are cases where you might want to create separate partitions in a part of the filesystem that you expect to grow.

OpenShift Container Platform supports the addition of a single partition to attach storage to either the `/var` partition or a subdirectory of `/var`. For example:

- `/var/lib/containers`: Holds container-related content that can grow as more images and containers are added to a system.

- `/var/lib/etcd`: Holds data that you might want to keep separate for purposes such as performance optimization of etcd storage.

- `/var`: Holds data that you might want to keep separate for purposes such as auditing.

  IMPORTANT

  For disk sizes larger than 100GB, and especially larger than 1TB, create a separate `/var` partition.
Storing the contents of a /var directory separately makes it easier to grow storage for those areas as needed and reinstall OpenShift Container Platform at a later date and keep that data intact. With this method, you will not have to pull all your containers again, nor will you have to copy massive log files when you update systems.

Because /var must be in place before a fresh installation of Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS), the following procedure sets up the separate /var partition by creating a machine config manifest that is inserted during the openshift-install preparation phases of an OpenShift Container Platform installation.

Procedure

1. Create a directory to hold the OpenShift Container Platform installation files:

   $ mkdir $HOME/clusterconfig

2. Run openshift-install to create a set of files in the manifest and openshift subdirectories. Answer the system questions as you are prompted:

   $ openshift-install create manifests --dir $HOME/clusterconfig
   ? SSH Public Key ...
   $ ls $HOME/clusterconfig/openshift/
   99_kubeadmin-password-secret.yaml
   99_openshift-cluster-api_master-machines-0.yaml
   99_openshift-cluster-api_master-machines-1.yaml
   99_openshift-cluster-api_master-machines-2.yaml
   ...

3. Create a Butane config that configures the additional partition. For example, name the file $HOME/clusterconfig/98-var-partition.bu, change the disk device name to the name of the storage device on the worker systems, and set the storage size as appropriate. This example places the /var directory on a separate partition:

   ```yaml
   variant: openshift
   version: 4.14.0
   metadata:
     labels:
       - machineconfiguration.openshift.io/role: worker
     name: 98-var-partition
   storage:
     disks:
       - device: /dev/disk/by-id/<device_name>
         partitions:
           - label: var
             start_mib: <partition_start_offset>
             size_mib: <partition_size>
         filesystems:
           - device: /dev/disk/by-partlabel/var
             path: /var
             format: xfs
             mount_options: [defaults, prjquota]
             with.mount_unit: true
   ```

   1. The storage device name of the disk that you want to partition.
When adding a data partition to the boot disk, a minimum value of 25000 mebibytes is recommended. The root file system is automatically resized to fill all available space up to the size of the data partition in mebibytes.

The `prjquota` mount option must be enabled for filesystems used for container storage.

**NOTE**

When creating a separate `/var` partition, you cannot use different instance types for worker nodes, if the different instance types do not have the same device name.

4. Create a manifest from the Butane config and save it to the `clusterconfig/openshift` directory. For example, run the following command:

```bash
$ butane $HOME/clusterconfig/98-var-partition.bu -o $HOME/clusterconfig/openshift/98-var-partition.yaml
```

5. Run `openshift-install` again to create Ignition configs from a set of files in the `manifest` and `openshift` subdirectories:

```bash
$ openshift-install create ignition-configs --dir $HOME/clusterconfig
$ ls $HOME/clusterconfig/
auth bootstrap.ign master.ign metadata.json worker.ign
```

Now you can use the Ignition config files as input to the vSphere installation procedures to install Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) systems.

### 22.8.18. Updating the bootloader using bootupd

To update the bootloader by using `bootupd`, you must either install `bootupd` on RHCOS machines manually or provide a machine config with the enabled `systemd` unit. Unlike `grubby` or other bootloader tools, `bootupd` does not manage kernel space configuration such as passing kernel arguments.

After you have installed `bootupd`, you can manage it remotely from the OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

**NOTE**

It is recommended that you use `bootupd` only on bare metal or virtualized hypervisor installations, such as for protection against the BootHole vulnerability.

**Manual install method**

You can manually install `bootupd` by using the `bootctl` command-line tool.

1. Inspect the system status:

```bash
# bootupctl status
```

**Example output for x86_64**
2. RHCOS images created without bootupd installed on them require an explicit adoption phase. If the system status is Adoptable, perform the adoption:

```bash
# bootupctl adopt-and-update
```

Example output

```bash
Updated: grub2-efi-x64-1:2.04-31.fc33.x86_64,shim-x64-15-8.x86_64
```

3. If an update is available, apply the update so that the changes take effect on the next reboot:

```bash
# bootupctl update
```

Example output

```bash
Updated: grub2-efi-x64-1:2.04-31.fc33.x86_64,shim-x64-15-8.x86_64
```

Machine config method

Another way to enable bootupd is by providing a machine config.

- Provide a machine config file with the enabled systemd unit, as shown in the following example:

Example output

```ini
variant: rhcos
version: 1.1.0
systemd:
units:
  - name: custom-bootupd-auto.service
    enabled: true
    contents: |
      [Unit]
      Description=Bootupd automatic update

      [Service]
      ExecStart=/usr/bin/bootupctl update
      RemainAfterExit=yes

      [Install]
      WantedBy=multi-user.target
```
22.8.19. Waiting for the bootstrap process to complete

The OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process begins after the cluster nodes first boot into the persistent RHCOS environment that has been installed to disk. The configuration information provided through the Ignition config files is used to initialize the bootstrap process and install OpenShift Container Platform on the machines. You must wait for the bootstrap process to complete.

Prerequisites

- You have created the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- You have configured suitable network, DNS and load balancing infrastructure.
- You have obtained the installation program and generated the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- You installed RHCOS on your cluster machines and provided the Ignition config files that the OpenShift Container Platform installation program generated.

Procedure

1. Monitor the bootstrap process:

   ```bash
   $ ./openshift-install --dir <installation_directory> wait-for bootstrap-complete --log-level=info
   ```

   1 For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

   2 To view different installation details, specify `warn`, `debug`, or `error` instead of `info`.

   **Example output**

   INFO Waiting up to 30m0s for the Kubernetes API at https://api.test.example.com:6443...
   INFO API v1.27.3 up
   INFO Waiting up to 30m0s for bootstrapping to complete...
   INFO It is now safe to remove the bootstrap resources

   The command succeeds when the Kubernetes API server signals that it has been bootstrapped on the control plane machines.

2. After the bootstrap process is complete, remove the bootstrap machine from the load balancer.

   **IMPORTANT**

   You must remove the bootstrap machine from the load balancer at this point.
   You can also remove or reformat the bootstrap machine itself.

22.8.20. Logging in to the cluster by using the CLI

You can log in to your cluster as a default system user by exporting the cluster `kubeconfig` file. The `kubeconfig` file contains information about the cluster that is used by the CLI to connect a client to the correct cluster and API server. The file is specific to a cluster and is created during OpenShift Container
Platform installation.

Prerequisites

- You deployed an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- You installed the oc CLI.

Procedure

1. Export the kubeadmin credentials:

   ```bash
   $ export KUBECONFIG=<installation_directory>/auth/kubeconfig
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

2. Verify you can run oc commands successfully using the exported configuration:

   ```bash
   $ oc whoami
   ```

   Example output

   ```text
   system:admin
   ```

22.8.21. Approving the certificate signing requests for your machines

When you add machines to a cluster, two pending certificate signing requests (CSRs) are generated for each machine that you added. You must confirm that these CSRs are approved or, if necessary, approve them yourself. The client requests must be approved first, followed by the server requests.

Prerequisites

- You added machines to your cluster.

Procedure

1. Confirm that the cluster recognizes the machines:

   ```bash
   $ oc get nodes
   ```

   Example output

   ```text
   NAME      STATUS    ROLES   AGE  VERSION
   master-0  Ready     master  63m  v1.27.3
   master-1  Ready     master  63m  v1.27.3
   master-2  Ready     master  64m  v1.27.3
   ```

   The output lists all of the machines that you created.
NOTE

The preceding output might not include the compute nodes, also known as worker nodes, until some CSRs are approved.

2. Review the pending CSRs and ensure that you see the client requests with the **Pending** or **Approved** status for each machine that you added to the cluster:

```bash
$ oc get csr
```

**Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>REQUESTOR</th>
<th>CONDITION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>csr-8b2br</td>
<td>15m</td>
<td>system:serviceaccount:openshift-machine-config-operator:node-bootstrapper</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>csr-8vnps</td>
<td>15m</td>
<td>system:serviceaccount:openshift-machine-config-operator:node-bootstrapper</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this example, two machines are joining the cluster. You might see more approved CSRs in the list.

3. If the CSRs were not approved, after all of the pending CSRs for the machines you added are in **Pending** status, approve the CSRs for your cluster machines:

**NOTE**

Because the CSRs rotate automatically, approve your CSRs within an hour of adding the machines to the cluster. If you do not approve them within an hour, the certificates will rotate, and more than two certificates will be present for each node. You must approve all of these certificates. After the client CSR is approved, the Kubelet creates a secondary CSR for the serving certificate, which requires manual approval. Then, subsequent serving certificate renewal requests are automatically approved by the **machine approver** if the Kubelet requests a new certificate with identical parameters.

**NOTE**

For clusters running on platforms that are not machine API enabled, such as bare metal and other user-provisioned infrastructure, you must implement a method of automatically approving the kubelet serving certificate requests (CSRs). If a request is not approved, then the **oc exec**, **oc rsh**, and **oc logs** commands cannot succeed, because a serving certificate is required when the API server connects to the kubelet. Any operation that contacts the Kubelet endpoint requires this certificate approval to be in place. The method must watch for new CSRs, confirm that the CSR was submitted by the **node-bootstrapper** service account in the **system:node** or **system:admin** groups, and confirm the identity of the node.

- To approve them individually, run the following command for each valid CSR:

```bash
$ oc adm certificate approve <csr_name>
```
<csr_name> is the name of a CSR from the list of current CSRs.

- To approve all pending CSRs, run the following command:

```bash
$ oc get csr -o go-template="{{range .items}}{{if not .status}}{{.metadata.name}}{{"\n"}}{{end}}{{end}}" | xargs --no-run-if-empty oc adm certificate approve
```

**NOTE**
Some Operators might not become available until some CSRs are approved.

4. Now that your client requests are approved, you must review the server requests for each machine that you added to the cluster:

```bash
$ oc get csr
```

**Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>REQUESTOR</th>
<th>CONDITION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>csr-bfd72</td>
<td>5m26s</td>
<td>system:node:ip-10-0-50-126.us-east-2.compute.internal</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>csr-c57lv</td>
<td>5m26s</td>
<td>system:node:ip-10-0-95-157.us-east-2.compute.internal</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. If the remaining CSRs are not approved, and are in the **Pending** status, approve the CSRs for your cluster machines:

- To approve them individually, run the following command for each valid CSR:

```bash
$ oc adm certificate approve <csr_name>
```

6. After all client and server CSRs have been approved, the machines have the **Ready** status. Verify this by running the following command:

```bash
$ oc get nodes
```

**Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>ROLES</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>VERSION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>master-0</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>73m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>master-1</td>
<td>Ready</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>73m</td>
<td>v1.27.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTE

It can take a few minutes after approval of the server CSRs for the machines to transition to the **Ready** status.

Additional information

- For more information on CSRs, see [Certificate Signing Requests](#).

### 22.8.22. Initial Operator configuration

After the control plane initializes, you must immediately configure some Operators so that they all become available.

#### Prerequisites

- Your control plane has initialized.

#### Procedure

1. Watch the cluster components come online:

```
$ watch -n5 oc get clusteroperators
```

#### Example output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>VERSION</th>
<th>AVAILABLE</th>
<th>PROGRESSING</th>
<th>DEGRADED</th>
<th>SINCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>authentication</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>19m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baremetal</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cloud-credential</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>40m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cluster-autoscaler</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config-operator</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>38m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>console</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>26m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>csi-snapshot-controller</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dns</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>etcd</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>36m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>image-registry</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>31m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ingress</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>30m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insights</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>31m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kube-apiserver</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>26m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kube-controller-manager</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>36m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kube-scheduler</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>36m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kube-storage-version-migrator</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>machine-api</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>29m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>machine-approver</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>machine-config</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>36m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marketplace</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monitoring</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>29m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>network</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>38m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Configure the Operators that are not available.

### 22.8.22.1. Disabling the default OperatorHub catalog sources

Operator catalogs that source content provided by Red Hat and community projects are configured for OperatorHub by default during an OpenShift Container Platform installation. In a restricted network environment, you must disable the default catalogs as a cluster administrator.

**Procedure**

- Disable the sources for the default catalogs by adding `disableAllDefaultSources: true` to the `OperatorHub` object:

  ```bash
  $ oc patch OperatorHub cluster --type json \
  -p '[["op": "add", "path": "/spec/disableAllDefaultSources", "value": true]]'
  ```

**TIP**

Alternatively, you can use the web console to manage catalog sources. From the Administration → Cluster Settings → Configuration → OperatorHub page, click the Sources tab, where you can create, update, delete, disable, and enable individual sources.

### 22.8.22.2. Image registry storage configuration

The Image Registry Operator is not initially available for platforms that do not provide default storage. After installation, you must configure your registry to use storage so that the Registry Operator is made available.

Instructions are shown for configuring a persistent volume, which is required for production clusters. Where applicable, instructions are shown for configuring an empty directory as the storage location, which is available for only non-production clusters.

Additional instructions are provided for allowing the image registry to use block storage types by using the *Recreate* rollout strategy during upgrades.

#### 22.8.22.2.1. Configuring registry storage for VMware vSphere

As a cluster administrator, following installation you must configure your registry to use storage.

**Prerequisites**

- Cluster administrator permissions.
- A cluster on VMware vSphere.
Persistent storage provisioned for your cluster, such as Red Hat OpenShift Data Foundation.

**IMPORTANT**

OpenShift Container Platform supports **ReadWriteOnce** access for image registry storage when you have only one replica. **ReadWriteOnce** access also requires that the registry uses the **Recreate** rollout strategy. To deploy an image registry that supports high availability with two or more replicas, **ReadWriteMany** access is required.

Must have "100Gi" capacity.

**IMPORTANT**

Testing shows issues with using the NFS server on RHEL as storage backend for core services. This includes the OpenShift Container Registry and Quay, Prometheus for monitoring storage, and Elasticsearch for logging storage. Therefore, using RHEL NFS to back PVs used by core services is not recommended.

Other NFS implementations on the marketplace might not have these issues. Contact the individual NFS implementation vendor for more information on any testing that was possibly completed against these OpenShift Container Platform core components.

**Procedure**

1. To configure your registry to use storage, change the `spec.storage.pvc` in the `configs.imageregistry/cluster` resource.

   **NOTE**

   When you use shared storage, review your security settings to prevent outside access.

2. Verify that you do not have a registry pod:

   ```
   $ oc get pod -n openshift-image-registry -l docker-registry=default
   ```

   **Example output**

   No resources found in openshift-image-registry namespace

   **NOTE**

   If you do have a registry pod in your output, you do not need to continue with this procedure.

3. Check the registry configuration:

   ```
   $ oc edit configs.imageregistry.operator.openshift.io
   ```

   **Example output**

   -
Leave the claim field blank to allow the automatic creation of an image-registry-storage persistent volume claim (PVC). The PVC is generated based on the default storage class. However, be aware that the default storage class might provide ReadWriteOnce (RWO) volumes, such as a RADOS Block Device (RBD), which can cause issues when you replicate to more than one replica.

4. Check the clusteroperator status:

   $ oc get clusteroperator image-registry

**Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>VERSION</th>
<th>AVAILABLE</th>
<th>PROGRESSING</th>
<th>DEGRADED</th>
<th>SINCE</th>
<th>MESSAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>image-registry</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>6h50m</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 22.8.22.2. Configuring storage for the image registry in non-production clusters

You must configure storage for the Image Registry Operator. For non-production clusters, you can set the image registry to an empty directory. If you do so, all images are lost if you restart the registry.

**Procedure**

- To set the image registry storage to an empty directory:

  ```bash
  $ oc patch configs.imageregistry.operator.openshift.io cluster --type merge --patch '{"spec": {
  "storage": {
    "emptyDir": []
  }
}}'
  ```

**WARNING**

Configure this option for only non-production clusters.

If you run this command before the Image Registry Operator initializes its components, the oc patch command fails with the following error:

```
Error from server (NotFound): configs.imageregistry.operator.openshift.io "cluster" not found
```

Wait a few minutes and run the command again.

### 22.8.22.2.3. Configuring block registry storage for VMware vSphere

To allow the image registry to use block storage types such as vSphere Virtual Machine Disk (VMDK) during upgrades as a cluster administrator, you can use the *Recreate* rollout strategy.
IMPORTANT

Block storage volumes are supported but not recommended for use with image registry on production clusters. An installation where the registry is configured on block storage is not highly available because the registry cannot have more than one replica.

Procedure

1. To set the image registry storage as a block storage type, patch the registry so that it uses the **Recreate** rollout strategy and runs with only 1 replica:

   ```shell
   $ oc patch config.imageregistry.operator.openshift.io/cluster --type=merge -p '{"spec":
   {"rolloutStrategy"="Recreate","replicas":1}}'
   ```

2. Provision the PV for the block storage device, and create a PVC for that volume. The requested block volume uses the ReadWriteOnce (RWO) access mode.

   a. Create a `pvc.yaml` file with the following contents to define a VMware vSphere PersistentVolumeClaim object:

   ```yaml
   kind: PersistentVolumeClaim
   apiVersion: v1
   metadata:
     name: image-registry-storage
     namespace: openshift-image-registry
   spec:
     accessModes:
     - ReadWriteOnce
     resources:
       requests:
       storage: 100Gi
   ```

   A unique name that represents the PersistentVolumeClaim object.

   The namespace for the PersistentVolumeClaim object, which is openshift-image-registry.

   The access mode of the persistent volume claim. With ReadWriteOnce, the volume can be mounted with read and write permissions by a single node.

   The size of the persistent volume claim.

   b. Create the PersistentVolumeClaim object from the file:

   ```shell
   $ oc create -f pvc.yaml -n openshift-image-registry
   ```

3. Edit the registry configuration so that it references the correct PVC:

   ```shell
   $ oc edit config.imageregistry.operator.openshift.io -o yaml
   ```

   Example output
By creating a custom PVC, you can leave the `claim` field blank for the default automatic creation of an `image-registry-storage` PVC.

For instructions about configuring registry storage so that it references the correct PVC, see Configuring the registry for vSphere.

22.8.23. Completing installation on user-provisioned infrastructure

After you complete the Operator configuration, you can finish installing the cluster on infrastructure that you provide.

Prerequisites

- Your control plane has initialized.
- You have completed the initial Operator configuration.

Procedure

1. Confirm that all the cluster components are online with the following command:

   ```
   $ watch -n5 oc get clusteroperators
   ```

Example output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>VERSION</th>
<th>AVAILABLE</th>
<th>PROGRESSING</th>
<th>DEGRADED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>authentication</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baremetal</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cloud-credential</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cluster-autoscaler</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config-operator</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>console</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>csi-snapshot-controller</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dns</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>etcd</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>image-registry</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ingress</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insights</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kube-apiserver</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kube-controller-manager</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kube-scheduler</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kube-storage-version-migrator</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>machine-api</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>machine-approver</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>machine-config</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marketplace</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monitoring</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>network</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Alternatively, the following command notifies you when all of the clusters are available. It also retrieves and displays credentials:

```
$ ./openshift-install --dir <installation_directory> wait-for install-complete
```

For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

### Example output

INFO Waiting up to 30m0s for the cluster to initialize...

The command succeeds when the Cluster Version Operator finishes deploying the OpenShift Container Platform cluster from Kubernetes API server.

#### IMPORTANT

- The Ignition config files that the installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending `node-bootstrapper` certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for Recovering from expired control plane certificates for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

2. Confirm that the Kubernetes API server is communicating with the pods.

   a. To view a list of all pods, use the following command:

   ```
   $ oc get pods --all-namespaces
   ```

   ### Example output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAMESPACE</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>READY</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>openshift-apiserver-operator</td>
<td>openshift-apiserver-operator-85cb746d55-zqhs8</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
View the logs for a pod that is listed in the output of the previous command by using the following command:

```
$ oc logs <pod_name> -n <namespace>
```

Specify the pod name and namespace, as shown in the output of the previous command.

If the pod logs display, the Kubernetes API server can communicate with the cluster machines.

3. For an installation with Fibre Channel Protocol (FCP), additional steps are required to enable multipathing. Do not enable multipathing during installation. See "Enabling multipathing with kernel arguments on RHCOS" in the Post-installation machine configuration tasks documentation for more information.

4. Register your cluster on the Cluster registration page.

You can add extra compute machines after the cluster installation is completed by following Adding compute machines to vSphere.

### 22.8.24. Configuring vSphere DRS anti-affinity rules for control plane nodes

vSphere Distributed Resource Scheduler (DRS) anti-affinity rules can be configured to support higher availability of OpenShift Container Platform Control Plane nodes. Anti-affinity rules ensure that the vSphere Virtual Machines for the OpenShift Container Platform Control Plane nodes are not scheduled to the same vSphere Host.

**IMPORTANT**

- The following information applies to compute DRS only and does not apply to storage DRS.
- The `govc` command is an open-source command available from VMware; it is not available from Red Hat. The `govc` command is not supported by the Red Hat support.
- Instructions for downloading and installing `govc` are found on the VMware documentation website.

Create an anti-affinity rule by running the following command:

**Example command**
After creating the rule, your control plane nodes are automatically migrated by vSphere so they are not running on the same hosts. This might take some time while vSphere reconciles the new rule. Successful command completion is shown in the following procedure.

NOTE

The migration occurs automatically and might cause brief OpenShift API outage or latency until the migration finishes.

The vSphere DRS anti-affinity rules need to be updated manually in the event of a control plane VM name change or migration to a new vSphere Cluster.

Procedure

1. Remove any existing DRS anti-affinity rule by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ govc cluster.rule.remove \\
   -name openshift4-control-plane-group \\
   -dc MyDatacenter -cluster MyCluster
   ```

   **Example Output**

   ```
   [13-10-22 09:33:24] Reconfigure /MyDatacenter/host/MyCluster...OK
   ```

2. Create the rule again with updated names by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ govc cluster.rule.create \\
   -name openshift4-control-plane-group \\
   -dc MyDatacenter -cluster MyOtherCluster \\
   -enable \\
   -anti-affinity master-0 master-1 master-2
   ```

**22.8.25. Backing up VMware vSphere volumes**

OpenShift Container Platform provisions new volumes as independent persistent disks to freely attach and detach the volume on any node in the cluster. As a consequence, it is not possible to back up volumes that use snapshots, or to restore volumes from snapshots. See Snapshot Limitations for more information.

Procedure

To create a backup of persistent volumes:

1. Stop the application that is using the persistent volume.
2. Clone the persistent volume.
3. Restart the application.
4. Create a backup of the cloned volume.
5. Delete the cloned volume.

22.8.26. Telemetry access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the Telemetry service, which runs by default to provide metrics about cluster health and the success of updates, requires internet access. If your cluster is connected to the internet, Telemetry runs automatically, and your cluster is registered to OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console.

After you confirm that your OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console inventory is correct, either maintained automatically by Telemetry or manually by using OpenShift Cluster Manager, use subscription watch to track your OpenShift Container Platform subscriptions at the account or multi-cluster level.

Additional resources
- See About remote health monitoring for more information about the Telemetry service

22.8.27. Next steps
- Customize your cluster.
- If the mirror registry that you used to install your cluster has a trusted CA, add it to the cluster by configuring additional trust stores.
- If necessary, you can opt out of remote health reporting.
- Optional: View the events from the vSphere Problem Detector Operator to determine if the cluster has permission or storage configuration issues.
- Optional: if you created encrypted virtual machines, create an encrypted storage class.

22.9. INSTALLING A THREE-NODE CLUSTER ON VSPHERE

In OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14, you can install a three-node cluster on VMware vSphere. A three-node cluster consists of three control plane machines, which also act as compute machines. This type of cluster provides a smaller, more resource efficient cluster, for cluster administrators and developers to use for testing, development, and production.

You can install a three-node cluster using either installer-provisioned or user-provisioned infrastructure.

22.9.1. Configuring a three-node cluster

You configure a three-node cluster by setting the number of worker nodes to 0 in the install-config.yaml file before deploying the cluster. Setting the number of worker nodes to 0 ensures that the control plane machines are schedulable. This allows application workloads to be scheduled to run from the control plane nodes.
NOTE

Because application workloads run from control plane nodes, additional subscriptions are required, as the control plane nodes are considered to be compute nodes.

Prerequisites

- You have an existing `install-config.yaml` file.

Procedure

1. Set the number of compute replicas to 0 in your `install-config.yaml` file, as shown in the following `compute` stanza:

   **Example install-config.yaml file for a three-node cluster**

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: v1
   baseDomain: example.com
   compute:
     - name: worker
       platform: {}
       replicas: 0
     # ...
   ```

2. If you are deploying a cluster with user-provisioned infrastructure:

   - Configure your application ingress load balancer to route HTTP and HTTPS traffic to the control plane nodes. In a three-node cluster, the Ingress Controller pods run on the control plane nodes. For more information, see the "Load balancing requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure".

   - After you create the Kubernetes manifest files, make sure that the `spec.mastersSchedulable` parameter is set to `true` in `cluster-scheduler-02-config.yml` file. You can locate this file in `<installation_directory>/manifests`. For more information, see "Creating the Kubernetes manifest and Ignition config files" in "Installing a cluster on vSphere with user-provisioned infrastructure".

   - Do not create additional worker nodes.

**Example cluster-scheduler-02-config.yml file for a three-node cluster**

```yaml
apiVersion: config.openshift.io/v1
kind: Scheduler
metadata:
  creationTimestamp: null
  name: cluster
spec:
  mastersSchedulable: true
  policy:
    name: ""
status: {}
```

22.9.2. Next steps
22.10. CONFIGURING THE VSPHERE CONNECTION SETTINGS AFTER AN INSTALLATION

After installing an OpenShift Container Platform cluster on vSphere with the platform integration feature enabled, you might need to update the vSphere connection settings manually, depending on the installation method.

For installations using the Assisted Installer, you must update the connection settings. This is because the Assisted Installer adds default connection settings to the vSphere connection configuration wizard as placeholders during the installation.

For installer-provisioned or user-provisioned infrastructure installations, you should have entered valid connection settings during the installation. You can use the vSphere connection configuration wizard at any time to validate or modify the connection settings, but this is not mandatory for completing the installation.

22.10.1. Configuring the vSphere connection settings

Modify the following vSphere configuration settings as required:

- vCenter address
- vCenter cluster
- vCenter username
- vCenter password
- vCenter address
- vSphere data center
- vSphere datastore
- Virtual machine folder

Prerequisites

- The Assisted Installer has finished installing the cluster successfully.
- The cluster is connected to https://console.redhat.com.

Procedure

1. In the Administrator perspective, navigate to Home → Overview.

2. Under Status, click vSphere connection to open the vSphere connection configuration wizard.
3. In the vCenter field, enter the network address of the vSphere vCenter server. This can be either a domain name or an IP address. It appears in the vSphere web client URL; for example https://[your_vCenter_address]/ui.

4. In the vCenter cluster field, enter the name of the vSphere vCenter cluster where OpenShift Container Platform is installed.

   **IMPORTANT**

   This step is mandatory if you installed OpenShift Container Platform 4.13 or later.

5. In the Username field, enter your vSphere vCenter username.

6. In the Password field, enter your vSphere vCenter password.

   **WARNING**

   The system stores the username and password in the vsphere-creds secret in the kube-system namespace of the cluster. An incorrect vCenter username or password makes the cluster nodes unschedulable.

7. In the Datacenter field, enter the name of the vSphere data center that contains the virtual machines used to host the cluster; for example, SDDC-Datacenter.

8. In the Default data store field, enter the path and name of the vSphere data store that stores the persistent data volumes; for example, /SDDC-Datacenter/datastore/datastorename.

   **WARNING**

   Updating the vSphere data center or default data store after the configuration has been saved detaches any active vSphere PersistentVolumes.

9. In the Virtual Machine Folder field, enter the data center folder that contains the virtual machine of the cluster; for example, /SDDC-Datacenter/vm/ci-ln-hjg4vg2-c61657-t2gzr. For the OpenShift Container Platform installation to succeed, all virtual machines comprising the cluster must be located in a single data center folder.

10. Click Save Configuration. This updates the cloud-provider-config ConfigMap resource in the openshift-config namespace, and starts the configuration process.

11. Reopen the vSphere connection configuration wizard and expand the Monitored operators panel. Check that the status of the operators is either Progressing or Healthy.

**22.10.2. Verifying the configuration**
The connection configuration process updates operator statuses and control plane nodes. It takes approximately an hour to complete. During the configuration process, the nodes will reboot. Previously bound PersistentVolumeClaims objects might become disconnected.

**Prerequisites**

- You have saved the configuration settings in the vSphere connection configuration wizard.

**Procedure**

1. Check that the configuration process completed successfully:
   
   a. In the OpenShift Container Platform Administrator perspective, navigate to Home → Overview.
   
   b. Under Status click Operators. Wait for all operator statuses to change from Progressing to All succeeded. A Failed status indicates that the configuration failed.
   
   c. Under Status, click Control Plane. Wait for the response rate of all Control Plane components to return to 100%. A Failed control plane component indicates that the configuration failed.

   A failure indicates that at least one of the connection settings is incorrect. Change the settings in the vSphere connection configuration wizard and save the configuration again.

2. Check that you are able to bind PersistentVolumeClaims objects by performing the following steps:

   a. Create a StorageClass object using the following YAML:

   ```yaml
   kind: StorageClass
   apiVersion: storage.k8s.io/v1
   metadata:
     name: vsphere-sc
   provisioner: kubernetes.io/vsphere-volume
   parameters:
     datastore: YOURVCENTERDATASTORE
     diskformat: thin
     reclaimPolicy: Delete
     volumeBindingMode: Immediate
   ```

   b. Create a PersistentVolumeClaims object using the following YAML:

   ```yaml
   kind: PersistentVolumeClaim
   apiVersion: v1
   metadata:
     name: test-pvc
   namespace: openshift-config
   annotations:
     volume.beta.kubernetes.io/storage-provisioner: kubernetes.io/vsphere-volume
   finalizers:
     - kubernetes.io/pvc-protection
   spec:
     accessModes:
     -ReadWriteOnce
     resources:
   ```
requests:
  storage: 10Gi
  storageClassName: vsphere-sc
  volumeMode: Filesystem

If you are unable to create a `PersistentVolumeClaims` object, you can troubleshoot by navigating to `Storage → PersistentVolumeClaims` in the `Administrator` perspective of the OpenShift Container Platform web console.

For instructions on creating storage objects, see Dynamic provisioning.

### 22.11. UNINSTALLING A CLUSTER ON VSPHERE THAT USES INSTALLER-PROVISIONED INFRASTRUCTURE

You can remove a cluster that you deployed in your VMware vSphere instance by using installer-provisioned infrastructure.

**NOTE**

When you run the `openshift-install destroy cluster` command to uninstall OpenShift Container Platform, vSphere volumes are not automatically deleted. The cluster administrator must manually find the vSphere volumes and delete them.

### 22.11.1. Removing a cluster that uses installer-provisioned infrastructure

You can remove a cluster that uses installer-provisioned infrastructure from your cloud.

**NOTE**

After uninstallation, check your cloud provider for any resources not removed properly, especially with User Provisioned Infrastructure (UPI) clusters. There might be resources that the installer did not create or that the installer is unable to access.

**Prerequisites**

- You have a copy of the installation program that you used to deploy the cluster.
- You have the files that the installation program generated when you created your cluster.

**Procedure**

1. From the directory that contains the installation program on the computer that you used to install the cluster, run the following command:

   ```
   $ ./openshift-install destroy cluster \
   --dir <installation_directory> --log-level info
   ```

   1. For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.
   2. To view different details, specify `warn`, `debug`, or `error` instead of `info`.

   1
   2
NOTE

You must specify the directory that contains the cluster definition files for your cluster. The installation program requires the `metadata.json` file in this directory to delete the cluster.

2. Optional: Delete the `<installation_directory>` directory and the OpenShift Container Platform installation program.

22.12. USING THE VSPHERE PROBLEM DETECTOR OPERATOR

22.12.1. About the vSphere Problem Detector Operator

The vSphere Problem Detector Operator checks clusters that are deployed on vSphere for common installation and misconfiguration issues that are related to storage.

The Operator runs in the `openshift-cluster-storage-operator` namespace and is started by the Cluster Storage Operator when the Cluster Storage Operator detects that the cluster is deployed on vSphere. The vSphere Problem Detector Operator communicates with the vSphere vCenter Server to determine the virtual machines in the cluster, the default datastore, and other information about the vSphere vCenter Server configuration. The Operator uses the credentials from the Cloud Credential Operator to connect to vSphere.

The Operator runs the checks according to the following schedule:

- The checks run every 8 hours.
- If any check fails, the Operator runs the checks again in intervals of 1 minute, 2 minutes, 4, 8, and so on. The Operator doubles the interval up to a maximum interval of 8 hours.
- When all checks pass, the schedule returns to an 8 hour interval.

The Operator increases the frequency of the checks after a failure so that the Operator can report success quickly after the failure condition is remedied. You can run the Operator manually for immediate troubleshooting information.

22.12.2. Running the vSphere Problem Detector Operator checks

You can override the schedule for running the vSphere Problem Detector Operator checks and run the checks immediately.

The vSphere Problem Detector Operator automatically runs the checks every 8 hours. However, when the Operator starts, it runs the checks immediately. The Operator is started by the Cluster Storage Operator when the Cluster Storage Operator starts and determines that the cluster is running on vSphere. To run the checks immediately, you can scale the vSphere Problem Detector Operator to 0 and back to 1 so that it restarts the vSphere Problem Detector Operator.

Prerequisites

- Access to the cluster as a user with the `cluster-admin` role.

Procedure

1. Scale the Operator to 0:
   

If the deployment does not scale to zero immediately, you can run the following command to wait for the pods to exit:

```
$ oc wait pods -l name=vsphere-problem-detector-operator --for=delete --timeout=5m -n openshift-cluster-storage-operator
```

2. Scale the Operator back to 1:

```
$ oc scale deployment/vsphere-problem-detector-operator --replicas=1 -n openshift-cluster-storage-operator
```

3. Delete the old leader lock to speed up the new leader election for the Cluster Storage Operator:

```
$ oc delete -n openshift-cluster-storage-operator cm vsphere-problem-detector-lock
```

Verification

- View the events or logs that are generated by the vSphere Problem Detector Operator. Confirm that the events or logs have recent timestamps.

22.12.3. Viewing the events from the vSphere Problem Detector Operator

After the vSphere Problem Detector Operator runs and performs the configuration checks, it creates events that can be viewed from the command line or from the OpenShift Container Platform web console.

Procedure

- To view the events by using the command line, run the following command:

```
$ oc get event -n openshift-cluster-storage-operator --sort-by={.metadata.creationTimestamp}
```

Example output

```
16m Normal Started pod/vsphere-problem-detector-operator-xxxxx Started container vsphere-problem-detector
16m Normal Created pod/vsphere-problem-detector-operator-xxxxx Created container vsphere-problem-detector
16m Normal LeaderElection configmap/vsphere-problem-detector-lock vsphere-problem-detector-operator-xxxxx became leader
```

- To view the events by using the OpenShift Container Platform web console, navigate to Home → Events and select openshift-cluster-storage-operator from the Project menu.

22.12.4. Viewing the logs from the vSphere Problem Detector Operator
After the vSphere Problem Detector Operator runs and performs the configuration checks, it creates log records that can be viewed from the command line or from the OpenShift Container Platform web console.

**Procedure**

- To view the logs by using the command line, run the following command:

  ```bash
  $ oc logs deployment/vsphere-problem-detector-operator \
   -n openshift-cluster-storage-operator
  ```

**Example output**

```
I0108 08:32:28.445696       1 operator.go:209] ClusterInfo passed
I0108 08:32:28.451029       1 datastore.go:57] CheckStorageClasses checked 1 storage classes, 0 problems found
I0108 08:32:28.451047       1 operator.go:209] CheckStorageClasses passed
I0108 08:32:28.452160       1 operator.go:209] CheckDefaultDatastore passed
I0108 08:32:28.480648       1 operator.go:271] CheckNodeDiskUUID:<host_name> passed
I0108 08:32:28.480685       1 operator.go:271] CheckNodeProviderID:<host_name> passed
```

- To view the Operator logs with the OpenShift Container Platform web console, perform the following steps:
  
  a. Navigate to **Workloads → Pods**.
  
  b. Select **openshift-cluster-storage-operator** from the **Projects** menu.
  
  c. Click the link for the **vsphere-problem-detector-operator** pod.
  
  d. Click the **Logs** tab on the **Pod details** page to view the logs.

### 22.12.5. Configuration checks run by the vSphere Problem Detector Operator

The following tables identify the configuration checks that the vSphere Problem Detector Operator runs. Some checks verify the configuration of the cluster. Other checks verify the configuration of each node in the cluster.

**Table 22.74. Cluster configuration checks**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CheckDefaultDatastore</td>
<td>Verifies that the default datastore name in the vSphere configuration is short enough for use with dynamic provisioning.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If this check fails, you can expect the following:

- **systemd** logs errors to the journal such as **Failed to set up mount unit: Invalid argument**.

- **systemd** does not unmount volumes if the virtual machine is shut down or rebooted without draining all the pods from the node.

If this check fails, reconfigure vSphere with a shorter name for the default datastore.
CheckFolderPermissions
Verifies the permission to list volumes in the default datastore. This permission is required to create volumes. The Operator verifies the permission by listing the / and /kubevols directories. The root directory must exist. It is acceptable if the /kubevols directory does not exist when the check runs. The /kubevols directory is created when the datastore is used with dynamic provisioning if the directory does not already exist.

If this check fails, review the required permissions for the vCenter account that was specified during the OpenShift Container Platform installation.

CheckStorageClasses
Verifies the following:

- The fully qualified path to each persistent volume that is provisioned by this storage class is less than 255 characters.
- If a storage class uses a storage policy, the storage class must use one policy only and that policy must be defined.

CheckTaskPermissions
Verifies the permission to list recent tasks and datastores.

ClusterInfo
Collects the cluster version and UUID from vSphere vCenter.

Table 22.75. Node configuration checks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CheckNodeDiskUUID</td>
<td>Verifies that all the vSphere virtual machines are configured with disk.enableUUID=TRUE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If this check fails, see the How to check 'disk.EnableUUID' parameter from VM in vSphere Red Hat Knowledgebase solution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CheckNodeProviderID</td>
<td>Verifies that all nodes are configured with the ProviderID from vSphere vCenter. This check fails when the output from the following command does not include a provider ID for each node.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$ oc get nodes -o custom-columns=NAME:.metadata.name,PROVIDER_ID:.spec.providerID,UUID:.status.nodeInfo.systemUUID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If this check fails, refer to the vSphere product documentation for information about setting the provider ID for each node in the cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CollectNodeESXiVersion</td>
<td>Reports the version of the ESXi hosts that run nodes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
22.12.6. About the storage class configuration check

The names for persistent volumes that use vSphere storage are related to the datastore name and cluster ID.

When a persistent volume is created, `systemd` creates a mount unit for the persistent volume. The `systemd` process has a 255 character limit for the length of the fully qualified path to the VDMK file that is used for the persistent volume.

The fully qualified path is based on the naming conventions for `systemd` and vSphere. The naming conventions use the following pattern:

```
/var/lib/kubelet/plugins/kubernetes.io/vsphere-volume/mounts/[<datastore>] 00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000/<cluster_id>-dynamic-pvc-00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000.vmdk
```

- The naming conventions require 205 characters of the 255 character limit.
- The datastore name and the cluster ID are determined from the deployment.
- The datastore name and cluster ID are substituted into the preceding pattern. Then the path is processed with the `systemd-escape` command to escape special characters. For example, a hyphen character uses four characters after it is escaped. The escaped value is `\x2d`.
- After processing with `systemd-escape` to ensure that `systemd` can access the fully qualified path to the VDMK file, the length of the path must be less than 255 characters.

22.12.7. Metrics for the vSphere Problem Detector Operator

The vSphere Problem Detector Operator exposes the following metrics for use by the OpenShift Container Platform monitoring stack.

Table 22.76. Metrics exposed by the vSphere Problem Detector Operator

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vsphere_cluster_check_total</td>
<td>Cumulative number of cluster-level checks that the vSphere Problem Detector Operator performed. This count includes both successes and failures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vsphere_cluster_check_errors</td>
<td>Number of failed cluster-level checks that the vSphere Problem Detector Operator performed. For example, a value of 1 indicates that one cluster-level check failed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vsphere_esxi_version_total</td>
<td>Number of ESXi hosts with a specific version. Be aware that if a host runs more than one node, the host is counted only once.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vsphere_node_check_total</td>
<td>Cumulative number of node-level checks that the vSphere Problem Detector Operator performed. This count includes both successes and failures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>vsphere_node_check_errors</strong></td>
<td>Number of failed node-level checks that the vSphere Problem Detector Operator performed. For example, a value of 1 indicates that one node-level check failed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>vsphere_node_hw_version_total</strong></td>
<td>Number of vSphere nodes with a specific hardware version.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>vsphere_vcenter_info</strong></td>
<td>Information about the vSphere vCenter Server.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

22.12.8. Additional resources

- Monitoring overview

22.13. INSTALLATION CONFIGURATION PARAMETERS FOR VSPHERE

Before you deploy an OpenShift Container Platform cluster on vSphere, you provide parameters to customize your cluster and the platform that hosts it. When you create the **install-config.yaml** file, you provide values for the required parameters through the command line. You can then modify the **install-config.yaml** file to customize your cluster further.

22.13.1. Available installation configuration parameters for vSphere

The following tables specify the required, optional, and vSphere-specific installation configuration parameters that you can set as part of the installation process.

**NOTE**

After installation, you cannot modify these parameters in the **install-config.yaml** file.

22.13.1.1. Required configuration parameters

Required installation configuration parameters are described in the following table:

**Table 22.77. Required parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>apiVersion:</td>
<td>The API version for the <strong>install-config.yaml</strong> content. The current version is <strong>v1</strong>. The installation program may also support older API versions.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baseDomain:</td>
<td>The base domain of your cloud provider. The base domain is used to create routes to your OpenShift Container Platform cluster components. The full DNS name for your cluster is a combination of the baseDomain and metadata.name parameter values that uses the &lt;metadata.name&gt;.&lt;baseDomain&gt; format.</td>
<td>A fully-qualified domain or subdomain name, such as example.com.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>metadata:</td>
<td>Kubernetes resource ObjectMeta, from which only the name parameter is consumed.</td>
<td>Object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>metadata: name:</td>
<td>The name of the cluster. DNS records for the cluster are all subdomains of {{metadata.name}}.&lt;baseDomain&gt;.</td>
<td>String of lowercase letters and hyphens (-), such as dev.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform:</td>
<td>The configuration for the specific platform upon which to perform the installation: alibabacloud, aws, baremetal, azure, gcp, ibmcloud, nutanix, openstack, powervs, vsphere, or {}. For additional information about platform.&lt;platform&gt; parameters, consult the table for your specific platform that follows.</td>
<td>Object</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Get a pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager to authenticate downloading container images for OpenShift Container Platform components from services such as Quay.io.

```
{
  "auths":{
    "cloud.openshift.com":{
      "auth":"b3Blb=",
      "email":"you@example.com"
    },
    "quay.io":{
      "auth":"b3Blb=",
      "email":"you@example.com"
    }
  }
}
```

### 22.13.1.2. Network configuration parameters

You can customize your installation configuration based on the requirements of your existing network infrastructure. For example, you can expand the IP address block for the cluster network or provide different IP address blocks than the defaults.

- If you use the Red Hat OpenShift Networking OVN-Kubernetes network plugin, both IPv4 and IPv6 address families are supported.

- If you use the Red Hat OpenShift Networking OpenShift SDN network plugin, only the IPv4 address family is supported.

**NOTE**

On VMware vSphere, dual-stack networking must specify IPv4 as the primary address family.

If you configure your cluster to use both IP address families, review the following requirements:

- Both IP families must use the same network interface for the default gateway.

- Both IP families must have the default gateway.

- You must specify IPv4 and IPv6 addresses in the same order for all network configuration parameters. For example, in the following configuration IPv4 addresses are listed before IPv6 addresses.

```
networking:
  clusterNetwork:
    - cidr: 10.128.0.0/14
    - cidr: fd00:10:128::/56
  hostPrefix: 23
  hostPrefix: 64
  serviceNetwork:
    - 172.30.0.0/16
    - fd00:172:16::/112
```
NOTE
Globalnet is not supported with Red Hat OpenShift Data Foundation disaster recovery solutions. For regional disaster recovery scenarios, ensure that you use a nonoverlapping range of private IP addresses for the cluster and service networks in each cluster.

### Table 22.78. Network parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>networking:</td>
<td>The configuration for the cluster network.</td>
<td>Object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>networking: networkType:</td>
<td>The Red Hat OpenShift Networking network plugin to install.</td>
<td>Either <strong>OpenShiftSDN</strong> or <strong>OVNKubernetes</strong>. <strong>OpenShiftSDN</strong> is a CNI plugin for all-Linux networks. <strong>OVNKubernetes</strong> is a CNI plugin for Linux networks and hybrid networks that contain both Linux and Windows servers. The default value is <strong>OVNKubernetes</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>networking: clusterNetwork:</td>
<td>The IP address blocks for pods.</td>
<td>An array of objects. For example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The default value is <strong>10.128.0.0/14</strong> with a host prefix of <strong>/23</strong>.</td>
<td>networking:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If you specify multiple IP address blocks, the blocks must not overlap.</td>
<td>clusterNetwork:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- <strong>cird</strong>: <strong>10.128.0.0/14</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- <strong>hostPrefix</strong>: <strong>23</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>networking: clusterNetwork: cidr:</td>
<td>Required if you use <strong>networking.clusterNetwork</strong>. An IP address block.</td>
<td>An IP address block in Classless Inter-Domain Routing (CIDR) notation. The prefix length for an IPv4 block is between <strong>0</strong> and <strong>32</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>networking: clusterNetwork: hostPrefix:</td>
<td>The subnet prefix length to assign to each individual node. For example, if <strong>hostPrefix</strong> is set to <strong>23</strong> then each node is assigned a <strong>/23</strong> subnet out of the given <strong>cird</strong>. A <strong>hostPrefix</strong> value of <strong>23</strong> provides 510 (<strong>2</strong>^(32 - 23) - 2) pod IP addresses.</td>
<td>A subnet prefix. The default value is <strong>23</strong>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 22.13.1.3. Optional configuration parameters

Optional installation configuration parameters are described in the following table:

**Table 22.79. Optional parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>additionalTrustBundle:</td>
<td>A PEM-encoded X.509 certificate bundle that is added to the nodes’ trusted certificate store. This trust bundle may also be used when a proxy has been configured.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capabilities:</td>
<td>Controls the installation of optional core cluster components. You can reduce the footprint of your OpenShift Container Platform cluster by disabling optional components. For more information, see the &quot;Cluster capabilities&quot; page in <em>Installing</em>.</td>
<td>String array</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capabilities: baselineCapabilitySet</td>
<td>Selects an initial set of optional capabilities to enable. Valid values are None, v4.11, v4.12 and vCurrent. The default value is vCurrent.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capabilities: additionalEnabledCapabilities</td>
<td>Extends the set of optional capabilities beyond what you specify in baselineCapabilitySet. You may specify multiple capabilities in this parameter.</td>
<td>String array</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cpuPartitioningMode</td>
<td>Enables workload partitioning, which isolates OpenShift Container Platform services, cluster management workloads, and infrastructure pods to run on a reserved set of CPUs. Workload partitioning can only be enabled during installation and cannot be disabled after installation. While this field enables workload partitioning, it does not configure workloads to use specific CPUs. For more information, see the Workload partitioning page in the Scalability and Performance section.</td>
<td>None or AllNodes. None is the default value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute:</td>
<td>The configuration for the machines that comprise the compute nodes.</td>
<td>Array of MachinePool objects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute: architecture:</td>
<td>Determines the instruction set architecture of the machines in the pool. Currently, clusters with varied architectures are not supported. All pools must specify the same architecture. Valid values are amd64 (the default).</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute: name:</td>
<td>Required if you use compute. The name of the machine pool.</td>
<td>worker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute: platform:</td>
<td>Required if you use compute. Use this parameter to specify the cloud provider to host the worker machines. This parameter value must match the controlPlane.platform parameter value.</td>
<td>alibabacloud, aws, azure, gcp, ibmcloud, nutanix, openstack, powervs, vsphere, or {}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compute: replicas:</td>
<td>The number of compute machines, which are also known as worker machines, to provision.</td>
<td>A positive integer greater than or equal to 2. The default value is 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>featureSet:</td>
<td>Enables the cluster for a feature set. A feature set is a collection of OpenShift Container Platform features that are not enabled by default. For more information about enabling a feature set during installation, see &quot;Enabling features using feature gates&quot;.</td>
<td>String. The name of the feature set to enable, such as TechPreviewNoUpgrade.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane:</td>
<td>The configuration for the machines that comprise the control plane.</td>
<td>Array of MachinePool objects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane: architecture:</td>
<td>Determines the instruction set architecture of the machines in the pool. Currently, clusters with varied architectures are not supported. All pools must specify the same architecture. Valid values are amd64 (the default).</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane: name:</td>
<td>Required if you use controlPlane. The name of the machine pool.</td>
<td>master</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane: platform:</td>
<td>Required if you use controlPlane. Use this parameter to specify the cloud provider that hosts the control plane machines. This parameter value must match the compute.platform parameter value.</td>
<td>alibabacloud, aws, azure, gcp, ibmcloud, nutanix, openstack, powervs, vsphere, or {}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlPlane: replicas:</td>
<td>The number of control plane machines to provision.</td>
<td>The only supported value is 3, which is the default value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>credentialsMode:</td>
<td>The Cloud Credential Operator (CCO) mode. If no mode is specified, the CCO dynamically tries to determine the capabilities of the provided credentials, with a preference for mint mode on the platforms where multiple modes are supported.</td>
<td>Mint, Passthrough, Manual or an empty string (&quot;&quot;). [1]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**fips:**
Enable or disable FIPS mode. The default is **false** (disabled). If FIPS mode is enabled, the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines that OpenShift Container Platform runs on bypass the default Kubernetes cryptography suite and use the cryptography modules that are provided with RHCOS instead.

**IMPORTANT**
To enable FIPS mode for your cluster, you must run the installation program from a Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) computer configured to operate in FIPS mode. For more information about configuring FIPS mode on RHEL, see [Installing the system in FIPS mode](#). When running Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) or Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) booted in FIPS mode, OpenShift Container Platform core components use the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures.

**NOTE**
If you are using Azure File storage, you cannot enable FIPS mode.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>imageContentSources:</strong></td>
<td>Sources and repositories for the release-image content.</td>
<td>Array of objects. Includes a <strong>source</strong> and, optionally, <strong>mirrors</strong>, as described in the following rows of this table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imageContentSources:</td>
<td>Required if you use <code>imageContentSources</code>. Specify the repository that users refer to, for example, in image pull specifications.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>source:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imageContentSources:</td>
<td>Specify one or more repositories that may also contain the same images.</td>
<td>Array of strings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mirrors:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>publish:</td>
<td>How to publish or expose the user-facing endpoints of your cluster, such as the Kubernetes API, OpenShift routes.</td>
<td>Internal or External. The default value is External. Setting this field to Internal is not supported on non-cloud platforms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IMPORTANT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If the value of the field is set to Internal, the cluster will become non-functional. For more information, refer to BZ#1953035.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sshKey:</td>
<td>The SSH key to authenticate access to your cluster machines.</td>
<td>For example, sshKey: ssh-ed25519 AAAA...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NOTE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your ssh-agent process uses.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Not all CCO modes are supported for all cloud providers. For more information about CCO modes, see the "Managing cloud provider credentials" entry in the Authentication and authorization content.

22.13.1.4. Additional VMware vSphere configuration parameters

Additional VMware vSphere configuration parameters are described in the following table:

Table 22.80. Additional VMware vSphere cluster parameters
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>platform: vsphere: apiVIPS:</td>
<td>Virtual IP (VIP) addresses that you configured for control plane API access. Note: This parameter applies only to installer-provisioned infrastructure.</td>
<td>Multiple IP addresses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform: vsphere: diskType:</td>
<td>Optional. The disk provisioning method. This value defaults to the vSphere default storage policy if not set.</td>
<td>Valid values are thin, thick, or eagerZeroedThick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform: vsphere: failureDomains: topology: networks:</td>
<td>Establishes the relationships between a region and zone. You define a failure domain by using vCenter objects, such as a datastore object. A failure domain defines the vCenter location for OpenShift Container Platform cluster nodes.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform: vsphere: failureDomains: topology: networks:</td>
<td>Lists any network in the vCenter instance that contains the virtual IP addresses and DNS records that you configured.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform: vsphere: failureDomains: region:</td>
<td>If you define multiple failure domains for your cluster, you must attach the tag to each vCenter datacenter. To define a region, use a tag from the openshift-region tag category. For a single vSphere datacenter environment, you do not need to attach a tag, but you must enter an alphanumeric value, such as datacenter, for the parameter.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform: vsphere: failureDomains: zone:</td>
<td>If you define multiple failure domains for your cluster, you must attach the tag to each vCenter cluster. To define a zone, use a tag from the openshift-zone tag category. For a single vSphere datacenter environment, you do not need to attach a tag, but you must enter an alphanumeric value, such as cluster, for the parameter.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform: vsphere: failureDomains: template:</td>
<td>Specify the absolute path to a pre-existing Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) image template or virtual machine. The installation program can use the image template or virtual machine to quickly install RHCOS on vSphere hosts. Consider using this parameter as an alternative to uploading an RHCOS image on vSphere hosts. The parameter is available for use only on installer-provisioned infrastructure.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
22.13.1.5. Deprecated VMware vSphere configuration parameters

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.13, the following vSphere configuration parameters are deprecated. You can continue to use these parameters, but the installation program does not automatically specify these parameters in the `install-config.yaml` file.

The following table lists each deprecated vSphere configuration parameter:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>platform: vsphere: ingressVIPs:</td>
<td>Virtual IP (VIP) addresses that you configured for cluster Ingress. <strong>Note:</strong> This parameter applies only to installer-provisioned infrastructure.</td>
<td>Multiple IP addresses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform: vsphere:</td>
<td>Describes your account on the cloud platform that hosts your cluster. You can use the parameter to customize the platform. When providing additional configuration settings for compute and control plane machines in the machine pool, the parameter is optional. You can only specify one vCenter server for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform: vsphere: vcenters:</td>
<td>Lists any fully-qualified hostname or IP address of a vCenter server.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform: vsphere: vcenters: datacenters:</td>
<td>Lists and defines the datacenters where OpenShift Container Platform virtual machines (VMs) operate. The list of datacenters must match the list of datacenters specified in the <code>failureDomains</code> field.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### API VIP Configuration

The virtual IP (VIP) address that you configured for control plane API access.

**Note:** In OpenShift Container Platform 4.12 and later, the `apiVIP` configuration setting is deprecated. Instead, use a **List** format to enter a value in the `apiVIPs` configuration setting.
### Parameter Description Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>platform:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vsphere:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cluster:</td>
<td>The vCenter cluster to install the OpenShift Container Platform cluster in.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>datacenter:</td>
<td>Defines the datacenter where OpenShift Container Platform virtual machines (VMs) operate.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>defaultDatastore:</td>
<td>The name of the default datastore to use for provisioning volumes.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>folder:</td>
<td>Optional. The absolute path of an existing folder where the installation program creates the virtual machines. If you do not provide this value, the installation program creates a folder that is named with the infrastructure ID in the data center virtual machine folder.</td>
<td>String, for example, <code>/&lt;datacenter_name&gt;/vm/&lt;folder_name&gt;/&lt;subfolder_name&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ingressVIP:</td>
<td>Virtual IP (VIP) addresses that you configured for cluster Ingress.</td>
<td>An IP address, for example 128.0.0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>network:</td>
<td>The network in the vCenter instance that contains the virtual IP addresses and DNS records that you configured.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>password:</td>
<td>The password for the vCenter user name.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resourcePool:</td>
<td>Optional. The absolute path of an existing resource pool where the installation program creates the virtual machines. If you do not specify a value, the installation program installs the resources in the root of the cluster under <code>/&lt;datacenter_name&gt;/host/&lt;cluster_name&gt;/Resources</code>.</td>
<td>String, for example, <code>/&lt;datacenter_name&gt;/host/&lt;cluster_name&gt;/Resources/&lt;resource_pool_name&gt;/optional_nested_resource_pool_name</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The user name to use to connect to the vCenter instance with. This user must have at least the roles and privileges that are required for *static or dynamic persistent volume provisioning* in vSphere.

The fully-qualified hostname or IP address of a vCenter server.

### 22.13.1.6. Optional VMware vSphere machine pool configuration parameters

Optional VMware vSphere machine pool configuration parameters are described in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>platform: vsphere: username:</td>
<td>The user name to use to connect to the vCenter instance with. This user must have at least the roles and privileges that are required for <em>static or dynamic persistent volume provisioning</em> in vSphere.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform: vsphere: vCenter:</td>
<td>The fully-qualified hostname or IP address of a vCenter server.</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>platform: vsphere: clusterOSImage:</td>
<td>The location from which the installation program downloads the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) image. Before setting a path value for this parameter, ensure that the default RHCOS boot image in the OpenShift Container Platform release matches the RHCOS image template or virtual machine version; otherwise, cluster installation might fail.</td>
<td>An HTTP or HTTPS URL, optionally with a SHA-256 checksum. For example, <a href="https://mirror.openshift.com/images/rhcos-">https://mirror.openshift.com/images/rhcos-</a>&lt;version&gt;-vmware.&lt;architecture&gt;.ova.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform: vsphere: osDisk: diskSizeGB:</td>
<td>The size of the disk in gigabytes.</td>
<td>Integer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform: vsphere: cpus:</td>
<td>The total number of virtual processor cores to assign a virtual machine. The value of <code>platform.vsphere.cpus</code> must be a multiple of <code>platform.vsphere.coresPerSocket</code> value.</td>
<td>Integer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform: vsphere: coresPerSocket:</td>
<td>The number of cores per socket in a virtual machine. The number of virtual sockets on the virtual machine is <code>platform.vsphere.cpus/platform.vsphere.coresPerSocket</code>. The default value for control plane nodes and worker nodes is 4 and 2, respectively.</td>
<td>Integer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform: vsphere: memoryMB:</td>
<td>The size of a virtual machine’s memory in megabytes.</td>
<td>Integer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER 23. INSTALLING ON ANY PLATFORM

23.1. INSTALLING A CLUSTER ON ANY PLATFORM

In OpenShift Container Platform version 4.14, you can install a cluster on any infrastructure that you provision, including virtualization and cloud environments.

IMPORTANT

Review the information in the guidelines for deploying OpenShift Container Platform on non-tested platforms before you attempt to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster in virtualized or cloud environments.

23.1.1. Prerequisites

- You reviewed details about the OpenShift Container Platform installation and update processes.
- You read the documentation on selecting a cluster installation method and preparing it for users.
- If you use a firewall, you configured it to allow the sites that your cluster requires access to.

NOTE

Be sure to also review this site list if you are configuring a proxy.

23.1.2. Internet access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, you require access to the internet to install your cluster.

You must have internet access to:

- Access OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console to download the installation program and perform subscription management. If the cluster has internet access and you do not disable Telemetry, that service automatically entitles your cluster.
- Access Quay.io to obtain the packages that are required to install your cluster.
- Obtain the packages that are required to perform cluster updates.

IMPORTANT

If your cluster cannot have direct internet access, you can perform a restricted network installation on some types of infrastructure that you provision. During that process, you download the required content and use it to populate a mirror registry with the installation packages. With some installation types, the environment that you install your cluster in will not require internet access. Before you update the cluster, you update the content of the mirror registry.

23.1.3. Requirements for a cluster with user-provisioned infrastructure

For a cluster that contains user-provisioned infrastructure, you must deploy all of the required machines.
This section describes the requirements for deploying OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure.

23.1.3.1. Required machines for cluster installation

The smallest OpenShift Container Platform clusters require the following hosts:

Table 23.1. Minimum required hosts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hosts</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One temporary bootstrap machine</td>
<td>The cluster requires the bootstrap machine to deploy the OpenShift Container Platform cluster on the three control plane machines. You can remove the bootstrap machine after you install the cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three control plane machines</td>
<td>The control plane machines run the Kubernetes and OpenShift Container Platform services that form the control plane.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At least two compute machines, which are also known as worker machines.</td>
<td>The workloads requested by OpenShift Container Platform users run on the compute machines.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IMPORTANT**

To maintain high availability of your cluster, use separate physical hosts for these cluster machines.

The bootstrap and control plane machines must use Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) as the operating system. However, the compute machines can choose between Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS), Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 8.6 and later.

Note that RHCOS is based on Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 9.2 and inherits all of its hardware certifications and requirements. See Red Hat Enterprise Linux technology capabilities and limits.

23.1.3.2. Minimum resource requirements for cluster installation

Each cluster machine must meet the following minimum requirements:

Table 23.2. Minimum resource requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bootstrap</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control plane</td>
<td>RHCOS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compute</td>
<td>RHCOS, RHEL 8.6 and later [3]</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8 GB</td>
<td>100 GB</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. One vCPU is equivalent to one physical core when simultaneous multithreading (SMT), or hyperthreading, is not enabled. When enabled, use the following formula to calculate the corresponding ratio: (threads per core × cores) × sockets = vCPUs.

2. OpenShift Container Platform and Kubernetes are sensitive to disk performance, and faster storage is recommended, particularly for etcd on the control plane nodes which require a 10 ms p99 fsync duration. Note that on many cloud platforms, storage size and IOPS scale together, so you might need to over-allocate storage volume to obtain sufficient performance.

3. As with all user-provisioned installations, if you choose to use RHEL compute machines in your cluster, you take responsibility for all operating system life cycle management and maintenance, including performing system updates, applying patches, and completing all other required tasks. Use of RHEL 7 compute machines is deprecated and has been removed in OpenShift Container Platform 4.10 and later.

If an instance type for your platform meets the minimum requirements for cluster machines, it is supported to use in OpenShift Container Platform.

23.1.3.3. Certificate signing requests management

Because your cluster has limited access to automatic machine management when you use infrastructure that you provision, you must provide a mechanism for approving cluster certificate signing requests (CSRs) after installation. The `kube-controller-manager` only approves the kubelet client CSRs. The `machine-approver` cannot guarantee the validity of a serving certificate that is requested by using kubelet credentials because it cannot confirm that the correct machine issued the request. You must determine and implement a method of verifying the validity of the kubelet serving certificate requests and approving them.

23.1.3.4. Networking requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure

All the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines require networking to be configured in `initramsfs` during boot to fetch their Ignition config files.

During the initial boot, the machines require an IP address configuration that is set either through a DHCP server or statically by providing the required boot options. After a network connection is established, the machines download their Ignition config files from an HTTP or HTTPS server. The Ignition config files are then used to set the exact state of each machine. The Machine Config Operator completes more changes to the machines, such as the application of new certificates or keys, after installation.

It is recommended to use a DHCP server for long-term management of the cluster machines. Ensure that the DHCP server is configured to provide persistent IP addresses, DNS server information, and hostnames to the cluster machines.
NOTE

If a DHCP service is not available for your user-provisioned infrastructure, you can instead provide the IP networking configuration and the address of the DNS server to the nodes at RH COS install time. These can be passed as boot arguments if you are installing from an ISO image. See the Installing RH COS and starting the OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process section for more information about static IP provisioning and advanced networking options.

The Kubernetes API server must be able to resolve the node names of the cluster machines. If the API servers and worker nodes are in different zones, you can configure a default DNS search zone to allow the API server to resolve the node names. Another supported approach is to always refer to hosts by their fully-qualified domain names in both the node objects and all DNS requests.

23.1.3.4.1. Setting the cluster node hostnames through DHCP

On Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RH COS) machines, the hostname is set through NetworkManager. By default, the machines obtain their hostname through DHCP. If the hostname is not provided by DHCP, set statically through kernel arguments, or another method, it is obtained through a reverse DNS lookup. Reverse DNS lookup occurs after the network has been initialized on a node and can take time to resolve. Other system services can start prior to this and detect the hostname as localhost or similar. You can avoid this by using DHCP to provide the hostname for each cluster node.

Additionally, setting the hostnames through DHCP can bypass any manual DNS record name configuration errors in environments that have a DNS split-horizon implementation.

23.1.3.4.2. Network connectivity requirements

You must configure the network connectivity between machines to allow OpenShift Container Platform cluster components to communicate. Each machine must be able to resolve the hostnames of all other machines in the cluster.

This section provides details about the ports that are required.

**IMPORTANT**

In connected OpenShift Container Platform environments, all nodes are required to have internet access to pull images for platform containers and provide telemetry data to Red Hat.

Table 23.3. Ports used for all-machine to all-machine communications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ICMP</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Network reachability tests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Metrics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9000-9999</td>
<td>Host level services, including the node exporter on ports 9100-9101 and the Cluster Version Operator on port 9099.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10250-10259</td>
<td>The default ports that Kubernetes reserves</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
UDP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10256</td>
<td></td>
<td>openshift-sdn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4789</td>
<td></td>
<td>VXLAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6081</td>
<td></td>
<td>Geneve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9000-9999</td>
<td></td>
<td>Host level services, including the node exporter on ports 9100-9101.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500</td>
<td></td>
<td>IPsec IKE packets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4500</td>
<td></td>
<td>IPsec NAT-T packets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP/UDP</td>
<td>30000-32767</td>
<td>Kubernetes node port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESP</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>IPsec Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 23.4. Ports used for all-machine to control plane communications

TCP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protocol</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>6443</td>
<td>Kubernetes API</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 23.5. Ports used for control plane machine to control plane machine communications

NTP configuration for user-provisioned infrastructure
OpenShift Container Platform clusters are configured to use a public Network Time Protocol (NTP) server by default. If you want to use a local enterprise NTP server, or if your cluster is being deployed in a disconnected network, you can configure the cluster to use a specific time server. For more information, see the documentation for Configuring chrony time service.

If a DHCP server provides NTP server information, the chrony time service on the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines read the information and can sync the clock with the NTP servers.

Additional resources

- Configuring chrony time service

23.1.3.5. User-provisioned DNS requirements
In OpenShift Container Platform deployments, DNS name resolution is required for the following components:

- The Kubernetes API
- The OpenShift Container Platform application wildcard
- The bootstrap, control plane, and compute machines

Reverse DNS resolution is also required for the Kubernetes API, the bootstrap machine, the control plane machines, and the compute machines.

DNS A/AAAA or CNAME records are used for name resolution and PTR records are used for reverse name resolution. The reverse records are important because Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) uses the reverse records to set the hostnames for all the nodes, unless the hostnames are provided by DHCP. Additionally, the reverse records are used to generate the certificate signing requests (CSR) that OpenShift Container Platform needs to operate.

**NOTE**

It is recommended to use a DHCP server to provide the hostnames to each cluster node. See the *DHCP recommendations for user-provisioned infrastructure* section for more information.

The following DNS records are required for a user-provisioned OpenShift Container Platform cluster and they must be in place before installation. In each record, `<cluster_name>` is the cluster name and `<base_domain>` is the base domain that you specify in the `install-config.yaml` file. A complete DNS record takes the form: `<component>..<cluster_name>..<base_domain>`.

### Table 23.6. Required DNS records

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Record</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kubernetes API</td>
<td>api.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;.</td>
<td>A DNS A/AAAA or CNAME record, and a DNS PTR record, to identify the API load balancer. These records must be resolvable by both clients external to the cluster and from all the nodes within the cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>api-int.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;.</td>
<td>A DNS A/AAAA or CNAME record, and a DNS PTR record, to internally identify the API load balancer. These records must be resolvable from all the nodes within the cluster.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IMPORTANT**

The API server must be able to resolve the worker nodes by the hostnames that are recorded in Kubernetes. If the API server cannot resolve the node names, then proxied API calls can fail, and you cannot retrieve logs from pods.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Record</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Routes</td>
<td>*.apps.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;.</td>
<td>A wildcard DNS A/AAAA or CNAME record that refers to the application ingress load balancer. The application ingress load balancer targets the machines that run the Ingress Controller pods. The Ingress Controller pods run on the compute machines by default. These records must be resolvable by both clients external to the cluster and from all the nodes within the cluster. For example, console-openshift-console.apps.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt; is used as a wildcard route to the OpenShift Container Platform console.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bootstrap machine</td>
<td>bootstrap.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;.</td>
<td>A DNS A/AAAA or CNAME record, and a DNS PTR record, to identify the bootstrap machine. These records must be resolvable by the nodes within the cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control plane machines</td>
<td>&lt;master&gt;&lt;n&gt;.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;.</td>
<td>DNS A/AAAA or CNAME records and DNS PTR records to identify each machine for the control plane nodes. These records must be resolvable by the nodes within the cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compute machines</td>
<td>&lt;worker&gt;&lt;n&gt;.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;.</td>
<td>DNS A/AAAA or CNAME records and DNS PTR records to identify each machine for the worker nodes. These records must be resolvable by the nodes within the cluster.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.4 and later, you do not need to specify etcd host and SRV records in your DNS configuration.

**TIP**

You can use the `dig` command to verify name and reverse name resolution. See the section on *Validating DNS resolution for user-provisioned infrastructure* for detailed validation steps.

### 23.1.3.5.1 Example DNS configuration for user-provisioned clusters

This section provides A and PTR record configuration samples that meet the DNS requirements for deploying OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure. The samples are not meant to provide advice for choosing one DNS solution over another.

In the examples, the cluster name is `ocp4` and the base domain is `example.com`.

**Example DNS A record configuration for a user-provisioned cluster**

The following example is a BIND zone file that shows sample A records for name resolution in a user-provisioned cluster.
Example 23.1. Sample DNS zone database

```plaintext
$TTL 1W
@ IN SOA ns1.example.com. root ( 2019070700 ; serial 3H ; refresh (3 hours) 30M ; retry (30 minutes) 2W ; expiry (2 weeks) 1W ) ; minimum (1 week)
IN NS ns1.example.com.
IN MX 10 smtp.example.com.

ns1.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5
smtp.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5

helper.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5
helper.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5

api.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5
api-int.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5

*.apps.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.5

bootstrap.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.96

master0.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.97
master1.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.98
master2.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.99

worker0.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.11
worker1.ocp4.example.com. IN A 192.168.1.7

;EOF
```

1 Provides name resolution for the Kubernetes API. The record refers to the IP address of the API load balancer.

2 Provides name resolution for the Kubernetes API. The record refers to the IP address of the API load balancer and is used for internal cluster communications.

3 Provides name resolution for the wildcard routes. The record refers to the IP address of the application ingress load balancer. The application ingress load balancer targets the machines that run the Ingress Controller pods. The Ingress Controller pods run on the compute machines by default.

**NOTE**

In the example, the same load balancer is used for the Kubernetes API and application ingress traffic. In production scenarios, you can deploy the API and application ingress load balancers separately so that you can scale the load balancer infrastructure for each in isolation.
Provides name resolution for the bootstrap machine.

Provides name resolution for the control plane machines.

Provides name resolution for the compute machines.

Example DNS PTR record configuration for a user-provisioned cluster

The following example BIND zone file shows sample PTR records for reverse name resolution in a user-provisioned cluster.

Example 23.2. Sample DNS zone database for reverse records

```
@ IN SOA ns1.example.com. root ( 
  2019070700 ; serial 
  3H ; refresh (3 hours) 
  30M ; retry (30 minutes) 
  2W ; expiry (2 weeks) 
  1W ) ; minimum (1 week) 
IN NS ns1.example.com. ; 
5.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR api.ocp4.example.com. 1 
5.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR api-int.ocp4.example.com. 2 
; 
96.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR bootstrap.ocp4.example.com. 3 
; 
97.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR master0.ocp4.example.com. 4 
98.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR master1.ocp4.example.com. 5 
99.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR master2.ocp4.example.com. 6 
; 
11.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR worker0.ocp4.example.com. 7 
7.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. IN PTR worker1.ocp4.example.com. 8 
; 
;EOF
```

1. Provides reverse DNS resolution for the Kubernetes API. The PTR record refers to the record name of the API load balancer.

2. Provides reverse DNS resolution for the Kubernetes API. The PTR record refers to the record name of the API load balancer and is used for internal cluster communications.

3. Provides reverse DNS resolution for the bootstrap machine.

4. Provides reverse DNS resolution for the control plane machines.

5. Provides reverse DNS resolution for the control plane machines.

6. Provides reverse DNS resolution for the compute machines.

7. Provides reverse DNS resolution for the compute machines.
NOTE
A PTR record is not required for the OpenShift Container Platform application wildcard.

23.1.3.6. Load balancing requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform, you must provision the API and application Ingress load balancing infrastructure. In production scenarios, you can deploy the API and application Ingress load balancers separately so that you can scale the load balancer infrastructure for each in isolation.

NOTE
If you want to deploy the API and application Ingress load balancers with a Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) instance, you must purchase the RHEL subscription separately.

The load balancing infrastructure must meet the following requirements:

1. **API load balancer**: Provides a common endpoint for users, both human and machine, to interact with and configure the platform. Configure the following conditions:
   
   - Layer 4 load balancing only. This can be referred to as Raw TCP, SSL Passthrough, or SSL Bridge mode. If you use SSL Bridge mode, you must enable Server Name Indication (SNI) for the API routes.
   
   - A stateless load balancing algorithm. The options vary based on the load balancer implementation.

   **IMPORTANT**
   
   Do not configure session persistence for an API load balancer. Configuring session persistence for a Kubernetes API server might cause performance issues from excess application traffic for your OpenShift Container Platform cluster and the Kubernetes API that runs inside the cluster.

Configure the following ports on both the front and back of the load balancers:

**Table 23.7. API load balancer**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Back-end machines (pool members)</th>
<th>Internal</th>
<th>External</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6443</td>
<td>Bootstrap and control plane. You remove the bootstrap machine from the load balancer after the bootstrap machine initializes the cluster control plane. You must configure the <code>/readyz</code> endpoint for the API server health check probe.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Kubernetes API server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22623</td>
<td>Bootstrap and control plane. You remove the bootstrap machine from the load balancer after the bootstrap machine initializes the cluster control plane.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>Machine config server</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTE

The load balancer must be configured to take a maximum of 30 seconds from the time the API server turns off the /readyz endpoint to the removal of the API server instance from the pool. Within the time frame after /readyz returns an error or becomes healthy, the endpoint must have been removed or added. Probing every 5 or 10 seconds, with two successful requests to become healthy and three to become unhealthy, are well-tested values.

2. Application Ingress load balancer: Provides an ingress point for application traffic flowing in from outside the cluster. A working configuration for the Ingress router is required for an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

Configure the following conditions:

- Layer 4 load balancing only. This can be referred to as Raw TCP, SSL Passthrough, or SSL Bridge mode. If you use SSL Bridge mode, you must enable Server Name Indication (SNI) for the ingress routes.

- A connection-based or session-based persistence is recommended, based on the options available and types of applications that will be hosted on the platform.

TIP

If the true IP address of the client can be seen by the application Ingress load balancer, enabling source IP-based session persistence can improve performance for applications that use end-to-end TLS encryption.

Configure the following ports on both the front and back of the load balancers:

Table 23.8. Application Ingress load balancer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>443</td>
<td>The machines that run the Ingress Controller pods, compute, or worker, by default.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>The machines that run the Ingress Controller pods, compute, or worker, by default.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE

If you are deploying a three-node cluster with zero compute nodes, the Ingress Controller pods run on the control plane nodes. In three-node cluster deployments, you must configure your application Ingress load balancer to route HTTP and HTTPS traffic to the control plane nodes.

23.1.3.6.1. Example load balancer configuration for user-provisioned clusters

This section provides an example API and application Ingress load balancer configuration that meets the load balancing requirements for user-provisioned clusters. The sample is an /etc/haproxy/haproxy.cfg configuration for an HAProxy load balancer. The example is not meant to provide advice for choosing
one load balancing solution over another.

In the example, the same load balancer is used for the Kubernetes API and application ingress traffic. In production scenarios, you can deploy the API and application ingress load balancers separately so that you can scale the load balancer infrastructure for each in isolation.

**NOTE**

If you are using HAProxy as a load balancer and SELinux is set to *enforcing*, you must ensure that the HAProxy service can bind to the configured TCP port by running `setsebool -P haproxy_connect_any=1`.

---

Example 23.3. Sample API and application Ingress load balancer configuration

```
global
  log         127.0.0.1 local2
  pidfile     /var/run/haproxy.pid
  maxconn     4000
daemon
defaults
  mode                    http
  log                     global
  option                  dontlognull
  option http-server-close
  option                  redispatch
  retries                 3
  timeout http-request    10s
  timeout queue           1m
  timeout connect         10s
  timeout client          1m
  timeout server          1m
  timeout http-keep-alive 10s
  timeout check           10s
  maxconn                 3000
listen api-server-6443
  bind *:6443
  mode tcp
  server bootstrap bootstrap.ocp4.example.com:6443 check inter 1s backup
  server master0 master0.ocp4.example.com:6443 check inter 1s
  server master1 master1.ocp4.example.com:6443 check inter 1s
  server master2 master2.ocp4.example.com:6443 check inter 1s
listen machine-config-server-22623
  bind *:22623
  mode tcp
  server bootstrap bootstrap.ocp4.example.com:22623 check inter 1s backup
  server master0 master0.ocp4.example.com:22623 check inter 1s
  server master1 master1.ocp4.example.com:22623 check inter 1s
  server master2 master2.ocp4.example.com:22623 check inter 1s
listen ingress-router-443
  bind *:443
  mode tcp
  balance source
  server worker0 worker0.ocp4.example.com:443 check inter 1s
  server worker1 worker1.ocp4.example.com:443 check inter 1s
```
Port 6443 handles the Kubernetes API traffic and points to the control plane machines. The bootstrap entries must be in place before the OpenShift Container Platform cluster installation and they must be removed after the bootstrap process is complete.

Port 22623 handles the machine config server traffic and points to the control plane machines.

Port 443 handles the HTTPS traffic and points to the machines that run the Ingress Controller pods. The Ingress Controller pods run on the compute machines by default.

Port 80 handles the HTTP traffic and points to the machines that run the Ingress Controller pods. The Ingress Controller pods run on the compute machines by default.

**NOTE**

If you are deploying a three-node cluster with zero compute nodes, the Ingress Controller pods run on the control plane nodes. In three-node cluster deployments, you must configure your application Ingress load balancer to route HTTP and HTTPS traffic to the control plane nodes.

**TIP**

If you are using HAProxy as a load balancer, you can check that the `haproxy` process is listening on ports 6443, 22623, 443, and 80 by running `netstat -nltupe` on the HAProxy node.

### 23.1.4. Preparing the user-provisioned infrastructure

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure, you must prepare the underlying infrastructure.

This section provides details about the high-level steps required to set up your cluster infrastructure in preparation for an OpenShift Container Platform installation. This includes configuring IP networking and network connectivity for your cluster nodes, enabling the required ports through your firewall, and setting up the required DNS and load balancing infrastructure.

After preparation, your cluster infrastructure must meet the requirements outlined in the *Requirements for a cluster with user-provisioned infrastructure* section.

**Prerequisites**

- You have reviewed the [OpenShift Container Platform 4.x Tested Integrations](#) page.
- You have reviewed the infrastructure requirements detailed in the *Requirements for a cluster with user-provisioned infrastructure* section.
Procedure

1. If you are using DHCP to provide the IP networking configuration to your cluster nodes, configure your DHCP service.
   
a. Add persistent IP addresses for the nodes to your DHCP server configuration. In your configuration, match the MAC address of the relevant network interface to the intended IP address for each node.
   
b. When you use DHCP to configure IP addressing for the cluster machines, the machines also obtain the DNS server information through DHCP. Define the persistent DNS server address that is used by the cluster nodes through your DHCP server configuration.

   **NOTE**

   If you are not using a DHCP service, you must provide the IP networking configuration and the address of the DNS server to the nodes at RHCOS install time. These can be passed as boot arguments if you are installing from an ISO image. See the *Installing RHCOS and starting the OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process* section for more information about static IP provisioning and advanced networking options.

   c. Define the hostnames of your cluster nodes in your DHCP server configuration. See the *Setting the cluster node hostnames through DHCP* section for details about hostname considerations.

   **NOTE**

   If you are not using a DHCP service, the cluster nodes obtain their hostname through a reverse DNS lookup.

2. Ensure that your network infrastructure provides the required network connectivity between the cluster components. See the *Networking requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure* section for details about the requirements.

3. Configure your firewall to enable the ports required for the OpenShift Container Platform cluster components to communicate. See *Networking requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure* section for details about the ports that are required.

   **IMPORTANT**

   By default, port 1936 is accessible for an OpenShift Container Platform cluster, because each control plane node needs access to this port.

   Avoid using the Ingress load balancer to expose this port, because doing so might result in the exposure of sensitive information, such as statistics and metrics, related to Ingress Controllers.

4. Setup the required DNS infrastructure for your cluster.
   
a. Configure DNS name resolution for the Kubernetes API, the application wildcard, the bootstrap machine, the control plane machines, and the compute machines.
   
b. Configure reverse DNS resolution for the Kubernetes API, the bootstrap machine, the control plane machines, and the compute machines.
See the User-provisioned DNS requirements section for more information about the OpenShift Container Platform DNS requirements.

5. Validate your DNS configuration.
   a. From your installation node, run DNS lookups against the record names of the Kubernetes API, the wildcard routes, and the cluster nodes. Validate that the IP addresses in the responses correspond to the correct components.
   b. From your installation node, run reverse DNS lookups against the IP addresses of the load balancer and the cluster nodes. Validate that the record names in the responses correspond to the correct components.
   See the Validating DNS resolution for user-provisioned infrastructure section for detailed DNS validation steps.

6. Provision the required API and application ingress load balancing infrastructure. See the Load balancing requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure section for more information about the requirements.

NOTE
Some load balancing solutions require the DNS name resolution for the cluster nodes to be in place before the load balancing is initialized.

23.1.5. Validating DNS resolution for user-provisioned infrastructure

You can validate your DNS configuration before installing OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure.

IMPORTANT
The validation steps detailed in this section must succeed before you install your cluster.

Prerequisites
   - You have configured the required DNS records for your user-provisioned infrastructure.

Procedure
   1. From your installation node, run DNS lookups against the record names of the Kubernetes API, the wildcard routes, and the cluster nodes. Validate that the IP addresses contained in the responses correspond to the correct components.
      a. Perform a lookup against the Kubernetes API record name. Check that the result points to the IP address of the API load balancer:

      ```
      $ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> api.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>
      ```

      Replace `<nameserver_ip>` with the IP address of the nameserver, `<cluster_name>` with your cluster name, and `<base_domain>` with your base domain name.

      Example output

      ```
      api.ocp4.example.com. 604800 IN A 192.168.1.5
      ```
b. Perform a lookup against the Kubernetes internal API record name. Check that the result points to the IP address of the API load balancer:

```bash
$ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> api-int.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>
```

**Example output**

```
api-int.ocp4.example.com. 604800 IN A 192.168.1.5
```

c. Test an example `*.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>` DNS wildcard lookup. All of the application wildcard lookups must resolve to the IP address of the application ingress load balancer:

```bash
$ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> random.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>
```

**Example output**

```
random.apps.ocp4.example.com. 604800 IN A 192.168.1.5
```

**NOTE**

In the example outputs, the same load balancer is used for the Kubernetes API and application ingress traffic. In production scenarios, you can deploy the API and application ingress load balancers separately so that you can scale the load balancer infrastructure for each in isolation.

You can replace `random` with another wildcard value. For example, you can query the route to the OpenShift Container Platform console:

```bash
$ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> console-openshift-console.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>
```

**Example output**

```
console-openshift-console.apps.ocp4.example.com. 604800 IN A 192.168.1.5
```

d. Run a lookup against the bootstrap DNS record name. Check that the result points to the IP address of the bootstrap node:

```bash
$ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> bootstrap.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>
```

**Example output**

```
bootstrap.ocp4.example.com. 604800 IN A 192.168.1.96
```

e. Use this method to perform lookups against the DNS record names for the control plane and compute nodes. Check that the results correspond to the IP addresses of each node.
2. From your installation node, run reverse DNS lookups against the IP addresses of the load balancer and the cluster nodes. Validate that the record names contained in the responses correspond to the correct components.

   a. Perform a reverse lookup against the IP address of the API load balancer. Check that the response includes the record names for the Kubernetes API and the Kubernetes internal API:

   ```
   $ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> -x 192.168.1.5
   
   Example output
   
   5.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. 604800 IN PTR api-int.ocp4.example.com. 1
   5.1.168.192.in-addr.arpa. 604800 IN PTR api.ocp4.example.com. 2
   
   1 Provides the record name for the Kubernetes internal API.
   2 Provides the record name for the Kubernetes API.
   ```

   **NOTE**

   A PTR record is not required for the OpenShift Container Platform application wildcard. No validation step is needed for reverse DNS resolution against the IP address of the application ingress load balancer.

   b. Perform a reverse lookup against the IP address of the bootstrap node. Check that the result points to the DNS record name of the bootstrap node:

   ```
   $ dig +noall +answer @<nameserver_ip> -x 192.168.1.96
   
   Example output
   
   ```

c. Use this method to perform reverse lookups against the IP addresses for the control plane and compute nodes. Check that the results correspond to the DNS record names of each node.

23.1.6. Generating a key pair for cluster node SSH access

During an OpenShift Container Platform installation, you can provide an SSH public key to the installation program. The key is passed to the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes through their Ignition config files and is used to authenticate SSH access to the nodes. The key is added to the `~/.ssh/authorized_keys` list for the core user on each node, which enables password-less authentication.

After the key is passed to the nodes, you can use the key pair to SSH in to the RHCOS nodes as the user `core`. To access the nodes through SSH, the private key identity must be managed by SSH for your local user.
If you want to SSH in to your cluster nodes to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, you must provide the SSH public key during the installation process. The ./openshift-install gather command also requires the SSH public key to be in place on the cluster nodes.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not skip this procedure in production environments, where disaster recovery and debugging is required.

**NOTE**

You must use a local key, not one that you configured with platform-specific approaches such as AWS key pairs.

**Procedure**

1. If you do not have an existing SSH key pair on your local machine to use for authentication onto your cluster nodes, create one. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   ```bash
   $ ssh-keygen -t ed25519 -N "" -f <path>/<file_name>
   ```

   Specify the path and file name, such as ~/.ssh/id_ed25519, of the new SSH key. If you have an existing key pair, ensure your public key is in the your ~/.ssh directory.

   **NOTE**

   If you plan to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster that uses the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures, do not create a key that uses the ed25519 algorithm. Instead, create a key that uses the rsa or ecdsa algorithm.

2. View the public SSH key:

   ```bash
   $ cat <path>/<file_name>.pub
   ```

   For example, run the following to view the ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub public key:

   ```bash
   $ cat ~/.ssh/id_ed25519.pub
   ```

3. Add the SSH private key identity to the SSH agent for your local user, if it has not already been added. SSH agent management of the key is required for password-less SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes, or if you want to use the ./openshift-install gather command.

   **NOTE**

   On some distributions, default SSH private key identities such as ~/.ssh/id_rsa and ~/.ssh/id_dsa are managed automatically.
a. If the `ssh-agent` process is not already running for your local user, start it as a background task:

```
$ eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"
```

**Example output**

```
Agent pid 31874
```

**NOTE**

If your cluster is in FIPS mode, only use FIPS-compliant algorithms to generate the SSH key. The key must be either RSA or ECDSA.

4. Add your SSH private key to the `ssh-agent`:

```
$ ssh-add <path>/<file_name>
```

Specify the path and file name for your SSH private key, such as `~/.ssh/id_ed25519`

**Example output**

```
Identity added: /home/<you>/<path>/<file_name> (<computer_name>)
```

**Next steps**

- When you install OpenShift Container Platform, provide the SSH public key to the installation program. If you install a cluster on infrastructure that you provision, you must provide the key to the installation program.

**23.1.7. Obtaining the installation program**

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform, download the installation file on the host you are using for installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You have a computer that runs Linux or macOS, with 500 MB of local disk space.

**Procedure**

1. Access the [Infrastructure Provider](#) page on the OpenShift Cluster Manager site. If you have a Red Hat account, log in with your credentials. If you do not, create an account.

2. Select your infrastructure provider.

3. Navigate to the page for your installation type, download the installation program that corresponds with your host operating system and architecture, and place the file in the directory where you will store the installation configuration files.
IMPORTANT

The installation program creates several files on the computer that you use to install your cluster. You must keep the installation program and the files that the installation program creates after you finish installing the cluster. Both files are required to delete the cluster.

IMPORTANT

Deleting the files created by the installation program does not remove your cluster, even if the cluster failed during installation. To remove your cluster, complete the OpenShift Container Platform uninstallation procedures for your specific cloud provider.

4. Extract the installation program. For example, on a computer that uses a Linux operating system, run the following command:

   $ tar -xvf openshift-install-linux.tar.gz

5. Download your installation pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager. This pull secret allows you to authenticate with the services that are provided by the included authorities, including Quay.io, which serves the container images for OpenShift Container Platform components.

23.1.8. 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 4.14. 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


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 v4.14 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**


2. Select the appropriate version from the **Version** drop-down list.

3. Click **Download Now** next to the **OpenShift v4.14 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**


2. Select the appropriate version from the **Version** drop-down list.

3. Click **Download Now** next to the **OpenShift v4.14 macOS Client** entry and save the file.

4. Unpack and unzip the archive.

   **NOTE**

   For macOS arm64, choose the **OpenShift v4.14 macOS arm64 Client** entry.
5. Move the `oc` binary to a directory on your PATH. To check your PATH, open a terminal and execute the following command:

```bash
$ echo $PATH
```

**Verification**

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

```bash
$ oc <command>
```

### 23.1.9. Manually creating the installation configuration file

**Prerequisites**

- You have an SSH public key on your local machine to provide to the installation program. The key will be used for SSH authentication onto your cluster nodes for debugging and disaster recovery.

- You have obtained the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and the pull secret for your cluster.

**Procedure**

1. Create an installation directory to store your required installation assets in:

```bash
$ mkdir <installation_directory>
```

**IMPORTANT**

You must create a directory. Some installation assets, like bootstrap X.509 certificates have short expiration intervals, so you must not reuse an installation directory. If you want to reuse individual files from another cluster installation, you can copy them into your directory. However, the file names for the installation assets might change between releases. Use caution when copying installation files from an earlier OpenShift Container Platform version.

2. Customize the sample `install-config.yaml` file template that is provided and save it in the `<installation_directory>`.

**NOTE**

You must name this configuration file `install-config.yaml`.

**NOTE**

For some platform types, you can alternatively run `./openshift-install create install-config --dir <installation_directory>` to generate an `install-config.yaml` file. You can provide details about your cluster configuration at the prompts.

3. Back up the `install-config.yaml` file so that you can use it to install multiple clusters.
IMPORTANT

The install-config.yaml file is consumed during the next step of the installation process. You must back it up now.

23.1.9.1. Sample install-config.yaml file for other platforms

You can customize the install-config.yaml file to specify more details about your OpenShift Container Platform cluster’s platform or modify the values of the required parameters.

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
baseDomain: example.com
compute:
  - hyperthreading: Enabled
    name: worker
    replicas: 0
controlPlane:
  hyperthreading: Enabled
  name: master
  replicas: 3
metadata:
  name: test
networking:
  clusterNetwork:
    - cidr: 10.128.0.0/14
    hostPrefix: 23
  networkType: OVNKubernetes
  serviceNetwork:
    - 172.30.0.0/16
platform:
  none: {}
fips: false
pullSecret: "{"auths": ...}"
sshKey: 'ssh-ed25519 AAAA...'
```

1. The base domain of the cluster. All DNS records must be sub-domains of this base and include the cluster name.

2. The controlPlane section is a single mapping, but the compute section is a sequence of mappings. To meet the requirements of the different data structures, the first line of the compute section must begin with a hyphen, -, and the first line of the controlPlane section must not. Only one control plane pool is used.

3. Specifies whether to enable or disable simultaneous multithreading (SMT), or hyperthreading. By default, SMT is enabled to increase the performance of the cores in your machines. You can disable it by setting the parameter value to Disabled. If you disable SMT, you must disable it in all cluster machines; this includes both control plane and compute machines.

**NOTE**

Simultaneous multithreading (SMT) is enabled by default. If SMT is not enabled in your BIOS settings, the hyperthreading parameter has no effect.
IMPORTANT

If you disable hyperthreading, whether in the BIOS or in the install-config.yaml file, ensure that your capacity planning accounts for the dramatically decreased machine performance.

4 You must set this value to 0 when you install OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure. In installer-provisioned installations, the parameter controls the number of compute machines that the cluster creates and manages for you. In user-provisioned installations, you must manually deploy the compute machines before you finish installing the cluster.

NOTE

If you are installing a three-node cluster, do not deploy any compute machines when you install the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines.

7 The number of control plane machines that you add to the cluster. Because the cluster uses these values as the number of etcd endpoints in the cluster, the value must match the number of control plane machines that you deploy.

8 The cluster name that you specified in your DNS records.

9 A block of IP addresses from which pod IP addresses are allocated. This block must not overlap with existing physical networks. These IP addresses are used for the pod network. If you need to access the pods from an external network, you must configure load balancers and routers to manage the traffic.

NOTE

Class E CIDR range is reserved for a future use. To use the Class E CIDR range, you must ensure your networking environment accepts the IP addresses within the Class E CIDR range.

10 The subnet prefix length to assign to each individual node. For example, if hostPrefix is set to 23, then each node is assigned a /23 subnet out of the given cidr, which allows for 510 \(2^{32} - 23 - 2\) pod IP addresses. If you are required to provide access to nodes from an external network, configure load balancers and routers to manage the traffic.

11 The cluster network plugin to install. The supported values are OVNKubernetes and OpenShiftSDN. The default value is OVNKubernetes.

12 The IP address pool to use for service IP addresses. You can enter only one IP address pool. This block must not overlap with existing physical networks. If you need to access the services from an external network, configure load balancers and routers to manage the traffic.

13 You must set the platform to none. You cannot provide additional platform configuration variables for your platform.
Clusters that are installed with the platform type none are unable to use some features, such as managing compute machines with the Machine API. This limitation applies even if the compute machines that are attached to the cluster are installed on a platform that would normally support the feature. This parameter cannot be changed after installation.

Whether to enable or disable FIPS mode. By default, FIPS mode is not enabled. If FIPS mode is enabled, the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines that OpenShift Container Platform runs on bypass the default Kubernetes cryptography suite and use the cryptography modules that are provided with RHCOS instead.

To enable FIPS mode for your cluster, you must run the installation program from a Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) computer configured to operate in FIPS mode. For more information about configuring FIPS mode on RHEL, see Installing the system in FIPS mode. When running Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) or Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) booted in FIPS mode, OpenShift Container Platform core components use the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures.

The pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager. This pull secret allows you to authenticate with the services that are provided by the included authorities, including Quay.io, which serves the container images for OpenShift Container Platform components.

The SSH public key for the core user in Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS).

For production OpenShift Container Platform clusters on which you want to perform installation debugging or disaster recovery, specify an SSH key that your ssh-agent process uses.

23.1.9.2. Configuring the cluster-wide proxy during installation

Production environments can deny direct access to the internet and instead have an HTTP or HTTPS proxy available. You can configure a new OpenShift Container Platform cluster to use a proxy by configuring the proxy settings in the install-config.yaml file.

Prerequisites

- You have an existing install-config.yaml file.
- You reviewed the sites that your cluster requires access to and determined whether any of them need to bypass the proxy. By default, all cluster egress traffic is proxied, including calls to hosting cloud provider APIs. You added sites to the Proxy object’s spec.noProxy field to bypass the proxy if necessary.
NOTE

The Proxy object status.noProxy field is populated with the values of the networking.machineNetwork[].cidr, networking.clusterNetwork[].cidr, and networking.serviceNetwork[] fields from your installation configuration.

For installations on Amazon Web Services (AWS), Google Cloud Platform (GCP), Microsoft Azure, and Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP), the Proxy object status.noProxy field is also populated with the instance metadata endpoint (169.254.169.254).

Procedure

1. Edit your install-config.yaml file and add the proxy settings. For example:

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: v1
   baseDomain: my.domain.com
   proxy:
     httpProxy: http://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port>  
     httpsProxy: https://<username>:<pswd>@<ip>:<port>  
     noProxy: example.com
   additionalTrustBundle: |
     -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
     <MY_TRUSTED_CA_CERT>
     -----END CERTIFICATE-----
   additionalTrustBundlePolicy: <policy_to_add_additionalTrustBundle>
   
   1 A proxy URL to use for creating HTTP connections outside the cluster. The URL scheme must be http.
   2 A proxy URL to use for creating HTTPS connections outside the cluster.
   3 A comma-separated list of destination domain names, IP addresses, or other network CIDRs to exclude from proxying. Preface a domain with . to match subdomains only. For example, .y.com matches x.y.com, but not y.com. Use * to bypass the proxy for all destinations.
   4 If provided, the installation program generates a config map that is named user-ca-bundle in the openshift-config namespace that contains one or more additional CA certificates that are required for proxying HTTPS connections. The Cluster Network Operator then creates a trusted-ca-bundle config map that merges these contents with the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) trust bundle, and this config map is referenced in the trustedCA field of the Proxy object. The additionalTrustBundle field is required unless the proxy’s identity certificate is signed by an authority from the RHCOS trust bundle.
   5 Optional: The policy to determine the configuration of the Proxy object to reference the user-ca-bundle config map in the trustedCA field. The allowed values are Proxyonly and Always. Use Proxyonly to reference the user-ca-bundle config map only when http/https proxy is configured. Use Always to always reference the user-ca-bundle config map. The default value is Proxyonly.

NOTE

The installation program does not support the proxy readinessEndpoints field.
NOTE
If the installer times out, restart and then complete the deployment by using the wait-for command of the installer. For example:

```
$ ./openshift-install wait-for install-complete --log-level debug
```

2. Save the file and reference it when installing OpenShift Container Platform.

The installation program creates a cluster-wide proxy that is named `cluster` that uses the proxy settings in the provided `install-config.yaml` file. If no proxy settings are provided, a `cluster Proxy` object is still created, but it will have a nil `spec`.

NOTE
Only the `Proxy` object named `cluster` is supported, and no additional proxies can be created.

23.1.9.3. Configuring a three-node cluster

Optionally, you can deploy zero compute machines in a bare metal cluster that consists of three control plane machines only. This provides smaller, more resource efficient clusters for cluster administrators and developers to use for testing, development, and production.

In three-node OpenShift Container Platform environments, the three control plane machines are schedulable, which means that your application workloads are scheduled to run on them.

Prerequisites

- You have an existing `install-config.yaml` file.

Procedure

- Ensure that the number of compute replicas is set to 0 in your `install-config.yaml` file, as shown in the following `compute` stanza:

```yaml
compute:
  - name: worker
    platform: {}
    replicas: 0
```

NOTE
You must set the value of the `replicas` parameter for the compute machines to 0 when you install OpenShift Container Platform on user-provisioned infrastructure, regardless of the number of compute machines you are deploying. In installer-provisioned installations, the parameter controls the number of compute machines that the cluster creates and manages for you. This does not apply to user-provisioned installations, where the compute machines are deployed manually.

For three-node cluster installations, follow these next steps:
If you are deploying a three-node cluster with zero compute nodes, the Ingress Controller pods run on the control plane nodes. In three-node cluster deployments, you must configure your application ingress load balancer to route HTTP and HTTPS traffic to the control plane nodes. See the Load balancing requirements for user-provisioned infrastructure section for more information.

When you create the Kubernetes manifest files in the following procedure, ensure that the mastersSchedulable parameter in the `<installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-scheduler-02-config.yml` file is set to true. This enables your application workloads to run on the control plane nodes.

Do not deploy any compute nodes when you create the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines.

### 23.1.10. Creating the Kubernetes manifest and Ignition config files

Because you must modify some cluster definition files and manually start the cluster machines, you must generate the Kubernetes manifest and Ignition config files that the cluster needs to configure the machines.

The installation configuration file transforms into the Kubernetes manifests. The manifests wrap into the Ignition configuration files, which are later used to configure the cluster machines.

**IMPORTANT**

- The Ignition config files that the OpenShift Container Platform installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending node-bootstrapper certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for Recovering from expired control plane certificates for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.

**Prerequisites**

- You obtained the OpenShift Container Platform installation program.
- You created the `install-config.yaml` installation configuration file.

**Procedure**

1. Change to the directory that contains the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and generate the Kubernetes manifests for the cluster:

   ```bash
   $ ./openshift-install create manifests --dir <installation_directory>
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the installation directory that contains the `install-config.yaml` file you created.
**WARNING**

If you are installing a three-node cluster, skip the following step to allow the control plane nodes to be schedulable.

**IMPORTANT**

When you configure control plane nodes from the default unschedulable to schedulable, additional subscriptions are required. This is because control plane nodes then become compute nodes.

2. Check that the `mastersSchedulable` parameter in the `<installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-scheduler-02-config.yml` Kubernetes manifest file is set to `false`. This setting prevents pods from being scheduled on the control plane machines:
   a. Open the `<installation_directory>/manifests/cluster-scheduler-02-config.yml` file.
   b. Locate the `mastersSchedulable` parameter and ensure that it is set to `false`.
   c. Save and exit the file.

3. To create the Ignition configuration files, run the following command from the directory that contains the installation program:

   ```bash
   $ ./openshift-install create ignition-configs --dir <installation_directory>
   ```

   For `<installation_directory>`, specify the same installation directory.

   Ignition config files are created for the bootstrap, control plane, and compute nodes in the installation directory. The `kubeadmin-password` and `kubeconfig` files are created in the `./<installation_directory>/auth` directory:

   ```
   ├── auth
   │   ├── kubeadmin-password
   │   └── kubeconfig
   │       └── bootstrap.ign
   │       └── master.ign
   │       └── metadata.json
   │       └── worker.ign
   ```

23.1.11. Installing RHCOS and starting the OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process

To install OpenShift Container Platform on bare metal infrastructure that you provision, you must install Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) on the machines. When you install RHCOS, you must provide the Ignition config file that was generated by the OpenShift Container Platform installation.
program for the type of machine you are installing. If you have configured suitable networking, DNS, and load balancing infrastructure, the OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process begins automatically after the RHCOS machines have rebooted.

To install RHCOS on the machines, follow either the steps to use an ISO image or network PXE booting.

NOTE

The compute node deployment steps included in this installation document are RHCOS-specific. If you choose instead to deploy RHEL-based compute nodes, you take responsibility for all operating system life cycle management and maintenance, including performing system updates, applying patches, and completing all other required tasks. Only RHEL 8 compute machines are supported.

You can configure RHCOS during ISO and PXE installations by using the following methods:

- **Kernel arguments**: You can use kernel arguments to provide installation-specific information. For example, you can specify the locations of the RHCOS installation files that you uploaded to your HTTP server and the location of the Ignition config file for the type of node you are installing. For a PXE installation, you can use the `APPEND` parameter to pass the arguments to the kernel of the live installer. For an ISO installation, you can interrupt the live installation boot process to add the kernel arguments. In both installation cases, you can use special `coreos.inst.*` arguments to direct the live installer, as well as standard installation boot arguments for turning standard kernel services on or off.

- **Ignition configs**: OpenShift Container Platform Ignition config files (*.ign) are specific to the type of node you are installing. You pass the location of a bootstrap, control plane, or compute node Ignition config file during the RHCOS installation so that it takes effect on first boot. In special cases, you can create a separate, limited Ignition config to pass to the live system. That Ignition config could do a certain set of tasks, such as reporting success to a provisioning system after completing installation. This special Ignition config is consumed by the `coreos-installer` to be applied on first boot of the installed system. Do not provide the standard control plane and compute node Ignition configs to the live ISO directly.

- **coreos-installer**: You can boot the live ISO installer to a shell prompt, which allows you to prepare the permanent system in a variety of ways before first boot. In particular, you can run the `coreos-installer` command to identify various artifacts to include, work with disk partitions, and set up networking. In some cases, you can configure features on the live system and copy them to the installed system.

Whether to use an ISO or PXE install depends on your situation. A PXE install requires an available DHCP service and more preparation, but can make the installation process more automated. An ISO install is a more manual process and can be inconvenient if you are setting up more than a few machines.

NOTE

As of OpenShift Container Platform 4.6, the RHCOS ISO and other installation artifacts provide support for installation on disks with 4K sectors.

23.1.11.1. Installing RHCOS by using an ISO image

You can use an ISO image to install RHCOS on the machines.

Prerequisites
You have created the Ignition config files for your cluster.

- You have configured suitable network, DNS and load balancing infrastructure.
- You have an HTTP server that can be accessed from your computer, and from the machines that you create.
- You have reviewed the Advanced RHCOS installation configuration section for different ways to configure features, such as networking and disk partitioning.

**Procedure**

1. Obtain the SHA512 digest for each of your Ignition config files. For example, you can use the following on a system running Linux to get the SHA512 digest for your bootstrap.ign Ignition config file:

   ```sh
   $ sha512sum <installation_directory>/bootstrap.ign
   
   The digests are provided to the coreos-installer in a later step to validate the authenticity of the Ignition config files on the cluster nodes.

2. Upload the bootstrap, control plane, and compute node Ignition config files that the installation program created to your HTTP server. Note the URLs of these files.

   **IMPORTANT**
   
   You can add or change configuration settings in your Ignition configs before saving them to your HTTP server. If you plan to add more compute machines to your cluster after you finish installation, do not delete these files.

3. From the installation host, validate that the Ignition config files are available on the URLs. The following example gets the Ignition config file for the bootstrap node:

   ```sh
   $ curl -k http://<HTTP_server>/bootstrap.ign
   
   Example output
   
   Replace bootstrap.ign with master.ign or worker.ign in the command to validate that the Ignition config files for the control plane and compute nodes are also available.

4. Although it is possible to obtain the RHCOS images that are required for your preferred method of installing operating system instances from the RHCOS image mirror page, the recommended way to obtain the correct version of your RHCOS images are from the output of openshift-install command:

   ```sh
   $ openshift-install coreos print-stream-json | grep ".iso[^\.]"
   
   Example output
   
   -
IMPORTANT

The RHCOS images might not change with every release of OpenShift Container Platform. You must download images with the highest version that is less than or equal to the OpenShift Container Platform version that you install. Use the image versions that match your OpenShift Container Platform version if they are available. Use only ISO images for this procedure. RHCOS qcow2 images are not supported for this installation type.

ISO file names resemble the following example:

```
rhcos-<version>-live.<architecture>.iso
```

5. Use the ISO to start the RHCOS installation. Use one of the following installation options:

- Burn the ISO image to a disk and boot it directly.
- Use ISO redirection by using a lights-out management (LOM) interface.

6. Boot the RHCOS ISO image without specifying any options or interrupting the live boot sequence. Wait for the installer to boot into a shell prompt in the RHCOS live environment.

NOTE

It is possible to interrupt the RHCOS installation boot process to add kernel arguments. However, for this ISO procedure you should use the `coreos-installer` command as outlined in the following steps, instead of adding kernel arguments.

7. Run the `coreos-installer` command and specify the options that meet your installation requirements. At a minimum, you must specify the URL that points to the Ignition config file for the node type, and the device that you are installing to:

```
$ sudo coreos-installer install --ignition-url=http://<HTTP_server>/<node_type>.ign <device> --ignition-hash=sha512-<digest>
```

1. You must run the `coreos-installer` command by using `sudo`, because the `core` user does not have the required root privileges to perform the installation.

2. The `--ignition-hash` option is required when the Ignition config file is obtained through an HTTP URL to validate the authenticity of the Ignition config file on the cluster node. `<digest>` is the Ignition config file SHA512 digest obtained in a preceding step.
NOTE

If you want to provide your Ignition config files through an HTTPS server that uses TLS, you can add the internal certificate authority (CA) to the system trust store before running `coreos-installer`.

The following example initializes a bootstrap node installation to the `/dev/sda` device. The Ignition config file for the bootstrap node is obtained from an HTTP web server with the IP address 192.168.1.2:

```
$ sudo coreos-installer install --ignition-url=http://192.168.1.2:80/installation_directory/bootstrap.ign /dev/sda --ignition-hash=sha512-a5a2d43879223273c9b60af66b44202a1d1248fc01cf156c46d4a79f552b6bad47bc8cc78ddf0116e80c59d2ea9e32ba53bc807a7fca581aa059311def2c3e3b
```

8. Monitor the progress of the RHCOS installation on the console of the machine.

IMPORTANT

Be sure that the installation is successful on each node before commencing with the OpenShift Container Platform installation. Observing the installation process can also help to determine the cause of RHCOS installation issues that might arise.

9. After RHCOS installs, you must reboot the system. During the system reboot, it applies the Ignition config file that you specified.

10. Check the console output to verify that Ignition ran.

Example command

```
Ignition: ran on 2022/03/14 14:48:33 UTC (this boot)
Ignition: user-provided config was applied
```

11. Continue to create the other machines for your cluster.

IMPORTANT

You must create the bootstrap and control plane machines at this time. If the control plane machines are not made schedulable, also create at least two compute machines before you install OpenShift Container Platform.

If the required network, DNS, and load balancer infrastructure are in place, the OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process begins automatically after the RHCOS nodes have rebooted.
NOTE

RHCOS nodes do not include a default password for the core user. You can access the nodes by running `ssh core@<node>.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>` as a user with access to the SSH private key that is paired to the public key that you specified in your `install_config.yaml` file. OpenShift Container Platform 4 cluster nodes running RHCOS are immutable and rely on Operators to apply cluster changes. Accessing cluster nodes by using SSH is not recommended. However, when investigating installation issues, if the OpenShift Container Platform API is not available, or the kubelet is not properly functioning on a target node, SSH access might be required for debugging or disaster recovery.

23.1.11.2. Installing RHCOS by using PXE or iPXE booting

You can use PXE or iPXE booting to install RHCOS on the machines.

Prerequisites

- You have created the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- You have configured suitable network, DNS and load balancing infrastructure.
- You have configured suitable PXE or iPXE infrastructure.
- You have an HTTP server that can be accessed from your computer, and from the machines that you create.
- You have reviewed the Advanced RHCOS installation configuration section for different ways to configure features, such as networking and disk partitioning.

Procedure

1. Upload the bootstrap, control plane, and compute node Ignition config files that the installation program created to your HTTP server. Note the URLs of these files.

   ![](image)

   **IMPORTANT**

   You can add or change configuration settings in your Ignition configs before saving them to your HTTP server. If you plan to add more compute machines to your cluster after you finish installation, do not delete these files.

2. From the installation host, validate that the Ignition config files are available on the URLs. The following example gets the Ignition config file for the bootstrap node:

   ```bash
   $ curl -k http://<HTTP_server>/bootstrap.ign
   ```

   **Example output**

   ```bash
   % Total    % Received % Xferd Average Speed   Time    Time     Time  Current
   Dload  Upload   Total   Spent    Left  Speed
   0  0  0 0 0 0 0 0  --:--:-- --:--:-- --:--:-- 0["ignition":
   {"version":3.2.0"},"passwd":{"users":[{"name":"core","sshAuthorizedKeys"":"ssh-rsa..."}]
   ```
Replace `bootstrap.ign` with `master.ign` or `worker.ign` in the command to validate that the Ignition config files for the control plane and compute nodes are also available.

3. Although it is possible to obtain the RHCOS `kernel`, `initramfs`, and `rootfs` files that are required for your preferred method of installing operating system instances from the RHCOS image mirror page, the recommended way to obtain the correct version of your RHCOS files are from the output of `openshift-install` command:

```bash
$ openshift-install coreos print-stream-json | grep -Eo "'https.*\(kernel-|initramfs.|rootfs.\)\w+\.(\..*)?""
```

Example output

```
"<url>/art/storage/releases/rhcos-4.14-aarch64/<release>/aarch64/rhcos-<release>-live-kernel-aarch64"
"<url>/art/storage/releases/rhcos-4.14-aarch64/<release>/aarch64/rhcos-<release>-live-initramfs.aarch64.png"
"<url>/art/storage/releases/rhcos-4.14-aarch64/<release>/aarch64/rhcos-<release>-live-rootfs.aarch64.png"
"<url>/art/storage/releases/rhcos-4.14-ppc64le/49.84.202110081256-0/ppc64le/rhcos-<release>-live-kernel-ppc64le"
"<url>/art/storage/releases/rhcos-4.14-ppc64le/<release>/ppc64le/rhcos-<release>-live-initramfs.ppc64le.png"
"<url>/art/storage/releases/rhcos-4.14-ppc64le/<release>/ppc64le/rhcos-<release>-live-rootfs.ppc64le.png"
"<url>/art/storage/releases/rhcos-4.14-s390x/<release>/s390x/rhcos-<release>-live-kernel-s390x"
"<url>/art/storage/releases/rhcos-4.14-s390x/<release>/s390x/rhcos-<release>-live-initramfs.s390x.png"
"<url>/art/storage/releases/rhcos-4.14-s390x/<release>/s390x/rhcos-<release>-live-rootfs.s390x.png"
"<url>/art/storage/releases/rhcos-4.14/<release>/x86_64/rhcos-<release>-live-kernel-x86_64"
"<url>/art/storage/releases/rhcos-4.14/<release>/x86_64/rhcos-<release>-live-initramfs.x86_64.png"
"<url>/art/storage/releases/rhcos-4.14/<release>/x86_64/rhcos-<release>-live-rootfs.x86_64.png"
```

**IMPORTANT**

The RHCOS artifacts might not change with every release of OpenShift Container Platform. You must download images with the highest version that is less than or equal to the OpenShift Container Platform version that you install. Only use the appropriate `kernel`, `initramfs`, and `rootfs` artifacts described below for this procedure. RHCOS QCOW2 images are not supported for this installation type.

The file names contain the OpenShift Container Platform version number. They resemble the following examples:

- **kernel**: `rhcos-<version>-live-kernel-<architecture>`
- **initramfs**: `rhcos-<version>-live-initramfs.<architecture>.img`
4. Upload the rootfs, kernel, and initramfs files to your HTTP server.

**IMPORTANT**

If you plan to add more compute machines to your cluster after you finish installation, do not delete these files.

5. Configure the network boot infrastructure so that the machines boot from their local disks after RHCOS is installed on them.

6. Configure PXE or iPXE installation for the RHCOS images and begin the installation.
   Modify one of the following example menu entries for your environment and verify that the image and Ignition files are properly accessible:

   - For PXE (**x86_64**):

     ```plaintext
     DEFAULT pxeboot
     TIMEOUT 20
     PROMPT 0
     LABEL pxeboot
     KERNEL http://<HTTP_server>/rhcos-<version>-live-kernel-<architecture>
     coreos.inst.ignition_url=http://<HTTP_server>/bootstrap.ign
     ```

   - For iPXE (**x86_64** + **aarch64**):

     ```plaintext
     ```

   Specify the location of the live kernel file that you uploaded to your HTTP server. The URL must be HTTP, TFTP, or FTP; HTTPS and NFS are not supported.

   If you use multiple NICs, specify a single interface in the ip option. For example, to use DHCP on a NIC that is named eno1, set `ip=eno1:dhcp`.

   Specify the locations of the RHCOS files that you uploaded to your HTTP server. The initrd parameter value is the location of the initramfs file, the coreos.live.roots_url parameter value is the location of the rootfs file, and the coreos.inst.ignition_url parameter value is the location of the bootstrap Ignition config file. You can also add more kernel arguments to the APPEND line to configure networking or other boot options.

   **NOTE**

   This configuration does not enable serial console access on machines with a graphical console. To configure a different console, add one or more `console=` arguments to the APPEND line. For example, add `console=tty0 console=ttyS0` to set the first PC serial port as the primary console and the graphical console as a secondary console. For more information, see How does one set up a serial terminal and/or console in Red Hat Enterprise Linux? and "Enabling the serial console for PXE and ISO installation" in the "Advanced RHCOS installation configuration" section.
  1 2
initrd --name main http://<HTTP_server>/rhcos-<version>-live-initramfs.<architecture>.img  
  3
boot

1 Specify the locations of the RHCOS files that you uploaded to your HTTP server. The kernel parameter value is the location of the kernel file, the initrd=main argument is needed for booting on UEFI systems, the coreos.live.rootsfs_url parameter value is the location of the rootsfs file, and the coreos.inst.ignition_url parameter value is the location of the bootstrap Ignition config file.

2 If you use multiple NICs, specify a single interface in the ip option. For example, to use DHCP on a NIC that is named eno1, set ip=eno1:dhcp.

3 Specify the location of the initramfs file that you uploaded to your HTTP server.

NOTE
This configuration does not enable serial console access on machines with a graphical console. To configure a different console, add one or more console= arguments to the kernel line. For example, add console=tty0 console=ttyS0 to set the first PC serial port as the primary console and the graphical console as a secondary console. For more information, see How does one set up a serial terminal and/or console in Red Hat Enterprise Linux? and "Enabling the serial console for PXE and ISO installation" in the "Advanced RHCOS installation configuration" section.

NOTE
To network boot the CoreOS kernel on aarch64 architecture, you need to use a version of iPXE build with the IMAGE_GZIP option enabled. See IMAGE_GZIP option in iPXE.

- For PXE (with UEFI and Grub as second stage) on aarch64:

```plaintext
menuentry 'Install CoreOS' {
  linux rhcos-<version>-live-kernel-<architecture> 
coreos.inst.install_dev=/dev/sda 
coreos.inst.ignition_url=http://<HTTP_server>/bootstrap.ign  
  1 2
initrd rhcos-<version>-live-initramfs.<architecture>.img  
  3
}
```

1 Specify the locations of the RHCOS files that you uploaded to your HTTP/TFTP server. The kernel parameter value is the location of the kernel file on your TFTP server. The coreos.live.rootsfs_url parameter value is the location of the rootsfs file, and the coreos.inst.ignition_url parameter value is the location of the bootstrap Ignition config file on your HTTP Server.

2 If you use multiple NICs, specify a single interface in the ip option. For example, to use...
3. Specify the location of the `initramfs` file that you uploaded to your TFTP server.

7. Monitor the progress of the RHCOS installation on the console of the machine.

**IMPORTANT**

Be sure that the installation is successful on each node before commencing with the OpenShift Container Platform installation. Observing the installation process can also help to determine the cause of RHCOS installation issues that might arise.

8. After RHCOS installs, the system reboots. During reboot, the system applies the Ignition config file that you specified.

9. Check the console output to verify that Ignition ran.

**Example command**

```
Ignition: ran on 2022/03/14 14:48:33 UTC (this boot)
Ignition: user-provided config was applied
```

10. Continue to create the machines for your cluster.

**IMPORTANT**

You must create the bootstrap and control plane machines at this time. If the control plane machines are not made schedulable, also create at least two compute machines before you install the cluster.

If the required network, DNS, and load balancer infrastructure are in place, the OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process begins automatically after the RHCOS nodes have rebooted.

**NOTE**

RHCOS nodes do not include a default password for the `core` user. You can access the nodes by running `ssh core@<node>.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>` as a user with access to the SSH private key that is paired to the public key that you specified in your `install_config.yaml` file. OpenShift Container Platform 4 cluster nodes running RHCOS are immutable and rely on Operators to apply cluster changes. Accessing cluster nodes by using SSH is not recommended. However, when investigating installation issues, if the OpenShift Container Platform API is not available, or the kubelet is not properly functioning on a target node, SSH access might be required for debugging or disaster recovery.

### 23.1.11.3. Advanced RHCOS installation configuration

A key benefit for manually provisioning the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes for OpenShift Container Platform is to be able to do configuration that is not available through default OpenShift Container Platform installation methods. This section describes some of the configurations that you can do using techniques that include:
• Passing kernel arguments to the live installer

• Running `coreos-installer` manually from the live system

• Customizing a live ISO or PXE boot image

The advanced configuration topics for manual Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) installations detailed in this section relate to disk partitioning, networking, and using Ignition configs in different ways.

### 23.1.13.1. Using advanced networking options for PXE and ISO installations

Networking for OpenShift Container Platform nodes uses DHCP by default to gather all necessary configuration settings. To set up static IP addresses or configure special settings, such as bonding, you can do one of the following:

• Pass special kernel parameters when you boot the live installer.

• Use a machine config to copy networking files to the installed system.

• Configure networking from a live installer shell prompt, then copy those settings to the installed system so that they take effect when the installed system first boots.

To configure a PXE or iPXE installation, use one of the following options:

• See the "Advanced RHCOS installation reference" tables.

• Use a machine config to copy networking files to the installed system.

To configure an ISO installation, use the following procedure.

**Procedure**

1. Boot the ISO installer.

2. From the live system shell prompt, configure networking for the live system using available RHEL tools, such as `nmcli` or `nmtui`.

3. Run the `coreos-installer` command to install the system, adding the `--copy-network` option to copy networking configuration. For example:

   ```
   $ sudo coreos-installer install --copy-network \
   --ignition-url=http://host/worker.ign /dev/disk/by-id/scsi-<serial_number>
   ```

   **IMPORTANT**

   The `--copy-network` option only copies networking configuration found under `/etc/NetworkManager/system-connections`. In particular, it does not copy the system hostname.

4. Reboot into the installed system.

**Additional resources**

• See [Getting started with nmcli](#) and [Getting started with nmtui](#) in the RHEL 8 documentation for more information about the `nmcli` and `nmtui` tools.
23.1.11.3.2. Disk partitioning

The disk partitions are created on OpenShift Container Platform cluster nodes during the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) installation. Each RHCOS node of a particular architecture uses the same partition layout, unless the default partitioning configuration is overridden. During the RHCOS installation, the size of the root file system is increased to use the remaining available space on the target device.

There are two cases where you might want to override the default partitioning when installing RHCOS on an OpenShift Container Platform cluster node:

- Creating separate partitions: For greenfield installations on an empty disk, you might want to add separate storage to a partition. This is officially supported for mounting /var or a subdirectory of /var, such as /var/lib/etcd, on a separate partition, but not both.

  **IMPORTANT**

  For disk sizes larger than 100GB, and especially disk sizes larger than 1TB, create a separate /var partition. See "Creating a separate /var partition" and this Red Hat Knowledgebase article for more information.

  **IMPORTANT**

  Kubernetes supports only two file system partitions. If you add more than one partition to the original configuration, Kubernetes cannot monitor all of them.

- Retaining existing partitions: For a brownfield installation where you are reinstalling OpenShift Container Platform on an existing node and want to retain data partitions installed from your previous operating system, there are both boot arguments and options to coreos-installer that allow you to retain existing data partitions.

  **WARNING**

  The use of custom partitions could result in those partitions not being monitored by OpenShift Container Platform or alerted on. If you are overriding the default partitioning, see Understanding OpenShift File System Monitoring (eviction conditions) for more information about how OpenShift Container Platform monitors your host file systems.

23.1.11.3.2.1. Creating a separate /var partition

In general, you should use the default disk partitioning that is created during the RHCOS installation. However, there are cases where you might want to create a separate partition for a directory that you expect to grow.

OpenShift Container Platform supports the addition of a single partition to attach storage to either the /var directory or a subdirectory of /var. For example:

- /var/lib/containers: Holds container-related content that can grow as more images and containers are added to a system.
- /var/lib/etcd: Holds data that you might want to keep separate for purposes such as performance optimization of etcd storage.

- /var: Holds data that you might want to keep separate for purposes such as auditing.

**IMPORTANT**

For disk sizes larger than 100GB, and especially larger than 1TB, create a separate /var partition.

Storing the contents of a /var directory separately makes it easier to grow storage for those areas as needed and reinstall OpenShift Container Platform at a later date and keep that data intact. With this method, you will not have to pull all your containers again, nor will you have to copy massive log files when you update systems.

The use of a separate partition for the /var directory or a subdirectory of /var also prevents data growth in the partitioned directory from filling up the root file system.

The following procedure sets up a separate /var partition by adding a machine config manifest that is wrapped into the Ignition config file for a node type during the preparation phase of an installation.

**Procedure**

1. On your installation host, change to the directory that contains the OpenShift Container Platform installation program and generate the Kubernetes manifests for the cluster:

   ```bash
   $ openshift-install create manifests --dir <installation_directory>
   ```

2. Create a Butane config that configures the additional partition. For example, name the file

   ```bash
   $HOME/clusterconfig/98-var-partition.bu
   ```

   change the disk device name to the name of the storage device on the worker systems, and set the storage size as appropriate. This example places the /var directory on a separate partition:

   ```yaml
   variant: openshift
   version: 4.14.0
   metadata:
     labels:
       machineconfiguration.openshift.io/role: worker
     name: 98-var-partition
   storage:
     disks:
       - device: /dev/disk/by-id/<device_name> 1
         partitions:
           - label: var
             start_mib: <partition_start_offset> 2
             size_mib: <partition_size> 3
         filesystems:
           - device: /dev/disk/by-partlabel/var
             path: /var
             format: xfs
             mount_options: [defaults, prjquota] 4
             with_mount_unit: true
   ```

   1 The storage device name of the disk that you want to partition.
When adding a data partition to the boot disk, a minimum offset value of 25000 mebibytes is recommended. The root file system is automatically resized to fill all available space up to the size of the data partition in mebibytes.

The \texttt{prjquota} mount option must be enabled for filesystems used for container storage.

\textbf{NOTE}

When creating a separate /\texttt{var} partition, you cannot use different instance types for compute nodes, if the different instance types do not have the same device name.

3. Create a manifest from the Butane config and save it to the \texttt{clusterconfig/openshift} directory. For example, run the following command:

\begin{verbatim}
$ butane $HOME/clusterconfig/98-var-partition.bu -o $HOME/clusterconfig/openshift/98-var-partition.yaml
\end{verbatim}

4. Create the Ignition config files:

\begin{verbatim}
$ openshift-install create ignition-configs --dir <installation_directory> 1
\end{verbatim}

For \texttt{<installation_directory>}, specify the same installation directory.

Ignition config files are created for the bootstrap, control plane, and compute nodes in the installation directory:

\begin{verbatim}
├── auth
│   ├── kubeadmin-password
│   └── kubeconfig
├── bootstrap.ign
├── master.ign
├── metadata.json
└── worker.ign
\end{verbatim}

The files in the \texttt{<installation_directory>/manifest} and \texttt{<installation_directory>/openshift} directories are wrapped into the Ignition config files, including the file that contains the \texttt{98-var-partition} custom \texttt{MachineConfig} object.

Next steps

- You can apply the custom disk partitioning by referencing the Ignition config files during the RHCOS installations.

23.1.11.3.2.2. Retaining existing partitions

For an ISO installation, you can add options to the \texttt{coreos-installer} command that cause the installer to maintain one or more existing partitions. For a PXE installation, you can add \texttt{coreos.inst.*} options to the \texttt{APPEND} parameter to preserve partitions.
Saved partitions might be data partitions from an existing OpenShift Container Platform system. You can identify the disk partitions you want to keep either by partition label or by number.

**NOTE**

If you save existing partitions, and those partitions do not leave enough space for RHCOS, the installation will fail without damaging the saved partitions.

**Retaining existing partitions during an ISO installation**

This example preserves any partition in which the partition label begins with `data` `(data*)`:

```bash
# coreos-installer install --ignition-url http://10.0.2.2:8080/user.ign \
   --save-partlabel 'data*' /dev/disk/by-id/scsi-<serial_number>
```

The following example illustrates running the `coreos-installer` in a way that preserves the sixth (6) partition on the disk:

```bash
# coreos-installer install --ignition-url http://10.0.2.2:8080/user.ign \
   --save-partindex 6 /dev/disk/by-id/scsi-<serial_number>
```

This example preserves partitions 5 and higher:

```bash
# coreos-installer install --ignition-url http://10.0.2.2:8080/user.ign \
   --save-partindex 5- /dev/disk/by-id/scsi-<serial_number>
```

In the previous examples where partition saving is used, `coreos-installer` recreates the partition immediately.

**Retaining existing partitions during a PXE installation**

This **APPEND** option preserves any partition in which the partition label begins with `data` (`data*`):

```bash
coreos.inst.save_partlabel=data*
```

This **APPEND** option preserves partitions 5 and higher:

```bash
coreos.inst.save_partindex=5-
```

This **APPEND** option preserves partition 6:

```bash
coreos.inst.save_partindex=6
```

**23.11.3.3. Identifying Ignition configs**

When doing an RHCOS manual installation, there are two types of Ignition configs that you can provide, with different reasons for providing each one:

- **Permanent install Ignition config** Every manual RHCOS installation needs to pass one of the Ignition config files generated by `openshift-installer`, such as `bootstrap.ign`, `master.ign` and `worker.ign`, to carry out the installation.
It is not recommended to modify these Ignition config files directly. You can update the manifest files that are wrapped into the Ignition config files, as outlined in examples in the preceding sections.

For PXE installations, you pass the ignition configs on the `APPEND` line using the `coreos.inst.ignition_url=` option. For ISO installations, after the ISO boots to the shell prompt, you identify the ignition config on the `coreos-installer` command line with the `--ignition-url=` option. In both cases, only HTTP and HTTPS protocols are supported.

- **Live install Ignition config**: This type can be created by using the `coreos-installer customize` subcommand and its various options. With this method, the Ignition config passes to the live install medium, runs immediately upon booting, and performs setup tasks before or after the RHCOS system installs to disk. This method should only be used for performing tasks that must be done once and not applied again later, such as with advanced partitioning that cannot be done using a machine config.

For PXE or ISO boots, you can create the Ignition config and `APPEND` the `ignition.config.url=` option to identify the location of the Ignition config. You also need to append `ignition.firstboot` `ignition.platform.id=metal` or the `ignition.config.url` option will be ignored.

### 23.1.11.3.4. Advanced RHCOS installation reference

This section illustrates the networking configuration and other advanced options that allow you to modify the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) manual installation process. The following tables describe the kernel arguments and command-line options you can use with the RHCOS live installer and the `coreos-installer` command.

#### 23.1.11.3.4.1. Networking and bonding options for ISO installations

If you install RHCOS from an ISO image, you can add kernel arguments manually when you boot the image to configure networking for a node. If no networking arguments are specified, DHCP is activated in the initramfs when RHCOS detects that networking is required to fetch the Ignition config file.

**IMPORTANT**

When adding networking arguments manually, you must also add the `rd.neednet=1` kernel argument to bring the network up in the initramfs.

The following information provides examples for configuring networking and bonding on your RHCOS nodes for ISO installations. The examples describe how to use the `ip=`, `nameserver=`, and `bond=` kernel arguments.

**NOTE**

Ordering is important when adding the kernel arguments: `ip=`, `nameserver=`, and then `bond=`.

The networking options are passed to the `dracut` tool during system boot. For more information about the networking options supported by `dracut`, see the `dracut.cmdline` manual page.

The following examples are the networking options for ISO installation.

Configuring DHCP or static IP addresses
To configure an IP address, either use DHCP (ip=dhcp) or set an individual static IP address (ip=<host_ip>). If setting a static IP, you must then identify the DNS server IP address (nameserver=<dns_ip>) on each node. The following example sets:

- The node’s IP address to 10.10.10.2
- The gateway address to 10.10.10.254
- The netmask to 255.255.255.0
- The hostname to core0.example.com
- The DNS server address to 4.4.4.41
- The auto-configuration value to none. No auto-configuration is required when IP networking is configured statically.

```
ip=10.10.10.2::10.10.10.254:255.255.255.0:core0.example.com:enp1s0:none
nameserver=4.4.4.41
```

**NOTE**
When you use DHCP to configure IP addressing for the RHCOS machines, the machines also obtain the DNS server information through DHCP. For DHCP-based deployments, you can define the DNS server address that is used by the RHCOS nodes through your DHCP server configuration.

Configuring an IP address without a static hostname
You can configure an IP address without assigning a static hostname. If a static hostname is not set by the user, it will be picked up and automatically set by a reverse DNS lookup. To configure an IP address without a static hostname refer to the following example:

- The node’s IP address to 10.10.10.2
- The gateway address to 10.10.10.254
- The netmask to 255.255.255.0
- The DNS server address to 4.4.4.41
- The auto-configuration value to none. No auto-configuration is required when IP networking is configured statically.

```
ip=10.10.10.2::10.10.10.254:255.255.255.0::enp1s0:none
nameserver=4.4.4.41
```

Specifying multiple network interfaces
You can specify multiple network interfaces by setting multiple ip= entries.

```
ip=10.10.10.2::10.10.10.254:255.255.255.0:core0.example.com:enp1s0:none
ip=10.10.10.3::10.10.10.254:255.255.255.0:core0.example.com:enp2s0:none
```

Configuring default gateway and route
Optional: You can configure routes to additional networks by setting an rd.route= value.
NOTE

When you configure one or multiple networks, one default gateway is required. If the additional network gateway is different from the primary network gateway, the default gateway must be the primary network gateway.

- Run the following command to configure the default gateway:
  
  \[ \text{ip}=:10.10.10.254::: \]

- Enter the following command to configure the route for the additional network:
  
  \[ \text{rd.route}=20.20.20.0/24:20.20.20.254:enp2s0 \]

Disabling DHCP on a single interface

You can disable DHCP on a single interface, such as when there are two or more network interfaces and only one interface is being used. In the example, the `enp1s0` interface has a static networking configuration and DHCP is disabled for `enp2s0`, which is not used:

\[ \text{ip}=10.10.10.2::10.10.254:255.255.255.0:core0.example.com:enp1s0:none \]
\[ \text{ip}=:::core0.example.com:enp2s0:none \]

Combining DHCP and static IP configurations

You can combine DHCP and static IP configurations on systems with multiple network interfaces, for example:

\[ \text{ip}=\text{enp1s0}:\text{dhcp} \]
\[ \text{ip}=10.10.10.2::10.10.10.254:255.255.255.0:core0.example.com:enp2s0:none \]
\[ \text{vlan}=\text{enp2s0.100}:\text{enp2s0} \]
\[ \text{ip}=\text{enp2s0.100}:\text{dhcp} \]
\[ \text{vlan}=\text{enp2s0.100}:\text{enp2s0} \]

Configuring VLANs on individual interfaces

Optional: You can configure VLANs on individual interfaces by using the `vlan=` parameter.

- To configure a VLAN on a network interface and use a static IP address, run the following command:
  
  \[ \text{ip}=10.10.10.2::10.10.254:255.255.255.0:core0.example.com:enp2s0.100:none \]
  \[ \text{vlan}=\text{enp2s0.100}:\text{enp2s0} \]

- To configure a VLAN on a network interface and to use DHCP, run the following command:
  
  \[ \text{ip}=\text{enp2s0.100}:\text{dhcp} \]
  \[ \text{vlan}=\text{enp2s0.100}:\text{enp2s0} \]

Providing multiple DNS servers

You can provide multiple DNS servers by adding a `nameserver=` entry for each server, for example:

\[ \text{nameserver}=1.1.1.1 \]
\[ \text{nameserver}=8.8.8.8 \]

Bonding multiple network interfaces to a single interface

Optional: You can bond multiple network interfaces to a single interface by using the `bond=` option. Refer to the following examples:
The syntax for configuring a bonded interface is: `bond=<name>[:<network_interfaces>] [:options]`

- `<name>` is the bonding device name (`bond0`), `<network_interfaces>` represents a comma-separated list of physical (ethernet) interfaces (`em1,em2`), and `options` is a comma-separated list of bonding options. Enter `modinfo bonding` to see available options.

- When you create a bonded interface using `bond=`, you must specify how the IP address is assigned and other information for the bonded interface.
  - To configure the bonded interface to use DHCP, set the bond’s IP address to `dhcp`. For example:
    ```
    bond=bond0:em1,em2:mode=active-backup
    ip=bond0:dhcp
    ```
  - To configure the bonded interface to use a static IP address, enter the specific IP address you want and related information. For example:
    ```
    bond=bond0:em1,em2:mode=active-backup
    ip=10.10.10.2::10.10.254:255.255.255.0:core0.example.com:bond0:none
    ```

Bonding multiple SR-IOV network interfaces to a dual port NIC interface

**IMPORTANT**

Support for Day 1 operations associated with enabling NIC partitioning for SR-IOV devices 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](#).

Optional: You can bond multiple SR-IOV network interfaces to a dual port NIC interface by using the `bond=` option.

On each node, you must perform the following tasks:

1. Create the SR-IOV virtual functions (VFs) following the guidance in Managing SR-IOV devices. Follow the procedure in the “Attaching SR-IOV networking devices to virtual machines” section.

2. Create the bond, attach the desired VFs to the bond and set the bond link state up following the guidance in Configuring network bonding. Follow any of the described procedures to create the bond.

The following examples illustrate the syntax you must use:

- The syntax for configuring a bonded interface is `bond=<name>[:<network_interfaces>] [:options]`
  - `<name>` is the bonding device name (`bond0`), `<network_interfaces>` represents the virtual functions (VFs) by their known name in the kernel and shown in the output of the `ip link` command(`eno1f0, eno2f0`), and `options` is a comma-separated list of bonding options. Enter `modinfo bonding` to see available options.
When you create a bonded interface using \texttt{bond=}, you must specify how the IP address is assigned and other information for the bonded interface.

- To configure the bonded interface to use DHCP, set the bond’s IP address to \texttt{dhcp}. For example:

  \begin{verbatim}
  bond=bond0:eno1f0,eno2f0:mode=active-backup
  ip=bond0:dhcp
  \end{verbatim}

- To configure the bonded interface to use a static IP address, enter the specific IP address you want and related information. For example:

  \begin{verbatim}
  bond=bond0:eno1f0,eno2f0:mode=active-backup
  ip=10.10.10.2::10.10.10.254:255.255.255.0:core0.example.com:bond0:none
  \end{verbatim}

Using network teaming

Optional: You can use a network teaming as an alternative to bonding by using the \texttt{team=} parameter:

- The syntax for configuring a team interface is: \texttt{team=name[::network Interfaces]}
  
  \texttt{name} is the team device name (\texttt{team0}) and \texttt{network Interfaces} represents a comma-separated list of physical (ethernet) interfaces (\texttt{em1, em2}).

\begin{note}
Teaming is planned to be deprecated when RHCOS switches to an upcoming version of RHEL. For more information, see this Red Hat Knowledgebase Article.
\end{note}

Use the following example to configure a network team:

\begin{verbatim}
  team=team0:em1,em2
  ip=team0:dhcp
\end{verbatim}

23.11.3.4.2. \texttt{coreos-installer} options for ISO and PXE installations

You can install RHCOS by running \texttt{coreos-installer install <options> <device>} at the command prompt, after booting into the RHCOS live environment from an ISO image.

The following table shows the subcommands, options, and arguments you can pass to the \texttt{coreos-installer} command.

\begin{table}[h]
\centering
\caption{\texttt{coreos-installer} subcommands, command-line options, and arguments}
\begin{tabular}{|l|l|}
\hline
\texttt{coreos-installer install subcommand} & Description \\
\hline
\texttt{Subcommand} & \texttt{coreos-installer install subcommand options} \\
\hline
$ \texttt{coreos-installer install <options> <device>} & Embed an Ignition config in an ISO image. \\
\hline
\texttt{Option} & \texttt{Description} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{table}
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-u, --image-url &lt;url&gt;</td>
<td>Specify the image URL manually.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-f, --image-file &lt;path&gt;</td>
<td>Specify a local image file manually. Used for debugging.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-i, --ignition-file &lt;path&gt;</td>
<td>Embed an Ignition config from a file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-I, --ignition-url &lt;URL&gt;</td>
<td>Embed an Ignition config from a URL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--ignition-hash &lt;digest&gt;</td>
<td>Digest type-value of the Ignition config.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-p, --platform &lt;name&gt;</td>
<td>Override the Ignition platform ID for the installed system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--console &lt;spec&gt;</td>
<td>Set the kernel and bootloader console for the installed system. For more information about the format of &lt;spec&gt;, see the Linux kernel serial console documentation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--append-karg &lt;arg&gt;...</td>
<td>Append a default kernel argument to the installed system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--delete-karg &lt;arg&gt;...</td>
<td>Delete a default kernel argument from the installed system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-n, --copy-network</td>
<td>Copy the network configuration from the install environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--network-dir &lt;path&gt;</td>
<td>For use with -n. Default is /etc/NetworkManager/system-connections/.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--save-partlabel &lt;lx&gt;..</td>
<td>Save partitions with this label glob.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--save-partindex &lt;id&gt;...</td>
<td>Save partitions with this number or range.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--insecure</td>
<td>Skip RHCOS image signature verification.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--insecure-ignition</td>
<td>Allow Ignition URL without HTTPS or hash.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IMPORTANT**

The --copy-network option only copies networking configuration found under /etc/NetworkManager/system-connections. In particular, it does not copy the system hostname.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;device&gt;</td>
<td>The destination device.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### coreos-installer ISO subcommands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subcommand</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$ coreos-installer iso customize &lt;options&gt; &lt;ISO_image&gt;</td>
<td>Customize a RH COS live ISO image.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coreos-installer iso reset &lt;options&gt; &lt;ISO_image&gt;</td>
<td>Restore a RH COS live ISO image to default settings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coreos-installer iso ignition remove &lt;options&gt; &lt;ISO_image&gt;</td>
<td>Remove the embedded Ignition config from an ISO image.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### coreos-installer ISO customize subcommand options

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>--dest-ignition &lt;path&gt;</td>
<td>Merge the specified Ignition config file into a new configuration fragment for the destination system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--dest-console &lt;spec&gt;</td>
<td>Specify the kernel and bootloader console for the destination system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--dest-device &lt;path&gt;</td>
<td>Install and overwrite the specified destination device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--dest-karg-append &lt;arg&gt;</td>
<td>Add a kernel argument to each boot of the destination system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--dest-karg-delete &lt;arg&gt;</td>
<td>Delete a kernel argument from each boot of the destination system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--network-keyfile &lt;path&gt;</td>
<td>Configure networking by using the specified NetworkManager keyfile for live and destination systems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Option</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--ignition-ca &lt;path&gt;</td>
<td>Specify an additional TLS certificate authority to be trusted by Ignition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--pre-install &lt;path&gt;</td>
<td>Run the specified script before installation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--post-install &lt;path&gt;</td>
<td>Run the specified script after installation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--installer-config &lt;path&gt;</td>
<td>Apply the specified installer configuration file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--live-ignition &lt;path&gt;</td>
<td>Merge the specified Ignition config file into a new configuration fragment for the live environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--live-karg-append &lt;arg&gt;</td>
<td>Add a kernel argument to each boot of the live environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--live-karg-delete &lt;arg&gt;</td>
<td>Delete a kernel argument from each boot of the live environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--live-karg-replace &lt;k=o=n&gt;</td>
<td>Replace a kernel argument in each boot of the live environment, in the form key=old=new.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-f, --force</td>
<td>Overwrite an existing Ignition config.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-o, --output &lt;path&gt;</td>
<td>Write the ISO to a new output file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-h, --help</td>
<td>Print help information.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**coreos-installer PXE subcommands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subcommand</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>coreos-installer pxe customize &lt;options&gt; &lt;path&gt;</td>
<td>Customize a RHCOS live PXE boot config.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coreos-installer pxe ignition wrap &lt;options&gt;</td>
<td>Wrap an Ignition config in an image.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coreos-installer pxe ignition unwrap &lt;options&gt; &lt;image_name&gt;</td>
<td>Show the wrapped Ignition config in an image.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**coreos-installer PXE customize subcommand options**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Note that not all of these options are accepted by all subcommands.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>--dest-ignition &lt;path&gt;</th>
<th>Merge the specified Ignition config file into a new configuration fragment for the destination system.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>--dest-console &lt;spec&gt;</td>
<td>Specify the kernel and bootloader console for the destination system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--dest-device &lt;path&gt;</td>
<td>Install and overwrite the specified destination device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--network-keyfile &lt;path&gt;</td>
<td>Configure networking by using the specified NetworkManager keyfile for live and destination systems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--ignition-ca &lt;path&gt;</td>
<td>Specify an additional TLS certificate authority to be trusted by Ignition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--pre-install &lt;path&gt;</td>
<td>Run the specified script before installation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>post-install &lt;path&gt;</td>
<td>Run the specified script after installation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--installer-config &lt;path&gt;</td>
<td>Apply the specified installer configuration file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--live-ignition &lt;path&gt;</td>
<td>Merge the specified Ignition config file into a new configuration fragment for the live environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-o, --output &lt;path&gt;</td>
<td>Write the initramfs to a new output file.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE**

This option is required for PXE environments.

| -h, --help | Print help information. |

### 23.1.11.3.4.3. coreos.inst boot options for ISO or PXE installations

You can automatically invoke coreos-installer options at boot time by passing coreos.inst boot arguments to the RHCOS live installer. These are provided in addition to the standard boot arguments.

- For ISO installations, the coreos.inst options can be added by interrupting the automatic boot at the bootloader menu. You can interrupt the automatic boot by pressing TAB while the RHEL CoreOS (Live) menu option is highlighted.

- For PXE or iPXE installations, the coreos.inst options must be added to the APPEND line before the RHCOS live installer is booted.

The following table shows the RHCOS live installer coreos.inst boot options for ISO and PXE installations.

**Table 23.10. coreos.inst boot options**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>coreos.inst.install_dev</td>
<td>Required. The block device on the system to install to. It is recommended to use the full path, such as /dev/sda, although sda is allowed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coreos.inst.ignition_url</td>
<td>Optional: The URL of the Ignition config to embed into the installed system. If no URL is specified, no Ignition config is embedded. Only HTTP and HTTPS protocols are supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coreos.inst.save_partlabel</td>
<td>Optional: Comma-separated labels of partitions to preserve during the install. Glob-style wildcards are permitted. The specified partitions do not need to exist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coreos.inst.save_partindex</td>
<td>Optional: Comma-separated indexes of partitions to preserve during the install. Ranges m-n are permitted, and either m or n can be omitted. The specified partitions do not need to exist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coreos.inst.insecure</td>
<td>Optional: Permits the OS image that is specified by coreos.inst.image_url to be unsigned.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| coreos.inst.image_url | Optional: Download and install the specified RHCOS image.  
  - This argument should not be used in production environments and is intended for debugging purposes only.  
  - While this argument can be used to install a version of RHCOS that does not match the live media, it is recommended that you instead use the media that matches the version you want to install.  
  - If you are using coreos.inst.image_url, you must also use coreos.inst.insecure. This is because the bare-metal media are not GPG-signed for OpenShift Container Platform.  
  - Only HTTP and HTTPS protocols are supported. |
| coreos.inst.skip_reboot | Optional: The system will not reboot after installing. After the install finishes, you will receive a prompt that allows you to inspect what is happening during installation. This argument should not be used in production environments and is intended for debugging purposes only. |
### 23.11.4. Updating the bootloader using bootupd

To update the bootloader by using `bootupd`, you must either install `bootupd` on RHCOS machines manually or provide a machine config with the enabled `systemd` unit. Unlike `grubby` or other bootloader tools, `bootupd` does not manage kernel space configuration such as passing kernel arguments.

After you have installed `bootupd`, you can manage it remotely from the OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

**NOTE**

It is recommended that you use `bootupd` only on bare metal or virtualized hypervisor installations, such as for protection against the BootHole vulnerability.

#### Manual install method

You can manually install `bootupd` by using the `bootctl` command-line tool.

1. Inspect the system status:

   ````
   # bootupctl status
   ```

   **Example output for x86_64**

   ```
   Component EFI
   Installed: grub2-efi-x64-1:2.04-31.fc33.x86_64,shim-x64-15-8.x86_64
   Update: At latest version
   ```

   **Example output for aarch64**

   ```
   Component EFI
   Installed: grub2-efi-aa64-1:2.02-99.el8_4.1.aarch64,shim-aa64-15.4-2.el8_1.aarch64
   Update: At latest version
   ```

2. RHCOS images created without `bootupd` installed on them require an explicit adoption phase.
If the system status is **Adoptable**, perform the adoption:

```
# bootupctl adopt-and-update
```

**Example output**

```
Updated: grub2-efi-x64-1:2.04-31.fc33.x86_64,shim-x64-15-8.x86_64
```

3. If an update is available, apply the update so that the changes take effect on the next reboot:

```
# bootupctl update
```

**Example output**

```
Updated: grub2-efi-x64-1:2.04-31.fc33.x86_64,shim-x64-15-8.x86_64
```

**Machine config method**

Another way to enable **bootupd** is by providing a machine config.

- Provide a machine config file with the enabled **systemd** unit, as shown in the following example:

**Example output**

```
[Unit]
Description=Bootupd automatic update

[Service]
ExecStart=/usr/bin/bootupctl update
RemainAfterExit=yes

[Install]
WantedBy=multi-user.target
```

**23.1.12. Waiting for the bootstrap process to complete**

The OpenShift Container Platform bootstrap process begins after the cluster nodes first boot into the persistent RHCOSE environment that has been installed to disk. The configuration information provided through the Ignition config files is used to initialize the bootstrap process and install OpenShift Container Platform on the machines. You must wait for the bootstrap process to complete.

**Prerequisites**

- You have created the Ignition config files for your cluster.
- You have configured suitable network, DNS and load balancing infrastructure.
• You have obtained the installation program and generated the Ignition config files for your cluster.

• You installed RHCOS on your cluster machines and provided the Ignition config files that the OpenShift Container Platform installation program generated.

• Your machines have direct internet access or have an HTTP or HTTPS proxy available.

Procedure

1. Monitor the bootstrap process:

   $ ./openshift-install --dir <installation_directory> wait-for bootstrap-complete \  
   --log-level=info  

   1 For <installation_directory>, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

   2 To view different installation details, specify warn, debug, or error instead of info.

Example output

INFO Waiting up to 30m0s for the Kubernetes API at https://api.test.example.com:6443...
INFO API v1.27.3 up
INFO Waiting up to 30m0s for bootstrapping to complete...
INFO It is now safe to remove the bootstrap resources

The command succeeds when the Kubernetes API server signals that it has been bootstrapped on the control plane machines.

2. After the bootstrap process is complete, remove the bootstrap machine from the load balancer.

   IMPORTANT

   You must remove the bootstrap machine from the load balancer at this point. You can also remove or reformat the bootstrap machine itself.

23.1.13. Logging in to the cluster by using the CLI

You can log in to your cluster as a default system user by exporting the cluster kubeconfig file. The kubeconfig file contains information about the cluster that is used by the CLI to connect a client to the correct cluster and API server. The file is specific to a cluster and is created during OpenShift Container Platform installation.

Prerequisites

• You deployed an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

• You installed the oc CLI.

Procedure

1. Export the kubeadmin credentials:
1. For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

2. Verify you can run `oc` commands successfully using the exported configuration:

   ```
   $ oc whoami
   Example output
   system:admin
   ```

### 23.1.14. Approving the certificate signing requests for your machines

When you add machines to a cluster, two pending certificate signing requests (CSRs) are generated for each machine that you added. You must confirm that these CSRs are approved or, if necessary, approve them yourself. The client requests must be approved first, followed by the server requests.

#### Prerequisites

- You added machines to your cluster.

#### Procedure

1. Confirm that the cluster recognizes the machines:

   ```
   $ oc get nodes
   Example output
   ```

   ```
   NAME      STATUS    ROLES   AGE  VERSION
   master-0  Ready     master  63m  v1.27.3
   master-1  Ready     master  63m  v1.27.3
   master-2  Ready     master  64m  v1.27.3
   ```

   The output lists all of the machines that you created.

   **NOTE**

   The preceding output might not include the compute nodes, also known as worker nodes, until some CSRs are approved.

2. Review the pending CSRs and ensure that you see the client requests with the **Pending** or **Approved** status for each machine that you added to the cluster:

   ```
   $ oc get csr
   Example output
   ```
In this example, two machines are joining the cluster. You might see more approved CSRs in the list.

3. If the CSRs were not approved, after all of the pending CSRs for the machines you added are in **Pending** status, approve the CSRs for your cluster machines:

<NOTE>
Because the CSRs rotate automatically, approve your CSRs within an hour of adding the machines to the cluster. If you do not approve them within an hour, the certificates will rotate, and more than two certificates will be present for each node. You must approve all of these certificates. After the client CSR is approved, the Kubelet creates a secondary CSR for the serving certificate, which requires manual approval. Then, subsequent serving certificate renewal requests are automatically approved by the **machine-approver** if the Kubelet requests a new certificate with identical parameters.

<NOTE>
For clusters running on platforms that are not machine API enabled, such as bare metal and other user-provisioned infrastructure, you must implement a method of automatically approving the kubelet serving certificate requests (CSRs). If a request is not approved, then the **oc exec**, **oc rsh**, and **oc logs** commands cannot succeed, because a serving certificate is required when the API server connects to the kubelet. Any operation that contacts the Kubelet endpoint requires this certificate approval to be in place. The method must watch for new CSRs, confirm that the CSR was submitted by the **node-bootstrapper** service account in the **system:node** or **system:admin** groups, and confirm the identity of the node.

- To approve them individually, run the following command for each valid CSR:

  ```
  $ oc adm certificate approve <csr_name>
  ```

  `<csr_name>` is the name of a CSR from the list of current CSRs.

- To approve all pending CSRs, run the following command:

  ```
  $ oc get csr -o go-template='{{range .items}}{{if not .status}}{{.metadata.name}}{{"\n"}}{{end}}{{end}}' xargs --no-run-if-empty oc adm certificate approve
  ```

<NOTE>
Some Operators might not become available until some CSRs are approved.
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4. Now that your client requests are approved, you must review the server requests for each
machine that you added to the cluster:
$ oc get csr

Example output
NAME
AGE REQUESTOR
CONDITION
csr-bfd72 5m26s system:node:ip-10-0-50-126.us-east-2.compute.internal
Pending
csr-c57lv 5m26s system:node:ip-10-0-95-157.us-east-2.compute.internal
Pending
...
5. If the remaining CSRs are not approved, and are in the Pending status, approve the CSRs for
your cluster machines:
To approve them individually, run the following command for each valid CSR:
$ oc adm certificate approve <csr_name> 1
1

<csr_name> is the name of a CSR from the list of current CSRs.

To approve all pending CSRs, run the following command:
$ oc get csr -o go-template='{{range .items}}{{if not .status}}{{.metadata.name}}{{"\n"}}
{{end}}{{end}}' | xargs oc adm certificate approve
6. After all client and server CSRs have been approved, the machines have the Ready status.
Verify this by running the following command:
$ oc get nodes

Example output
NAME
master-0
master-1
master-2
worker-0
worker-1

STATUS ROLES AGE VERSION
Ready master 73m v1.27.3
Ready master 73m v1.27.3
Ready master 74m v1.27.3
Ready worker 11m v1.27.3
Ready worker 11m v1.27.3

NOTE
It can take a few minutes after approval of the server CSRs for the machines to
transition to the Ready status.
Additional information
For more information on CSRs, see Certificate Signing Requests .

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23.1.15. Initial Operator configuration

After the control plane initializes, you must immediately configure some Operators so that they all become available.

Prerequisites

- Your control plane has initialized.

Procedure

1. Watch the cluster components come online:

   $ watch -n5 oc get clusteroperators

   **Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>VERSION</th>
<th>AVAILABLE</th>
<th>PROGRESSING</th>
<th>DEGRADED</th>
<th>SINCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>authentication</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>19m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baremetal</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cloud-credential</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>40m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cluster-autoscaler</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config-operator</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>38m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>console</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>26m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>csi-snapshot-controller</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dns</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>etcd</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>36m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>image-registry</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>31m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ingress</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>30m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insights</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>31m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kube-apiserver</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>26m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kube-controller-manager</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>36m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kube-scheduler</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>36m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kube-storage-version-migrator</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>machine-api</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>29m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>machine-approver</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>machine-config</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>36m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marketplace</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monitoring</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>29m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>network</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>38m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>node-tuning</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-apiserver</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>32m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-controller-manager</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>30m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-samples</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>32m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>operator-lifecycle-manager</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>operator-lifecycle-manager-catalog</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>operator-lifecycle-manager-packageserver</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>32m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>service-ca</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>38m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>storage</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>37m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Configure the Operators that are not available.

23.1.15.1. Disabling the default OperatorHub catalog sources
Operator catalogs that source content provided by Red Hat and community projects are configured for OperatorHub by default during an OpenShift Container Platform installation. In a restricted network environment, you must disable the default catalogs as a cluster administrator.

**Procedure**

- Disable the sources for the default catalogs by adding `disableAllDefaultSources: true` to the `OperatorHub` object:

```
$ oc patch OperatorHub cluster --type json \
-p '[{"op": "add", "path": "/spec/disableAllDefaultSources", "value": true}]'
```

**TIP**

Alternatively, you can use the web console to manage catalog sources. From the Administration → Cluster Settings → Configuration → OperatorHub page, click the Sources tab, where you can create, update, delete, disable, and enable individual sources.

**23.1.15.2. Image registry removed during installation**

On platforms that do not provide shareable object storage, the OpenShift Image Registry Operator bootstraps itself as Removed. This allows `openshift-installer` to complete installations on these platform types.

After installation, you must edit the Image Registry Operator configuration to switch the `managementState` from Removed to Managed.

**23.1.15.3. Image registry storage configuration**

The Image Registry Operator is not initially available for platforms that do not provide default storage. After installation, you must configure your registry to use storage so that the Registry Operator is made available.

Instructions are shown for configuring a persistent volume, which is required for production clusters. Where applicable, instructions are shown for configuring an empty directory as the storage location, which is available for only non-production clusters.

Additional instructions are provided for allowing the image registry to use block storage types by using the `Recreate` rollout strategy during upgrades.

**23.1.15.3.1. Configuring registry storage for bare metal and other manual installations**

As a cluster administrator, following installation you must configure your registry to use storage.

**Prerequisites**

- You have access to the cluster as a user with the `cluster-admin` role.
- You have a cluster that uses manually-provisioned Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes, such as bare metal.
- You have provisioned persistent storage for your cluster, such as Red Hat OpenShift Data Foundation.
IMPORTANT

OpenShift Container Platform supports ReadWriteOnce access for image registry storage when you have only one replica. ReadWriteOnce access also requires that the registry uses the Recreate rollout strategy. To deploy an image registry that supports high availability with two or more replicas, ReadWriteMany access is required.

- Must have 100Gi capacity.

Procedure

1. To configure your registry to use storage, change the spec.storage.pvc in the configs.imageregistry/cluster resource.

   NOTE
   When you use shared storage, review your security settings to prevent outside access.

2. Verify that you do not have a registry pod:

   ```bash
   $ oc pod -n openshift-image-registry -l docker-registry=default
   
   Example output
   
   No resources found in openshift-image-registry namespace
   
   NOTE
   If you do have a registry pod in your output, you do not need to continue with this procedure.

3. Check the registry configuration:

   ```bash
   $ oc edit configs.imageregistry.operator.openshift.io
   
   Example output
   
   storage:
   pvc:
   claim:
   
   Leave the claim field blank to allow the automatic creation of an image-registry-storage PVC.

4. Check the clusteroperator status:

   ```bash
   $ oc get clusteroperator image-registry
   
   Example output
5. Ensure that your registry is set to managed to enable building and pushing of images.

- Run:

  $ oc edit configs.imageregistry/cluster

Then, change the line

managementState: Removed

to

managementState: Managed

23.1.15.3.2. Configuring storage for the image registry in non-production clusters

You must configure storage for the Image Registry Operator. For non-production clusters, you can set the image registry to an empty directory. If you do so, all images are lost if you restart the registry.

Procedure

- To set the image registry storage to an empty directory:

  $ oc patch configs.imageregistry.operator.openshift.io cluster --type merge --patch '{}"spec":
  {"storage":{"emptyDir":[]}}"'

**WARNING**

Configure this option for only non-production clusters.

If you run this command before the Image Registry Operator initializes its components, the `oc patch` command fails with the following error:

Error from server (NotFound): configs.imageregistry.operator.openshift.io "cluster" not found

Wait a few minutes and run the command again.

23.1.15.3.3. Configuring block registry storage

To allow the image registry to use block storage types during upgrades as a cluster administrator, you can use the **Recreate** rollout strategy.
**IMPORTANT**

Block storage volumes, or block persistent volumes, are supported but not recommended for use with the image registry on production clusters. An installation where the registry is configured on block storage is not highly available because the registry cannot have more than one replica.

If you choose to use a block storage volume with the image registry, you must use a filesystem persistent volume claim (PVC).

**Procedure**

1. To set the image registry storage as a block storage type, patch the registry so that it uses the *Recreate* rollout strategy and runs with only one (1) replica:

   ```bash
   $ oc patch config.imageregistry.operator.openshift.io/cluster --type=merge -p '{"spec":
   {"rolloutStrategy":"Recreate","replicas":1}}'
   ```

2. Provision the PV for the block storage device, and create a PVC for that volume. The requested block volume uses the ReadWriteOnce (RWO) access mode.

3. Edit the registry configuration so that it references the correct PVC.

**23.1.16. Completing installation on user-provisioned infrastructure**

After you complete the Operator configuration, you can finish installing the cluster on infrastructure that you provide.

**Prerequisites**

- Your control plane has initialized.
- You have completed the initial Operator configuration.

**Procedure**

1. Confirm that all the cluster components are online with the following command:

   ```bash
   $ watch -n5 oc get clusteroperators
   ```

**Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>VERSION</th>
<th>AVAILABLE</th>
<th>PROGRESSING</th>
<th>DEGRADED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SINCE authentication</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baremetal</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cloud-credential</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cluster-autoscaler</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config-operator</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>console</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>csi-snapshot-controller</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dns</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>etcd</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>image-registry</td>
<td>4.14.0</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Alternatively, the following command notifies you when all of the clusters are available. It also retrieves and displays credentials:

```
$ ./openshift-install --dir <installation_directory> wait-for install-complete
```

For `<installation_directory>`, specify the path to the directory that you stored the installation files in.

Example output

```
INFO Waiting up to 30m0s for the cluster to initialize...
```

The command succeeds when the Cluster Version Operator finishes deploying the OpenShift Container Platform cluster from Kubernetes API server.

**IMPORTANT**

- The Ignition config files that the installation program generates contain certificates that expire after 24 hours, which are then renewed at that time. If the cluster is shut down before renewing the certificates and the cluster is later restarted after the 24 hours have elapsed, the cluster automatically recovers the expired certificates. The exception is that you must manually approve the pending `node-bootstrapper` certificate signing requests (CSRs) to recover kubelet certificates. See the documentation for Recovering from expired control plane certificates for more information.

- It is recommended that you use Ignition config files within 12 hours after they are generated because the 24-hour certificate rotates from 16 to 22 hours after the cluster is installed. By using the Ignition config files within 12 hours, you can avoid installation failure if the certificate update runs during installation.
2. Confirm that the Kubernetes API server is communicating with the pods.
   a. To view a list of all pods, use the following command:

   $ oc get pods --all-namespaces

   **Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAMESPACE</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>READY</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>openshift-apiserver-operator</td>
<td>openshift-apiserver-operator-85cb746d55-zqhs8</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Running</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Running</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9m</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-apiserver</td>
<td>apiserver-67b9g</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Running</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3m</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-apiserver</td>
<td>apiserver-ljcmx</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Running</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1m</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-apiserver</td>
<td>apiserver-z25h4</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Running</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2m</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openshift-authentication-operator</td>
<td>authentication-operator-69d5d8bf84-vh2n8</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Running</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5m</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   b. View the logs for a pod that is listed in the output of the previous command by using the following command:

   $ oc logs <pod_name> -n <namespace>  

   Specify the pod name and namespace, as shown in the output of the previous command.

   If the pod logs display, the Kubernetes API server can communicate with the cluster machines.

3. For an installation with Fibre Channel Protocol (FCP), additional steps are required to enable multipathing. Do not enable multipathing during installation.

   See "Enabling multipathing with kernel arguments on RHCOS" in the Post-installation machine configuration tasks documentation for more information.

23.1.17. Telemetry access for OpenShift Container Platform

In OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, the Telemetry service, which runs by default to provide metrics about cluster health and the success of updates, requires internet access. If your cluster is connected to the internet, Telemetry runs automatically, and your cluster is registered to OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console.

After you confirm that your OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console inventory is correct, either maintained automatically by Telemetry or manually by using OpenShift Cluster Manager, use `subscription watch` to track your OpenShift Container Platform subscriptions at the account or multi-cluster level.

**Additional resources**

- See About remote health monitoring for more information about the Telemetry service.
23.1.18. Next steps

- Customize your cluster.
- If necessary, you can opt out of remote health reporting.
- Set up your registry and configure registry storage.
CHAPTER 24. INSTALLATION CONFIGURATION

24.1. CUSTOMIZING NODES

OpenShift Container Platform supports both cluster-wide and per-machine configuration via Ignition, which allows arbitrary partitioning and file content changes to the operating system. In general, if a configuration file is documented in Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL), then modifying it via Ignition is supported.

There are two ways to deploy machine config changes:

- Creating machine configs that are included in manifest files to start up a cluster during `openshift-install`.
- Creating machine configs that are passed to running OpenShift Container Platform nodes via the Machine Config Operator.

Additionally, modifying the reference config, such as the Ignition config that is passed to `coreos-installer` when installing bare-metal nodes allows per-machine configuration. These changes are currently not visible to the Machine Config Operator.

The following sections describe features that you might want to configure on your nodes in this way.

24.1.1. Creating machine configs with Butane

Machine configs are used to configure control plane and worker machines by instructing machines how to create users and file systems, set up the network, install systemd units, and more.

Because modifying machine configs can be difficult, you can use Butane configs to create machine configs for you, thereby making node configuration much easier.

24.1.1.1. About Butane

Butane is a command-line utility that OpenShift Container Platform uses to provide convenient, shorthand syntax for writing machine configs, as well as for performing additional validation of machine configs. The format of the Butane config file that Butane accepts is defined in the OpenShift Butane config spec.

24.1.1.2. Installing Butane

You can install the Butane tool (`butane`) to create OpenShift Container Platform machine configs from a command-line interface. You can install `butane` on Linux, Windows, or macOS by downloading the corresponding binary file.

**TIP**

Butane releases are backwards-compatible with older releases and with the Fedora CoreOS Config Transpiler (FCCT).

**Procedure**

2. Get the **butane** binary:
   
   a. For the newest version of Butane, save the latest **butane** image to your current directory:
   
   ```
   $ curl https://mirror.openshift.com/pub/openshift-v4/clients/butane/latest/butane --output butane
   ```
   
   b. Optional: For a specific type of architecture you are installing Butane on, such as aarch64 or ppc64le, indicate the appropriate URL. For example:
   
   ```
   $ curl https://mirror.openshift.com/pub/openshift-v4/clients/butane/latest/butane-aarch64 --output butane
   ```
   
3. Make the downloaded binary file executable:

   ```
   $ chmod +x butane
   ```

4. Move the **butane** binary file to a directory on your **PATH**.

   To check your **PATH**, open a terminal and execute the following command:

   ```
   $ echo $PATH
   ```

**Verification steps**

- You can now use the Butane tool by running the **butane** command:

  ```
  $ butane <butane_file>
  ```

24.1.1.3. Creating a **MachineConfig** object by using Butane

You can use Butane to produce a **MachineConfig** object so that you can configure worker or control plane nodes at installation time or via the Machine Config Operator.

**Prerequisites**

- You have installed the **butane** utility.

**Procedure**

1. Create a Butane config file. The following example creates a file named **99-worker-custom.bu** that configures the system console to show kernel debug messages and specifies custom settings for the chrony time service:

   ```
   variant: openshift
   version: 4.14.0
   metadata:
     name: 99-worker-custom
     labels:
       machineconfiguration.openshift.io/role: worker
     openshift:
       kernel_arguments:
         - loglevel=7
   ```

   storage:
files:
- path: /etc/chrony.conf
  mode: 0644
  overwrite: true
  contents:
    inline:
      pool 0.rhel.pool.ntp.org iburst
driftfile /var/lib/chrony/drift
makestep 1.0 3
rtcsync
logdir /var/log/chrony

NOTE
The **99-worker-custom.bu** file is set to create a machine config for worker nodes. To deploy on control plane nodes, change the role from **worker** to **master**. To do both, you could repeat the whole procedure using different file names for the two types of deployments.

2. Create a **MachineConfig** object by giving Butane the file that you created in the previous step:

   ```
   $ butane 99-worker-custom.bu -o ./99-worker-custom.yaml
   ```

   A **MachineConfig** object YAML file is created for you to finish configuring your machines.

3. Save the Butane config in case you need to update the **MachineConfig** object in the future.

4. If the cluster is not running yet, generate manifest files and add the **MachineConfig** object YAML file to the **openshift** directory. If the cluster is already running, apply the file as follows:

   ```
   $ oc create -f 99-worker-custom.yaml
   ```

Additional resources

- Adding kernel modules to nodes
- Encrypting and mirroring disks during installation

### 24.1.2. Adding day-1 kernel arguments

Although it is often preferable to modify kernel arguments as a day-2 activity, you might want to add kernel arguments to all master or worker nodes during initial cluster installation. Here are some reasons you might want to add kernel arguments during cluster installation so they take effect before the systems first boot up:

- You want to disable a feature, such as SELinux, so it has no impact on the systems when they first come up.
WARNING
Disabling SELinux on RHCOS is not supported.

- You need to do some low-level network configuration before the systems start.

To add kernel arguments to master or worker nodes, you can create a `MachineConfig` object and inject that object into the set of manifest files used by Ignition during cluster setup.

For a listing of arguments you can pass to a RHEL 8 kernel at boot time, see Kernel.org kernel parameters. It is best to only add kernel arguments with this procedure if they are needed to complete the initial OpenShift Container Platform installation.

**Procedure**

1. Change to the directory that contains the installation program and generate the Kubernetes manifests for the cluster:

   ```bash
   $ ./openshift-install create manifests --dir <installation_directory>
   ```

2. Decide if you want to add kernel arguments to worker or control plane nodes.

3. In the `openshift` directory, create a file (for example, `99-openshift-machineconfig-master-kargs.yaml`) to define a `MachineConfig` object to add the kernel settings. This example adds a `loglevel=7` kernel argument to control plane nodes:

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: machineconfiguration.openshift.io/v1
   kind: MachineConfig
   metadata:
     labels:
       machineconfiguration.openshift.io/role: master
     name: 99-openshift-machineconfig-master-kargs
   spec:
     kernelArguments:
     - loglevel=7
   EOF
   ```

   You can change `master` to `worker` to add kernel arguments to worker nodes instead. Create a separate YAML file to add to both master and worker nodes.

   You can now continue on to create the cluster.

24.1.3. Adding kernel modules to nodes

For most common hardware, the Linux kernel includes the device driver modules needed to use that hardware when the computer starts up. For some hardware, however, modules are not available in Linux. Therefore, you must find a way to provide those modules to each host computer. This procedure describes how to do that for nodes in an OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
When a kernel module is first deployed by following these instructions, the module is made available for the current kernel. If a new kernel is installed, the kmods-via-containers software will rebuild and deploy the module so a compatible version of that module is available with the new kernel.

The way that this feature is able to keep the module up to date on each node is by:

- Adding a systemd service to each node that starts at boot time to detect if a new kernel has been installed and
- If a new kernel is detected, the service rebuilds the module and installs it to the kernel

For information on the software needed for this procedure, see the kmods-via-containers github site.

A few important issues to keep in mind:

- This procedure is Technology Preview.
- Software tools and examples are not yet available in official RPM form and can only be obtained for now from unofficial github.com sites noted in the procedure.
- Third-party kernel modules you might add through these procedures are not supported by Red Hat.
- In this procedure, the software needed to build your kernel modules is deployed in a RHEL 8 container. Keep in mind that modules are rebuilt automatically on each node when that node gets a new kernel. For that reason, each node needs access to a yum repository that contains the kernel and related packages needed to rebuild the module. That content is best provided with a valid RHEL subscription.

### 24.1.3.1. Building and testing the kernel module container

Before deploying kernel modules to your OpenShift Container Platform cluster, you can test the process on a separate RHEL system. Gather the kernel module’s source code, the KVC framework, and the kmod-via-containers software. Then build and test the module. To do that on a RHEL 8 system, do the following:

**Procedure**

1. Register a RHEL 8 system:
   ```bash
   # subscription-manager register
   ```

2. Attach a subscription to the RHEL 8 system:
   ```bash
   # subscription-manager attach --auto
   ```

3. Install software that is required to build the software and container:
   ```bash
   # yum install podman make git -y
   ```

4. Clone the kmod-via-containers repository:
   a. Create a folder for the repository:
      ```bash
      $ mkdir kmods; cd kmods
      ```
b. Clone the repository:

```bash
$ git clone https://github.com/kmods-via-containers/kmods-via-containers
```

5. Install a KVC framework instance on your RHEL 8 build host to test the module. This adds a `kmods-via-container` systemd service and loads it:

a. Change to the `kmod-via-containers` directory:

```bash
$ cd kmods-via-containers/
```

b. Install the KVC framework instance:

```bash
$ sudo make install
```

c. Reload the systemd manager configuration:

```bash
$ sudo systemctl daemon-reload
```

6. Get the kernel module source code. The source code might be used to build a third-party module that you do not have control over, but is supplied by others. You will need content similar to the content shown in the `kvc-simple-kmod` example that can be cloned to your system as follows:

```bash
$ cd .. ; git clone https://github.com/kmods-via-containers/kvc-simple-kmod
```

7. Edit the configuration file, `simple-kmod.conf` file, in this example, and change the name of the Dockerfile to `Dockerfile.rhel`:

a. Change to the `kvc-simple-kmod` directory:

```bash
$ cd kvc-simple-kmod
```

b. Rename the Dockerfile:

```bash
$ cat simple-kmod.conf
```

**Example Dockerfile**

```
KMOD_CONTAINER_BUILD_CONTEXT="https://github.com/kmods-via-containers/kvc-simple-kmod.git"
KMOD_CONTAINER_BUILD_FILE=Dockerfile.rhel
KMOD_SOFTWARE_VERSION=dd1a7d4
KMOD_NAMES="simple-kmod simple-procfs-kmod"
```

8. Create an instance of `kmods-via-containers@.service` for your kernel module, `simple-kmod` in this example:

```bash
$ sudo make install
```

9. Enable the `kmods-via-containers@.service` instance:
10. Enable and start the systemd service:

$ sudo systemctl enable kmods-via-containers@simple-kmod.service --now

   a. Review the service status:

$ sudo systemctl status kmods-via-containers@simple-kmod.service

Example output

   ● kmods-via-containers@simple-kmod.service - Kmods Via Containers - simple-kmod
      Loaded: loaded (/etc/systemd/system/kmods-via-containers@.service; enabled; vendor preset: disabled)
      Active: active (exited) since Sun 2020-01-12 23:49:49 EST; 5s ago...

11. To confirm that the kernel modules are loaded, use the `lsmod` command to list the modules:

$ lsmod | grep simple_

Example output

   simple_procfs_kmod     16384  0
   simple_kmod            16384  0

12. Optional. Use other methods to check that the `simple-kmod` example is working:

   • Look for a "Hello world" message in the kernel ring buffer with `dmesg`:

$ dmesg | grep 'Hello world'

Example output

   [ 6420.761332] Hello world from simple_kmod.

   • Check the value of `simple-procfs-kmod` in `/proc`:

$ sudo cat /proc/simple-procfs-kmod

Example output

   simple-procfs-kmod number = 0

   • Run the `spkut` command to get more information from the module:

$ sudo spkut 44

Example output
KVC: wrapper simple-kmod for 4.18.0-147.3.1.el8_1.x86_64
Running userspace wrapper using the kernel module container...
+ podman run -i --rm --privileged
  simple-kmod-dd1a7d4:4.18.0-147.3.1.el8_1.x86_64 spkut 44
simple-procfs-kmod number = 0
simple-procfs-kmod number = 44

Going forward, when the system boots this service will check if a new kernel is running. If there is a new kernel, the service builds a new version of the kernel module and then loads it. If the module is already built, it will just load it.

24.1.3.2. Provisioning a kernel module to OpenShift Container Platform

Depending on whether or not you must have the kernel module in place when OpenShift Container Platform cluster first boots, you can set up the kernel modules to be deployed in one of two ways:

- **Provision kernel modules at cluster install time (day-1)** You can create the content as a **MachineConfig** object and provide it to **openshift-install** by including it with a set of manifest files.

- **Provision kernel modules via Machine Config Operator (day-2)** If you can wait until the cluster is up and running to add your kernel module, you can deploy the kernel module software via the Machine Config Operator (MCO).

In either case, each node needs to be able to get the kernel packages and related software packages at the time that a new kernel is detected. There are a few ways you can set up each node to be able to obtain that content.

- Provide RHEL entitlements to each node.

- Get RHEL entitlements from an existing RHEL host, from the `/etc/pki/entitlement` directory and copy them to the same location as the other files you provide when you build your Ignition config.

- Inside the Dockerfile, add pointers to a **yum** repository containing the kernel and other packages. This must include new kernel packages as they are needed to match newly installed kernels.

24.1.3.2.1. Provision kernel modules via a MachineConfig object

By packaging kernel module software with a **MachineConfig** object, you can deliver that software to worker or control plane nodes at installation time or via the Machine Config Operator.

**Procedure**

1. Register a RHEL 8 system:

   ```bash
   # subscription-manager register
   ```

2. Attach a subscription to the RHEL 8 system:

   ```bash
   # subscription-manager attach --auto
   ```

3. Install software needed to build the software:
Create a directory to host the kernel module and tooling:

```bash
$ mkdir kmods; cd kmods
```

5. Get the `kmods-via-containers` software:
   a. Clone the `kmods-via-containers` repository:
      ```bash
      $ git clone https://github.com/kmods-via-containers/kmods-via-containers
      ```
   b. Clone the `kvc-simple-kmod` repository:
      ```bash
      $ git clone https://github.com/kmods-via-containers/kvc-simple-kmod
      ```

6. Get your module software. In this example, `kvc-simple-kmod` is used.

7. Create a fakeroot directory and populate it with files that you want to deliver via Ignition, using the repositories cloned earlier:
   a. Create the directory:
      ```bash
      $ FAKEROOT=$(mktemp -d)
      ```
   b. Change to the `kmod-via-containers` directory:
      ```bash
      $ cd kmods-via-containers
      ```
   c. Install the KVC framework instance:
      ```bash
      $ make install DESTDIR=${FAKEROOT}/usr/local CONFDIR=${FAKEROOT}/etc/
      ```
   d. Change to the `kvc-simple-kmod` directory:
      ```bash
      $ cd ../kvc-simple-kmod
      ```
   e. Create the instance:
      ```bash
      $ make install DESTDIR=${FAKEROOT}/usr/local CONFDIR=${FAKEROOT}/etc/
      ```

8. Clone the fakeroot directory, replacing any symbolic links with copies of their targets, by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ cd .. && rm -rf kmod-tree && cp -Lpr ${FAKEROOT} kmod-tree
   ```

9. Create a Butane config file, `99-simple-kmod.bu`, that embeds the kernel module tree and enables the systemd service.

   **NOTE**
   
   See "Creating machine configs with Butane" for information about Butane.
To deploy on control plane nodes, change **worker** to **master**. To deploy on both control plane and worker nodes, perform the remainder of these instructions once for each node type.

10. Use Butane to generate a machine config YAML file, **99-simple-kmod.yaml**, containing the files and configuration to be delivered:

    $ butane 99-simple-kmod.bu --files-dir . -o 99-simple-kmod.yaml

11. If the cluster is not up yet, generate manifest files and add this file to the **openshift** directory. If the cluster is already running, apply the file as follows:

    $ oc create -f 99-simple-kmod.yaml

    Your nodes will start the **kmods-via-containers@simple-kmod.service** service and the kernel modules will be loaded.

12. To confirm that the kernel modules are loaded, you can log in to a node (using **oc debug node/<openshift-node>**, then **chroot /host**). To list the modules, use the **lsmod** command:

    $ lsmod | grep simple_

    **Example output**

    simple_procfs_kmod  16384 0
    simple_kmod        16384 0

### 24.1.4. Encrypting and mirroring disks during installation

During an OpenShift Container Platform installation, you can enable boot disk encryption and mirroring on the cluster nodes.

#### 24.1.4.1. About disk encryption

You can enable encryption for the boot disks on the control plane and compute nodes at installation time. OpenShift Container Platform supports the Trusted Platform Module (TPM) v2 and Tang encryption modes.
TPM v2
This is the preferred mode. TPM v2 stores passphrases in a secure cryptoprocessor on the server. You can use this mode to prevent decryption of the boot disk data on a cluster node if the disk is removed from the server.

Tang
Tang and Clevis are server and client components that enable network-bound disk encryption (NBDE). You can bind the boot disk data on your cluster nodes to one or more Tang servers. This prevents decryption of the data unless the nodes are on a secure network where the Tang servers are accessible. Clevis is an automated decryption framework used to implement decryption on the client side.

**IMPORTANT**
The use of the Tang encryption mode to encrypt your disks is only supported for bare metal and vSphere installations on user-provisioned infrastructure.

In earlier versions of Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS), disk encryption was configured by specifying `/etc/clevis.json` in the Ignition config. That file is not supported in clusters created with OpenShift Container Platform 4.7 or later. Configure disk encryption by using the following procedure.

When the TPM v2 or Tang encryption modes are enabled, the RHCOS boot disks are encrypted using the LUKS2 format.

This feature:

- Is available for installer-provisioned infrastructure, user-provisioned infrastructure, and Assisted Installer deployments

- For Assisted installer deployments:
  - Each cluster can only have a single encryption method, Tang or TPM
  - Encryption can be enabled on some or all nodes
  - There is no Tang threshold; all servers must be valid and operational
  - Encryption applies to the installation disks only, not to the workload disks

- Is supported on Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) systems only

- Sets up disk encryption during the manifest installation phase, encrypting all data written to disk, from first boot forward

- Requires no user intervention for providing passphrases

- Uses AES-256-XTS encryption, or AES-256-CBC if FIPS mode is enabled

### 24.1.4.1.1. Configuring an encryption threshold
In OpenShift Container Platform, you can specify a requirement for more than one Tang server. You can also configure the TPM v2 and Tang encryption modes simultaneously. This enables boot disk data decryption only if the TPM secure cryptoprocessor is present and the Tang servers are accessible over a secure network.
You can use the **threshold** attribute in your Butane configuration to define the minimum number of TPM v2 and Tang encryption conditions required for decryption to occur.

The threshold is met when the stated value is reached through any combination of the declared conditions. In the case of offline provisioning, the offline server is accessed using an included advertisement, and only uses that supplied advertisement if the number of online servers do not meet the set threshold.

For example, the **threshold** value of 2 in the following configuration can be reached by accessing two Tang servers, with the offline server available as a backup, or by accessing the TPM secure cryptoprocessor and one of the Tang servers:

**Example Butane configuration for disk encryption**

```yaml
variant: openshift
version: 4.14.0
metadata:
  name: worker-storage
  labels:
    machineconfiguration.openshift.io/role: worker
boot_device:
  layout: x86_64
  luks:
    tpm2: true
    tang: [url: http://tang1.example.com:7500
temp: jwGN5tRFK-kF6pIX89ssF3khxX,
         url: http://tang2.example.com:7500
temp: VCJsvZFjBSlHSlw78rOrq7h2ZF
         url: http://tang3.example.com:7500
         temp: PLjNyRdGw03zIRoGjQYMhSZGu9
         advertisement: "\"payload\": \"...\", \"protected\": \"...\", \"signature\": \"...\""
    threshold: 2
openshift:
  fips: true
```

1. Set this field to the instruction set architecture of the cluster nodes. Some examples include, **x86_64**, **aarch64**, or **ppc64le**.

2. Include this field if you want to use a Trusted Platform Module (TPM) to encrypt the root file system.

3. Include this section if you want to use one or more Tang servers.

4. Optional: Include this field for offline provisioning. Ignition will provision the Tang server binding rather than fetching the advertisement from the server at runtime. This lets the server be unavailable at provisioning time.

5. Specify the minimum number of TPM v2 and Tang encryption conditions required for decryption to occur.
IMPORTANT

The default threshold value is 1. If you include multiple encryption conditions in your configuration but do not specify a threshold, decryption can occur if any of the conditions are met.

NOTE

If you require TPM v2 and Tang for decryption, the value of the threshold attribute must equal the total number of stated Tang servers plus one. If the threshold value is lower, it is possible to reach the threshold value by using a single encryption mode. For example, if you set tpm2 to true and specify two Tang servers, a threshold of 2 can be met by accessing the two Tang servers, even if the TPM secure cryptoprocessor is not available.

24.1.4.2. About disk mirroring

During OpenShift Container Platform installation on control plane and worker nodes, you can enable mirroring of the boot and other disks to two or more redundant storage devices. A node continues to function after storage device failure provided one device remains available.

Mirroring does not support replacement of a failed disk. Reprovision the node to restore the mirror to a pristine, non-degraded state.

NOTE

For user-provisioned infrastructure deployments, mirroring is available only on RH COS systems. Support for mirroring is available on x86_64 nodes booted with BIOS or UEFI and on ppc64le nodes.

24.1.4.3. Configuring disk encryption and mirroring

You can enable and configure encryption and mirroring during an OpenShift Container Platform installation.

Prerequisites

- You have downloaded the OpenShift Container Platform installation program on your installation node.
- You installed Butane on your installation node.

NOTE

Butane is a command-line utility that OpenShift Container Platform uses to offer convenient, short-hand syntax for writing and validating machine configs. For more information, see "Creating machine configs with Butane".

- You have access to a Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 8 machine that can be used to generate a thumbprint of the Tang exchange key.

Procedure
1. If you want to use TPM v2 to encrypt your cluster, check to see if TPM v2 encryption needs to be enabled in the host firmware for each node. This is required on most Dell systems. Check the manual for your specific system.

2. If you want to use Tang to encrypt your cluster, follow these preparatory steps:
   a. Set up a Tang server or access an existing one. See Network-bound disk encryption for instructions.
   b. Install the clevis package on a RHEL 8 machine, if it is not already installed:
      
      ```
      $ sudo yum install clevis
      ```
   c. On the RHEL 8 machine, run the following command to generate a thumbprint of the exchange key. Replace `http://tang1.example.com:7500` with the URL of your Tang server:
      
      ```
      $ clevis-encrypt-tang '{"url":"http://tang1.example.com:7500"}' < /dev/null > /dev/null
      ```
      
      In this example, `tangd.socket` is listening on port 7500 on the Tang server.
      
      **NOTE**
      The `clevis-encrypt-tang` command generates a thumbprint of the exchange key. No data passes to the encryption command during this step; `/dev/null` exists here as an input instead of plain text. The encrypted output is also sent to `/dev/null`, because it is not required for this procedure.

   **Example output**
   
   The advertisement contains the following signing keys:

   ```
   PLjNyRdGw03zlRoGjQYMahSZGu9
   ```

   The thumbprint of the exchange key.

   When the **Do you wish to trust these keys? [ynYN]** prompt displays, type **Y**.

   d. Optional: For offline Tang provisioning:
      i. Obtain the advertisement from the server using the curl command. Replace `http://tang2.example.com:7500` with the URL of your Tang server:
         
         ```
         $ curl -f http://tang2.example.com:7500/adv > adv.jws && cat adv.jws
         ```
      
      **Expected output**
      
      ```
      {"payload": "eyJrZXlzIjogW3siYWxnIjogIkV", "protected": "eyJhbGciOiJFUzUxMiIsImN0eSI", "signature": "ADLgk7fZdE3Yt4FyYsm0pHiau7Q"}
      ```
      i. Provide the advertisement file to Clevis for encryption:
e. If the nodes are configured with static IP addressing, run `coreos-installer iso customize --dest-karg-append` or use the `coreos-installer --append-karg` option when installing RHCoS nodes to set the IP address of the installed system. Append the `ip=` and other arguments needed for your network.

```
$ clevis-encrypt-tang '{"url":"http://tang2.example.com:7500","adv":"adv.jws"}' < /dev/null > /dev/null
```

**IMPORTANT**

Some methods for configuring static IPs do not affect the initramfs after the first boot and will not work with Tang encryption. These include the `coreos-installer --copy-network` option, the `coreos-installer iso customize --network-keyfile` option, and the `coreos-installer pxe customize --network-keyfile` option, as well as adding `ip=` arguments to the kernel command line of the live ISO or PXE image during installation. Incorrect static IP configuration causes the second boot of the node to fail.

3. On your installation node, change to the directory that contains the installation program and generate the Kubernetes manifests for the cluster:

```
$ ./openshift-install create manifests --dir <installation_directory>
```

Replace `<installation_directory>` with the path to the directory that you want to store the installation files in.

4. Create a Butane config that configures disk encryption, mirroring, or both. For example, to configure storage for compute nodes, create a `$HOME/clusterconfig/worker-storage.bu` file.

**Butane config example for a boot device**

```
variant: openshift
version: 4.14.0
metadata:
  name: worker-storage
labels:
  machineconfiguration.openshift.io/role: worker
boot_device:
  layout: x86_64
  luks:
    tpm2: true
    tang:
      - url: http://tang1.example.com:7500
        thumbprint: PLjNyRdGw03zlRoGjQYMahSZGu9
      - url: http://tang2.example.com:7500
        thumbprint: VCJsvZFjBSlHSldw78rOq7h2ZF
        advertisement: "{"payload": "eyJrZiIzIjogW3siYXV0aG9yIjogIlN0eSI", "signature": "ADLgk7IzD3E3YfYsm0pHlau7Qi"}
        threshold: 1
        mirror: true
devices: 0k
```
For control plane configurations, replace `worker` with `master` in both of these locations.

Set this field to the instruction set architecture of the cluster nodes. Some examples include, `x86_64`, `aarch64`, or `ppc64le`.

Include this section if you want to encrypt the root file system. For more details, see "About disk encryption".

Include this field if you want to use a Trusted Platform Module (TPM) to encrypt the root file system.

Include this section if you want to use one or more Tang servers.

Specify the URL of a Tang server. In this example, `tangd.socket` is listening on port `7500` on the Tang server.

Specify the exchange key thumbprint, which was generated in a preceding step.

Optional: Specify the advertisement for your offline Tang server in valid JSON format.

Specify the minimum number of TPM v2 and Tang encryption conditions that must be met for decryption to occur. The default value is `1`. For more information about this topic, see "Configuring an encryption threshold".

Include this section if you want to mirror the boot disk. For more details, see "About disk mirroring".

List all disk devices that should be included in the boot disk mirror, including the disk that RHCOS will be installed onto.

Include this directive to enable FIPS mode on your cluster.

**IMPORTANT**

To enable FIPS mode for your cluster, you must run the installation program from a Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) computer configured to operate in FIPS mode. For more information about configuring FIPS mode on RHEL, see [Installing the system in FIPS mode](#). If you are configuring nodes to use both disk encryption and mirroring, both features must be configured in the same Butane configuration file. If you are configuring disk encryption on a node with FIPS mode enabled, you must include the `fips` directive in the same Butane configuration file, even if FIPS mode is also enabled in a separate manifest.

5. Create a control plane or compute node manifest from the corresponding Butane configuration file and save it to the `<installation_directory>/openshift` directory. For example, to create a manifest for the compute nodes, run the following command:

```
$ butane $HOME/clusterconfig/worker-storage.bu -o <installation_directory>/openshift/99-worker-storage.yaml
```
Repeat this step for each node type that requires disk encryption or mirroring.

6. Save the Butane configuration file in case you need to update the manifests in the future.

7. Continue with the remainder of the OpenShift Container Platform installation.

**TIP**

You can monitor the console log on the RHCOS nodes during installation for error messages relating to disk encryption or mirroring.

![](image)

**IMPORTANT**

If you configure additional data partitions, they will not be encrypted unless encryption is explicitly requested.

**Verification**

After installing OpenShift Container Platform, you can verify if boot disk encryption or mirroring is enabled on the cluster nodes.

1. From the installation host, access a cluster node by using a debug pod:
   a. Start a debug pod for the node, for example:

```
$ oc debug node/compute-1
```

b. Set `/host` as the root directory within the debug shell. The debug pod mounts the root file system of the node in `/host` within the pod. By changing the root directory to `/host`, you can run binaries contained in the executable paths on the node:

```
# chroot /host
```

**NOTE**

OpenShift Container Platform cluster nodes running Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) are immutable and rely on Operators to apply cluster changes. Accessing cluster nodes using SSH is not recommended. However, if the OpenShift Container Platform API is not available, or `kubelet` is not properly functioning on the target node, `oc` operations will be impacted. In such situations, it is possible to access nodes using `ssh core@<node>.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>` instead.

2. If you configured boot disk encryption, verify if it is enabled:

   a. From the debug shell, review the status of the root mapping on the node:

```
# cryptsetup status root
```

**Example output**

```
/dev/mapper/root is active and is in use.
type: LUKS2
```
The encryption format. When the TPM v2 or Tang encryption modes are enabled, the RHCOS boot disks are encrypted using the LUKS2 format.

The encryption algorithm used to encrypt the LUKS2 volume. The `aes-cbc-essiv:sha256` cipher is used if FIPS mode is enabled.

The device that contains the encrypted LUKS2 volume. If mirroring is enabled, the value will represent a software mirror device, for example `/dev/md126`.

b. List the Clevis plugins that are bound to the encrypted device:

```
# clevis luks list -d /dev/sda4
```

Specify the device that is listed in the `device` field in the output of the preceding step.

Example output

```
1: sss "{"t":1,"pins":{"tang":null}}"
```

In the example output, the Tang plugin is used by the Shamir’s Secret Sharing (SSS) Clevis plugin for the `/dev/sda4` device.

3. If you configured mirroring, verify if it is enabled:

a. From the debug shell, list the software RAID devices on the node:

```
# cat /proc/mdstat
```

Example output

```
Personalities : [raid1]
md126 : active raid1 sdb3[1] sda3[0]
  393152 blocks super 1.0 [2/2] [UU]
md127 : active raid1 sda4[0] sdb4[1]
  51869632 blocks super 1.2 [2/2] [UU]

unused devices: <none>
```

The `/dev/md126` software RAID mirror device uses the `/dev/sda3` and `/dev/sdb3` disk devices on the cluster node.
The `/dev/md127` software RAID mirror device uses the `/dev/sda4` and `/dev/sdb4` disk devices on the cluster node.

b. Review the details of each of the software RAID devices listed in the output of the preceding command. The following example lists the details of the `/dev/md126` device:

```bash
# mdadm --detail /dev/md126
```

**Example output**

```
/dev/md126:
  Version : 1.0
  Creation Time : Wed Jul  7 11:07:36 2021
  Raid Level : raid1
    Array Size : 393152 (383.94 MiB 402.59 MB)
    Used Dev Size : 393152 (383.94 MiB 402.59 MB)
    Raid Devices : 2
    Total Devices : 2
    Persistence : Superblock is persistent

    State : clean
    Active Devices : 2
    Working Devices : 2
    Failed Devices : 0
    Spare Devices : 0

  Consistency Policy : resync
    Name : any:md-boot
    UUID : ccfa3801:c520e0b5:2bee2755:69043055
    Events : 19
    Number   Major   Minor   RaidDevice State
            0     252        3        0      active sync   /dev/sda3
            1     252       19        1      active sync   /dev/sdb3
```

1. Specifies the RAID level of the device. **raid1** indicates RAID 1 disk mirroring.
2. Specifies the state of the RAID device.
3. States the number of underlying disk devices that are active and working.
4. States the number of underlying disk devices that are in a failed state.
5. The name of the software RAID device.
6. Provides information about the underlying disk devices used by the software RAID device.

`# mdadm --detail /dev/md126`

**Example output**

```
/dev/md126:
  Version : 1.0
  Creation Time : Wed Jul  7 11:07:36 2021
  Raid Level : raid1
    Array Size : 393152 (383.94 MiB 402.59 MB)
    Used Dev Size : 393152 (383.94 MiB 402.59 MB)
    Raid Devices : 2
    Total Devices : 2
    Persistence : Superblock is persistent

    State : clean
    Active Devices : 2
    Working Devices : 2
    Failed Devices : 0
    Spare Devices : 0

  Consistency Policy : resync
    Name : any:md-boot
    UUID : ccfa3801:c520e0b5:2bee2755:69043055
    Events : 19
    Number   Major   Minor   RaidDevice State
            0     252        3        0      active sync   /dev/sda3
            1     252       19        1      active sync   /dev/sdb3
```

c. List the file systems mounted on the software RAID devices:
Example output

```
# mount | grep /dev/md

/dev/md127 on / type xfs
  (rw,relatime,seclabel,attr2,inode64,logbufs=8,logbsize=32k,prjquota)
/dev/md127 on /etc type xfs
  (rw,relatime,seclabel,attr2,inode64,logbufs=8,logbsize=32k,prjquota)
/dev/md127 on /usr type xfs
  (ro,relatime,seclabel,attr2,inode64,logbufs=8,logbsize=32k,prjquota)
/dev/md127 on /sysroot type xfs
  (ro,relatime,seclabel,attr2,inode64,logbufs=8,logbsize=32k,prjquota)
/dev/md127 on /var type xfs
  (rw,relatime,seclabel,attr2,inode64,logbufs=8,logbsize=32k,prjquota)
/dev/md127 on /var/lib/containers/storage/overlay type xfs
  (rw,relatime,seclabel,attr2,inode64,logbufs=8,logbsize=32k,prjquota)
/dev/md127 on /var/lib/kubelet/pods/e5054ed5-f882-4d14-b599-99c050d4e0c0/volume-subpaths/etc/tuned/1 type xfs
  (rw,relatime,seclabel,attr2,inode64,logbufs=8,logbsize=32k,prjquota)
/dev/md127 on /var/lib/kubelet/pods/e5054ed5-f882-4d14-b599-99c050d4e0c0/volume-subpaths/etc/tuned/2 type xfs
  (rw,relatime,seclabel,attr2,inode64,logbufs=8,logbsize=32k,prjquota)
/dev/md127 on /var/lib/kubelet/pods/e5054ed5-f882-4d14-b599-99c050d4e0c0/volume-subpaths/etc/tuned/3 type xfs
  (rw,relatime,seclabel,attr2,inode64,logbufs=8,logbsize=32k,prjquota)
/dev/md127 on /var/lib/kubelet/pods/e5054ed5-f882-4d14-b599-99c050d4e0c0/volume-subpaths/etc/tuned/4 type xfs
  (rw,relatime,seclabel,attr2,inode64,logbufs=8,logbsize=32k,prjquota)
/dev/md127 on /var/lib/kubelet/pods/e5054ed5-f882-4d14-b599-99c050d4e0c0/volume-subpaths/etc/tuned/5 type xfs
  (rw,relatime,seclabel,attr2,inode64,logbufs=8,logbsize=32k,prjquota)
/dev/md126 on /boot type ext4 (rw,relatime,seclabel)

In the example output, the /boot file system is mounted on the /dev/md126 software RAID device and the root file system is mounted on /dev/md127.

4. Repeat the verification steps for each OpenShift Container Platform node type.

Additional resources

- For more information about the TPM v2 and Tang encryption modes, see Configuring automated unlocking of encrypted volumes using policy-based decryption.

24.1.4.4. Configuring a RAID-enabled data volume

You can enable software RAID partitioning to provide an external data volume. OpenShift Container Platform supports RAID 0, RAID 1, RAID 4, RAID 5, RAID 6, and RAID 10 for data protection and fault tolerance. See "About disk mirroring" for more details.

Prerequisites

- You have downloaded the OpenShift Container Platform installation program on your installation node.
You have installed Butane on your installation node.

NOTE

Butane is a command-line utility that OpenShift Container Platform uses to provide convenient, short-hand syntax for writing machine configs, as well as for performing additional validation of machine configs. For more information, see the Creating machine configs with Butane section.

Procedure

1. Create a Butane config that configures a data volume by using software RAID.

   - To configure a data volume with RAID 1 on the same disks that are used for a mirrored boot disk, create a $HOME/clusterconfig/raid1-storage.bu file, for example:

```
RAID 1 on mirrored boot disk

variant: openshift
version: 4.14.0
metadata:
  name: raid1-storage
  labels:
    machineconfiguration.openshift.io/role: worker
boot_device:
  mirror:
    devices:
      - /dev/disk/by-id/scsi-3600508b400105e210000900000490000
      - /dev/disk/by-id/scsi-SSEAGATE_ST373453LW_3HW1RHM6
storage:
  disks:
    - device: /dev/disk/by-id/scsi-3600508b400105e210000900000490000
      partitions:
        - label: root-1
          size_mib: 25000
        - label: var-1
      raid:
        name: md-var
        level: raid1
        devices:
          - /dev/disk/by-partlabel/var-1
          - /dev/disk/by-partlabel/var-2
  filesystems:
    - device: /dev/md/md-var
      path: /var
      format: xfs
      wipe_filesystem: true
      with_mount_unit: true
```
When adding a data partition to the boot disk, a minimum value of 25000 mebibytes is recommended. If no value is specified, or if the specified value is smaller than the recommended minimum, the resulting root file system will be too small, and future reinstalls of RHCOS might overwrite the beginning of the data partition.

- To configure a data volume with RAID 1 on secondary disks, create a $HOME/clusterconfig/raid1-alt-storage.bu file, for example:

**RAID 1 on secondary disks**

```yaml
variant: openshift
version: 4.14.0
metadata:
  name: raid1-alt-storage
  labels:
    machineconfiguration.openshift.io/role: worker
storage:
  disks:
    - device: /dev/sdc
      wipe_table: true
      partitions:
        - label: data-1
        - device: /dev/sdd
          wipe_table: true
          partitions:
            - label: data-2
  raid:
    - name: md-var-lib-containers
      level: raid1
      devices:
        - /dev/disk/by-partlabel/data-1
        - /dev/disk/by-partlabel/data-2
  filesystems:
    - device: /dev/md/md-var-lib-containers
      path: /var/lib/containers
      format: xfs
      wipe_filesystem: true
      with_mount_unit: true
```

2. Create a RAID manifest from the Butane config you created in the previous step and save it to the `<installation_directory>/openshift` directory. For example, to create a manifest for the compute nodes, run the following command:

```
$ butane $HOME/clusterconfig/<butane_config>.bu -o <installation_directory>/openshift/<manifest_name>.yaml
```

Replace `<butane_config>` and `<manifest_name>` with the file names from the previous step. For example, `raid1-alt-storage.bu` and `raid1-alt-storage.yaml` for secondary disks.

3. Save the Butane config in case you need to update the manifest in the future.

4. Continue with the remainder of the OpenShift Container Platform installation.
24.1.5. Configuring chrony time service

You can set the time server and related settings used by the chrony time service (chronyd) by modifying the contents of the `chrony.conf` file and passing those contents to your nodes as a machine config.

Procedure

1. Create a Butane config including the contents of the `chrony.conf` file. For example, to configure chrony on worker nodes, create a `99-worker-chrony.bu` file.

   **NOTE**
   See “Creating machine configs with Butane” for information about Butane.

```yaml
variant: openshift
version: 4.14.0
metadata:
  name: 99-worker-chrony
  labels:
    machineconfiguration.openshift.io/role: worker
storage:
  files:
    - path: /etc/chrony.conf
      mode: 0644
      overwrite: true
      contents:
        inline:
          pool 0.rhel.pool.ntp.org iburst
          driftfile /var/lib/chrony/drift
          makestep 1.0 3
          rtsync
          logdir /var/log/chrony
```

1. On control plane nodes, substitute `master` for `worker` in both of these locations.
2. Specify an octal value mode for the `mode` field in the machine config file. After creating the file and applying the changes, the `mode` is converted to a decimal value. You can check the YAML file with the command `oc get mc <mc-name> -o yaml`.
3. Specify any valid, reachable time source, such as the one provided by your DHCP server. Alternately, you can specify any of the following NTP servers: `1.rhel.pool.ntp.org`, `2.rhel.pool.ntp.org`, or `3.rhel.pool.ntp.org`.

2. Use Butane to generate a `MachineConfig` object file, `99-worker-chrony.yaml`, containing the configuration to be delivered to the nodes:

   ```
   $ butane 99-worker-chrony.bu -o 99-worker-chrony.yaml
   ```

3. Apply the configurations in one of two ways:
• If the cluster is not running yet, after you generate manifest files, add the `MachineConfig` object file to the `<installation_directory>/openshift` directory, and then continue to create the cluster.

• If the cluster is already running, apply the file:

  ```
  $ oc apply -f ./99-worker-chrony.yaml
  ```

24.1.6. Additional resources

• For information on Butane, see Creating machine configs with Butane.

• For information on FIPS support, see Support for FIPS cryptography.

### 24.2. CONFIGURING YOUR FIREWALL

If you use a firewall, you must configure it so that OpenShift Container Platform can access the sites that it requires to function. You must always grant access to some sites, and you grant access to more if you use Red Hat Insights, the Telemetry service, a cloud to host your cluster, and certain build strategies.

#### 24.2.1. Configuring your firewall for OpenShift Container Platform

Before you install OpenShift Container Platform, you must configure your firewall to grant access to the sites that OpenShift Container Platform requires.

There are no special configuration considerations for services running on only controller nodes compared to worker nodes.

**NOTE**

If your environment has a dedicated load balancer in front of your OpenShift Container Platform cluster, review the allowlists between your firewall and load balancer to prevent unwanted network restrictions to your cluster.

**Procedure**

1. Allowlist the following registry URLs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>URL</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>registry.redhat.io</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>Provides core container images</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>access.redhat.com</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>Hosts all the container images that are stored on the Red Hat Ecosystem Catalog, including core container images.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quay.io</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>Provides core container images</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cdn.quay.io</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>Provides core container images</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cdn01.quay.io</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>Provides core container images</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td>Port</td>
<td>Function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cdn02.quay.io</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>Provides core container images</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cdn03.quay.io</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>Provides core container images</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sso.redhat.com</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>The <a href="https://console.redhat.com">https://console.redhat.com</a> site uses authentication from sso.redhat.com</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. In a firewall environment, ensure that the access.redhat.com resource is on the allowlist. This resource hosts a signature store that a container client requires for verifying images when pulling them from registry.access.redhat.com.

You can use the wildcards *.quay.io and *.openshiftapps.com instead of cdn0[1-3].quay.io in your allowlist. When you add a site, such as quay.io, to your allowlist, do not add a wildcard entry, such as *.quay.io, to your denylist. In most cases, image registries use a content delivery network (CDN) to serve images. If a firewall blocks access, image downloads are denied when the initial download request redirects to a hostname such as cdn01.quay.io.

2. Allowlist any site that provides resources for a language or framework that your builds require.

3. If you do not disable Telemetry, you must grant access to the following URLs to access Red Hat Insights:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>URL</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cert-api.access.redhat.com</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>Required for Telemetry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>api.access.redhat.com</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>Required for Telemetry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>infogw.api.openshift.com</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>Required for Telemetry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>console.redhat.com</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>Required for Telemetry and for insights-operator</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. If you use Alibaba Cloud, Amazon Web Services (AWS), Microsoft Azure, or Google Cloud Platform (GCP) to host your cluster, you must grant access to the URLs that provide the cloud provider API and DNS for that cloud:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cloud</th>
<th>URL</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alibaba</td>
<td>*.aliyuncs.com</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>Required to access Alibaba Cloud services and resources. Review the Alibaba endpoints_config.go file to determine the exact endpoints to allow for the regions that you use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloud</td>
<td>URL</td>
<td>Port</td>
<td>Function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AWS</td>
<td>aws.amazon.com</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>Used to install and manage clusters in an AWS environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*.amazonaws.com</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>Required to access AWS services and resources. Review the <a href="https://aws.amazon.com/documentation/service-endpoints">AWS Service Endpoints</a> in the AWS documentation to determine the exact endpoints to allow for the regions that you use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ec2.amazonaws.com</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>Used to install and manage clusters in an AWS environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>events.amazonaws.com</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>Used to install and manage clusters in an AWS environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>iam.amazonaws.com</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>Used to install and manage clusters in an AWS environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>route53.amazonaws.com</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>Used to install and manage clusters in an AWS environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>s3.amazonaws.com</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>Used to install and manage clusters in an AWS environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>s3.&lt;aws_region&gt;.amazonaws.com</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>Used to install and manage clusters in an AWS environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>s3.dualstack.&lt;aws_region&gt;.amazonaws.com</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>Used to install and manage clusters in an AWS environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sts.amazonaws.com</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>Used to install and manage clusters in an AWS environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sts.&lt;aws_region&gt;.amazonaws.com</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>Used to install and manage clusters in an AWS environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tagging.us-east-1.amazonaws.com</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>Used to install and manage clusters in an AWS environment. This endpoint is always <strong>us-east-1</strong>, regardless of the region the cluster is deployed in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ec2.&lt;aws_region&gt;.amazonaws.com</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>Used to install and manage clusters in an AWS environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>elasticloadbalancing.&lt;aws_region&gt;.amazonaws.com</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>Used to install and manage clusters in an AWS environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloud</td>
<td>URL</td>
<td>Port</td>
<td>Function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>servicequotas.&lt;aws_region&gt;.amazonaws.com</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>Required. Used to confirm quotas for deploying the service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tagging.&lt;aws_region&gt;.amazonaws.com</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>Allows the assignment of metadata about AWS resources in the form of tags.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GCP</td>
<td>*.googleapis.com</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>Required to access GCP services and resources. Review <a href="#">Cloud Endpoints</a> in the GCP documentation to determine the endpoints to allow for your APIs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>accounts.google.com</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>Required to access your GCP account.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azure</td>
<td>management.azure.com</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>Required to access Azure services and resources. Review the <a href="#">Azure REST API reference</a> in the Azure documentation to determine the endpoints to allow for your APIs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*.blob.core.windows.net</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>Required to download Ignition files.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>login.microsoftonline.com</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>Required to access Azure services and resources. Review the <a href="#">Azure REST API reference</a> in the Azure documentation to determine the endpoints to allow for your APIs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Allowlist the following URLs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>URL</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mirror.openshift.com</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>Required to access mirrored installation content and images. This site is also a source of release image signatures, although the Cluster Version Operator needs only a single functioning source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>storage.googleapis.com/openshift-release</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>A source of release image signatures, although the Cluster Version Operator needs only a single functioning source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*.apps.&lt;cluster_name&gt;.&lt;base_domain&gt;</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>Required to access the default cluster routes unless you set an ingress wildcard during installation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### URL and Function

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>URL</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>quayio-production-s3.s3.amazonaws.com</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>Required to access Quay image content in AWS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>api.openshift.com</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>Required both for your cluster token and to check if updates are available for the cluster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rhcos.mirror.openshift.com</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>Required to download Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) images.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>console.redhat.com</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>Required for your cluster token.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sso.redhat.com</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>The <a href="https://console.redhat.com">https://console.redhat.com</a> site uses authentication from sso.redhat.com</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Operators require route access to perform health checks. Specifically, the authentication and web console Operators connect to two routes to verify that the routes work. If you are the cluster administrator and do not want to allow `*.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>`, then allow these routes:

- `oauth-openshift.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>`
- `console-openshift-console.apps.<cluster_name>.<base_domain>`, or the hostname that is specified in the `spec.route.hostname` field of the `consoles.operator/cluster` object if the field is not empty.

6. Allowlist the following URLs for optional third-party content:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>URL</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>registry.connect.redhat.com</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>Required for all third-party images and certified operators.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rhc4tp-prod-z8xcf-image-registry-us-east-1-evenkyleffocxqovork.s3.dualstack.us-east-1.amazonaws.com</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>Provides access to container images hosted on registry.connect.redhat.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oso-rhc4tp-docker-registry.s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>Required for Sonatype Nexus, F5 Big IP operators.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. If you use a default Red Hat Network Time Protocol (NTP) server allow the following URLs:

- 1.rhel.pool.ntp.org
- 2.rhel.pool.ntp.org
24.3. ENABLING LINUX CONTROL GROUP VERSION 1 (CGROUP V1)

As of OpenShift Container Platform 4.14, OpenShift Container Platform uses Linux control group version 2 (cgroup v2) in your cluster. If you are using cgroup v1 on OpenShift Container Platform 4.13 or earlier, migrating to OpenShift Container Platform 4.14 will not automatically update your cgroup configuration to version 2. A fresh installation of OpenShift Container Platform 4.14 will use cgroup v2 by default. However, you can enable Linux control group version 1 (cgroup v1) upon installation. Enabling cgroup v1 in OpenShift Container Platform disables all cgroup v2 controllers and hierarchies in your cluster.

cgroup v2 is the current version of the Linux cgroup API. cgroup v2 offers several improvements over cgroup v1, including a unified hierarchy, safer sub-tree delegation, new features such as Pressure Stall Information, and enhanced resource management and isolation.

You can switch between cgroup v1 and cgroup v2, as needed, by editing the node.config object. For more information, see "Configuring the Linux cgroup on your nodes" in the "Additional resources" of this section.

24.3.1. Enabling Linux cgroup v1 during installation

You can enable Linux control group version 1 (cgroup v1) when you install a cluster by creating installation manifests.

Procedure

1. Create or edit the node.config object to specify the v1 cgroup:

   ```yaml
   apiVersion: config.openshift.io/v2
   kind: Node
   metadata:
     name: cluster
   spec:
     cgroupMode: "v1"
   ```

2. Proceed with the installation as usual.

Additional resources

- OpenShift Container Platform installation overview
- Configuring the Linux cgroup on your nodes
CHAPTER 25. VALIDATING AN INSTALLATION

You can check the status of an OpenShift Container Platform cluster after an installation by following the procedures in this document.

25.1. REVIEWING THE INSTALLATION LOG

You can review a summary of an installation in the OpenShift Container Platform installation log. If an installation succeeds, the information required to access the cluster is included in the log.

Prerequisites

- You have access to the installation host.

Procedure

- Review the .openshift_install.log log file in the installation directory on your installation host:

  $ cat <install_dir>/openshift_install.log

Example output

Cluster credentials are included at the end of the log if the installation is successful, as outlined in the following example:

```
... time="2020-12-03T09:50:47Z" level=info msg="Install complete!"
  time="2020-12-03T09:50:47Z" level=info msg="To access the cluster as the system:admin user when using 'oc', run 'export KUBECONFIG=/home/myuser/install_dir/auth/kubeconfig'"
  time="2020-12-03T09:50:47Z" level=info msg="Access the OpenShift web-console here: https://console-openshift-console.apps.mycluster.example.com"
  time="2020-12-03T09:50:47Z" level=info msg="Login to the console with user: \"kubeadmin\", and password: \"password\""
  time="2020-12-03T09:50:47Z" level=debug msg="Time elapsed per stage:"
  time="2020-12-03T09:50:47Z" level=debug msg="    Infrastructure: 6m45s"
  time="2020-12-03T09:50:47Z" level=debug msg="  Bootstrap Complete: 11m30s"
  time="2020-12-03T09:50:47Z" level=debug msg="   Bootstrap Destroy: 1m5s"
  time="2020-12-03T09:50:47Z" level=debug msg="      Cluster Operators: 17m31s"
  time="2020-12-03T09:50:47Z" level=info msg="Time elapsed: 37m26s"
```

25.2. VIEWING THE IMAGE PULL SOURCE

For clusters with unrestricted network connectivity, you can view the source of your pulled images by using a command on a node, such as crictl images.

However, for disconnected installations, to view the source of pulled images, you must review the CRI-O logs to locate the Trying to access log entry, as shown in the following procedure. Other methods to view the image pull source, such as the crictl images command, show the non-mirrored image name, even though the image is pulled from the mirrored location.

Prerequisites

- You have access to the cluster as a user with the cluster-admin role.
Procedure

- Review the CRI-O logs for a master or worker node:

  $ oc adm node-logs <node_name> -u crio

Example output

The **Trying to access** log entry indicates where the image is being pulled from.

```plaintext
Mar 17 02:52:50 ip-10-0-138-140.ec2.internal crio[1366]: time="2021-08-05 10:33:21.594930907Z" level=info msg="Pulling image: quay.io/openshift-release-dev/ocp-release:4.10.0-ppc64le" id=abcd713b-d0e1-4844-ac1c-474c5b60c07c name=/runtime.v1alpha2.ImageService/PullImage
Mar 17 02:52:50 ip-10-0-138-140.ec2.internal crio[1484]: time="2021-03-17 02:52:50.194341109Z" level=info msg="Trying to access \"li0317gcp1.mirror-registry.qe.gcp.devcluster.openshift.com:5000/ocp/release@sha256:1926eae7cacb9c00f142ec98b00628970e974284b6daa9a6a086cb9af7a6c31\""
Mar 17 02:52:50 ip-10-0-138-140.ec2.internal crio[1484]: time="2021-03-17 02:52:50.226788351Z" level=info msg="Trying to access \"li0317gcp1.mirror-registry.qe.gcp.devcluster.openshift.com:5000/ocp/release@sha256:1926eae7cacb9c00f142ec98b00628970e974284b6daa9a6a086cb9af7a6c31\"
```

The log might show the image pull source twice, as shown in the preceding example.

If your **ImageContentSourcePolicy** object lists multiple mirrors, OpenShift Container Platform attempts to pull the images in the order listed in the configuration, for example:

```plaintext
Trying to access \"li0317gcp1.mirror-registry.qe.gcp.devcluster.openshift.com:5000/ocp/release@sha256:1926eae7cacb9c00f142ec98b00628970e974284b6daa9a6a086cb9af7a6c31\"
Trying to access \"li0317gcp2.mirror-registry.qe.gcp.devcluster.openshift.com:5000/ocp/release@sha256:1926eae7cacb9c00f142ec98b00628970e974284b6daa9a6a086cb9af7a6c31\"
```

### 25.3. Getting Cluster Version, Status, and Update Details

You can view the cluster version and status by running the `oc get clusterversion` command. If the status shows that the installation is still progressing, you can review the status of the Operators for more information.

You can also list the current update channel and review the available cluster updates.

**Prerequisites**

- You have access to the cluster as a user with the `cluster-admin` role.
- You have installed the OpenShift CLI (`oc`).

**Procedure**

1. Obtain the cluster version and overall status:
$ oc get clusterversion

Example output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>VERSION</th>
<th>AVAILABLE</th>
<th>PROGRESSING</th>
<th>SINCE</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>version</td>
<td>4.6.4</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>6m25s</td>
<td>Cluster version is 4.6.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The example output indicates that the cluster has been installed successfully.

2. If the cluster status indicates that the installation is still progressing, you can obtain more detailed progress information by checking the status of the Operators:

   $ oc get clusteroperators.config.openshift.io

3. View a detailed summary of cluster specifications, update availability, and update history:

   $ oc describe clusterversion

4. List the current update channel:

   $ oc get clusterversion -o jsonpath='{.items[0].spec}{"\n"}

Example output

```
{"channel":"stable-4.6","clusterID":"245539c1-72a3-41aa-9cec-72ed8cf25c5c"}
```

5. Review the available cluster updates:

   $ oc adm upgrade

Example output

```
Cluster version is 4.6.4

Updates:

VERSION IMAGE
4.6.6  quay.io/openshift-release-dev/ocp-release@sha256:c7e8f18e8116356701bd23ae3a23fb9892dd5ea66c8300662ef30563d7104f39
```

Additional resources

- See [Querying Operator status after installation](#) for more information about querying Operator status if your installation is still progressing.
- See [Troubleshooting Operator issues](#) for information about investigating issues with Operators.
- See [Updating a cluster using the web console](#) for more information on updating your cluster.
- See [Understanding update channels and releases](#) for an overview about update release channels.
25.4. CLUSTERS THAT USE SHORT-TERM CREDENTIALS: VERIFYING THE CREDENTIALS CONFIGURATION

You can verify that your cluster is using short-term security credentials for individual components.

Prerequisites

- You deployed an OpenShift Container Platform cluster using the Cloud Credential Operator utility (ccoctl) to implement short-term credentials.
- You installed the OpenShift CLI (oc).

Procedure

1. Log in as a user with `cluster-admin` privileges.
2. Verify that the cluster does not have `root` credentials by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ oc get secrets -n kube-system <secret_name>
   ```

   where `<secret_name>` is the name of the root secret for your cloud provider.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Platform</th>
<th>Secret name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AWS</td>
<td>aws-creds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azure</td>
<td>azure-credentials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GCP</td>
<td>gcp-credentials</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   An error confirms that the root secret is not present on the cluster. The following example shows the expected output from an AWS cluster:

   ```bash
   Error from server (NotFound): secrets "aws-creds" not found
   ```

3. Verify that the components are using short-term security credentials for individual components by running the following command:

   ```bash
   $ oc get authentication cluster \  
   -o jsonpath \  
   --template='{ .spec.serviceAccountIssuer }'
   ```

   This command displays the value of the `.spec.serviceAccountIssuer` parameter in the cluster `Authentication` object. An output of a URL that is associated with your cloud provider indicates that the cluster is using manual mode with short-term credentials that are created and managed from outside of the cluster.
25.5. QUERYING THE STATUS OF THE CLUSTER NODES BY USING THE CLI

You can verify the status of the cluster nodes after an installation.

Prerequisites

- You have access to the cluster as a user with the `cluster-admin` role.
- You have installed the OpenShift CLI (`oc`).

Procedure

1. List the status of the cluster nodes. Verify that the output lists all of the expected control plane and compute nodes and that each node has a **Ready** status:

   ```
   $ oc get nodes
   NAME                          STATUS   ROLES    AGE   VERSION
   compute-1.example.com         Ready    worker   33m   v1.27.3
   control-plane-1.example.com  Ready    master   41m   v1.27.3
   control-plane-2.example.com  Ready    master   45m   v1.27.3
   compute-2.example.com         Ready    worker   38m   v1.27.3
   compute-3.example.com         Ready    worker   33m   v1.27.3
   control-plane-3.example.com  Ready    master   41m   v1.27.3
   ```

2. Review CPU and memory resource availability for each cluster node:

   ```
   $ oc adm top nodes
   NAME                          CPU(cores)   CPU%   MEMORY(bytes)   MEMORY%
   compute-1.example.com         128m         8%     1132Mi          16%
   control-plane-1.example.com  801m         22%    3471Mi          23%
   control-plane-2.example.com  1718m        49%    6085Mi          40%
   compute-2.example.com         935m         62%    5178Mi          75%
   compute-3.example.com         111m         7%     1131Mi          16%
   control-plane-3.example.com  942m         26%    4100Mi          27%
   ```

Additional resources

- See [Verifying node health](#) for more details about reviewing node health and investigating node issues.

25.6. REVIEWING THE CLUSTER STATUS FROM THE OPENSHIFT CONTAINER PLATFORM WEB CONSOLE

You can review the following information in the **Overview** page in the OpenShift Container Platform web console:
• The general status of your cluster
• The status of the control plane, cluster Operators, and storage
• CPU, memory, file system, network transfer, and pod availability
• The API address of the cluster, the cluster ID, and the name of the provider
• Cluster version information
• Cluster update status, including details of the current update channel and available updates
• A cluster inventory detailing node, pod, storage class, and persistent volume claim (PVC) information
• A list of ongoing cluster activities and recent events

Prerequisites
• You have access to the cluster as a user with the `cluster-admin` role.

Procedure
• In the Administrator perspective, navigate to Home → Overview.

25.7. REVIEWING THE CLUSTER STATUS FROM RED HAT OPENSФFT CLUSTER MANAGER

From the OpenShift Container Platform web console, you can review detailed information about the status of your cluster on OpenShift Cluster Manager.

Prerequisites
• You have access to the cluster as a user with the `cluster-admin` role.

Procedure
1. In the Administrator perspective, navigate to Home → Overview → Details → Cluster ID → OpenShift Cluster Manager to open your cluster’s Overview tab in the OpenShift Cluster Manager web console.

2. From the Overview tab on OpenShift Cluster Manager Hybrid Cloud Console, review the following information about your cluster:
   • vCPU and memory availability and resource usage
   • The cluster ID, status, type, region, and the provider name
   • Node counts by node type
   • Cluster version details, the creation date of the cluster, and the name of the cluster owner
   • The life cycle support status of the cluster
• Subscription information, including the service level agreement (SLA) status, the subscription unit type, the production status of the cluster, the subscription obligation, and the service level

**TIP**

To view the history for your cluster, click the **Cluster history** tab.

3. Navigate to the **Monitoring** page to review the following information:
   • A list of any issues that have been detected
   • A list of alerts that are firing
   • The cluster Operator status and version
   • The cluster’s resource usage

4. Optional: You can view information about your cluster that Red Hat Insights collects by navigating to the **Overview** menu. From this menu you can view the following information:
   • Potential issues that your cluster might be exposed to, categorized by risk level
   • Health-check status by category

**Additional resources**

• See [Using Insights to identify issues with your cluster](#) for more information about reviewing potential issues with your cluster.

### 25.8. CHECKING CLUSTER RESOURCE AVAILABILITY AND UTILIZATION

OpenShift Container Platform provides a comprehensive set of monitoring dashboards that help you understand the state of cluster components.

In the **Administrator** perspective, you can access dashboards for core OpenShift Container Platform components, including:

• etcd
• Kubernetes compute resources
• Kubernetes network resources
• Prometheus
• Dashboards relating to cluster and node performance
Prerequisites

- You have access to the cluster as a user with the cluster-admin role.

Procedure

1. In the Administrator perspective in the OpenShift Container Platform web console, navigate to Observe → Dashboards.

2. Choose a dashboard in the Dashboard list. Some dashboards, such as the etcd dashboard, produce additional sub-menus when selected.

3. Optional: Select a time range for the graphs in the Time Range list.
   - Select a pre-defined time period.
   - Set a custom time range by selecting Custom time range in the Time Range list.
     a. Input or select the From and To dates and times.
     b. Click Save to save the custom time range.

4. Optional: Select a Refresh Interval

5. Hover over each of the graphs within a dashboard to display detailed information about specific items.

Additional resources

- See Monitoring overview for more information about the OpenShift Container Platform monitoring stack.
25.9. LISTING ALERTS THAT ARE FIRING

Alerts provide notifications when a set of defined conditions are true in an OpenShift Container Platform cluster. You can review the alerts that are firing in your cluster by using the Alerting UI in the OpenShift Container Platform web console.

Prerequisites

- You have access to the cluster as a user with the `cluster-admin` role.

Procedure

1. In the **Administrator** perspective, navigate to the **Observe → Alerting → Alerts** page.
2. Review the alerts that are firing, including their **Severity**, **State**, and **Source**.
3. Select an alert to view more detailed information in the **Alert Details** page.

Additional resources

- See [Managing alerts](#) for further details about alerting in OpenShift Container Platform.

25.10. NEXT STEPS

- See [Troubleshooting installations](#) if you experience issues when installing your cluster.
- After installing OpenShift Container Platform, you can [further expand and customize your cluster](#).
CHAPTER 26. TROUBLESHOOTING INSTALLATION ISSUES

To assist in troubleshooting a failed OpenShift Container Platform installation, you can gather logs from the bootstrap and control plane machines. You can also get debug information from the installation program. If you are unable to resolve the issue using the logs and debug information, see Determining where installation issues occur for component-specific troubleshooting.

NOTE
If your OpenShift Container Platform installation fails and the debug output or logs contain network timeouts or other connectivity errors, review the guidelines for configuring your firewall. Gathering logs from your firewall and load balancer can help you diagnose network-related errors.

26.1. PREREQUISITES

- You attempted to install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster and the installation failed.

26.2. GATHERING LOGS FROM A FAILED INSTALLATION

If you gave an SSH key to your installation program, you can gather data about your failed installation.

NOTE
You use a different command to gather logs about an unsuccessful installation than to gather logs from a running cluster. If you must gather logs from a running cluster, use the oc adm must-gather command.

Prerequisites

- Your OpenShift Container Platform installation failed before the bootstrap process finished. The bootstrap node is running and accessible through SSH.
- The ssh-agent process is active on your computer, and you provided the same SSH key to both the ssh-agent process and the installation program.
- If you tried to install a cluster on infrastructure that you provisioned, you must have the fully qualified domain names of the bootstrap and control plane nodes.

Procedure

1. Generate the commands that are required to obtain the installation logs from the bootstrap and control plane machines:

   - If you used installer-provisioned infrastructure, change to the directory that contains the installation program and run the following command:

     ```
     $ ./openshift-install gather bootstrap --dir <installation_directory>
     ```

     `<installation_directory>` is the directory you specified when you ran ./openshift-install create cluster. This directory contains the OpenShift Container Platform definition files that the installation program creates.
For installer-provisioned infrastructure, the installation program stores information about the cluster, so you do not specify the hostnames or IP addresses.

- If you used infrastructure that you provisioned yourself, change to the directory that contains the installation program and run the following command:

```bash
$ ./openshift-install gather bootstrap --dir <installation_directory> \
  --bootstrap <bootstrap_address> \
  --master <master_1_address> \
  --master <master_2_address> \
  --master <master_3_address>
```

1. For `installation_directory`, specify the same directory you specified when you ran `./openshift-install create cluster`. This directory contains the OpenShift Container Platform definition files that the installation program creates.
2. `<bootstrap_address>` is the fully qualified domain name or IP address of the cluster’s bootstrap machine.
3. 4. 5. For each control plane, or master, machine in your cluster, replace `<master_*_address>` with its fully qualified domain name or IP address.

**NOTE**

A default cluster contains three control plane machines. List all of your control plane machines as shown, no matter how many your cluster uses.

**Example output**

INFO Pulling debug logs from the bootstrap machine
INFO Bootstrap gather logs captured here "<installation_directory>/log-bundle-
  <timestamp>.tar.gz"

If you open a Red Hat support case about your installation failure, include the compressed logs in the case.

### 26.3. MANUALLY GATHERING LOGS WITH SSH ACCESS TO YOUR HOST(S)

Manually gather logs in situations where `must-gather` or automated collection methods do not work.

**IMPORTANT**

By default, SSH access to the OpenShift Container Platform nodes is disabled on the Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) based installations.

**Prerequisites**

- You must have SSH access to your host(s).

**Procedure**
1. Collect the `bootkube.service` service logs from the bootstrap host using the `journalctl` command by running:

   ```bash
   $ journalctl -b -f -u bootkube.service
   ```

2. Collect the bootstrap host’s container logs using the `podman logs`. This is shown as a loop to get all of the container logs from the host:

   ```bash
   $ for pod in $(sudo podman ps -a -q); do sudo podman logs $pod; done
   ```

3. Alternatively, collect the host’s container logs using the `tail` command by running:

   ```bash
   # tail -f /var/lib/containers/storage/overlay-containers/*/userdata/ctr.log
   ```

4. Collect the `kubelet.service` and `crio.service` service logs from the master and worker hosts using the `journalctl` command by running:

   ```bash
   $ journalctl -b -f -u kubelet.service -u crio.service
   ```

5. Collect the master and worker host container logs using the `tail` command by running:

   ```bash
   $ sudo tail -f /var/log/containers/*
   ```

### 26.4. MANUALLY GATHERING LOGS WITHOUT SSH ACCESS TO YOUR HOST(S)

Manually gather logs in situations where `must-gather` or automated collection methods do not work.

If you do not have SSH access to your node, you can access the systems journal to investigate what is happening on your host.

**Prerequisites**

- Your OpenShift Container Platform installation must be complete.
- Your API service is still functional.
- You have system administrator privileges.

**Procedure**

1. Access `journald` unit logs under `/var/log` by running:

   ```bash
   $ oc adm node-logs --role=master -u kubelet
   ```

2. Access host file paths under `/var/log` by running:

   ```bash
   $ oc adm node-logs --role=master --path=openshift-apiserver
   ```

### 26.5. GETTING DEBUG INFORMATION FROM THE INSTALLATION PROGRAM
You can use any of the following actions to get debug information from the installation program.

- Look at debug messages from a past installation in the hidden `.openshift_install.log` file. For example, enter:

  ```bash
  $ cat ~/<installation_directory>/openshift_install.log
  ```

  For `installation_directory`, specify the same directory you specified when you ran `./openshift-install create cluster`.

- Change to the directory that contains the installation program and re-run it with `--log-level=debug`:

  ```bash
  $ ./openshift-install create cluster --dir <installation_directory> --log-level debug
  ```

  For `installation_directory`, specify the same directory you specified when you ran `./openshift-install create cluster`.

26.6. REINSTALLING THE OPENShift CONTAINER PLATFORM CLUSTER

If you are unable to debug and resolve issues in the failed OpenShift Container Platform installation, consider installing a new OpenShift Container Platform cluster. Before starting the installation process again, you must complete thorough cleanup. For a user-provisioned infrastructure (UPI) installation, you must manually destroy the cluster and delete all associated resources. The following procedure is for an installer-provisioned infrastructure (IPI) installation.

Procedure

1. Destroy the cluster and remove all the resources associated with the cluster, including the hidden installer state files in the installation directory:

  ```bash
  $ ./openshift-install destroy cluster --dir <installation_directory>
  ```

  For `installation_directory`, specify the same directory you specified when you ran `./openshift-install create cluster`. This directory contains the OpenShift Container Platform definition files that the installation program creates.

2. Before reinstalling the cluster, delete the installation directory:

  ```bash
  $ rm -rf <installation_directory>
  ```

3. Follow the procedure for installing a new OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

Additional resources

- Installing an OpenShift Container Platform cluster
CHAPTER 27. SUPPORT FOR FIPS CRYPTOGRAPHY

You can install an OpenShift Container Platform cluster in FIPS mode.

OpenShift Container Platform is designed for FIPS. When running Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) or Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) booted in FIPS mode, OpenShift Container Platform core components use the RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted to NIST for FIPS 140-2/140-3 Validation on only the x86_64, ppc64le, and s390x architectures.

For more information about the NIST validation program, see Cryptographic Module Validation Program. For the latest NIST status for the individual versions of RHEL cryptographic libraries that have been submitted for validation, see Compliance Activities and Government Standards.

**IMPORTANT**

To enable FIPS mode for your cluster, you must run the installation program from a RHEL computer configured to operate in FIPS mode. For more information about configuring FIPS mode on RHEL, see Installing the system in FIPS mode.

For the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) machines in your cluster, this change is applied when the machines are deployed based on the status of an option in the install-config.yaml file, which governs the cluster options that a user can change during cluster deployment. With Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) machines, you must enable FIPS mode when you install the operating system on the machines that you plan to use as worker machines.

Because FIPS must be enabled before the operating system that your cluster uses boots for the first time, you cannot enable FIPS after you deploy a cluster.

27.1. FIPS VALIDATION IN OPENShift CONTAINER PLATFORM

OpenShift Container Platform uses certain FIPS validated or Modules In Process modules within RHEL and RHCOS for the operating system components that it uses. See RHEL8 core crypto components. For example, when users use SSH to connect to OpenShift Container Platform clusters and containers, those connections are properly encrypted.

OpenShift Container Platform components are written in Go and built with Red Hat’s golang compiler. When you enable FIPS mode for your cluster, all OpenShift Container Platform components that require cryptographic signing call RHEL and RHCOS cryptographic libraries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attributes</th>
<th>Limitations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FIPS support in RHEL 8 and RHCOS operating systems.</td>
<td>The FIPS implementation does not offer a single function that both computes hash functions and validates the keys that are based on that hash. This limitation will continue to be evaluated and improved in future OpenShift Container Platform releases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIPS support in CRI-O runtimes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIPS support in OpenShift Container Platform services.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
27.2. FIPS SUPPORT IN COMPONENTS THAT THE CLUSTER USES

Although the OpenShift Container Platform cluster itself uses FIPS validated or Modules In Process modules, ensure that the systems that support your OpenShift Container Platform cluster use FIPS validated or Modules In Process modules for cryptography.

27.2.1. etcd

To ensure that the secrets that are stored in etcd use FIPS validated or Modules In Process encryption, boot the node in FIPS mode. After you install the cluster in FIPS mode, you can encrypt the etcd data by using the FIPS-approved `aes cbc` cryptographic algorithm.

27.2.2. Storage

For local storage, use RHEL-provided disk encryption or Container Native Storage that uses RHEL-provided disk encryption. By storing all data in volumes that use RHEL-provided disk encryption and enabling FIPS mode for your cluster, both data at rest and data in motion, or network data, are protected by FIPS validated or Modules In Process encryption. You can configure your cluster to encrypt the root filesystem of each node, as described in Customizing nodes.

27.2.3. Runtimes

To ensure that containers know that they are running on a host that is using FIPS validated or Modules In Process cryptography modules, use CRI-O to manage your runtimes.

27.3. INSTALLING A CLUSTER IN FIPS MODE

To install a cluster in FIPS mode, follow the instructions to install a customized cluster on your preferred infrastructure. Ensure that you set `fips: true` in the `install-config.yaml` file before you deploy your cluster.

**IMPORTANT**

To enable FIPS mode for your cluster, you must run the installation program from a RHEL computer configured to operate in FIPS mode. For more information about configuring FIPS mode on RHEL, see Installing the system in FIPS mode.

- Amazon Web Services
• Alibaba Cloud
• Microsoft Azure
• Bare metal
• Google Cloud Platform
• IBM Cloud®
• IBM Power®
• IBM Z® and IBM® LinuxONE
• IBM Z® and IBM® LinuxONE with RHEL KVM
• Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP)
• VMware vSphere

**NOTE**

If you are using Azure File storage, you cannot enable FIPS mode.

To apply **AES CBC** encryption to your etcd data store, follow the Encrypting etcd data process after you install your cluster.

If you add RHEL nodes to your cluster, ensure that you enable FIPS mode on the machines before their initial boot. See Adding RHEL compute machines to an OpenShift Container Platform cluster and Enabling FIPS Mode in the RHEL 8 documentation.